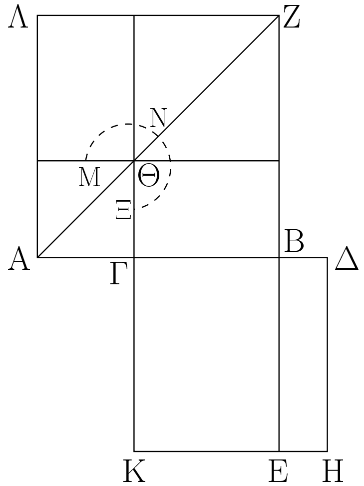
βʹ.

Ἐὰν εὐθεῖα γραμμὴ τμήματος ἑαυτῆς πενταπλάσιον δύνηται, τῆς διπλασίας τοῦ εἰρημένου τμήματος ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τεμνομένης τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμα τὸ λοιπὸν μέρος ἐστὶ τῆς ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐθείας.



Εὐθεῖα γὰρ γραμμὴ ἡ ΑΒ τμήματος ἑαυτῆς τοῦ ΑΓ πενταπλάσιον δυνάσθω, τῆς δὲ ΑΓ διπλῆ ἔστω ἡ ΓΔ. λέγω, ὅτι τῆς ΓΔ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τεμνομένος τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ ΓΒ.

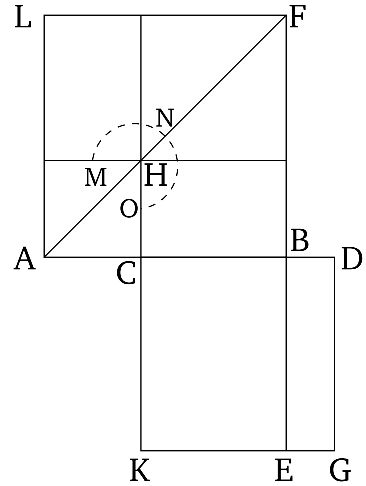
Ἀναγεγράφθω γὰρ ἀφ᾿ ἑκατέρας τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ τετράγωνα τὰ ΑΖ, ΓΗ, καὶ καταγεγράφθω ἐν τῷ ΑΖ τὸ σχῆμα, καὶ διήχθω ἡ ΒΕ. καὶ ἐπεὶ πενταπλάσιόν ἐστι τὸ ἀπό τῆς ΒΑ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ, πενταπλάσιόν ἐστι τὸ ΑΖ τοῦ ΑΘ. τετραπλάσιος ἄρα ὁ ΜΝΞ γνώμων τοῦ ΑΘ. καὶ ἐπεὶ διπλῆ ἐστιν ἡ ΔΓ τῆς ΓΑ, τετραπλάσιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ ΔΓ τοῦ ἀπὸ ΓΑ, τουτέστι τὸ ΓΗ τοῦ ΑΘ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ὁ ΜΝΞ γνώμων τετραπλάσιος τοῦ ΑΘ· ἴσος ἄρα ὁ ΜΝΞ γνώμων τῷ ΓΗ. καὶ ἐπεὶ διπλῆ ἐστιν ἡ ΔΓ τῆς ΓΑ, ἴση δὲ ἡ μὲν ΔΓ τῇ ΓΚ, ἡ δὲ ΑΓ τῇ ΓΘ, [διπλῆ ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΚΓ τῆς ΓΘ], διπλάσιον ἄρα καὶ τὸ ΚΒ τοῦ ΒΘ. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ τὰ ΛΘ, ΘΒ τοῦ ΘΒ διπλάσια· ἴσον ἄρα τὸ ΚΒ τοῖς ΛΘ, ΘΒ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ὅλος ὁ ΜΝΞ γνώμων ὅλῳ τῷ ΓΗ ἴσος· καὶ λοιπὸν ἄρα τὸ ΘΖ τῷ ΒΗ ἐστιν ἴσον. καί ἐστι τὸ μὲν ΒΗ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔΒ· ἴση γὰρ ἡ ΓΔ τῇ ΔΗ· τὸ δὲ ΘΖ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΒ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔΒ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΒ. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΔΓ πρὸς τὴν ΓΒ, οὕτως ἡ ΓΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΔ. μείζων δὲ ἡ ΔΓ τῆς ΓΒ· μείζων ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΓΒ τῆς ΒΔ. τῆς ΓΔ ἄρα εὐθείας ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τεμνομένης τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ ΓΒ.

Ἐὰν ἄρα εὐθεῖα γραμμὴ τμήματος ἑαυτῆς πενταπλάσιον δύνηται, τῆς διπλασίας τοῦ εἰρημένου τμήματος ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τεμνομένης τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμα τὸ λοιπὸν μέρος

the whole, is five times the square on the half. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

Proposition 2

If the square on a straight-line is five times the (square) on a piece of it, and double the aforementioned piece is cut in extreme and mean ratio, then the greater piece is the remaining part of the original straight-line.



For let the square on the straight-line AB be five times the (square) on the piece of it, AC. And let CD be double AC. I say that if CD is cut in extreme and mean ratio then the greater piece is CB.

For let the squares AF and CG have been described on each of AB and CD (respectively). And let the figure in AF have been drawn. And let BE have been drawn across. And since the (square) on BA is five times the (square) on AC, AF is five times AH. Thus, gnomon MNO (is) four times AH. And since DC is double CA, the (square) on DC is thus four times the (square) on CA—that is to say, CG (is four times) AH. And the gnomon MNO was also shown (to be) four times AH. Thus, gnomon MNO (is) equal to CG. And since DC is double CA, and DC (is) equal to CK, and AC to CH, [KC (is) thus also double CH], (and) KB (is) also double BH [Prop. 6.1]. And LH plus HB is also double HB [Prop. 1.43]. Thus, KB (is) equal to LH plus HB. And the whole gnomon MNO was also shown (to be) equal to the whole of CG. Thus, the remainder HF is also equal to (the remainder) BG. And BG is the (rectangle contained) by CDB. For CD (is) equal to DG. And HF (is) the square on CB. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by CDB is equal to the (square) on CB. Thus, as DC is to CB, so CB (is) to BD [Prop. 6.17]. And DC (is) greater than CB (see lemma). Thus, CB (is) also greater than BD [Prop. 5.14]. Thus, if the straight-line CD is cut ἐστὶ τῆς ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐθείας· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

in extreme and mean ratio then the greater piece is CB.

Thus, if the square on a straight-line is five times the (square) on a piece of itself, and double the aforementioned piece is cut in extreme and mean ratio, then the greater piece is the remaining part of the original straight-line. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

Λῆμμα.

Ὅτι δὲ ἡ διπλῆ τῆς ΑΓ μείζων ἐστὶ τῆς ΒΓ, οὕτως δεικτέον.

Εἰ γὰρ μή, ἔστω, εἰ δυνατόν, ἡ ΒΓ διπλῆ τῆς ΓΑ. τετραπλάσιον ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΓ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΑ· πενταπλάσια ἄρα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΒΓ, ΓΑ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΑ. ὑπόκειται δὲ καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΑ πενταπλάσιον τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΑ· τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΑ ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΒΓ, ΓΑ· ὅπερ ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ἡ ΓΒ διπλασία ἐστὶ τῆς ΑΓ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι οὐδὲ ἡ ἐλάττων τῆς ΓΒ διπλασίων ἐστὶ τῆς ΓΑ· πολλῷ γὰρ [μεῖζον] τὸ ἄτοπον.

Ἡ ἄρα τῆς ΑΓ διπλῆ μείζων ἐστὶ τῆς ΓΒ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Lemma

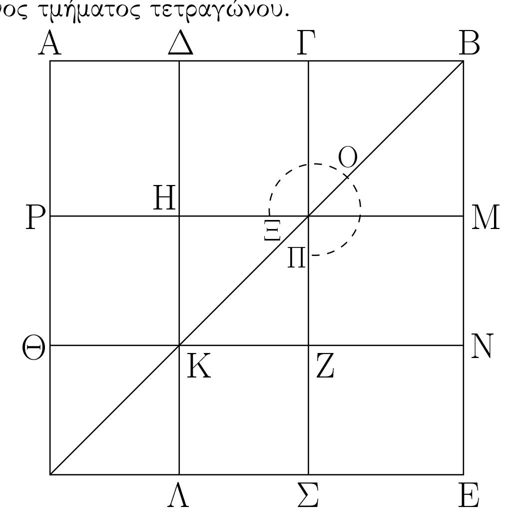
And it can be shown that double AC (*i.e.*, DC) is greater than BC, as follows.

For if (double AC is) not (greater than BC), if possible, let BC be double CA. Thus, the (square) on BC (is) four times the (square) on CA. Thus, the (sum of) the (squares) on BC and CA (is) five times the (square) on CA. And the (square) on BA was assumed (to be) five times the (square) on CA. Thus, the (square) on BA is equal to the (sum of) the (squares) on BC and CA. The very thing (is) impossible [Prop. 2.4]. Thus, CB is not double AC. So, similarly, we can show that a (straight-line) less than CB is not double AC either. For (in this case) the absurdity is much [greater].

Thus, double AC is greater than CB. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

γ΄.

Ἐὰν εὐθεῖα γραμμὴ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ, τὸ ἔλασσον τμῆμα προσλαβὸν τὴν ἡμίσειαν τοῦ μείζονος τμήματος πενταπλάσιον δύναται τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας τοῦ μείζονος τμήματος τετραγώνου.

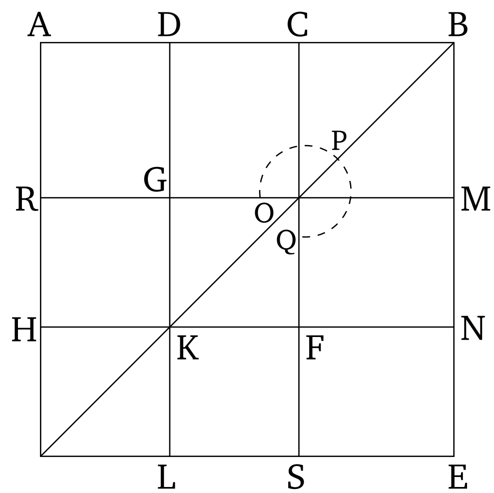


Εὐθεῖα γάρ τις ἡ ΑΒ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τετμήσθω κατὰ τὸ Γ σημεῖον, καὶ ἔστω μεῖζον τμῆμα τὸ ΑΓ, καὶ τετμήσθω ἡ ΑΓ δίχα κατὰ τὸ Δ· λέγω, ὅτι πενταπλάσιόν ἐστι τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΓ.

Ἀναγεγράφθω γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τετράγωνον τὸ ΑΕ, καὶ

Proposition 3

If a straight-line is cut in extreme and mean ratio then the square on the lesser piece added to half of the greater piece is five times the square on half of the greater piece.



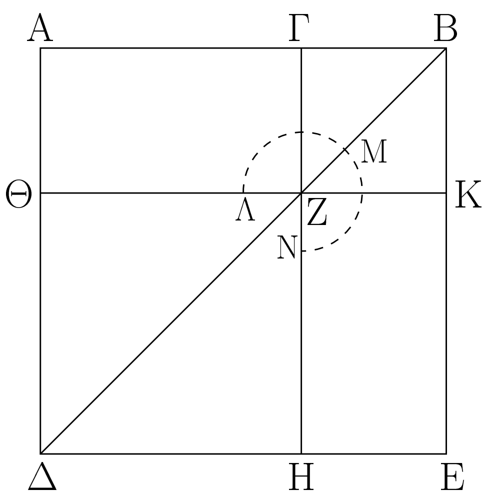
For let some straight-line AB have been cut in extreme and mean ratio at point C. And let AC be the greater piece. And let AC have been cut in half at D. I say that the (square) on BD is five times the (square) on DC.

καταγεγράφθω διπλοῦν τὸ σχῆμα. ἐπεὶ διπλῆ ἐστιν ἡ ΑΓ τῆς ΔΓ, τετραπλάσιον ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΓ, τουτέστι τὸ ΡΣ τοῦ ΖΗ. καὶ ἐπεὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ, καί ἐστι τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒΓ τὸ ΓΕ, τὸ ἄρα ΓΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ΡΣ. τετραπλάσιον δὲ τὸ ΡΣ τοῦ ΖΗ· τετραπλάσιον ἄρα καὶ τὸ ΓΕ τοῦ ΖΗ. πάλιν ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΔ τῇ ΔΓ, ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ΘΚ τῇ ΚΖ. ὥστε καὶ τὸ ΗΖ τετράγωνον ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ΘΛ τετραγώνῳ. ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΗΚ τῇ ΚΛ, τουτέστιν ἡ ΜΝ τῇ ΝΕ· ὥστε καὶ τὸ ΜΖ τῷ ΖΕ ἐστιν ἴσον. ἀλλὰ τὸ ΜΖ τῷ ΓΗ ἐστιν ἴσον· καὶ τὸ ΓΗ ἄρα τῷ ΖΕ ἐστιν ἴσον. κοινὸν προσκείσθω τὸ ΓΝ· ὁ ἄρα ΞΟΠ γνώμων ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ΓΕ. ἀλλὰ τὸ ΓΕ τετραπλάσιον ἐδείχθη τοῦ ΗΖ· καὶ ὁ ΞΟΠ ἄρα γνώμων τετραπλάσιός ἐστι τοῦ ΖΗ τετραγώνου. ὁ ΞΟΠ ἄρα γνώμων καὶ τὸ ΖΗ τετράγωνον πενταπλάσιός ἐστι τοῦ ΖΗ. ἀλλὰ ὁ ΞΟΠ γνώμων καὶ τὸ ΖΗ τετράγωνόν ἐστι τὸ ΔΝ. καί ἐστι τὸ μὲν ΔΝ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΒ, τὸ δὲ ΗΖ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΓ. τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΒ πενταπλάσιόν ἐστι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΓ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

For let the square AE have been described on AB. And let the figure have been drawn double. Since AC is double DC, the (square) on AC (is) thus four times the (square) on DC—that is to say, RS (is four times) FG. And since the (rectangle contained) by ABC is equal to the (square) on AC [Def. 6.3, Prop. 6.17], and CE is the (rectangle contained) by ABC, CE is thus equal to RS. And RS (is) four times FG. Thus, CE (is) also four times FG. Again, since AD is equal to DC, HK is also equal to KF. Hence, square GF is also equal to square HL. Thus, GK (is) equal to KL—that is to say, MN to NE. Hence, MF is also equal to FE. But, MF is equal to CG. Thus, CG is also equal to FE. Let CN have been added to both. Thus, gnomon OPQ is equal to CE. But, CE was shown (to be) equal to four times GF. Thus, gnomon OPQ is also four times square FG. Thus, gnomon OPQ plus square FG is five times FG. But, gnomon OPQ plus square FG is (square) DN. And DN is the (square) on DB, and GF the (square) on DC. Thus, the (square) on DB is five times the (square) on DC. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

δ΄.

Ἐὰν εὐθεῖα γραμμὴ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ, τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ὅλης καὶ τοῦ ἐλάσσονος τμήματος, τὰ συναμφότερα τετράγωνα, τριπλάσιά ἐστι τοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ μείζονος τμήματος τετραγώνου.

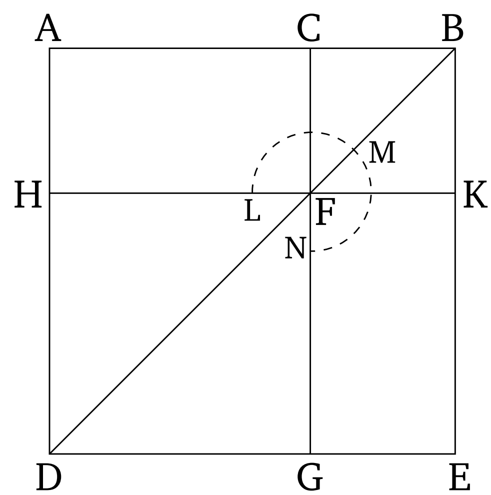


Ἔστω εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΒ, καὶ τετμήσθω ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον κατὰ τὸ Γ, καὶ ἔστω μεῖζον τμῆμα τὸ ΑΓ· λέγω, ὅτι τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ τριπλάσιά ἐστι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΑ.

Ἀναγεγράφθω γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τετράγωνον τὸ ΑΔΕΒ, καὶ καταγεγράφθω τὸ σχῆμα. ἐπεὶ οὖν ἡ ΑΒ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται κατὰ τὸ Γ, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ ΑΓ, τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ. καί ἐστι τὸ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒΓ τὸ ΑΚ, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ τὸ ΘΗ·

Proposition 4

If a straight-line is cut in extreme and mean ratio then the sum of the squares on the whole and the lesser piece is three times the square on the greater piece.



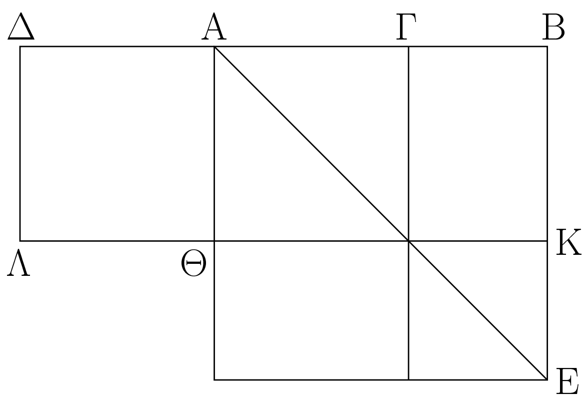
Let AB be a straight-line, and let it have been cut in extreme and mean ratio at C, and let AC be the greater piece. I say that the (sum of the squares) on AB and BC is three times the (square) on CA.

For let the square $ADEB$ have been described on AB, and let the (remainder of the) figure have been drawn. Therefore, since AB has been cut in extreme and mean ratio at C, and AC is the greater piece, the (rectangle ἴσον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΚ τῷ ΘΗ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΖ τῷ ΖΕ, κοινὸν προσκείσθω τὸ ΓΚ· ὅλον ἄρα τὸ ΑΚ ὅλῳ τῷ ΓΕ ἐστιν ἴσον· τὰ ἄρα ΑΚ, ΓΕ τοῦ ΑΚ ἐστι διπλάσια. ἀλλὰ τὰ ΑΚ, ΓΕ ὁ ΛΜΝ γνώμων ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ ΓΚ τετράγωνον· ὁ ἄρα ΛΜΝ γνώμων καὶ τὸ ΓΚ τετράγωνον διπλάσιά ἐστι τοῦ ΑΚ. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τὸ ΑΚ τῷ ΘΗ ἐδείχθη ἴσον· ὁ ἄρα ΛΜΝ γνώμων καὶ [τὸ ΓΚ τετράγωνον διπλάσιά ἐστι τοῦ ΘΗ· ὥστε ὁ ΛΜΝ γνώμων καὶ] τὰ ΓΚ, ΘΗ τετράγωνα τριπλάσιά ἐστι τοῦ ΘΗ τετραγώνου. καί ἐστιν ὁ [μὲν] ΛΜΝ γνώμων καὶ τὰ ΓΚ, ΘΗ τετράγωνα ὅλον τὸ ΑΕ καὶ τὸ ΓΚ, ἅπερ ἐστὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ τετράγωνα, τὸ δὲ ΗΘ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ τετράγωνον. τὰ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ τετράγωνα τριπλάσιά ἐστι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ τετραγώνου· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

contained) by ABC is thus equal to the (square) on AC [Def. 6.3, Prop. 6.17]. And AK is the (rectangle contained) by ABC, and HG the (square) on AC. Thus, AK is equal to HG. And since AF is equal to FE [Prop. 1.43], let CK have been added to both. Thus, the whole of AK is equal to the whole of CE. Thus, AK plus CE is double AK. But, AK plus CE is the gnomon LMN plus the square CK. Thus, gnomon LMN plus square CK is double AK. But, indeed, AK was also shown (to be) equal to HG. Thus, gnomon LMN plus [square CK is double HG. Hence, gnomon LMN plus] the squares CK and HG is three times the square HG. And gnomon LMN plus the squares CK and HG is the whole of AE plus CK—which are the squares on AB and BC (respectively)—and GH (is) the square on AC. Thus, the (sum of the) squares on AB and BC is three times the square on AC. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

εʹ.

Ἐὰν εὐθεῖα γραμμὴ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ, καὶ προστεθῇ αὐτῇ ἴση τῷ μείζονι τμήματι, ἡ ὅλη εὐθεῖα ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐθεῖα.

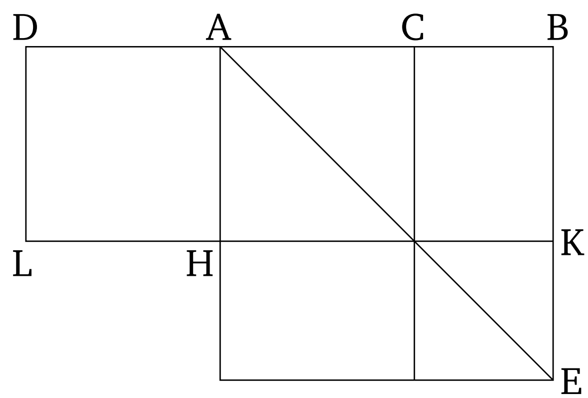


Εὐθεῖα γὰρ γραμμὴ ἡ ΑΒ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τετμήσθω κατὰ τὸ Γ σημεῖον, καὶ ἔστω μεῖζον τμῆμα ἡ ΑΓ, καὶ τῇ ΑΓ ἴση [κείσθω] ἡ ΑΔ. λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ΔΒ εὐθεῖα ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται κατὰ τὸ Α, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΒ.

Ἀναγεγράφθω γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τετράγωνον τὸ ΑΕ, καὶ καταγεγράφθω τὸ σχῆμα. ἐπεὶ ἡ ΑΒ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται κατὰ τὸ Γ, τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ ΑΓ. καί ἐστι τὸ μὲν ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ τὸ ΓΕ, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ τὸ ΓΘ· ἴσον ἄρα τὸ ΓΕ τῷ ΘΓ. ἀλλὰ τῷ μὲν ΓΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ΘΕ, τῷ δὲ ΘΓ ἴσον τὸ ΔΘ· καὶ τὸ ΔΘ ἄρα ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ΘΕ [κοινὸν προσκείσθω τὸ ΘΒ]. ὅλον ἄρα τὸ ΔΚ ὅλῳ τῷ ΑΕ ἐστιν ἴσον. καί ἐστι τὸ μὲν ΔΚ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΒΔ, ΔΑ· ἴση

Proposition 5

If a straight-line is cut in extreme and mean ratio, and a (straight-line) equal to the greater piece is added to it, then the whole straight-line has been cut in extreme and mean ratio, and the original straight-line is the greater piece.



For let the straight-line AB have been cut in extreme and mean ratio at point C. And let AC be the greater piece. And let AD be [made] equal to AC. I say that the straight-line DB has been cut in extreme and mean ratio at A, and that the original straight-line AB is the greater piece.

For let the square AE have been described on AB, and let the (remainder of the) figure have been drawn. And since AB has been cut in extreme and mean ratio at C, the (rectangle contained) by ABC is thus equal to the (square) on AC [Def. 6.3, Prop. 6.17]. And CE is the (rectangle contained) by ABC, and CH the (square) on AC. But, HE is equal to CE [Prop. 1.43], and DH equal γὰρ ἡ ΑΔ τῇ ΔΛ· τὸ δὲ ΑΕ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΒΔΑ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΔΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΑ, οὕτως ἡ ΒΑ πρὸς τὴν ΑΔ. μείζων δὲ ἡ ΔΒ τῆς ΒΑ· μείζων ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΒΑ τῆς ΑΔ.

Ἡ ἄρα ΔΒ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται κατὰ τὸ Α, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ ΑΒ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

to HC. Thus, DH is also equal to HE. [Let HB have been added to both.] Thus, the whole of DK is equal to the whole of AE. And DK is the (rectangle contained) by BD and DA. For AD (is) equal to DL. And AE (is) the (square) on AB. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by BDA is equal to the (square) on AB. Thus, as DB (is) to BA, so BA (is) to AD [Prop. 6.17]. And DB (is) greater than BA. Thus, BA (is) also greater than AD [Prop. 5.14].

Thus, DB has been cut in extreme and mean ratio at A, and the greater piece is AB. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ϛʹ.

Ἐὰν εὐθεῖα ῥητη ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ, ἑκάτερον τῶν τμημάτων ἄλογός ἐστιν ἡ καλουμένη ἀποτομή.

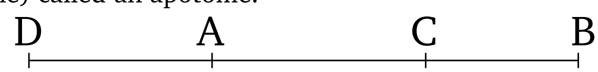
Ἔστω εὐθεῖα ῥητὴ ἡ ΑΒ καὶ τετμήσθω ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον κατὰ τὸ Γ, καὶ ἔστω μεῖζον τμῆμα ἡ ΑΓ· λέγω, ὅτι ἑκατέρα τῶν ΑΓ, ΓΒ ἄλογός ἐστιν ἡ καλουμένη ἀποτομή.

Ἐκβεβλήσθω γὰρ ἡ ΒΑ, καὶ κείσθω τῆς ΒΑ ἡμίσεια ἡ ΑΔ. ἐπεὶ οὖν εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΒ τέτμηται ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον κατὰ τὸ Γ, καὶ τῷ μείζονι τμήματι τῷ ΑΓ πρόσκειται ἡ ΑΔ ἡμίσεια οὖσα τῆς ΑΒ, τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ ΓΔ τοῦ ἀπὸ ΔΑ πενταπλάσιόν ἐστιν. τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ ΓΔ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ ΔΑ λόγον ἔχει, ὃν ἀριθμὸς πρὸς ἀριθμόν· σύμμετρον ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ ΓΔ τῷ ἀπὸ ΔΑ. ῥητὸν δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ ΔΑ· ῥητὴ γάρ [ἐστιν] ἡ ΔΑ ἡμίσεια οὖσα τῆς ΑΒ ῥητῆς οὔσης· ῥητὸν ἄρα καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ ΓΔ· ῥητὴ ἄρα ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ΓΔ. καὶ ἐπεὶ τὸ ἀπὸ ΓΔ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ ΔΑ λόγον οὐκ ἔχει, ὃν τετράγωνος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμόν, ἀσύμμετρος ἄρα μήκει ἡ ΓΔ τῇ ΔΑ· αἱ ΓΔ, ΔΑ ἄρα ῥηταί εἰσι δυνάμει μόνον σύμμετροι· ἀποτομὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΓ. πάλιν, ἐπεὶ ἡ ΑΒ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ ΑΓ, τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΑΒ, ΒΓ τῷ ἀπὸ ΑΓ ἴσον ἐστίν. τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ ἀποτομῆς παρὰ τὴν ΑΒ ῥητὴν παραβληθὲν πλάτος ποιεῖ τὴν ΒΓ. τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ ἀποτομῆς παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον πλάτος ποιεῖ ἀποτομὴν πρώτην· ἀποτομὴ ἄρα πρώτη ἐστὶν ἡ ΓΒ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ἡ ΓΑ ἀποτομή.

Ἐὰν ἄρα εὐθεῖα ῥητὴ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ, ἑκάτερον τῶν τμημάτων ἄλογός ἐστιν ἡ καλουμένη ἀποτομή· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Proposition 6

If a rational straight-line is cut in extreme and mean ratio then each of the pieces is that irrational (straight-line) called an apotome.

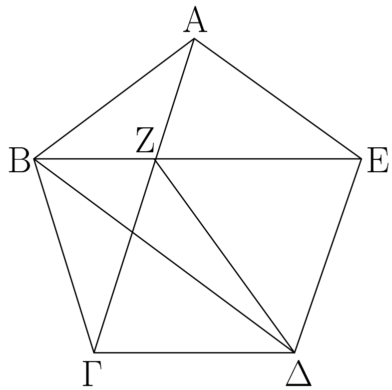


Let AB be a rational straight-line cut in extreme and mean ratio at C, and let AC be the greater piece. I say that AC and CB is each that irrational (straight-line) called an apotome.

For let BA have been produced, and let AD be made (equal) to half of BA. Therefore, since the straight-line AB has been cut in extreme and mean ratio at C, and AD, which is half of AB, has been added to the greater piece AC, the (square) on CD is thus five times the (square) on DA [Prop. 13.1]. Thus, the (square) on CD has to the (square) on DA the ratio which a number (has) to a number. The (square) on CD (is) thus commensurable with the (square) on DA [Prop. 10.6]. And the (square) on DA (is) rational. For DA [is] rational, being half of AB, which is rational. Thus, the (square) on CD (is) also rational [Def. 10.4]. Thus, CD is also rational. And since the (square) on CD does not have to the (square) on DA the ratio which a square number (has) to a square number, CD (is) thus incommensurable in length with DA [Prop. 10.9]. Thus, CD and DA are rational (straight-lines which are) commensurable in square only. Thus, AC is an apotome [Prop. 10.73]. Again, since AB has been cut in extreme and mean ratio, and AC is the greater piece, the (rectangle contained) by AB and BC is thus equal to the (square) on AC [Def. 6.3, Prop. 6.17]. Thus, the (square) on the apotome AC, applied to the rational (straight-line) AB, makes BC as width. And the (square) on an apotome, applied to a rational (straight-line), makes a first apotome as width [Prop. 10.97]. Thus, CB is a first apotome. And CA was also shown (to be) an apotome.

ζʹ.

Ἐὰν πενταγώνου ἰσοπλεύρου αἱ τρεῖς γωνίαι ἤτοι αἱ κατὰ τὸ ἑξῆς ἢ αἱ μὴ κατὰ τὸ ἑξῆς ἴσαι ὦσιν, ἰσογώνιον ἔσται τὸ πεντάγωνον.



Πενταγώνου γὰρ ἰσοπλεύρον τοῦ ΑΒΓΔΕ αἱ τρεῖς γωνίαι πρότερον αἱ κατὰ τὸ ἑξῆς αἱ πρὸς τοῖς Α, Β, Γ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ἔστωσαν· λέγω, ὅτι ἰσογώνιόν ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πεντάγωνον.

Ἐπεζεύχθωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΑΓ, ΒΕ, ΖΔ. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΓΒ, ΒΑ δυσὶ ταῖς ΒΑ, ΑΕ ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἑκατέρα ἑκατέρᾳ, καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΒΑ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ ἐστιν ἴση, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΓ βάσει τῇ ΒΕ ἐστιν ἴση, καὶ τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον τῷ ΑΒΕ τριγώνῳ ἴσον, καὶ αἱ λοιπαὶ γωνίαι ταῖς λοιπαῖς γωνίαις ἴσαι ἔσονται, ὑφ᾽ ἃς αἱ ἴσαι πλευραὶ ὑποτείνουσιν, ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΒΓΑ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΕΑ, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΑΒΕ τῇ ὑπὸ ΓΑΒ· ὥστε καὶ πλευρὰ ἡ ΑΖ πλευρᾷ τῇ ΒΖ ἐστιν ἴση. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ὅλη ἡ ΑΓ ὅλῃ τῇ ΒΕ ἴση· καὶ λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ΖΓ λοιπῇ τῇ ΖΕ ἐστιν ἴση. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ΓΔ τῇ ΔΕ ἴση. δύο δὴ αἱ ΖΓ, ΓΔ δυσὶ ταῖς ΖΕ, ΕΔ ἴσαι εἰσίν· καὶ βάσις αὐτῶν κοινὴ ἡ ΖΔ· γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΓΔ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΕΔ ἐστιν ἴση. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΓΑ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΕΒ ἴση· καὶ ὅλη ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ ὅλῃ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΕΔ ἴση. ἀλλ᾽ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ ἴση ὑπόκειται ταῖς πρὸς τοῖς Α, Β γωνίαις· καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΔ ἄρα ταῖς πρὸς τοῖς Α, Β γωνίαις ἴση ἐστίν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΔΕ γωνία ἴση ἐστὶ ταῖς πρὸς τοῖς Α, Β, Γ γωνίαις· ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πεντάγωνον.

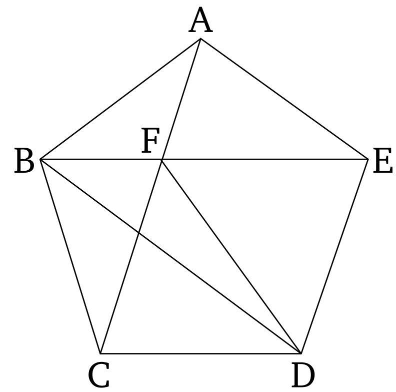
Ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ ἔστωσαν ἴσαι αἱ κατὰ τὸ ἑξῆς γωνίαι, ἀλλ᾽ ἔστωσαν ἴσαι αἱ πρὸς τοῖς Α, Γ, Δ σημείοις· λέγω, ὅτι καὶ οὕτως ἰσογώνιόν ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πεντάγωνον.

Ἐπεζεύχθω γὰρ ἡ ΒΔ. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΒΑ, ΑΕ δυσὶ ταῖς ΒΓ, ΓΔ ἴσαι εἰσὶ καὶ γωνίας ἴσας περιέχουσιν, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΒΕ βάσει τῇ ΒΔ ἴση ἐστίν, καὶ τὸ ΑΒΕ τρίγωνον τῷ ΒΓΔ τριγώνῳ ἴσον ἐστίν, καὶ αἱ λοιπαὶ γωνίαι ταῖς λοιπαῖς γωνίαις ἴσαι ἔσονται, ὑφ᾽ ἃς αἱ ἴσαι πλευραὶ ὑποτείνουσιν·

Thus, if a rational straight-line is cut in extreme and mean ratio then each of the pieces is that irrational (straight-line) called an apotome.

Proposition 7

If three angles, either consecutive or not consecutive, of an equilateral pentagon are equal then the pentagon will be equiangular.



For let three angles of the equilateral pentagon $ABCDE$—first of all, the consecutive (angles) at A, B, and C—-be equal to one another. I say that pentagon $ABCDE$ is equiangular.

For let AC, BE, and FD have been joined. And since the two (straight-lines) CB and BA are equal to the two (straight-lines) BA and AE, respectively, and angle CBA is equal to angle BAE, base AC is thus equal to base BE, and triangle ABC equal to triangle ABE, and the remaining angles will be equal to the remaining angles which the equal sides subtend [Prop. 1.4], (that is), BCA (equal) to BEA, and ABE to CAB. And hence side AF is also equal to side BF [Prop. 1.6]. And the whole of AC was also shown (to be) equal to the whole of BE. Thus, the remainder FC is also equal to the remainder FE. And CD is also equal to DE. So, the two (straight-lines) FC and CD are equal to the two (straight-lines) FE and ED (respectively). And FD is their common base. Thus, angle FCD is equal to angle FED [Prop. 1.8]. And BCA was also shown (to be) equal to AEB. And thus the whole of BCD (is) equal to the whole of AED. But, (angle) BCD was assumed (to be) equal to the angles at A and B. Thus, (angle) AED is also equal to the angles at A and B. So, similarly, we can show that angle CDE is also equal to the angles at A, B, C. Thus, pentagon $ABCDE$ is equiangular.

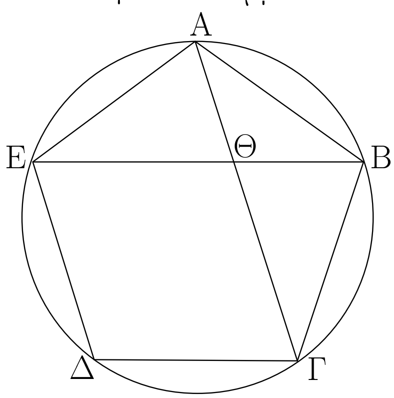
And so let consecutive angles not be equal, but let the (angles) at points A, C, and D be equal. I say that pentagon $ABCDE$ is also equiangular in this case.

For let BD have been joined. And since the two ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΒ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΓΔΒ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΕΔ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΔΕ ἴση, ἐπεὶ καὶ πλευρὰ ἡ ΒΕ πλευρᾷ τῇ ΒΔ ἐστιν ἴση. καὶ ὅλη ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΔ γωνία ὅλῃ τῇ ὑπὸ ΓΔΕ ἐστιν ἴση. ἀλλὰ ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΔΕ ταῖς πρὸς τοῖς Α, Γ γωνίαις ὑπόκειται ἴση· καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΔ ἄρα γωνία ταῖς πρὸς τοῖς Α, Γ ἴση ἐστίν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ ἴση ἐστὶ ταῖς πρὸς τοῖς Α, Γ, Δ γωνίαις. ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πεντάγωνον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

(straight-lines) BA and AE are equal to the (straight-lines) BC and CD, and they contain equal angles, base BE is thus equal to base BD, and triangle ABE is equal to triangle BCD, and the remaining angles will be equal to the remaining angles which the equal sides subtend [Prop. 1.4]. Thus, angle AEB is equal to (angle) CDB. And angle BED is also equal to (angle) BDE, since side BE is also equal to side BD [Prop. 1.5]. Thus, the whole angle AED is also equal to the whole (angle) CDE. But, (angle) CDE was assumed (to be) equal to the angles at A and C. Thus, angle AED is also equal to the (angles) at A and C. So, for the same (reasons), (angle) ABC is also equal to the angles at A, C, and D. Thus, pentagon $ABCDE$ is equiangular. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

η´.

Ἐὰν πενταγώνου ἰσοπλεύρου καὶ ἰσογωνίου τὰς κατὰ τὸ ἑξῆς δύο γωνίας ὑποτείνωσιν εὐθεῖαι, ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέμνουσιν ἀλλήλας, καὶ τὰ μείζονα αὐτῶν τμήματα ἴσα ἐστὶ τῇ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρᾷ.

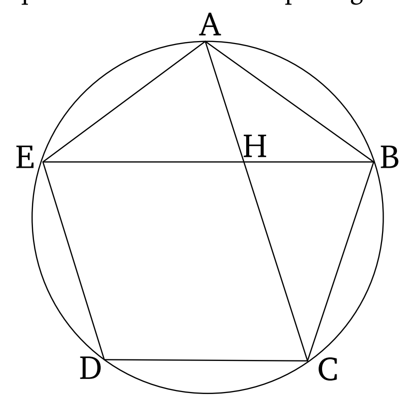


Πενταγώνου γὰρ ἰσοπλεύρου καὶ ἰσογωνίου τοῦ ΑΒΓΔΕ δύο γωνίας τὰς κατὰ τὸ ἑξῆς τὰς πρὸς τοῖς Α, Β ὑποτεινέτωσαν εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΑΓ, ΒΕ τέμνουσαι ἀλλήλας κατὰ τὸ Θ σημεῖον· λέγω, ὅτι ἑκατέρα αὐτῶν ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται κατὰ τὸ Θ σημεῖον, καὶ τὰ μείζονα αὐτῶν τμήματα ἴσα ἐστὶ τῇ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρᾷ.

Περιγεγράφθω γὰρ περὶ τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πεντάγωνον κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓΔΕ. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΕΑ, ΑΒ δυσὶ ταῖς ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἴσαι εἰσὶ καὶ γωνίας ἴσας περιέχουσιν, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΒΕ βάσει τῇ ΑΓ ἴση ἐστίν, καὶ τὸ ΑΒΕ τρίγωνον τῷ ΑΒΓ τριγώνῳ ἴσον ἐστίν, καὶ αἱ λοιπαὶ γωνίαι ταῖς λοιπαῖς γωνίαις ἴσαι ἔσονται ἑκατέρα ἑκατέρᾳ, ὑφ᾽ ἃς αἱ ἴσαι πλευραὶ ὑποτείνουσιν. ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΒΕ· διπλῆ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΘΕ τῆς ὑπὸ ΒΑΘ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΑΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ διπλῆ, ἐπειδήπερ καὶ περιφέρεια ἡ ΕΔΓ περιφερείας τῆς ΓΒ ἐστι διπλῆ· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΘΑΕ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΘΕ· ὥστε καὶ ἡ ΘΕ εὐθεῖα τῇ ΕΑ, τουτέστι τῇ ΑΒ

Proposition 8

If straight-lines subtend two consecutive angles of an equilateral and equiangular pentagon then they cut one another in extreme and mean ratio, and their greater pieces are equal to the sides of the pentagon.



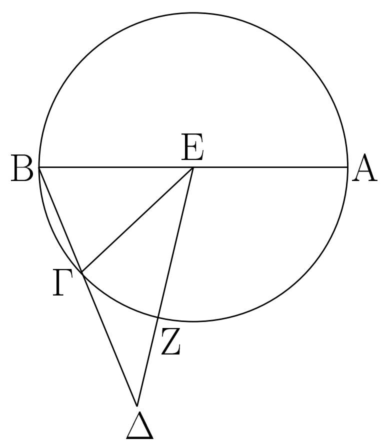
For let the two straight-lines, AC and BE, cutting one another at point H, have subtended two consecutive angles, at A and B (respectively), of the equilateral and equiangular pentagon $ABCDE$. I say that each of them has been cut in extreme and mean ratio at point H, and that their greater pieces are equal to the sides of the pentagon.

For let the circle $ABCDE$ have been circumscribed about pentagon $ABCDE$ [Prop. 4.14]. And since the two straight-lines EA and AB are equal to the two (straight-lines) AB and BC (respectively), and they contain equal angles, the base BE is thus equal to the base AC, and triangle ABE is equal to triangle ABC, and the remaining angles will be equal to the remaining angles, respectively, which the equal sides subtend [Prop. 1.4]. Thus, angle BAC is equal to (angle) ABE. Thus, (angle) AHE (is) double (angle) BAH [Prop. 1.32]. And EAC is also douἐστιν ἴση. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΑ εὐθεῖα τῇ ΑΕ, ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΕ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΕΒ. ἀλλὰ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΕ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΑΘ ἐδείχθη ἴση· καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΕΑ ἄρα τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΑΘ ἐστιν ἴση. καὶ κοινὴ τῶν δύο τριγώνων τοῦ τε ΑΒΕ καὶ τοῦ ΑΒΘ ἐστιν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΕ· λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ γωνία λοιπῇ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΘΒ ἐστιν ἴση· ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΕ τρίγωνον τῷ ΑΒΘ τριγώνῳ· ἀνάλογον ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΕΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΑ, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΘ. ἴση δὲ ἡ ΒΑ τῇ ΕΘ· ὡς ἄρα ἡ ΒΕ πρὸς τὴν ΕΘ, οὕτως ἡ ΕΘ πρὸς τὴν ΘΒ. μείζων δὲ ἡ ΒΕ τῆς ΕΘ· μείζων ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΕΘ τῆς ΘΒ. ἡ ΒΕ ἄρα ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται κατὰ τὸ Θ, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμα τὸ ΘΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῇ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρᾷ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἡ ΑΓ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται κατὰ τὸ Θ, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον αὐτῆς τμῆμα ἡ ΓΘ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῇ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρᾷ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

ble BAC, inasmuch as circumference EDC is also double circumference CB [Props. 3.28, 6.33]. Thus, angle HAE (is) equal to (angle) AHE. Hence, straight-line HE is also equal to (straight-line) EA—that is to say, to (straight-line) AB [Prop. 1.6]. And since straight-line BA is equal to AE, angle ABE is also equal to AEB [Prop. 1.5]. But, ABE was shown (to be) equal to BAH. Thus, BEA is also equal to BAH. And (angle) ABE is common to the two triangles ABE and ABH. Thus, the remaining angle BAE is equal to the remaining (angle) AHB [Prop. 1.32]. Thus, triangle ABE is equiangular to triangle ABH. Thus, proportionally, as EB is to BA, so AB (is) to BH [Prop. 6.4]. And BA (is) equal to EH. Thus, as BE (is) to EH, so EH (is) to HB. And BE (is) greater than EH. EH (is) thus also greater than HB [Prop. 5.14]. Thus, BE has been cut in extreme and mean ratio at H, and the greater piece HE is equal to the side of the pentagon. So, similarly, we can show that AC has also been cut in extreme and mean ratio at H, and that its greater piece CH is equal to the side of the pentagon. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

θ′.

Ἐὰν ἡ τοῦ ἑξαγώνου πλευρὰ καὶ ἡ τοῦ δεκαγώνου τῶν εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν κύκλον ἐγγραφομένων συντεθῶσιν, ἡ ὅλη εὐθεῖα ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον αὐτῆς τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ τοῦ ἑξαγώνου πλευρά.

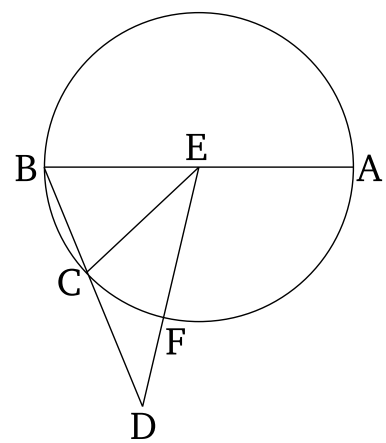


Ἔστω κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓ, καὶ τῶν εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον ἐγγραφομένων σχημάτων, δεκαγώνου μὲν ἔστω πλευρὰ ἡ ΒΓ, ἑξαγώνου δὲ ἡ ΓΔ, καὶ ἔστωσαν ἐπ᾿ εὐθείας· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ὅλη εὐθεῖα ἡ ΒΔ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον αὐτῆς τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ ΓΔ.

Εἰλήφθω γὰρ τὸ κέντρον τοῦ κύκλου τὸ Ε σημεῖον, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΕΒ, ΕΓ, ΕΔ, καὶ διήχθω ἡ ΒΕ ἐπὶ τὸ

Proposition 9

If the side of a hexagon and of a decagon inscribed in the same circle are added together then the whole straight-line has been cut in extreme and mean ratio (at the junction point), and its greater piece is the side of the hexagon.†



Let ABC be a circle. And of the figures inscribed in circle ABC, let BC be the side of a decagon, and CD (the side) of a hexagon. And let them be (laid down) straight-on (to one another). I say that the whole straight-line BD has been cut in extreme and mean ratio (at C), and that CD is its greater piece.

For let the center of the circle, point E, have been

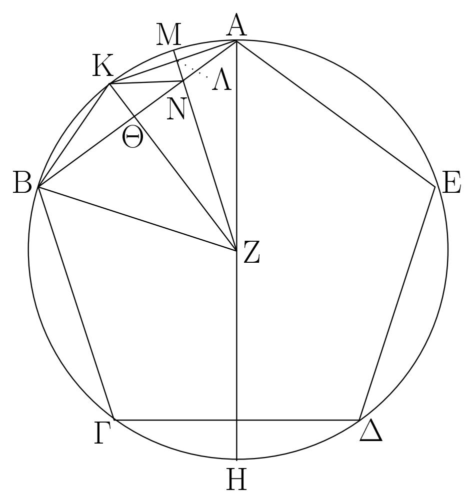
Α. ἐπεὶ δεκαγώνου ἰσοπλεύρον πλευρά ἐστιν ἡ ΒΓ, πενταπλασίων ἄρα ἡ ΑΓΒ περιφέρεια τῆς ΒΓ περιφερείας· τετραπλασίων ἄρα ἡ ΑΓ περιφέρεια τῆς ΓΒ. ὡς δὲ ἡ ΑΓ περιφέρεια πρὸς τὴν ΓΒ, οὕτως ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΓ γωνία πρὸς τὴν ὑπὸ ΓΕΒ· τετραπλασίων ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΓΕΒ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΒΓ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΓΒ, ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΑΕΓ γωνία διπλασία ἐστὶ τῆς ὑπὸ ΕΓΒ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΕΓ εὐθεῖα τῇ ΓΔ· ἑκατέρα γὰρ αὐτῶν ἴση ἐστὶ τῇ τοῦ ἑξαγώνου πλευρᾷ τοῦ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον [ἐγγραφομένου]· ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΕΔ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΓΔΕ γωνίᾳ· διπλασία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΓΒ γωνία τῆς ὑπὸ ΕΔΓ. ἀλλὰ τῆς ὑπὸ ΕΓΒ διπλασία ἐδείχθη ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΓ· τετραπλασία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΕΔΓ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ τῆς ὑπὸ ΒΕΓ τετραπλασία ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΓ· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΔΓ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΕΓ. κοινὴ δὲ τῶν δύο τριγώνων, τοῦ τε ΒΕΓ καὶ τοῦ ΒΕΔ, ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΒΔ γωνία· καὶ λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΕΔ τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΓΒ ἐστιν ἴση· ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΕΒΔ τρίγωνον τῷ ΕΒΓ τριγώνῳ. ἀνάλογον ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΔΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΕ, οὕτως ἡ ΕΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΓ. ἴση δὲ ἡ ΕΒ τῇ ΓΔ. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΔΓ, οὕτως ἡ ΔΓ πρὸς τὴν ΓΒ. μείζων δὲ ἡ ΒΔ τῆς ΔΓ· μείζων ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΔΓ τῆς ΓΒ. ἡ ΒΔ ἄρα εὐθεῖα ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται [κατὰ τὸ Γ], καὶ τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμα αὐτῆς ἐστιν ἡ ΔΓ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

found [Prop. 3.1], and let EB, EC, and ED have been joined, and let BE have been drawn across to A. Since BC is a side on an equilateral decagon, circumference ACB (is) thus five times circumference BC. Thus, circumference AC (is) four times CB. And as circumference AC (is) to CB, so angle AEC (is) to CEB [Prop. 6.33]. Thus, (angle) AEC (is) four times CEB. And since angle EBC (is) equal to ECB [Prop. 1.5], angle AEC is thus double ECB [Prop. 1.32]. And since straight-line EC is equal to CD—for each of them is equal to the side of the hexagon [inscribed] in circle ABC [Prop. 4.15 corr.]—angle CED is also equal to angle CDE [Prop. 1.5]. Thus, angle ECB (is) double EDC [Prop. 1.32]. But, AEC was shown (to be) double ECB. Thus, AEC (is) four times EDC. And AEC was also shown (to be) four times BEC. Thus, EDC (is) equal to BEC. And angle EBD (is) common to the two triangles BEC and BED. Thus, the remaining (angle) BED is equal to the (remaining angle) ECB [Prop. 1.32]. Thus, triangle EBD is equiangular to triangle EBC. Thus, proportionally, as DB is to BE, so EB (is) to BC [Prop. 6.4]. And EB (is) equal to CD. Thus, as BD is to DC, so DC (is) to CB. And BD (is) greater than DC. Thus, DC (is) also greater than CB [Prop. 5.14]. Thus, the straight-line BD has been cut in extreme and mean ratio [at C], and DC is its greater piece. (Which is), the very thing it was required to show.

† If the circle is of unit radius then the side of the hexagon is 1, whereas the side of the decagon is $(1/2)\,(\sqrt{5}-1)$.

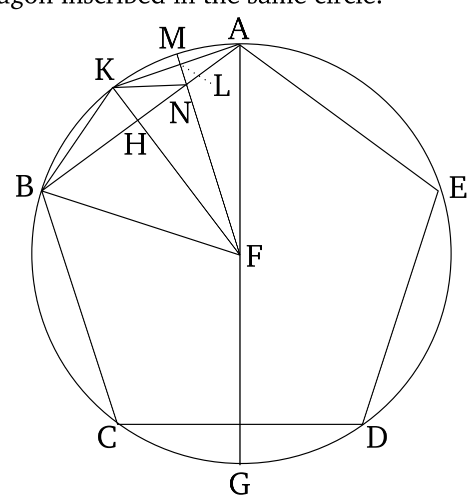
ιʹ.

Ἐὰν εἰς κύκλον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρον ἐγγραφῇ, ἡ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρὰ δύναται τήν τε τοῦ ἑξαγώνου καὶ τὴν τοῦ δεκαγώνου τῶν εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν κύκλον ἐγγραφομένων.



Proposition 10

If an equilateral pentagon is inscribed in a circle then the square on the side of the pentagon is (equal to) the (sum of the squares) on the (sides) of the hexagon and of the decagon inscribed in the same circle.†



Ἔστω κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓΔΕ, καὶ εἰς τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ κύκλον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρον ἐγγεγράφθω τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ. λέγω, ὅτι ἡ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔΕ πενταγώνου πλευρὰ δύναται τήν τε τοῦ ἑξαγώνου καὶ τὴν τοῦ δεκαγώνου πλευρὰν τῶν εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔΕ κύκλον ἐγγραφομένων.

Εἰλήφθω γὰρ τὸ κέντρον τοῦ κύκλου τὸ Ζ σημεῖον, καὶ ἐπιζευχθεῖσα ἡ ΑΖ διήχθω ἐπὶ τὸ Η σημεῖον, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΖΒ, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζ ἐπὶ τὴν ΑΒ κάθετος ἤχθω ἡ ΖΘ, καὶ διήχθω ἐπὶ τὸ Κ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΚ, ΚΒ, καὶ πάλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζ ἐπὶ τὴν ΑΚ κάθετος ἤχθω ἡ ΖΛ, καὶ διήχθω ἐπὶ τὸ Μ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΚΝ.

Ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒΓΗ περιφέρεια τῇ ΑΕΔΗ περιφερείᾳ, ὧν ἡ ΑΒΓ τῇ ΑΕΔ ἐστιν ἴση, λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ΓΗ περιφέρεια λοιπῇ τῇ ΗΔ ἐστιν ἴση. πενταγώνου δὲ ἡ ΓΔ· δεκαγώνου ἄρα ἡ ΓΗ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΖΑ τῇ ΖΒ, καὶ κάθετος ἡ ΖΘ, ἴση ἄρα καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΖΚ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΖΒ. ὥστε καὶ περιφέρεια ἡ ΑΚ τῇ ΚΒ ἐστιν ἴση· διπλῆ ἄρα ἡ ΑΒ περιφέρεια τῆς ΒΚ περιφερείας· δεκαγώνου ἄρα πλευρά ἐστιν ἡ ΑΚ εὐθεῖα. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ΑΚ τῆς ΚΜ ἐστι διπλῆ. καὶ ἐπεὶ διπλῆ ἐστιν ἡ ΑΒ περιφέρεια τῆς ΒΚ περιφερείας, ἴση δὲ ἡ ΓΔ περιφέρεια τῇ ΑΒ περιφερείᾳ, διπλῆ ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΓΔ περιφέρεια τῆς ΒΚ περιφερείας. ἔστι δὲ ἡ ΓΔ περιφέρεια καὶ τῆς ΓΗ διπλῆ· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΓΗ περιφέρεια τῇ ΒΚ περιφερείᾳ. ἀλλὰ ἡ ΒΚ τῆς ΚΜ ἐστι διπλῆ, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἡ ΚΑ· καὶ ἡ ΓΗ ἄρα τῆς ΚΜ ἐστι διπλῆ. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἡ ΓΒ περιφέρεια τῆς ΒΚ περιφερείας ἐστὶ διπλῆ· ἴση γὰρ ἡ ΓΒ περιφέρεια τῇ ΒΑ. καὶ ὅλη ἄρα ἡ ΗΒ περιφέρεια τῆς ΒΜ ἐστι διπλῆ· ὥστε καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΗΖΒ γωνίας τῆς ὑπὸ ΒΖΜ [ἐστι] διπλῆ. ἔστι δὲ ἡ ὑπὸ ΗΖΒ καὶ τῆς ὑπὸ ΖΑΒ διπλῆ· ἴση γὰρ ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΑΒ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΒΖ. καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΖΝ ἄρα τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΑΒ ἐστιν ἴση. κοινὴ δὲ τῶν δύο τριγώνων, τοῦ τε ΑΒΖ καὶ τοῦ ΒΖΝ, ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΖ γωνία· λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΖΒ λοιπῇ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΝΖ ἐστιν ἴση· ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΖ τρίγωνον τῷ ΒΖΝ τριγώνῳ. ἀνάλογον ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΒ εὐθεῖα πρὸς τὴν ΒΖ, οὕτως ἡ ΖΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΝ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒΝ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ ΒΖ. πάλιν ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΛ τῇ ΛΚ, κοινὴ δὲ καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΛΝ, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΚΝ βάσει τῇ ΑΝ ἐστιν ἴση· καὶ γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΛΚΝ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΛΑΝ ἐστιν ἴση. ἀλλὰ ἡ ὑπὸ ΛΑΝ τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΒΝ ἐστιν ἴση· καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΛΚΝ ἄρα τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΒΝ ἐστιν ἴση. καὶ κοινὴ τῶν δύο τριγώνων τοῦ τε ΑΚΒ καὶ τοῦ ΑΚΝ ἡ πρὸς τῷ Α. λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΚΒ λοιπῇ τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΝΑ ἐστιν ἴση· ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΚΒΑ τρίγωνον τῷ ΚΝΑ τριγώνῳ. ἀνάλογον ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΒΑ εὐθεῖα πρὸς τὴν ΑΚ, οὕτως ἡ ΚΑ πρὸς τὴν ΑΝ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΒΑΝ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΚ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒΝ ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΖ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒΝ μετὰ τοῦ ὑπὸ ΒΑΝ, ὅπερ ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΑ, ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΖ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΚ. καί ἐστιν ἡ μὲν ΒΑ πενταγώνου πλευρά, ἡ δὲ ΒΖ ἑξαγώνου, ἡ δὲ ΑΚ δεκαγώνου.

Ἡ ἄρα τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρὰ δύναται τήν τε τοῦ

Let $ABCDE$ be a circle. And let the equilateral pentagon $ABCDE$ have been inscribed in circle $ABCDE$. I say that the square on the side of pentagon $ABCDE$ is the (sum of the squares) on the sides of the hexagon and of the decagon inscribed in circle $ABCDE$.

For let the center of the circle, point F, have been found [Prop. 3.1]. And, AF being joined, let it have been drawn across to point G. And let FB have been joined. And let FH have been drawn from F perpendicular to AB. And let it have been drawn across to K. And let AK and KB have been joined. And, again, let FL have been drawn from F perpendicular to AK. And let it have been drawn across to M. And let KN have been joined.

Since circumference $ABCG$ is equal to circumference $AEDG$, of which ABC is equal to AED, the remaining circumference CG is thus equal to the remaining (circumference) GD. And CD (is the side) of the pentagon. CG (is) thus (the side) of the decagon. And since FA is equal to FB, and FH is perpendicular (to AB), angle AFK (is) thus also equal to KFB [Props. 1.5, 1.26]. Hence, circumference AK is also equal to KB [Prop. 3.26]. Thus, circumference AB (is) double circumference BK. Thus, straight-line AK is the side of the decagon. So, for the same (reasons, circumference) AK is also double KM. And since circumference AB is double circumference BK, and circumference CD (is) equal to circumference AB, circumference CD (is) thus also double circumference BK. And circumference CD is also double CG. Thus, circumference CG (is) equal to circumference BK. But, BK is double KM, since KA (is) also (double KM). Thus, (circumference) CG is also double KM. But, indeed, circumference CB is also double circumference BK. For circumference CB (is) equal to BA. Thus, the whole circumference GB is also double BM. Hence, angle GFB [is] also double angle BFM [Prop. 6.33]. And GFB (is) also double FAB. For FAB (is) equal to ABF. Thus, BFN is also equal to FAB. And angle ABF (is) common to the two triangles ABF and BFN. Thus, the remaining (angle) AFB is equal to the remaining (angle) BNF [Prop. 1.32]. Thus, triangle ABF is equiangular to triangle BFN. Thus, proportionally, as straight-line AB (is) to BF, so FB (is) to BN [Prop. 6.4]. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by ABN is equal to the (square) on BF [Prop. 6.17]. Again, since AL is equal to LK, and LN is common and at right-angles (to KA), base KN is thus equal to base AN [Prop. 1.4]. And, thus, angle LKN is equal to angle LAN. But, LAN is equal to KBN [Props. 3.29, 1.5]. Thus, LKN is also equal to KBN. And the (angle) at A (is) common to the two triangles AKB and AKN. Thus, the remaining (angle) AKB is ἑξαγώνου καὶ τὴν τοῦ δεκαγώνου τῶν εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν κύκλον ἐγγραφομένων· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

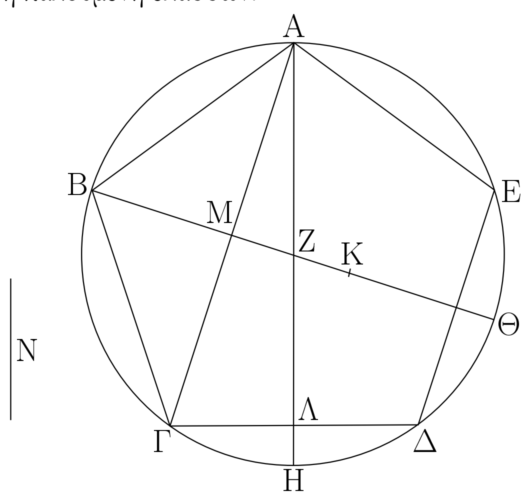
equal to the remaining (angle) KNA [Prop. 1.32]. Thus, triangle KBA is equiangular to triangle KNA. Thus, proportionally, as straight-line BA is to AK, so KA (is) to AN [Prop. 6.4]. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by BAN is equal to the (square) on AK [Prop. 6.17]. And the (rectangle contained) by ABN was also shown (to be) equal to the (square) on BF. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by ABN plus the (rectangle contained) by BAN, which is the (square) on BA [Prop. 2.2], is equal to the (square) on BF plus the (square) on AK. And BA is the side of the pentagon, and BF (the side) of the hexagon [Prop. 4.15 corr.], and AK (the side) of the decagon.

Thus, the square on the side of the pentagon (inscribed in a circle) is (equal to) the (sum of the squares) on the (sides) of the hexagon and of the decagon inscribed in the same circle.

† If the circle is of unit radius then the side of the pentagon is $(1/2)\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}$.

ια΄.

Ἐὰν εἰς κύκλον ῥητὴν ἔχοντα τὴν διάμετρον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρον ἐγγραφῇ, ἡ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρὰ ἄλογός ἐστιν ἡ καλουμένη ἐλάσσων.

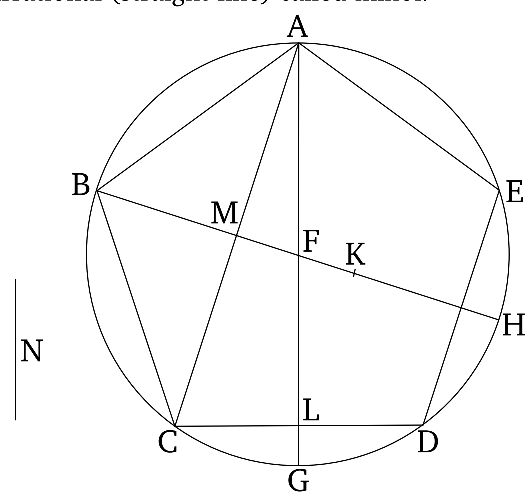


Εἰς γὰρ κύκλον τὸν ΑΒΓΔΕ ῥητὴν ἔχοντα τὴν δίαμετρον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρον ἐγγεγράφθω τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ τοῦ [ΑΒΓΔΕ] πενταγώνου πλευρὰ ἄλογός ἐστιν ἡ καλουμένη ἐλάσσων.

Εἰλήφθω γὰρ τὸ κέντρον τοῦ κύκλου τὸ Ζ σημεῖον, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΖ, ΖΒ καὶ διήχθωσαν ἐπὶ τὰ Η, Θ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΑΓ, καὶ κείσθω τῆς ΑΖ τέταρτον μέρος ἡ ΖΚ. ῥητὴ δὲ ἡ ΑΖ· ῥητὴ ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΖΚ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ΒΖ ῥητή· ὅλη ἄρα ἡ ΒΚ ῥητή ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΓΗ περιφέρεια τῇ ΑΔΗ περιφερείᾳ, ὧν ἡ ΑΒΓ τῇ ΑΕΔ ἐστιν ἴση, λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ΓΗ λοιπῇ τῇ ΗΔ ἐστιν ἴση. καὶ ἐὰν ἐπιζεύξωμεν τὴν ΑΔ, συνάγονται ὀρθαὶ αἱ

Proposition 11

If an equilateral pentagon is inscribed in a circle which has a rational diameter then the side of the pentagon is that irrational (straight-line) called minor.



For let the equilateral pentagon $ABCDE$ have been inscribed in the circle $ABCDE$ which has a rational diameter. I say that the side of pentagon [$ABCDE$] is that irrational (straight-line) called minor.

For let the center of the circle, point F, have been found [Prop. 3.1]. And let AF and FB have been joined. And let them have been drawn across to points G and H (respectively). And let AC have been joined. And let FK made (equal) to the fourth part of AF. And AF (is) rational. FK (is) thus also rational. And BF is also rational. Thus, the whole of BK is rational. And since circumference ACG is equal to circumference ADG, of which πρὸς τῷ Λ γωνίαι, καὶ διπλῆ ἡ ΓΔ τῆς ΓΛ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ αἱ πρὸς τῷ Μ ὀρθαί εἰσιν, καὶ διπλῆ ἡ ΑΓ τῆς ΓΜ. ἐπεὶ οὖν ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΛΓ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΜΖ, κοινὴ δὲ τῶν δύο τριγώνων τοῦ τε ΑΓΛ καὶ τοῦ ΑΜΖ ἡ ὑπὸ ΛΑΓ, λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΓΛ λοιπῇ τῇ ὑπὸ ΜΖΑ ἐστιν ἴση· ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΓΛ τρίγωνον τῷ ΑΜΖ τριγώνῳ· ἀνάλογον ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΛΓ πρὸς ΓΑ, οὕτως ἡ ΜΖ πρὸς ΖΑ· καὶ τῶν ἡγουμένων τὰ διπλάσια· ὡς ἄρα ἡ τῆς ΛΓ διπλῆ πρὸς τὴν ΓΑ, οὕτως ἡ τῆς ΜΖ διπλῆ πρὸς τὴν ΖΑ. ὡς δὲ ἡ τῆς ΜΖ διπλῆ πρὸς τὴν ΖΑ, οὕτως ἡ ΜΖ πρὸς τὴν ἡμίσειαν τῆς ΖΑ· καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ τῆς ΛΓ διπλῆ πρὸς τὴν ΓΑ, οὕτως ἡ ΜΖ πρὸς τὴν ἡμίσειαν τῆς ΖΑ· καὶ τῶν ἑπομένων τὰ ἡμίσεα· ὡς ἄρα ἡ τῆς ΛΓ διπλῆ πρὸς τὴν ἡμίσειαν τῆς ΓΑ, οὕτως ἡ ΜΖ πρὸς τὸ τέτατρον τῆς ΖΑ. καί ἐστι τῆς μὲν ΛΓ διπλῆ ἡ ΔΓ, τῆς δὲ ΓΑ ἡμίσεια ἡ ΓΜ, τῆς δὲ ΖΑ τέτατρον μέρος ἡ ΖΚ· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΔΓ πρὸς τὴν ΓΜ, οὕτως ἡ ΜΖ πρὸς τὴν ΖΚ. συνθέντι καὶ ὡς συναμφότερος ἡ ΔΓΜ πρὸς τὴν ΓΜ, οὕτως ἡ ΜΚ πρὸς ΚΖ· καὶ ὡς ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ συναμφοτέρου τῆς ΔΓΜ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ ΓΜ, οὕτως τὸ ἀπὸ ΜΚ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ ΚΖ. καὶ ἐπεὶ τῆς ὑπὸ δύο πλευρὰς τοῦ πενταγώνου ὑποτεινούσης, οἷον τῆς ΑΓ, ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τεμνομένης τὸ μεῖζον τμῆμα ἴσον ἐστὶ τῇ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρᾷ, τουτέστι τῇ ΔΓ, τὸ δὲ μεῖζον τμῆμα προσλαβὸν τὴν ἡμίσειαν τῆς ὅλης πενταπλάσιον δύναται τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας τῆς ὅλης, καί ἐστιν ὅλης τῆς ΑΓ ἡμίσεια ἡ ΓΜ, τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΓΜ ὡς μιᾶς πενταπλάσιόν ἐστι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΜ. ὡς δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΓΜ ὡς μιᾶς πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΜ, οὕτως ἐδείχθη τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΜΚ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΖ· πενταπλάσιον ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΜΚ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΖ. ῥητὸν δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΖ· ῥητὴ γὰρ ἡ διάμετρος· ῥητὸν ἄρα καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΜΚ· ῥητὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΜΚ [δυνάμει μόνον]. καὶ ἐπεὶ τετραπλασία ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΖ τῆς ΖΚ, πενταπλασία ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΚ τῆς ΚΖ· εἰκοσιπενταπλάσιον ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΚ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΖ. πενταπλάσιον δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΜΚ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΖ· πενταπλάσιον ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΚ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΜ· τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΚ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ ΚΜ λόγον οὐκ ἔχει, ὃν τετράγωνος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμόν· ἀσύμμετρος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΚ τῇ ΚΜ μήκει. καί ἐστι ῥητὴ ἑκατέρα αὐτῶν. αἱ ΒΚ, ΚΜ ἄρα ῥηταί εἰσι δυνάμει μόνον σύμμετροι. ἐὰν δὲ ἀπὸ ῥητῆς ῥητὴ ἀφαιρεθῇ δυνάμει μόνον σύμμετρος οὖσα τῇ ὅλῃ, ἡ λοιπὴ ἄλογός ἐστιν ἀποτομή· ἀποτομὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΜΒ, προσαρμόζουσα δὲ αὐτῇ ἡ ΜΚ. λέγω δή, ὅτι καὶ τετάρτη. ᾧ δὴ μεῖζόν ἐστι τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΚ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΜ, ἐκείνῳ ἴσον ἔστω τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Ν· ἡ ΒΚ ἄρα τῆς ΚΜ μεῖζον δύναται τῇ Ν. καὶ ἐπεὶ σύμμετρός ἐστιν ἡ ΚΖ τῇ ΖΒ, καὶ συνθέντι σύμμετρός ἐστι ἡ ΚΒ τῇ ΖΒ. ἀλλὰ ἡ ΒΖ τῇ ΒΘ σύμμετρός ἐστιν· καὶ ἡ ΒΚ ἄρα τῇ ΒΘ σύμμετρός ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ πενταπλάσιόν ἐστι τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΚ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΜ, τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΚ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΜ λόγον ἔχει, ὃν ε̅ πρὸς ἕν. ἀναστρέψαντι ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΚ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Ν λόγον ἔχει, ὃν ε̅ πρὸς

ABC is equal to AED, the remainder CG is thus equal to the remainder GD. And if we join AD then the angles at L are inferred (to be) right-angles, and CD (is inferred to be) double CL [Prop. 1.4]. So, for the same (reasons), the (angles) at M are also right-angles, and AC (is) double CM. Therefore, since angle ALC (is) equal to AMF, and (angle) LAC (is) common to the two triangles ACL and AMF, the remaining (angle) ACL is thus equal to the remaining (angle) MFA [Prop. 1.32]. Thus, triangle ACL is equiangular to triangle AMF. Thus, proportionally, as LC (is) to CA, so MF (is) to FA [Prop. 6.4]. And (we can take) the doubles of the leading (magnitudes). Thus, as double LC (is) to CA, so double MF (is) to FA. And as double MF (is) to FA, so MF (is) to half of FA. And, thus, as double LC (is) to CA, so MF (is) to half of FA. And (we can take) the halves of the following (magnitudes). Thus, as double LC (is) to half of CA, so MF (is) to the fourth of FA. And DC is double LC, and CM half of CA, and FK the fourth part of FA. Thus, as DC is to CM, so MF (is) to FK. Via composition, as the sum of DCM (*i.e.*, DC and CM) (is) to CM, so MK (is) to KF [Prop. 5.18]. And, thus, as the (square) on the sum of DCM (is) to the (square) on CM, so the (square) on MK (is) to the (square) on KF. And since the greater piece of a (straight-line) subtending two sides of a pentagon, such as AC, (which is) cut in extreme and mean ratio is equal to the side of the pentagon [Prop. 13.8]—that is to say, to DC—-and the square on the greater piece added to half of the whole is five times the (square) on half of the whole [Prop. 13.1], and CM (is) half of the whole, AC, thus the (square) on DCM, (taken) as one, is five times the (square) on CM. And the (square) on DCM, (taken) as one, (is) to the (square) on CM, so the (square) on MK was shown (to be) to the (square) on KF. Thus, the (square) on MK (is) five times the (square) on KF. And the square on KF (is) rational. For the diameter (is) rational. Thus, the (square) on MK (is) also rational. Thus, MK is rational [in square only]. And since BF is four times FK, BK is thus five times KF. Thus, the (square) on BK (is) twenty-five times the (square) on KF. And the (square) on MK (is) five times the square on KF. Thus, the (square) on BK (is) five times the (square) on KM. Thus, the (square) on BK does not have to the (square) on KM the ratio which a square number (has) to a square number. Thus, BK is incommensurable in length with KM [Prop. 10.9]. And each of them is a rational (straight-line). Thus, BK and KM are rational (straight-lines which are) commensurable in square only. And if from a rational (straight-line) a rational (straight-line) is subtracted, which is commensurable in square only with the

$\overline{\delta}$, οὐχ ὃν τετράγωνος πρὸς τετράγωνον· ἀσύμμετρος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΚ τῇ Ν· ἡ ΒΚ ἄρα τῆς ΚΜ μεῖζον δύναται τῷ ἀπὸ ἀσυμμέτρου ἑαυτῇ. ἐπεὶ οὖν ὅλη ἡ ΒΚ τῆς προσαρμοζούσης τῆς ΚΜ μεῖζον δύναται τῷ ἀπὸ ἀσυμμέτρου ἑαυτῇ, καὶ ὅλη ἡ ΒΚ σύμμετρός ἐστι τῇ ἐκκειμένῃ ῥητῇ τῇ ΒΘ, ἀποτομὴ ἄρα τετάρτη ἐστὶν ἡ ΜΒ. τὸ δὲ ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ ἀποτομῆς τετάρτης περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἄλογόν ἐστιν, καὶ ἡ δυναμένη αὐτὸ ἄλογός ἐστιν, καλεῖται δὲ ἐλάττων. δύναται δὲ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΘΒΜ ἡ ΑΒ διὰ τὸ ἐπιζευγνυμένης τῆς ΑΘ ἰσογώνιον γίνεσθαι τὸ ΑΒΘ τρίγωνον τῷ ΑΒΜ τριγώνῳ καὶ εἶναι ὡς τὴν ΘΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΑ, οὕτως τὴν ΑΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΜ.

Ἡ ἄρα ΑΒ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρὰ ἄλογός ἐστιν ἡ καλουμένη ἐλάττων· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

whole, then the remainder is that irrational (straight-line called) an apotome [Prop. 10.73]. Thus, MB is an apotome, and MK its attachment. So, I say that (it is) also a fourth (apotome). So, let the (square) on N be (made) equal to that (magnitude) by which the (square) on BK is greater than the (square) on KM. Thus, the square on BK is greater than the (square) on KM by the (square) on N. And since KF is commensurable (in length) with FB then, via composition, KB is also commensurable (in length) with FB [Prop. 10.15]. But, BF is commensurable (in length) with BH. Thus, BK is also commensurable (in length) with BH [Prop. 10.12]. And since the (square) on BK is five times the (square) on KM, the (square) on BK thus has to the (square) on KM the ratio which 5 (has) to one. Thus, via conversion, the (square) on BK has to the (square) on N the ratio which 5 (has) to 4 [Prop. 5.19 corr.], which is not (that) of a square (number) to a square (number). BK is thus incommensurable (in length) with N [Prop. 10.9]. Thus, the square on BK is greater than the (square) on KM by the (square) on (some straight-line which is) incommensurable (in length) with (BK). Therefore, since the square on the whole, BK, is greater than the (square) on the attachment, KM, by the (square) on (some straight-line which is) incommensurable (in length) with (BK), and the whole, BK, is commensurable (in length) with the (previously) laid down rational (straight-line) BH, MB is thus a fourth apotome [Def. 10.14]. And the rectangle contained by a rational (straight-line) and a fourth apotome is irrational, and its square-root is that irrational (straight-line) called minor [Prop. 10.94]. And the square on AB is the rectangle contained by HBM, on account of joining AH, (so that) triangle ABH becomes equiangular with triangle ABM [Prop. 6.8], and (proportionally) as HB is to BA, so AB (is) to BM.

Thus, the side AB of the pentagon is that irrational (straight-line) called minor.† (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

† If the circle has unit radius then the side of the pentagon is $(1/2)\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}$. However, this length can be written in the "minor" form (see Prop. 10.94) $(\rho/\sqrt{2})\sqrt{1+k/\sqrt{1+k^2}}-(\rho/\sqrt{2})\sqrt{1-k/\sqrt{1+k^2}}$, with $\rho=\sqrt{5/2}$ and $k=2$.

ιβ΄.

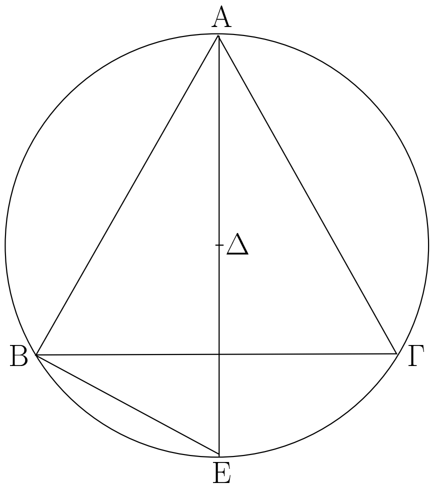
Ἐὰν εἰς κύκλον τρίγωνον ἰσόπλευρον ἐγγραφῇ, ἡ τοῦ τριγώνου πλευρὰ δυνάμει τριπλασίων ἐστὶ τῆς ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ κύκλου.

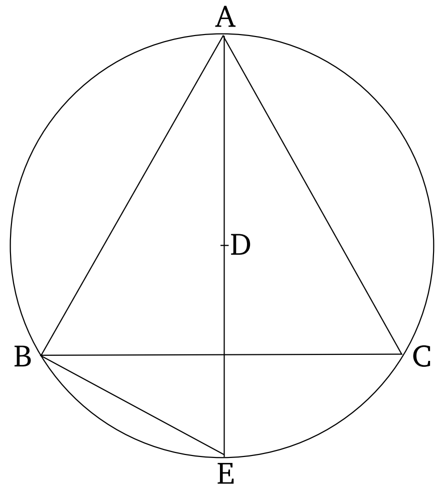
Ἔστω κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓ, καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν τρίγωνον ἰσόπλευρον ἐγγεγράφθω τὸ ΑΒΓ· λέγω, ὅτι τοῦ ΑΒΓ τριγώνου μία πλευρὰ δυνάμει τριπλασίων ἐστὶ τῆς ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου.

Proposition 12

If an equilateral triangle is inscribed in a circle then the square on the side of the triangle is three times the (square) on the radius of the circle.

Let there be a circle ABC, and let the equilateral triangle ABC have been inscribed in it [Prop. 4.2]. I say that the square on one side of triangle ABC is three times the (square) on the radius of circle ABC.





Εἰλήφθω γὰρ τὸ κέντρον τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου τὸ Δ, καὶ ἐπιζευχθεῖσα ἡ ΑΔ διήχθω ἐπὶ τὸ Ε, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΒΕ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἰσόπλευρόν ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον, ἡ ΒΕΓ ἄρα περιφέρεια τρίτον μέρος ἐστὶ τῆς τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου περιφερείας. ἡ ἄρα ΒΕ περιφέρεια ἕκτον ἐστὶ μέρος τῆς τοῦ κύκλου περιφερείας· ἑξαγώνου ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΕ εὐθεῖα· ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶ τῇ ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου τῇ ΔΕ. καὶ ἐπεὶ διπλῆ ἐστιν ἡ ΑΕ τῆς ΔΕ, τετραπλάσιον ἐστι τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΕ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΔ, τουτέστι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΕ. ἴσον δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΕ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΕ· τὰ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΕ τετραπλάσιά ἐστι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΕ. διελόντι ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τριπλάσιόν ἐστι τοῦ ἀπὸ ΒΕ. ἴση δὲ ἡ ΒΕ τῇ ΔΕ· τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τριπλάσιόν ἐστι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΕ.

Ἡ ἄρα τοῦ τριγώνου πλευρὰ δυνάμει τριπλασία ἐστὶ τῆς ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου [τοῦ κύκλου]· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

For let the center, D, of circle ABC have been found [Prop. 3.1]. And AD (being) joined, let it have been drawn across to E. And let BE have been joined.

And since triangle ABC is equilateral, circumference BEC is thus the third part of the circumference of circle ABC. Thus, circumference BE is the sixth part of the circumference of the circle. Thus, straight-line BE is (the side) of a hexagon. Thus, it is equal to the radius DE [Prop. 4.15 corr.]. And since AE is double DE, the (square) on AE is four times the (square) on ED—that is to say, of the (square) on BE. And the (square) on AE (is) equal to the (sum of the squares) on AB and BE [Props. 3.31, 1.47]. Thus, the (sum of the squares) on AB and BE is four times the (square) on BE. Thus, via separation, the (square) on AB is three times the (square) on BE. And BE (is) equal to DE. Thus, the (square) on AB is three times the (square) on DE.

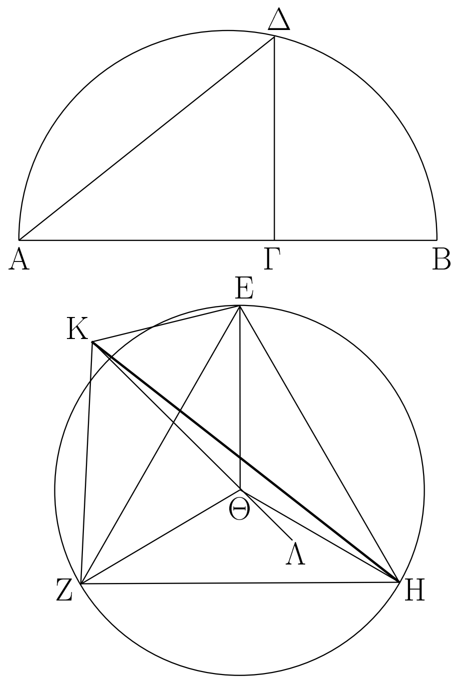
Thus, the square on the side of the triangle is three times the (square) on the radius [of the circle]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιγʹ.

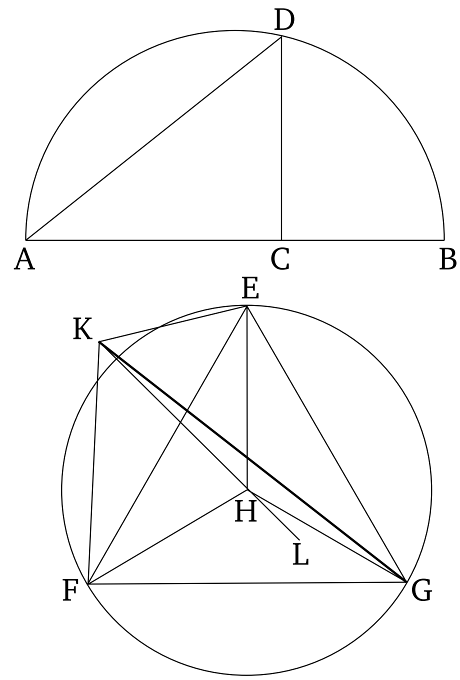
Πυραμίδα συστήσασθαι καὶ σφαίρᾳ περιλαβεῖν τῇ δοθείσῃ καὶ δεῖξαι, ὅτι ἡ τῆς σφαίρας διάμετρος δυνάμει ἡμιολία ἐστὶ τῆς πλευρᾶς τῆς πυραμίδος.

Proposition 13

To construct a (regular) pyramid (*i.e.*, a tetrahedron), and to enclose (it) in a given sphere, and to show that the square on the diameter of the sphere is one and a half times the (square) on the side of the pyramid.



Ἐκκείσθω ἡ τῆς δοθείσης σφαίρας διάμετρος ἡ ΑΒ, καὶ τετμήσθω κατὰ τὸ Γ σημεῖον, ὥστε διπλασίαν εἶναι τὴν ΑΓ τῆς ΓΒ· καὶ γεγράφθω ἐπὶ τῆς ΑΒ ἡμικύκλιον τὸ ΑΔΒ, καὶ ἤχθω ἀπὸ τοῦ Γ σημείου τῇ ΑΒ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΓΔ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΔΑ· καὶ ἐκκείσθω κύκλος ὁ ΕΖΗ ἴσην ἔχων τὴν ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου τῇ ΔΓ, καὶ ἐγγεγράφθω εἰς τὸν ΕΖΗ κύκλον τρίγωνον ἰσόπλευρον τὸ ΕΖΗ· καὶ εἰλήφθω τὸ κέντρον τοῦ κύκλου τὸ Θ σημεῖον, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΕΘ, ΘΖ, ΘΗ· καὶ ἀνεστάτω ἀπὸ τοῦ Θ σημείου τῷ τοῦ ΕΖΗ κύκλου ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΘΚ, καὶ ἀφῃρήσθω ἀπὸ τῆς ΘΚ τῇ ΑΓ εὐθείᾳ ἴση ἡ ΘΚ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΚΕ, ΚΖ, ΚΗ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΚΘ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΕΖΗ κύκλου ἐπίπεδον, καὶ πρὸς πάσας ἄρα τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ τοῦ ΕΖΗ κύκλου ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιήσει γωνίας. ἅπτεται δὲ αὐτῆς ἑκάστη τῶν ΘΕ, ΘΖ, ΘΗ· ἡ ΘΚ ἄρα πρὸς ἑκάστη τῶν ΘΕ, ΘΖ, ΘΗ ὀρθή ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν ΑΓ τῇ ΘΚ, ἡ δὲ ΓΔ τῇ ΘΕ, καὶ ὀρθὰς γωνίας περιέχουσιν, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΔΑ βάσει τῇ ΚΕ ἐστιν ἴση. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΚΖ, ΚΗ τῇ ΔΑ ἐστιν ἴση· αἱ τρεῖς ἄρα αἱ ΚΕ, ΚΖ, ΚΗ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ διπλῆ ἐστιν ἡ ΑΓ τῆς ΓΒ, τριπλῆ ἄρα ἡ ΑΒ τῆς ΒΓ. ὡς δὲ ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΓ, οὕτως τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΔ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΓ, ὡς ἑξῆς δειχθήσεται. τριπλάσιον ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΔ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΓ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΕ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΘ τριπλάσιον, καί ἐστιν ἴση ἡ ΔΓ τῇ ΕΘ· ἴση ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΔΑ τῇ ΕΖ. ἀλλὰ ἡ ΔΑ ἑκάστῃ τῶν ΚΕ, ΚΖ, ΚΗ ἐδείχθη ἴση· καὶ ἑκάστη ἄρα τῶν ΕΖ, ΖΗ, ΗΕ ἑκάστῃ τῶν ΚΕ, ΚΖ, ΚΗ ἐστιν ἴση· ἰσόπλευρα ἄρα ἐστὶ τὰ τέσσαρα τρίγωνα τὰ ΕΖΗ, ΚΕΖ, ΚΖΗ, ΚΕΗ. πυραμὶς ἄρα συνέσταται ἐκ τεσσάρων τριγώνων ἰσοπλεύρων, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΕΖΗ τρίγωνον,



Let the diameter AB of the given sphere be laid out, and let it have been cut at point C such that AC is double CB [Prop. 6.10]. And let the semi-circle ADB have been drawn on AB. And let CD have been drawn from point C at right-angles to AB. And let DA have been joined. And let the circle EFG be laid down having a radius equal to DC, and let the equilateral triangle EFG have been inscribed in circle EFG [Prop. 4.2]. And let the center of the circle, point H, have been found [Prop. 3.1]. And let EH, HF, and HG have been joined. And let HK have been set up, at point H, at right-angles to the plane of circle EFG [Prop. 11.12]. And let HK, equal to the straight-line AC, have been cut off from HK. And let KE, KF, and KG have been joined. And since KH is at right-angles to the plane of circle EFG, it will thus also make right-angles with all of the straight-lines joining it (which are) also in the plane of circle EFG [Def. 11.3]. And HE, HF, and HG each join it. Thus, HK is at right-angles to each of HE, HF, and HG. And since AC is equal to HK, and CD to HE, and they contain right-angles, the base DA is thus equal to the base KE [Prop. 1.4]. So, for the same (reasons), KF and KG is each equal to DA. Thus, the three (straight-lines) KE, KF, and KG are equal to one another. And since AC is double CB, AB (is) thus triple BC. And as AB (is) to BC, so the (square) on AD (is) to the (square) on DC, as will be shown later [see lemma]. Thus, the (square) on AD (is) three times the (square) on DC. And the (square) on FE is also three times the (square) on EH [Prop. 13.12], and DC is equal to EH. Thus, DA (is)