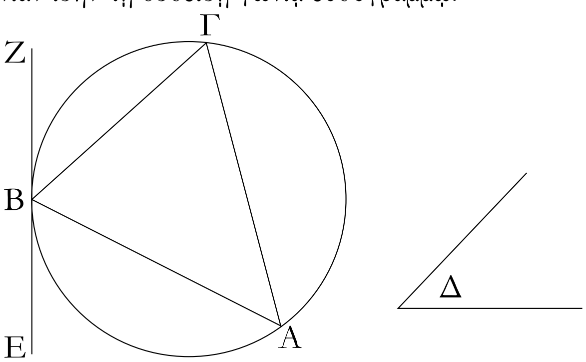
equal to the base $BG$ [Prop. 1.4]. Thus, a circle of center $G$, and radius $GA$, being drawn, will also go through $B$ (as well as $A$). Let it go like $AEB$ (in the third diagram from the left). And since $AD$ is at right-angles to the diameter $AE$, at its extremity, $AD$ thus touches circle $AEB$ [Prop. 3.16 corr.]. And $AB$ has been drawn across (the circle) from the point of contact $A$. Thus, angle $BAD$ is equal to the angle constructed in the alternate segment $AHB$ of the circle [Prop. 3.32]. But, angle $BAD$ is equal to $C$. Thus, the angle in segment $AHB$ is also equal to $C$.

Thus, a segment $AHB$ of a circle, accepting an angle equal to $C$, has been drawn on the given straight-line $AB$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

## λδ΄.

Ἀπὸ τοῦ δοθέντος κύκλου τμῆμα ἀφελεῖν δεχόμενον γωνίαν ἴσην τῇ δοθείσῃ γωνίᾳ εὐθυγράμμῳ.




Ἔστω ὁ δοθεὶς κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓ, ἡ δὲ δοθεῖσα γωνία εὐθύγραμμος ἡ πρὸς τῷ Δ· δεῖ δὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου τμῆμα ἀφελεῖν δεχόμενον γωνίαν ἴσην τῇ δοθείσῃ γωνίᾳ εὐθυγράμμῳ τῇ πρὸς τῷ Δ.

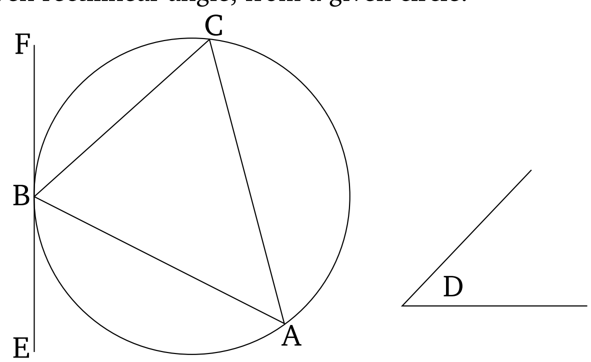
Ἤχθω τοῦ ΑΒΓ ἐφαπτομένη ἡ ΕΖ κατὰ τὸ Β σημεῖον, καὶ συνεστάτω πρὸς τῇ ΖΒ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Β τῇ πρὸς τῷ Δ γωνίᾳ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΒΓ.

Ἐπεὶ οὖν κύκλου τοῦ ΑΒΓ ἐφάπτεταί τις εὐθεῖα ἡ ΕΖ, καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τὸ Β ἐπαφῆς διῆκται ἡ ΒΓ, ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΒΓ ἄρα γωνία ἴση ἐστὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ ΒΑΓ ἐναλλὰξ τμήματι συνισταμένῃ γωνίᾳ. ἀλλ᾽ ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΒΓ τῇ πρὸς τῷ Δ ἐστιν ἴση· καὶ ἡ ἐν τῷ ΒΑΓ ἄρα τμήματι ἴση ἐστὶ τῇ πρὸς τῷ Δ [γωνίᾳ].

Ἀπὸ τοῦ δοθέντος ἄρα κύκλου τοῦ ΑΒΓ τμῆμα ἀφῄρηται τὸ ΒΑΓ δεχόμενον γωνίαν ἴσην τῇ δοθείσῃ γωνίᾳ εὐθυγράμμῳ τῇ πρὸς τῷ Δ· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

## Proposition 34

To cut off a segment, accepting an angle equal to a given rectilinear angle, from a given circle.




Let $ABC$ be the given circle, and $D$ the given rectilinear angle. So it is required to cut off a segment, accepting an angle equal to the given rectilinear angle $D$, from the given circle $ABC$.

Let $EF$ have been drawn touching $ABC$ at point $B$.†  And let (angle) $FBC$, equal to angle $D$, have been constructed on the straight-line $FB$, at the point $B$ on it [Prop. 1.23].

Therefore, since some straight-line $EF$ touches the circle $ABC$, and $BC$ has been drawn across (the circle) from the point of contact $B$, angle $FBC$ is thus equal to the angle constructed in the alternate segment $BAC$ [Prop. 1.32]. But, $FBC$ is equal to $D$. Thus, the (angle) in the segment $BAC$ is also equal to [angle] $D$.

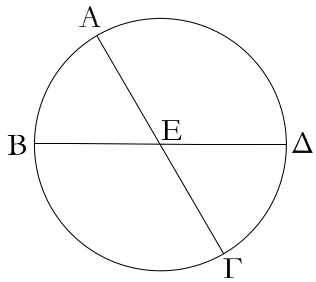
Thus, the segment $BAC$, accepting an angle equal to the given rectilinear angle $D$, has been cut off from the given circle $ABC$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

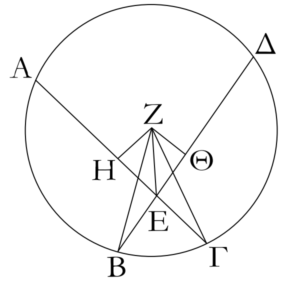
† Presumably, by finding the center of $ABC$ [Prop. 3.1], drawing a straight-line between the center and point $B$, and then drawing $EF$ through

point $B$, at right-angles to the aforementioned straight-line [Prop. 1.11].

## λε′.

Ἐὰν ἐν κύκλῳ δύο εὐθεῖαι τέμνωσιν ἀλλήλας, τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς μιᾶς τμημάτων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς ἑτέρας τμημάτων περιεχομένῳ ὀρθογωνίῳ.




Ἐν γὰρ κύκλῳ τῷ ΑΒΓΔ δύο εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΑΓ, ΒΔ τεμνέτωσαν ἀλλήλας κατὰ τὸ Ε σημεῖον· λέγω, ὅτι τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΒ περιεχομένῳ ὀρθογωνίῳ.

Εἰ μὲν οὖν αἱ ΑΓ, ΒΔ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου εἰσὶν ὥστε τὸ Ε κέντρον εἶναι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου, φανερόν, ὅτι ἴσων οὐσῶν τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ, ΔΕ, ΕΒ καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΒ περιεχομένῳ ὀρθογωνίῳ.

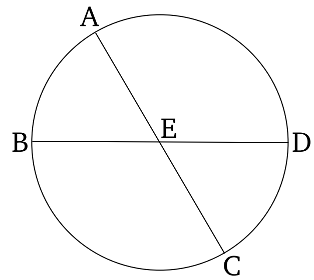
Μὴ ἔστωσαν δὴ αἱ ΑΓ, ΔΒ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου, καὶ εἰλήφθω τὸ κέντρον τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ, καὶ ἔστω τὸ Ζ, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζ ἐπὶ τὰς ΑΓ, ΔΒ εὐθείας κάθετοι ἤχθωσαν αἱ ΖΗ, ΖΘ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΖΒ, ΖΓ, ΖΕ.

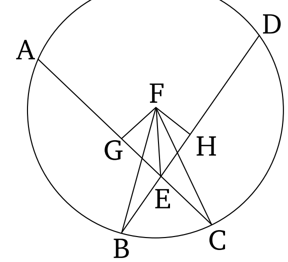
Καὶ ἐπεὶ εὐθεῖά τις διὰ τοῦ κέντρου ἡ ΗΖ εὐθεῖάν τινα μὴ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου τὴν ΑΓ πρὸς ὀρθὰς τέμνει, καὶ δίχα αὐτὴν τέμνει· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΑΗ τῇ ΗΓ. ἐπεὶ οὖν εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΓ τέτμηται εἰς μὲν ἴσα κατὰ τὸ Η, εἰς δὲ ἄνισα κατὰ τὸ Ε, τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΗ τετραγώνου ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΗΓ· [κοινὸν] προσκείσθω τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΗΖ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ μετὰ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ΗΕ, ΗΖ ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΓΗ, ΗΖ. ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν ΕΗ, ΗΖ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΕ, τοὶς δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ΓΗ, ΗΖ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΓ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΓ. ἴση δὲ ἡ ΖΓ τῇ ΖΒ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΖ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΒ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΒ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΕ ἰσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΒ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΕ ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΒ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΒ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΕ. κοινὸν ἀφῃρήσθω τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΕ· λοιπὸν ἄρα τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΓ περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΒ περιεχομένῳ ὀρθογωνίῳ.

Ἐὰν ἄρα ἐν κύκλῳ εὐθεῖαι δύο τέμνωσιν ἀλλήλας, τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς μιᾶς τμημάτων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον

## Proposition 35

If two straight-lines in a circle cut one another then the rectangle contained by the pieces of one is equal to the rectangle contained by the pieces of the other.




For let the two straight-lines $AC$ and $BD$, in the circle $ABCD$, cut one another at point $E$. I say that the rectangle contained by $AE$ and $EC$ is equal to the rectangle contained by $DE$ and $EB$.

In fact, if $AC$ and $BD$ are through the center (as in the first diagram from the left), so that $E$ is the center of circle $ABCD$, then (it is) clear that, $AE$, $EC$, $DE$, and $EB$ being equal, the rectangle contained by $AE$ and $EC$ is also equal to the rectangle contained by $DE$ and $EB$.

So let $AC$ and $DB$ not be though the center (as in the second diagram from the left), and let the center of $ABCD$ have been found [Prop. 3.1], and let it be (at) $F$. And let $FG$ and $FH$ have been drawn from $F$, perpendicular to the straight-lines $AC$ and $DB$ (respectively) [Prop. 1.12]. And let $FB$, $FC$, and $FE$ have been joined.

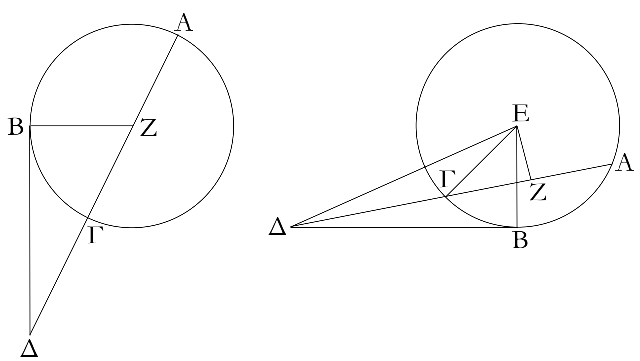
And since some straight-line, $GF$, through the center, cuts at right-angles some (other) straight-line, $AC$, not through the center, then it also cuts it in half [Prop. 3.3]. Thus, $AG$ (is) equal to $GC$. Therefore, since the straight-line $AC$ is cut equally at $G$, and unequally at $E$, the rectangle contained by $AE$ and $EC$ plus the square on $EG$ is thus equal to the (square) on $GC$ [Prop. 2.5]. Let the (square) on $GF$ have been added [to both]. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AE$ and $EC$ plus the (sum of the squares) on $GE$ and $GF$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $CG$ and $GF$. But, the (square) on $FE$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $EG$ and $GF$ [Prop. 1.47], and the (square) on $FC$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $CG$ and $GF$ [Prop. 1.47]. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AE$ and $EC$ plus the (square) on $FE$ is equal to the (square) on $FC$. And $FC$ (is) equal to $FB$. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AE$ and $EC$ plus the (square) on $FE$ is equal to the (square) on $FB$. So, for the same (reasons), the (rectangle contained) by $DE$ and $EB$ plus the (square) on $FE$ is equal ἐστὶ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς ἑτέρας τμημάτων περιεχομένῳ ὀρθογωνίῳ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

to the (square) on $FB$. And the (rectangle contained) by $AE$ and $EC$ plus the (square) on $FE$ was also shown (to be) equal to the (square) on $FB$. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AE$ and $EC$ plus the (square) on $FE$ is equal to the (rectangle contained) by $DE$ and $EB$ plus the (square) on $FE$. Let the (square) on $FE$ have been taken from both. Thus, the remaining rectangle contained by $AE$ and $EC$ is equal to the rectangle contained by $DE$ and $EB$.

Thus, if two straight-lines in a circle cut one another then the rectangle contained by the pieces of one is equal to the rectangle contained by the pieces of the other. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## λϛ΄.

Ἐὰν κύκλου ληφθῇ τι σημεῖον ἐκτός, καὶ ἀπ᾽ αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν κύκλον προσπίπτωσι δύο εὐθεῖαι, καὶ ἡ μὲν αὐτῶν τέμνῃ τὸν κύκλον, ἡ δὲ ἐφάπτηται, ἔσται τὸ ὑπὸ ὅλης τῆς τεμνούσης καὶ τῆς ἐκτὸς ἀπολαμβανομένης μεταξὺ τοῦ τε σημείου καὶ τῆς κυρτῆς περιφερείας ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐφαπτομένης τετραγώνῳ.

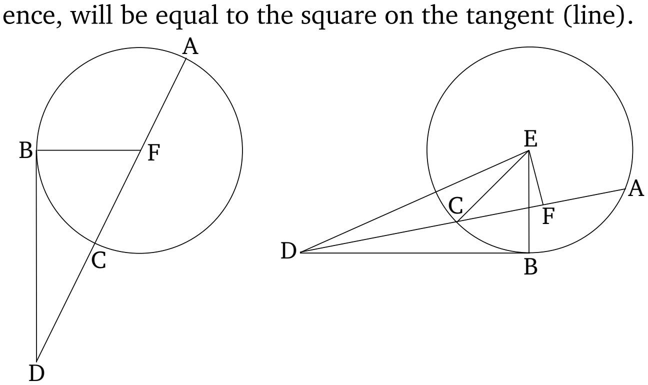



Κύκλου γὰρ τοῦ ΑΒΓ εἰλήφθω τι σημεῖον ἐκτὸς τὸ Δ, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Δ πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον προσπιπτέτωσαν δύο εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΔΓ[Α], ΔΒ· καὶ ἡ μὲν ΔΓΑ τεμνέτω τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον, ἡ δὲ ΒΔ ἐφαπτέσθω· λέγω, ὅτι τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΒ τετραγώνῳ.

Ἡ ἄρα [Δ]ΓΑ ἤτοι διὰ τοῦ κέντρου ἐστὶν ἢ οὔ. ἔστω πρότερον διὰ τοῦ κέντρου, καὶ ἔστω τὸ Ζ κέντρον τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΖΒ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΒΔ. καὶ ἐπεὶ εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΓ δίχα τέτμηται κατὰ τὸ Ζ, πρόσκειται δὲ αὐτῇ ἡ ΓΔ, τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΔ. ἴση δὲ ἡ ΖΓ τῇ ΖΒ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΒ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τὴς ΖΔ. τῷ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΔ ἴσα ἐστὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΖΒ, ΒΔ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΒ ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΖΒ, ΒΔ. κοινὸν ἀφηρήσθω τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΒ· λοιπὸν ἄρα τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΒ

## Proposition 36

If some point is taken outside a circle, and two straight-lines radiate from it towards the circle, and (one) of them cuts the circle, and the (other) touches (it), then the (rectangle contained) by the whole (straight-line) cutting (the circle), and the (part of it) cut off outside (the circle), between the point and the convex circumference, will be equal to the square on the tangent (line).




For let some point $D$ have been taken outside circle $ABC$, and let two straight-lines, $DC[A]$ and $DB$, radiate from $D$ towards circle $ABC$. And let $DCA$ cut circle $ABC$, and let $BD$ touch (it). I say that the rectangle contained by $AD$ and $DC$ is equal to the square on $DB$.

$[D]CA$ is surely either through the center, or not. Let it first of all be through the center, and let $F$ be the center of circle $ABC$, and let $FB$ have been joined. Thus, (angle) $FBD$ is a right-angle [Prop. 3.18]. And since straight-line $AC$ is cut in half at $F$, let $CD$ have been added to it. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ plus the (square) on $FC$ is equal to the (square) on $FD$ [Prop. 2.6]. And $FC$ (is) equal to $FB$. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ plus the (square) on $FB$ is equal to the (square) on $FD$. And the (square) on $FD$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $FB$ and $BD$ [Prop. 1.47]. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AD$

ἐφαπτομένης.

Ἀλλὰ δὴ ἡ ΔΓΑ μὴ ἔστω διὰ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου, καὶ εἰλήφθω τὸ κέντρον τὸ Ε, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ε ἐπὶ τὴν ΑΓ κάθετος ἤχθω ἡ ΕΖ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΕΒ, ΕΓ, ΕΔ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΒΔ. καὶ ἐπεὶ εὐθεῖά τις διὰ τοῦ κέντρου ἡ ΕΖ εὐθεῖάν τινα μὴ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου τὴν ΑΓ πρὸς ὀρθὰς τέμνει, καὶ δίχα αὐτὴν τέμνει· ἡ ΑΖ ἄρα τῇ ΖΓ ἐστιν ἴση. καὶ ἐπεὶ εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΓ τέτμηται δίχα κατὰ τὸ Ζ σημεῖον, πρόσκειται δὲ αὐτῇ ἡ ΓΔ, τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΔ. κοινὸν προσκείσθω τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΕ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ μετὰ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ΓΖ, ΖΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΖΔ, ΖΕ. τοῖς δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ΓΖ, ΖΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΓ· ὀρθὴ γὰρ [ἐστιν] ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΖΓ [γωνία]· τοῖς δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ΔΖ, ΖΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΔ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΔ. ἴση δὲ ἡ ΕΓ τῇ ΕΒ· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΒ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἄπὸ τῆς ΕΔ. τῷ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΔ ἴσα ἐστὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΕΒ, ΒΔ· ὀρθὴ γὰρ ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΒΔ γωνία· τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΒ ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΕΒ, ΒΔ. κοινὸν ἀφῃρήσθω τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΒ· λοιπὸν ἄρα τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΒ.

Ἐὰν ἄρα κύκλου ληφθῇ τι σημεῖον ἐκτός, καὶ ἀπ᾿ αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν κύκλον προσπίπτωσι δύο εὐθεῖαι, καὶ ἡ μὲν αὐτῶν τέμνῃ τὸν κύκλον, ἡ δὲ ἐφάπτηται, ἔσται τὸ ὑπὸ ὅλης τῆς τεμνούσης καὶ τῆς ἐκτὸς ἀπολαμβανομένης μεταξὺ τοῦ τε σημείου καὶ τῆς κυρτῆς περιφερείας ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐφαπτομένης τετραγώνῳ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

and $DC$ plus the (square) on $FB$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $FB$ and $BD$. Let the (square) on $FB$ have been subtracted from both. Thus, the remaining (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ is equal to the (square) on the tangent $DB$.

And so let $DCA$ not be through the center of circle $ABC$, and let the center $E$ have been found, and let $EF$ have been drawn from $E$, perpendicular to $AC$ [Prop. 1.12]. And let $EB$, $EC$, and $ED$ have been joined. (Angle) $EBD$ (is) thus a right-angle [Prop. 3.18]. And since some straight-line, $EF$, through the center, cuts some (other) straight-line, $AC$, not through the center, at right-angles, it also cuts it in half [Prop. 3.3]. Thus, $AF$ is equal to $FC$. And since the straight-line $AC$ is cut in half at point $F$, let $CD$ have been added to it. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ plus the (square) on $FC$ is equal to the (square) on $FD$ [Prop. 2.6]. Let the (square) on $FE$ have been added to both. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ plus the (sum of the squares) on $CF$ and $FE$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $FD$ and $FE$. But the (square) on $EC$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $CF$ and $FE$. For [angle] $EFC$ [is] a right-angle [Prop. 1.47]. And the (square) on $ED$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $DF$ and $FE$ [Prop. 1.47]. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ plus the (square) on $EC$ is equal to the (square) on $ED$. And $EC$ (is) equal to $EB$. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ plus the (square) on $EB$ is equal to the (square) on $ED$. And the (sum of the squares) on $EB$ and $BD$ is equal to the (square) on $ED$. For $EBD$ (is) a right-angle [Prop. 1.47]. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ plus the (square) on $EB$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $EB$ and $BD$. Let the (square) on $EB$ have been subtracted from both. Thus, the remaining (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ is equal to the (square) on $BD$.

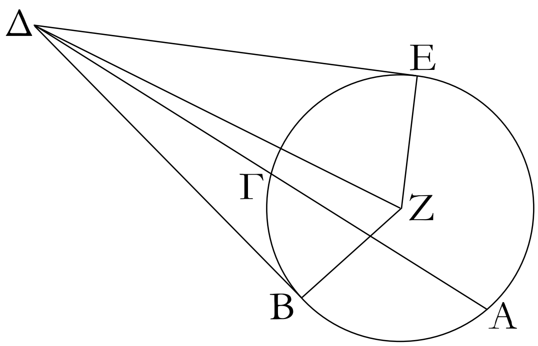
Thus, if some point is taken outside a circle, and two straight-lines radiate from it towards the circle, and (one) of them cuts the circle, and (the other) touches (it), then the (rectangle contained) by the whole (straight-line) cutting (the circle), and the (part of it) cut off outside (the circle), between the point and the convex circumference, will be equal to the square on the tangent (line). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## λζʹ.

Ἐὰν κύκλου ληφθῇ τι σημεῖον ἐκτός, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ σημείου πρὸς τὸν κύκλον προσπίπτωσι δύο εὐθεῖαι, καὶ ἡ μὲν αὐτῶν τέμνῃ τὸν κύκλον, ἡ δὲ προσπίπτῃ, ᾖ δὲ τὸ ὑπὸ [τῆς] ὅλης τῆς τεμνούσης καὶ τῆς ἐκτὸς ἀπολαμβα-

## Proposition 37

If some point is taken outside a circle, and two straight-lines radiate from the point towards the circle, and one of them cuts the circle, and the (other) meets (it), and the (rectangle contained) by the whole (straightνομένης μεταξὺ τοῦ τε σημείου καὶ τῆς κυρτῆς περιφερείας ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς προσπιπτούσης, ἡ προσπίπτουσα ἐφάψεται τοῦ κύκλου.

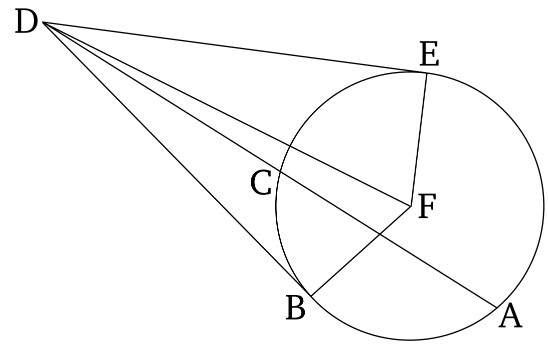



Κύκλου γὰρ τοῦ ΑΒΓ εἰλήφθω τι σημεῖον ἐκτὸς τὸ Δ, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Δ πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον προσπιπτέτωσαν δύο εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΔΓΑ, ΔΒ, καὶ ἡ μὲν ΔΓΑ τεμνέτω τὸν κύκλον, ἡ δὲ ΔΒ προσπιπτέτω, ἔστω δὲ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΒ. λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ΔΒ ἐφάπτεται τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου.

Ἤχθω γὰρ τοῦ ΑΒΓ ἐφαπτομένη ἡ ΔΕ, καὶ εἰλήφθω τὸ κέντρον τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου, καὶ ἔστω τὸ Ζ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΖΕ, ΖΒ, ΖΔ. ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΖΕΔ ὀρθή ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΔΕ ἐφάπτεται τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου, τέμνει δὲ ἡ ΔΓΑ, τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΕ. ἦν δὲ καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΓ ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΒ· τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΒ· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΔΕ τῇ ΔΒ. ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ἡ ΖΕ τῇ ΖΒ ἴση· δύο δὴ αἱ ΔΕ, ΕΖ δύο ταῖς ΔΒ, ΒΖ ἴσαι εἰσίν· καὶ βάσις αὐτῶν κοινὴ ἡ ΖΔ· γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΒΖ ἐστιν ἴση. ὀρθὴ δὲ ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΒΖ. καί ἐστιν ἡ ΖΒ ἐκβαλλομένη διάμετρος· ἡ δὲ τῇ διαμέτρῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀπ᾽ ἄκρας ἀγομένη ἐφάπτεται τοῦ κύκλου· ἡ ΔΒ ἄρα ἐφάπτεται τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται, κἂν τὸ κέντρον ἐπὶ τῆς ΑΓ τυγχάνῃ.

Ἐὰν ἄρα κύκλου ληφθῇ τι σημεῖον ἐκτός, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ σημείου πρὸς τὸν κύκλον προσπίπτωσι δύο εὐθεῖαι, καὶ ἡ μὲν αὐτῶν τέμνῃ τὸν κύκλον, ἡ δὲ προσπίπτῃ, ᾖ δὲ τὸ ὑπὸ ὅλης τῆς τεμνούσης καὶ τῆς ἐκτὸς ἀπολαμβανομένης μεταξὺ τοῦ τε σημείου καὶ τῆς κυρτῆς περιφερείας ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς προσπιπτούσης, ἡ προσπίπτουσα ἐφάψεται τοῦ κύκλου· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

line) cutting (the circle), and the (part of it) cut off outside (the circle), between the point and the convex circumference, is equal to the (square) on the (straight-line) meeting (the circle), then the (straight-line) meeting (the circle) will touch the circle.




For let some point $D$ have been taken outside circle $ABC$, and let two straight-lines, $DCA$ and $DB$, radiate from $D$ towards circle $ABC$, and let $DCA$ cut the circle, and let $DB$ meet (the circle). And let the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ be equal to the (square) on $DB$. I say that $DB$ touches circle $ABC$.

For let $DE$ have been drawn touching $ABC$ [Prop. 3.17], and let the center of the circle $ABC$ have been found, and let it be (at) $F$. And let $FE$, $FB$, and $FD$ have been joined. (Angle) $FED$ is thus a right-angle [Prop. 3.18]. And since $DE$ touches circle $ABC$, and $DCA$ cuts (it), the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ is thus equal to the (square) on $DE$ [Prop. 3.36]. And the (rectangle contained) by $AD$ and $DC$ was also equal to the (square) on $DB$. Thus, the (square) on $DE$ is equal to the (square) on $DB$. Thus, $DE$ (is) equal to $DB$. And $FE$ is also equal to $FB$. So the two (straight-lines) $DE$, $EF$ are equal to the two (straight-lines) $DB$, $BF$ (respectively). And their base, $FD$, is common. Thus, angle $DEF$ is equal to angle $DBF$ [Prop. 1.8]. And $DEF$ (is) a right-angle. Thus, $DBF$ (is) also a right-angle. And $FB$ produced is a diameter, And a (straight-line) drawn at right-angles to a diameter of a circle, at its extremity, touches the circle [Prop. 3.16 corr.]. Thus, $DB$ touches circle $ABC$. Similarly, (the same thing) can be shown, even if the center happens to be on $AC$.

Thus, if some point is taken outside a circle, and two straight-lines radiate from the point towards the circle, and one of them cuts the circle, and the (other) meets (it), and the (rectangle contained) by the whole (straight-line) cutting (the circle), and the (part of it) cut off outside (the circle), between the point and the convex circumference, is equal to the (square) on the (straight-line) meeting (the circle), then the (straight-line) meeting (the circle) will touch the circle. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

# ELEMENTS BOOK 4

## *Construction of Rectilinear Figures In and Around Circles*

## Ὅροι.

αʹ. Σχῆμα εὐθύγραμμον εἰς σχῆμα εὐθύγραμμον ἐγγράφεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἑκάστη τῶν τοῦ ἐγγραφομένου σχήματος γωνιῶν ἑκάστης πλευρᾶς τοῦ, εἰς ὃ ἐγγράφεται, ἅπτηται.

βʹ. Σχῆμα δὲ ὁμοίως περὶ σχῆμα περιγράφεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἑκάστη πλευρὰ τοῦ περιγραφομένου ἑκάστης γωνίας τοῦ, περὶ ὃ περιγράφεται, ἅπτηται.

γʹ. Σχῆμα εὐθύγραμμον εἰς κύκλον ἐγγράφεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἑκάστη γωνία τοῦ ἐγγραφομένου ἅπτηται τῆς τοῦ κύκλου περιφερείας.

δʹ. Σχῆμα δὲ εὐθύγραμμον περὶ κύκλον περιγράφεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἑκάστη πλευρὰ τοῦ περιγραφομένου ἐφάπτηται τῆς τοῦ κύκλου περιφερείας.

εʹ. Κύκλος δὲ εἰς σχῆμα ὁμοίως ἐγγράφεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἡ τοῦ κύκλου περιφέρεια ἑκάστης πλευρᾶς τοῦ, εἰς ὃ ἐγγράφεται, ἅπτηται.

ϛʹ. Κύκλος δὲ περὶ σχῆμα περιγράφεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἡ τοῦ κύκλου περιφέρεια ἑκάστης γωνίας τοῦ, περὶ ὃ περιγράφεται, ἅπτηται.

ζʹ. Εὐθεῖα εἰς κύκλον ἐναρμόζεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν τὰ πέρατα αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῆς περιφερείας ᾖ τοῦ κύκλου.

## Definitions

1. A rectilinear figure is said to be inscribed in a(nother) rectilinear figure when the respective angles of the inscribed figure touch the respective sides of the (figure) in which it is inscribed.

2. And, similarly, a (rectilinear) figure is said to be circumscribed about a(nother rectilinear) figure when the respective sides of the circumscribed (figure) touch the respective angles of the (figure) about which it is circumscribed.

3. A rectilinear figure is said to be inscribed in a circle when each angle of the inscribed (figure) touches the circumference of the circle.

4. And a rectilinear figure is said to be circumscribed about a circle when each side of the circumscribed (figure) touches the circumference of the circle.

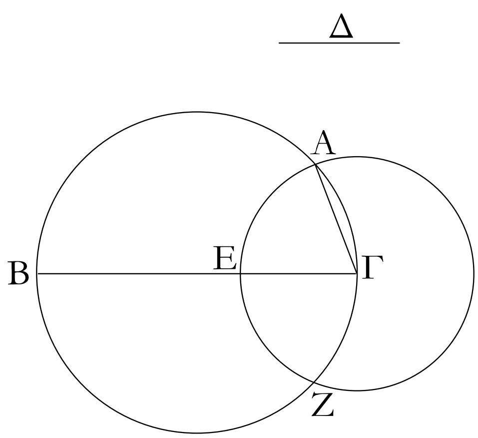
5. And, similarly, a circle is said to be inscribed in a (rectilinear) figure when the circumference of the circle touches each side of the (figure) in which it is inscribed.

6. And a circle is said to be circumscribed about a rectilinear (figure) when the circumference of the circle touches each angle of the (figure) about which it is circumscribed.

7. A straight-line is said to be inserted into a circle when its extemities are on the circumference of the circle.

## αʹ.

Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον τῇ δοθείσῃ εὐθείᾳ μὴ μείζονι οὔσῃ τῆς τοῦ κύκλου διαμέτρου ἴσην εὐθεῖαν ἐναρμόσαι.

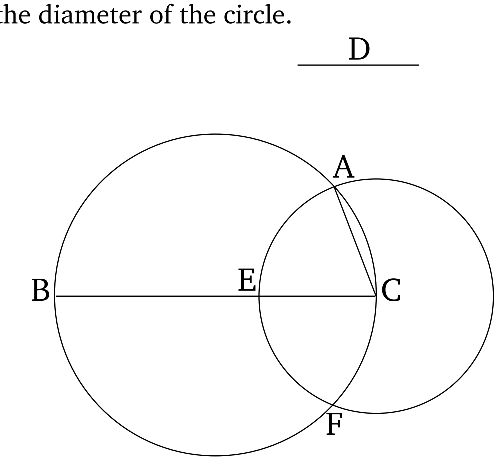



Ἔστω ὁ δοθεὶς κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓ, ἡ δὲ δοθεῖσα εὐθεῖα μὴ μείζων τῆς τοῦ κύκλου διαμέτρου ἡ Δ. δεῖ δὴ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον τῇ Δ εὐθείᾳ ἴσην εὐθεῖαν ἐναρμόσαι.

Ἤχθω τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου διάμετρος ἡ ΒΓ. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΓ τῇ Δ, γεγονὸς ἂν εἴη τὸ ἐπιταχθέν· ἐνήρμοσται

## Proposition 1

To insert a straight-line equal to a given straight-line into a circle, (the latter straight-line) not being greater than the diameter of the circle.




Let $ABC$ be the given circle, and $D$ the given straight-line (which is) not greater than the diameter of the circle. So it is required to insert a straight-line, equal to the straight-line $D$, into the circle $ABC$.

Let a diameter $BC$ of circle $ABC$ have been drawn.†

γὰρ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον τῇ Δ εὐθείᾳ ἴση ἡ ΒΓ. εἰ δὲ μείζων ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΓ τῆς Δ, κείσθω τῇ Δ ἴση ἡ ΓΕ, καὶ κέντρῳ τῷ Γ διαστήματι δὲ τῷ ΓΕ κύκλος γεγράφθω ὁ ΕΑΖ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΓΑ.

Ἐπεὶ οὖν το Γ σημεῖον κέντρον ἐστὶ τοῦ ΕΑΖ κύκλου, ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΓΑ τῇ ΓΕ. ἀλλὰ τῇ Δ ἡ ΓΕ ἐστιν ἴση· καὶ ἡ Δ ἄρα τῇ ΓΑ ἐστιν ἴση.

Εἰς ἄρα τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον τὸν ΑΒΓ τῇ δοθείσῃ εὐθείᾳ τῇ Δ ἴση ἐνήρμοσται ἡ ΓΑ· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

Therefore, if $BC$ is equal to $D$ then that (which) was prescribed has taken place. For the (straight-line) $BC$, equal to the straight-line $D$, has been inserted into the circle $ABC$. And if $BC$ is greater than $D$ then let $CE$ be made equal to $D$ [Prop. 1.3], and let the circle $EAF$ have been drawn with center $C$ and radius $CE$. And let $CA$ have been joined.

Therefore, since the point $C$ is the center of circle $EAF$, $CA$ is equal to $CE$. But, $CE$ is equal to $D$. Thus, $D$ is also equal to $CA$.

Thus, $CA$, equal to the given straight-line $D$, has been inserted into the given circle $ABC$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

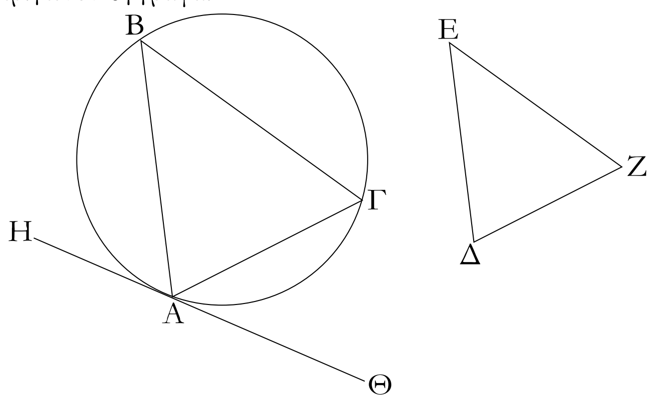
† Presumably, by finding the center of the circle [Prop. 3.1], and then drawing a line through it.

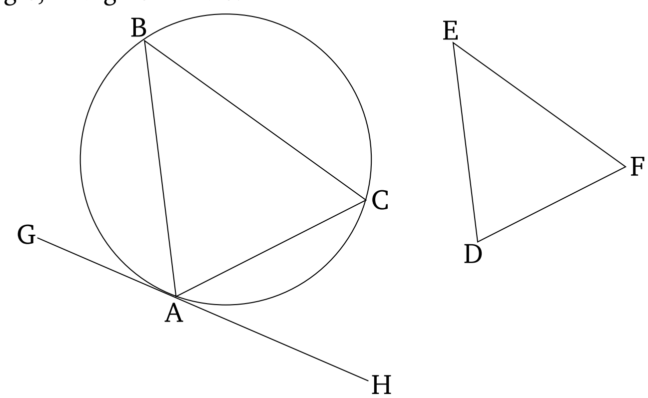
## βʹ.

Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον τῷ δοθέντι τριγώνῳ ἰσογώνιον τρίγωνον ἐγγράψαι.

## Proposition 2

To inscribe a triangle, equiangular with a given triangle, in a given circle.




Ἔστω ὁ δοθεὶς κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓ, τὸ δὲ δοθὲν τριγωνον τὸ ΔΕΖ· δεῖ δὴ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον τῷ ΔΕΖ τριγώνῳ ἰσογώνιον τρίγωνον ἐγγράψαι.

Ἤχθω τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου ἐφαπτομένη ἡ ΗΘ κατὰ τὸ Α, καὶ συνεστάτω πρὸς τῇ ΑΘ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Α τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ γωνίᾳ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΘΑΓ, πρὸς δὲ τῇ ΑΗ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Α τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΖΕ [γωνίᾳ] ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΗΑΒ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΒΓ.

Ἐπεὶ οὖν κύκλου τοῦ ΑΒΓ ἐφάπτεταί τις εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΘ, καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τὸ Α ἐπαφῆς εἰς τὸν κύκλον διῆκται εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΓ, ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΘΑΓ ἴση ἐστὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ ἐναλλὰξ τοῦ κύκλου τμήματι γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ. ἀλλ᾿ ἡ ὑπὸ ΘΑΓ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ ἐστιν ἴση· καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ ἄρα γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ ἐστιν ἴση. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΓΒ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΖΕ ἐστιν ἴση· καὶ λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ λοιπῇ τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΔΖ ἐστιν ἴση [ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον τῷ ΔΕΖ τριγώνῳ, καὶ ἐγγέγραπται εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον].

Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα ἄρα κύκλον τῷ δοθέντι τριγώνῳ ἰσογώνιον τρίγωνον ἐγγέγραπται· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

Let $ABC$ be the given circle, and $DEF$ the given triangle. So it is required to inscribe a triangle, equiangular with triangle $DEF$, in circle $ABC$.

Let $GH$ have been drawn touching circle $ABC$ at $A$.† And let (angle) $HAC$, equal to angle $DEF$, have been constructed on the straight-line $AH$ at the point $A$ on it, and (angle) $GAB$, equal to [angle] $DFE$, on the straight-line $AG$ at the point $A$ on it [Prop. 1.23]. And let $BC$ have been joined.

Therefore, since some straight-line $AH$ touches the circle $ABC$, and the straight-line $AC$ has been drawn across (the circle) from the point of contact $A$, (angle) $HAC$ is thus equal to the angle $ABC$ in the alternate segment of the circle [Prop. 3.32]. But, $HAC$ is equal to $DEF$. Thus, angle $ABC$ is also equal to $DEF$. So, for the same (reasons), $ACB$ is also equal to $DFE$. Thus, the remaining (angle) $BAC$ is equal to the remaining (angle) $EDF$ [Prop. 1.32]. [Thus, triangle $ABC$ is equiangular with triangle $DEF$, and has been inscribed in circle

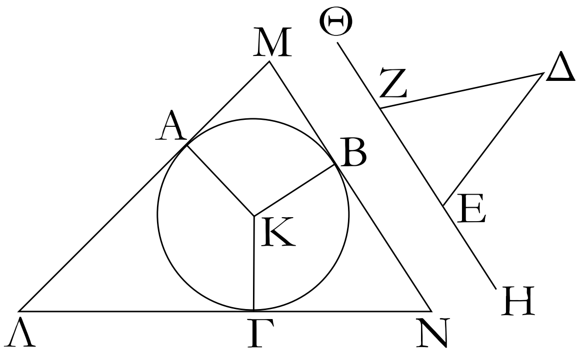
$ABC$].

Thus, a triangle, equiangular with the given triangle, has been inscribed in the given circle. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

† See the footnote to Prop. 3.34.

## γʹ.

Περὶ τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον τῷ δοθέντι τριγώνῳ ἰσογώνιον τρίγωνον περιγράψαι.




Ἔστω ὁ δοθεὶς κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓ, τὸ δὲ δοθὲν τρίγωνον τὸ ΔΕΖ· δεῖ δὴ περὶ τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον τῷ ΔΕΖ τριγώνῳ ἰσογώνιον τρίγωνον περιγράψαι.

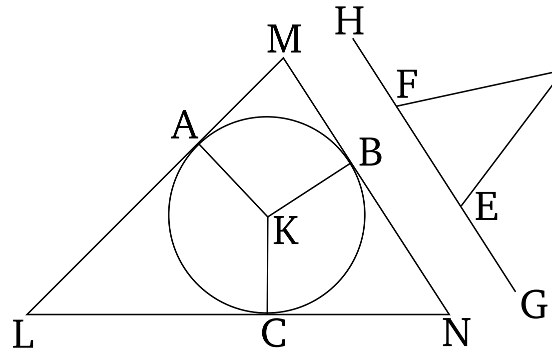
Ἐκβεβλήσθω ἡ ΕΖ ἐφ᾿ ἑκάτερα τὰ μέρη κατὰ τὰ Η, Θ σημεῖα, καὶ εἰλήφθω τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου κέντρον τὸ Κ, καὶ διήχθω, ὡς ἔτυχεν, εὐθεῖα ἡ ΚΒ, καὶ συνεστάτω πρὸς τῇ ΚΒ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Κ τῇ μὲν ὑπὸ ΔΕΗ γωνίᾳ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΚΑ, τῇ δὲ ὑπὸ ΔΖΘ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΚΓ, καὶ διὰ τῶν Α, Β, Γ σημείων ἤχθωσαν ἐφαπτόμεναι τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου αἱ ΛΑΜ, ΜΒΝ, ΝΓΛ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐφάπτονται τοῦ ΑΒΓ κύκλου αἱ ΛΜ, ΜΝ, ΝΛ κατὰ τὰ Α, Β, Γ σημεῖα, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Κ κέντρου ἐπὶ τὰ Α, Β, Γ σημεῖα ἐπεζευγμέναι εἰσὶν αἱ ΚΑ, ΚΒ, ΚΓ, ὀρθαὶ ἄρα εἰσὶν αἱ πρὸς τοῖς Α, Β, Γ σημείοις γωνίαι. καὶ ἐπεὶ τοῦ ΑΜΒΚ τετραπλεύρου αἱ τέσσαρες γωνίαι τέτρασιν ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσίν, ἐπειδήπερ καὶ εἰς δύο τρίγωνα διαιρεῖται τὸ ΑΜΒΚ, καί εἰσιν ὀρθαὶ αἱ ὑπὸ ΚΑΜ, ΚΒΜ γωνίαι, λοιπαὶ ἄρα αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΚΒ, ΑΜΒ δυσὶν ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσίν. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ αἱ ὑπὸ ΔΕΗ, ΔΕΖ δυσὶν ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι· αἱ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΑΚΒ, ΑΜΒ ταῖς ὑπὸ ΔΕΗ, ΔΕΖ ἴσαι εἰσίν, ὧν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΚΒ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΗ ἐστιν ἴση· λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΜΒ λοιπῇ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ ἐστιν ἴση. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται, ὅτι καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΛΝΒ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΖΕ ἐστιν ἴση· καὶ λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΜΛΝ [λοιπῇ] τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΔΖ ἐστιν ἴση. ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΛΜΝ τρίγωνον τῷ ΔΕΖ τριγώνῳ· καὶ περιγέγραπται περὶ τὸν ΑΒΓ κύκλον.

Περὶ τὸν δοθέντα ἄρα κύκλον τῷ δοθέντι τριγώνῳ ἰσογώνιον τρίγωνον περιγέγραπται· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

## Proposition 3

To circumscribe a triangle, equiangular with a given triangle, about a given circle.




Let $ABC$ be the given circle, and $DEF$ the given triangle. So it is required to circumscribe a triangle, equiangular with triangle $DEF$, about circle $ABC$.

Let $EF$ have been produced in each direction to points $G$ and $H$. And let the center $K$ of circle $ABC$ have been found [Prop. 3.1]. And let the straight-line $KB$ have been drawn, at random, across ($ABC$). And let (angle) $BKA$, equal to angle $DEG$, have been constructed on the straight-line $KB$ at the point $K$ on it, and (angle) $BKC$, equal to $DFH$ [Prop. 1.23]. And let the (straight-lines) $LAM$, $MBN$, and $NCL$ have been drawn through the points $A$, $B$, and $C$ (respectively), touching the circle $ABC$.†

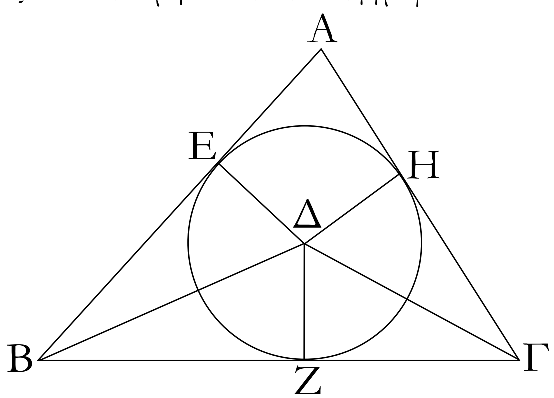
And since $LM$, $MN$, and $NL$ touch circle $ABC$ at points $A$, $B$, and $C$ (respectively), and $KA$, $KB$, and $KC$ are joined from the center $K$ to points $A$, $B$, and $C$ (respectively), the angles at points $A$, $B$, and $C$ are thus right-angles [Prop. 3.18]. And since the (sum of the) four angles of quadrilateral $AMBK$ is equal to four right-angles, inasmuch as $AMBK$ (can) also (be) divided into two triangles [Prop. 1.32], and angles $KAM$ and $KBM$ are (both) right-angles, the (sum of the) remaining (angles), $AKB$ and $AMB$, is thus equal to two right-angles. And $DEG$ and $DEF$ is also equal to two right-angles [Prop. 1.13]. Thus, $AKB$ and $AMB$ is equal to $DEG$ and $DEF$, of which $AKB$ is equal to $DEG$. Thus, the remainder $AMB$ is equal to the remainder $DEF$. So, similarly, it can be shown that $LNB$ is also equal to $DFE$. Thus, the remaining (angle) $MLN$ is also equal to the [remaining] (angle) $EDF$ [Prop. 1.32]. Thus, triangle $LMN$ is equiangular with triangle $DEF$. And it has been drawn around circle $ABC$.

Thus, a triangle, equiangular with the given triangle, has been circumscribed about the given circle. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

† See the footnote to Prop. 3.34.

## δ′.

Εἰς τὸ δοθὲν τρίγωνον κύκλον ἐγγράψαι.




Ἔστω τὸ δοθὲν τρίγωνον τὸ ΑΒΓ· δεῖ δὴ εἰς τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον κύκλον ἐγγράψαι.

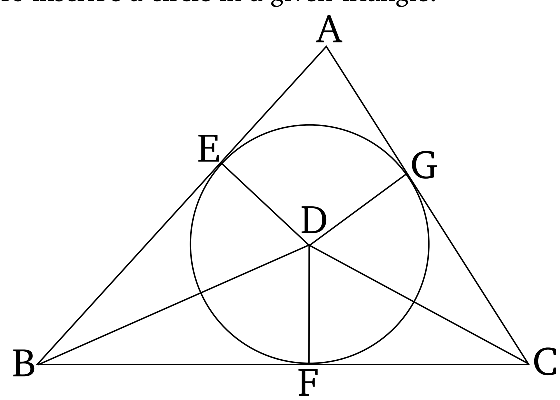
Τετμήσθωσαν αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΑΓΒ γωνίαι δίχα ταῖς ΒΔ, ΓΔ εὐθείαις, καὶ συμβαλλέτωσαν ἀλλήλαις κατὰ τὸ Δ σημεῖον, καὶ ἤχθωσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Δ ἐπὶ τὰς ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΑ εὐθείας κάθετοι αἱ ΔΕ, ΔΖ, ΔΗ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΔ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΓΒΔ, ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ὀρθὴ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΕΔ ὀρθῇ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΖΔ ἴση, δύο δὴ τρίγωνά ἐστι τὰ ΕΒΔ, ΖΒΔ τὰς δύο γωνίας ταῖς δυσὶ γωνίαις ἴσας ἔχοντα καὶ μίαν πλευρὰν μιᾷ πλευρᾷ ἴσην τὴν ὑποτείνουσαν ὑπὸ μίαν τῶν ἴσων γωνιῶν κοινὴν αὐτῶν τὴν ΒΔ· καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς ἄρα πλευρὰς ταῖς λοιπαῖς πλευραῖς ἴσας ἕξουσιν· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΔΕ τῇ ΔΖ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ΔΗ τῇ ΔΖ ἐστιν ἴση. αἱ τρεῖς ἄρα εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΔΕ, ΔΖ, ΔΗ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν· ὁ ἄρα κέντρῳ τῷ Δ καὶ διαστήματι ἑνὶ τῶν Ε, Ζ, Η κύκλος γραφόμενος ἥξει καὶ διὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σημείων καὶ ἐφάψεται τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΑ εὐθειῶν διὰ τὸ ὀρθὰς εἶναι τὰς πρὸς τοῖς Ε, Ζ, Η σημείοις γωνίας. εἰ γὰρ τεμεῖ αὐτάς, ἔσται ἡ τῇ διαμέτρῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀπ᾽ ἄκρας ἀγομένη ἐντὸς πίπτουσα τοῦ κύκλου· ὅπερ ἄτοπον ἐδείχθη· οὐκ ἄρα ὁ κέντρῳ τῷ Δ διαστήματι δὲ ἑνὶ τῶν Ε, Ζ, Η γραφόμενος κύκλος τεμεῖ τὰς ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΑ εὐθείας· ἐφάψεται ἄρα αὐτῶν, καὶ ἔσται ὁ κύκλος ἐγγεγραμμένος εἰς τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον. ἐγγεγράφθω ὡς ὁ ΖΗΕ.

Εἰς ἄρα τὸ δοθὲν τρίγωνον τὸ ΑΒΓ κύκλος ἐγγέγραπται ὁ ΕΖΗ· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

## Proposition 4

To inscribe a circle in a given triangle.




Let $ABC$ be the given triangle. So it is required to inscribe a circle in triangle $ABC$.

Let the angles $ABC$ and $ACB$ have been cut in half by the straight-lines $BD$ and $CD$ (respectively) [Prop. 1.9], and let them meet one another at point $D$, and let $DE$, $DF$, and $DG$ have been drawn from point $D$, perpendicular to the straight-lines $AB$, $BC$, and $CA$ (respectively) [Prop. 1.12].

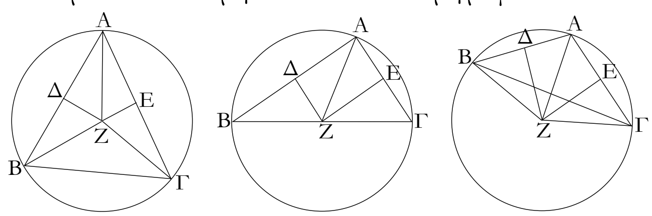
And since angle $ABD$ is equal to $CBD$, and the right-angle $BED$ is also equal to the right-angle $BFD$, $EBD$ and $FBD$ are thus two triangles having two angles equal to two angles, and one side equal to one side—the (one) subtending one of the equal angles (which is) common to the (triangles)—(namely), $BD$. Thus, they will also have the remaining sides equal to the (corresponding) remaining sides [Prop. 1.26]. Thus, $DE$ (is) equal to $DF$. So, for the same (reasons), $DG$ is also equal to $DF$. Thus, the three straight-lines $DE$, $DF$, and $DG$ are equal to one another. Thus, the circle drawn with center $D$, and radius one of $E$, $F$, or $G$,† will also go through the remaining points, and will touch the straight-lines $AB$, $BC$, and $CA$, on account of the angles at $E$, $F$, and $G$ being right-angles. For if it cuts (one of) them then it will be a (straight-line) drawn at right-angles to a diameter of the circle, from its extremity, falling inside the circle. The very thing was shown (to be) absurd [Prop. 3.16]. Thus, the circle drawn with center $D$, and radius one of $E$, $F$, or $G$, does not cut the straight-lines $AB$, $BC$, and $CA$. Thus, it will touch them and will be the circle inscribed in triangle $ABC$. Let it have been (so) inscribed, like $FGE$ (in the figure).

Thus, the circle $EFG$ has been inscribed in the given triangle $ABC$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

† Here, and in the following propositions, it is understood that the radius is actually one of $DE$, $DF$, or $DG$.

## εʹ.

Περὶ τὸ δοθὲν τρίγωνον κύκλον περιγράψαι.




Ἔστω τὸ δοθὲν τρίγωνον τὸ ΑΒΓ· δεῖ δὲ περὶ τὸ δοθὲν τρίγωνον τὸ ΑΒΓ κύκλον περιγράψαι.

Τετμήσθωσαν αἱ ΑΒ, ΑΓ εὐθεῖαι δίχα κατὰ τὰ Δ, Ε σημεῖα, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Δ, Ε σημείων ταῖς ΑΒ, ΑΓ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἤχθωσαν αἱ ΔΖ, ΕΖ· συμπεσοῦνται δὴ ἤτοι ἐντὸς τοῦ ΑΒΓ τριγώνου ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς ΒΓ εὐθείας ἢ ἐκτὸς τῆς ΒΓ.

Συμπιπτέτωσαν πρότερον ἐντὸς κατὰ τὸ Ζ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΖΒ, ΖΓ, ΖΑ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΔ τῇ ΔΒ, κοινὴ δὲ καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΔΖ, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΖ βάσει τῇ ΖΒ ἐστιν ἴση. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἡ ΓΖ τῇ ΑΖ ἐστιν ἴση· ὥστε καὶ ἡ ΖΒ τῇ ΖΓ ἐστιν ἴση· αἱ τρεῖς ἄρα αἱ ΖΑ, ΖΒ, ΖΓ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν. ὁ ἄρα κέντρῳ τῷ Ζ διαστήματι δὲ ἑνὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ κύκλος γραφόμενος ἥξει καὶ διὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σημείων, καὶ ἔσται περιγεγραμμένος ὁ κύκλος περὶ τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον. περιγεγράφθω ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓ.

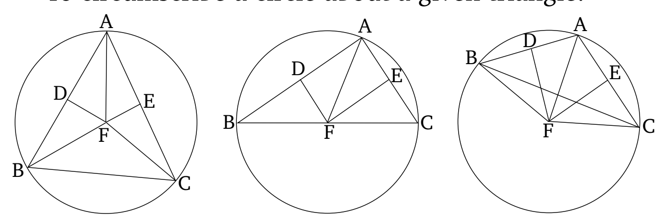
Ἀλλὰ δὴ αἱ ΔΖ, ΕΖ συμπιπτέτωσαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΒΓ εὐθείας κατὰ τὸ Ζ, ὡς ἔχει ἐπὶ τῆς δευτέρας καταγραφῆς, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΑΖ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι τὸ Ζ σημεῖον κέντρον ἐστὶ τοῦ περὶ τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον περιγραφομένου κύκλου.

Ἀλλὰ δὴ αἱ ΔΖ, ΕΖ συμπιπτέτωσαν ἐκτὸς τοῦ ΑΒΓ τριγώνου κατὰ τὸ Ζ πάλιν, ὡς ἔχει ἐπὶ τῆς τρίτης καταγραφῆς, καί ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΖ, ΒΖ, ΓΖ. καὶ ἐπεὶ πάλιν ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΔ τῇ ΔΒ, κοινὴ δὲ καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΔΖ, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΖ βάσει τῇ ΒΖ ἐστιν ἴση. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἡ ΓΖ τῇ ΑΖ ἐστιν ἴση· ὥστε καὶ ἡ ΒΖ τῇ ΖΓ ἐστιν ἴση· ὁ ἄρα [πάλιν] κέντρῳ τῷ Ζ διαστήματι δὲ ἑνὶ τῶν ΖΑ, ΖΒ, ΖΓ κύκλος γραφόμενος ἥξει καὶ διὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σημείων, καὶ ἔσται περιγεγραμμένος περὶ τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον.

Περὶ τὸ δοθὲν ἄρα τρίγωνον κύκλος περιγέγραπται· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

## Proposition 5

To circumscribe a circle about a given triangle.




Let $ABC$ be the given triangle. So it is required to circumscribe a circle about the given triangle $ABC$.

Let the straight-lines $AB$ and $AC$ have been cut in half at points $D$ and $E$ (respectively) [Prop. 1.10]. And let $DF$ and $EF$ have been drawn from points $D$ and $E$, at right-angles to $AB$ and $AC$ (respectively) [Prop. 1.11]. So ($DF$ and $EF$) will surely either meet inside triangle $ABC$, on the straight-line $BC$, or beyond $BC$.

Let them, first of all, meet inside (triangle $ABC$) at (point) $F$, and let $FB$, $FC$, and $FA$ have been joined. And since $AD$ is equal to $DB$, and $DF$ is common and at right-angles, the base $AF$ is thus equal to the base $FB$ [Prop. 1.4]. So, similarly, we can show that $CF$ is also equal to $AF$. So that $FB$ is also equal to $FC$. Thus, the three (straight-lines) $FA$, $FB$, and $FC$ are equal to one another. Thus, the circle drawn with center $F$, and radius one of $A$, $B$, or $C$, will also go through the remaining points. And the circle will have been circumscribed about triangle $ABC$. Let it have been (so) circumscribed, like $ABC$ (in the first diagram from the left).

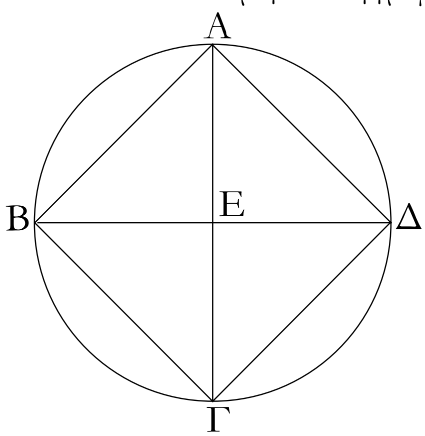
And so, let $DF$ and $EF$ meet on the straight-line $BC$ at (point) $F$, like in the second diagram (from the left). And let $AF$ have been joined. So, similarly, we can show that point $F$ is the center of the circle circumscribed about triangle $ABC$.

And so, let $DF$ and $EF$ meet outside triangle $ABC$, again at (point) $F$, like in the third diagram (from the left). And let $AF$, $BF$, and $CF$ have been joined. And, again, since $AD$ is equal to $DB$, and $DF$ is common and at right-angles, the base $AF$ is thus equal to the base $BF$ [Prop. 1.4]. So, similarly, we can show that $CF$ is also equal to $AF$. So that $BF$ is also equal to $FC$. Thus, [again] the circle drawn with center $F$, and radius one of $FA$, $FB$, and $FC$, will also go through the remaining points. And it will have been circumscribed about triangle $ABC$.

Thus, a circle has been circumscribed about the given triangle. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

## ϛʹ.

Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον τετράγωνον ἐγγράψαι.




Ἔστω ὁ δοθεὶς κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓΔ· δεῖ δὴ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον τετράγωνον ἐγγράψαι.

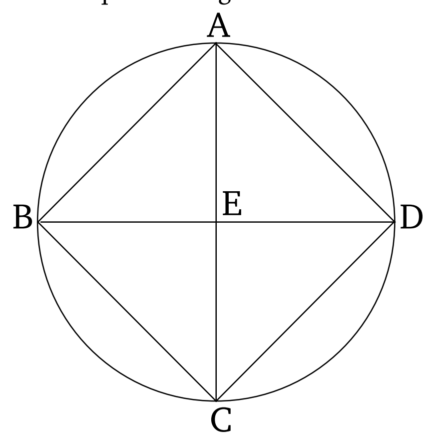
Ἤχθωσαν τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου δύο διάμετροι πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀλλήλαις αἱ ΑΓ, ΒΔ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΑ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΕ τῇ ΕΔ· κέντρον γὰρ τὸ Ε· κοινὴ δὲ καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΕΑ, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΒ βάσει τῇ ΑΔ ἴση ἐστίν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΒΓ, ΓΔ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΑΒ, ΑΔ ἴση ἐστίν· ἰσόπλευρον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΓΔ τετράπλευρον. λέγω δή, ὅτι καὶ ὀρθογώνιον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡ ΒΔ εὐθεῖα διάμετρός ἐστι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου, ἡμικύκλιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΒΑΔ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΔ γωνία. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἑκάστη τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΒΓΔ, ΓΔΑ ὀρθή ἐστιν· ὀρθογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΓΔ τετράπλευρον. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ἰσόπλευρον· τετράγωνον ἄρα ἐστίν. καὶ ἐγγέγραπται εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον.

Εἰς ἄρα τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον τετράγωνον ἐγγέγραπται τὸ ΑΒΓΔ· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

## Proposition 6

To inscribe a square in a given circle.




Let $ABCD$ be the given circle. So it is required to inscribe a square in circle $ABCD$.

Let two diameters of circle $ABCD$, $AC$ and $BD$, have been drawn at right-angles to one another.† And let $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, and $DA$ have been joined.

And since $BE$ is equal to $ED$, for $E$ (is) the center (of the circle), and $EA$ is common and at right-angles, the base $AB$ is thus equal to the base $AD$ [Prop. 1.4]. So, for the same (reasons), each of $BC$ and $CD$ is equal to each of $AB$ and $AD$. Thus, the quadrilateral $ABCD$ is equilateral. So I say that (it is) also right-angled. For since the straight-line $BD$ is a diameter of circle $ABCD$, $BAD$ is thus a semi-circle. Thus, angle $BAD$ (is) a right-angle [Prop. 3.31]. So, for the same (reasons), (angles) $ABC$, $BCD$, and $CDA$ are also each right-angles. Thus, the quadrilateral $ABCD$ is right-angled. And it was also shown (to be) equilateral. Thus, it is a square [Def. 1.22]. And it has been inscribed in circle $ABCD$.

Thus, the square $ABCD$ has been inscribed in the given circle. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

† Presumably, by finding the center of the circle [Prop. 3.1], drawing a line through it, and then drawing a second line through it, at right-angles to the first [Prop. 1.11].

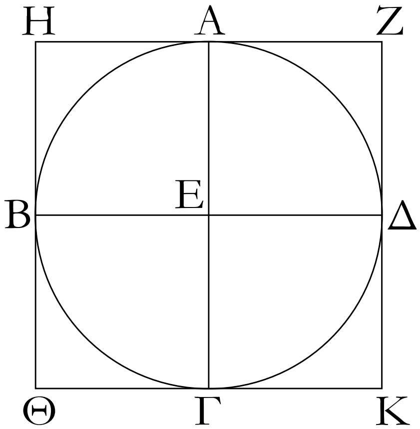
## ζʹ.

Περὶ τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον τετράγωνον περιγράψαι.

## Proposition 7

To circumscribe a square about a given circle.

Ἔστω ὁ δοθεὶς κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓΔ· δεῖ δὴ περὶ τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον τετράγωνον περιγράψαι.

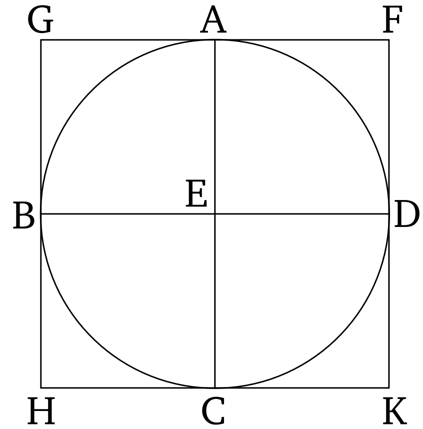



Ἤχθωσαν τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου δύο διάμετροι πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀλλήλαις αἱ ΑΓ, ΒΔ, καὶ διὰ τῶν Α, Β, Γ, Δ σημείων ἤχθωσαν ἐφαπτόμεναι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου αἱ ΖΗ, ΗΘ, ΘΚ, ΚΖ.

Ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐφάπτεται ἡ ΖΗ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ε κέντρου ἐπὶ τὴν κατὰ τὸ Α ἐπαφὴν ἐπέζευκται ἡ ΕΑ, αἱ ἄρα πρὸς τῷ Α γωνίαι ὀρθαί εἰσιν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ αἱ πρὸς τοῖς Β, Γ, Δ σημείοις γωνίαι ὀρθαί εἰσιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὀρθή ἐστιν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΒ γωνία, ἐστὶ δὲ ὀρθὴ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΒΗ, παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΗΘ τῇ ΑΓ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ΑΓ τῇ ΖΚ ἐστι παράλληλος. ὥστε καὶ ἡ ΗΘ τῇ ΖΚ ἐστι παράλληλος. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΗΖ, ΘΚ τῇ ΒΕΔ ἐστι παράλληλος. παραλληλόγραμμα ἄρα ἐστὶ τὰ ΗΚ, ΗΓ, ΑΚ, ΖΒ, ΒΚ· ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν ΗΖ τῇ ΘΚ, ἡ δὲ ΗΘ τῇ ΖΚ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΓ τῇ ΒΔ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ μὲν ΑΓ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΗΘ, ΖΚ, ἡ δὲ ΒΔ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΗΖ, ΘΚ ἐστιν ἴση [καὶ ἑκατέρα ἄρα τῶν ΗΘ, ΖΚ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΗΖ, ΘΚ ἐστιν ἴση], ἰσόπλευρον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΖΗΘΚ τετράπλευρον. λέγω δή, ὅτι καὶ ὀρθογώνιον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ παραλληλόγραμμόν ἐστι τὸ ΗΒΕΑ, καί ἐστιν ὀρθὴ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΒ, ὀρθὴ ἄρα καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΗΒ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ αἱ πρὸς τοῖς Θ, Κ, Ζ γωνίαι ὀρθαί εἰσιν. ὀρθογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΖΗΘΚ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ἰσόπλευρον· τετράγωνον ἄρα ἐστίν. καὶ περιγέγραπται περὶ τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον.

Περὶ τὸν δοθέντα ἄρα κύκλον τετράγωνον περιγέγραπται· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

Let $ABCD$ be the given circle. So it is required to circumscribe a square about circle $ABCD$.




Let two diameters of circle $ABCD$, $AC$ and $BD$, have been drawn at right-angles to one another.† And let $FG$, $GH$, $HK$, and $KF$ have been drawn through points $A$, $B$, $C$, and $D$ (respectively), touching circle $ABCD$.‡

Therefore, since $FG$ touches circle $ABCD$, and $EA$ has been joined from the center $E$ to the point of contact $A$, the angles at $A$ are thus right-angles [Prop. 3.18]. So, for the same (reasons), the angles at points $B$, $C$, and $D$ are also right-angles. And since angle $AEB$ is a right-angle, and $EBG$ is also a right-angle, $GH$ is thus parallel to $AC$ [Prop. 1.29]. So, for the same (reasons), $AC$ is also parallel to $FK$. So that $GH$ is also parallel to $FK$ [Prop. 1.30]. So, similarly, we can show that $GF$ and $HK$ are each parallel to $BED$. Thus, $GK$, $GC$, $AK$, $FB$, and $BK$ are (all) parallelograms. Thus, $GF$ is equal to $HK$, and $GH$ to $FK$ [Prop. 1.34]. And since $AC$ is equal to $BD$, but $AC$ (is) also (equal) to each of $GH$ and $FK$, and $BD$ is equal to each of $GF$ and $HK$ [Prop. 1.34] [and each of $GH$ and $FK$ is thus equal to each of $GF$ and $HK$], the quadrilateral $FGHK$ is thus equilateral. So I say that (it is) also right-angled. For since $GBEA$ is a parallelogram, and $AEB$ is a right-angle, $AGB$ is thus also a right-angle [Prop. 1.34]. So, similarly, we can show that the angles at $H$, $K$, and $F$ are also right-angles. Thus, $FGHK$ is right-angled. And it was also shown (to be) equilateral. Thus, it is a square [Def. 1.22]. And it has been circumscribed about circle $ABCD$.

Thus, a square has been circumscribed about the given circle. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

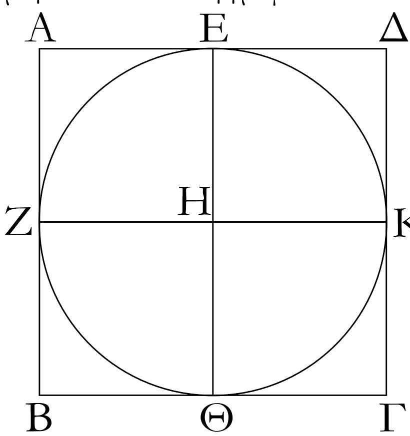
† See the footnote to the previous proposition.

‡ See the footnote to Prop. 3.34.

## ηʹ.

Εἰς τὸ δοθὲν τετράγωνον κύκλον ἐγγράψαι.

Ἔστω τὸ δοθὲν τετράγωνον τὸ ΑΒΓΔ. δεῖ δὴ εἰς τὸ ΑΒΓΔ τετράγωνον κύκλον ἐγγράψαι.



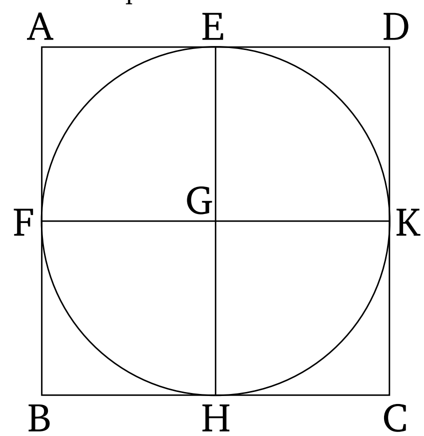

Τετμήσθω ἑκατέρα τῶν ΑΔ, ΑΒ δίχα κατὰ τὰ Ε, Ζ σημεῖα, καὶ διὰ μὲν τοῦ Ε ὁποτέρᾳ τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ παράλληλος ἤχθω ὁ ΕΘ, διὰ δὲ τοῦ Ζ ὁποτέρᾳ τῶν ΑΔ, ΒΓ παράλληλος ἤχθω ἡ ΖΚ· παραλληλόγραμμον ἄρα ἐστὶν ἕκαστον τῶν ΑΚ, ΚΒ, ΑΘ, ΘΔ, ΑΗ, ΗΓ, ΒΗ, ΗΔ, καὶ αἱ ἀπεναντίον αὐτῶν πλευραὶ δηλονότι ἴσαι [εἰσίν]. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΔ τῇ ΑΒ, καί ἐστι τῆς μὲν ΑΔ ἡμίσεια ἡ ΑΕ, τῆς δὲ ΑΒ ἡμίσεια ἡ ΑΖ, ἴση ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΑΕ τῇ ΑΖ· ὥστε καὶ αἱ ἀπεναντίον· ἴση ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΖΗ τῇ ΗΕ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΗΘ, ΗΚ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΖΗ, ΗΕ ἐστιν ἴση· αἱ τέσσαρες ἄρα αἱ ΗΕ, ΗΖ, ΗΘ, ΗΚ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις [εἰσίν]. ὁ ἄρα κέντρῳ μὲν τῷ Η διαστήματι δὲ ἑνὶ τῶν Ε, Ζ, Θ, Κ κύκλος γραφόμενος ἥξει καὶ διὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σημείων· καὶ ἐφάψεται τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΑ εὐθειῶν διὰ τὸ ὀρθὰς εἶναι τὰς πρὸς τοῖς Ε, Ζ, Θ, Κ γωνίας· εἰ γὰρ τεμεῖ ὁ κύκλος τὰς ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΑ, ἡ τῇ διαμέτρῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀπ᾽ ἄκρας ἀγομένη ἐντὸς πεσεῖται τοῦ κύκλου· ὅπερ ἄτοπον ἐδείχθη. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ κέντρῳ τῷ Η διαστήματι δὲ ἑνὶ τῶν Ε, Ζ, Θ, Κ κύκλος γραφόμενος τεμεῖ τὰς ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΑ εὐθείας. ἐφάψεται ἄρα αὐτῶν καὶ ἔσται ἐγγεγραμμένος εἰς τὸ ΑΒΓΔ τετράγωνον.

Εἰς ἄρα τὸ δοθὲν τετράγωνον κύκλος ἐγγέγραπται· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

## Proposition 8

To inscribe a circle in a given square.

Let the given square be $ABCD$. So it is required to inscribe a circle in square $ABCD$.




Let $AD$ and $AB$ each have been cut in half at points $E$ and $F$ (respectively) [Prop. 1.10]. And let $EH$ have been drawn through $E$, parallel to either of $AB$ or $CD$, and let $FK$ have been drawn through $F$, parallel to either of $AD$ or $BC$ [Prop. 1.31]. Thus, $AK$, $KB$, $AH$, $HD$, $AG$, $GC$, $BG$, and $GD$ are each parallelograms, and their opposite sides [are] manifestly equal [Prop. 1.34]. And since $AD$ is equal to $AB$, and $AE$ is half of $AD$, and $AF$ half of $AB$, $AE$ (is) thus also equal to $AF$. So that the opposite (sides are) also (equal). Thus, $FG$ (is) also equal to $GE$. So, similarly, we can also show that each of $GH$ and $GK$ is equal to each of $FG$ and $GE$. Thus, the four (straight-lines) $GE$, $GF$, $GH$, and $GK$ [are] equal to one another. Thus, the circle drawn with center $G$, and radius one of $E$, $F$, $H$, or $K$, will also go through the remaining points. And it will touch the straight-lines $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, and $DA$, on account of the angles at $E$, $F$, $H$, and $K$ being right-angles. For if the circle cuts $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, or $DA$, then a (straight-line) drawn at right-angles to a diameter of the circle, from its extremity, will fall inside the circle. The very thing was shown (to be) absurd [Prop. 3.16]. Thus, the circle drawn with center $G$, and radius one of $E$, $F$, $H$, or $K$, does not cut the straight-lines $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, or $DA$. Thus, it will touch them, and will have been inscribed in the square $ABCD$.

Thus, a circle has been inscribed in the given square. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

## θʹ.

Περὶ τὸ δοθὲν τετράγωνον κύκλον περιγράψαι.

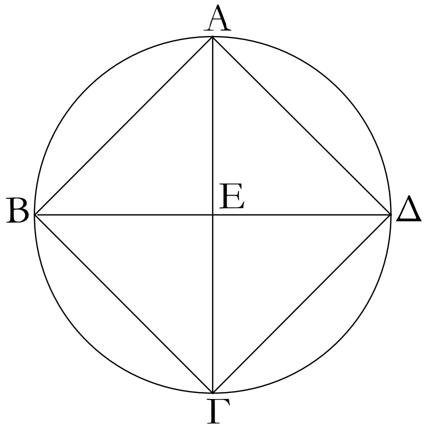
Ἔστω τὸ δοθὲν τετράγωνον τὸ ΑΒΓΔ· δεῖ δὴ περὶ τὸ ΑΒΓΔ τετράγωνον κύκλον περιγράψαι.

## Proposition 9

To circumscribe a circle about a given square.

Let $ABCD$ be the given square. So it is required to circumscribe a circle about square $ABCD$.

Ἐπιζευχθεῖσαι γὰρ αἱ ΑΓ, ΒΔ τεμνέτωσαν ἀλλήλας κατὰ τὸ Ε.




Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΔΑ τῇ ΑΒ, κοινὴ δὲ ἡ ΑΓ, δύο δὴ αἱ ΔΑ, ΑΓ δυσὶ ταῖς ΒΑ, ΑΓ ἴσαι εἰσίν· καὶ βάσις ἡ ΔΓ βάσει τῇ ΒΓ ἴση· γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΑΓ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ ἴση ἐστίν· ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΔΑΒ γωνία δίχα τέτμηται ὑπὸ τῆς ΑΓ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἑκάστη τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΒΓΔ, ΓΔΑ δίχα τέτμηται ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΓ, ΔΒ εὐθειῶν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΑΒ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, καί ἐστι τῆς μὲν ὑπὸ ΔΑΒ ἡμίσεια ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΑΒ, τῆς δὲ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ ἡμίσεια ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΒΑ, καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΑΒ ἄρα τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΒΑ ἐστιν ἴση· ὥστε καὶ πλευρὰ ἡ ΕΑ τῇ ΕΒ ἐστιν ἴση. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΕΑ, ΕΒ [εὐθειῶν] ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΕΓ, ΕΔ ἴση ἐστίν. αἱ τέσσαρες ἄρα αἱ ΕΑ, ΕΒ, ΕΓ, ΕΔ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν. ὁ ἄρα κέντρῳ τῷ Ε καὶ διαστήματι ἑνὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ, Δ κύκλος γραφόμενος ἥξει καὶ διὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σημείων καὶ ἔσται περιγεγραμμένος περὶ τὸ ΑΒΓΔ τετράγωνον. περιγεγράφθω ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ.

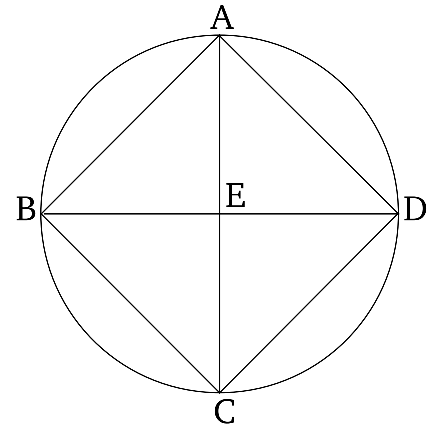
Περὶ τὸ δοθὲν ἄρα τετράγωνον κύκλος περιγέγραπται· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

## ιʹ.

Ἰσοσκελὲς τρίγωνον συστήσασθαι ἔχον ἑκατέραν τῶν πρὸς τῇ βάσει γωνιῶν διπλασίονα τῆς λοιπῆς.

Ἐκκείσθω τις εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΒ, καὶ τετμήσθω κατὰ τὸ Γ σημεῖον, ὥστε τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον εἶναι τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΑ τετραγώνῳ· καὶ κέντρῳ τῷ Α καὶ διαστήματι τῷ ΑΒ κύκλος γεγράφθω ὁ ΒΔΕ, καὶ ἐνηρμόσθω εἰς τὸν ΒΔΕ κύκλον τῇ ΑΓ εὐθείᾳ μὴ μείζονι οὔσῃ τῆς τοῦ ΒΔΕ κύκλου διαμέτρου ἴση εὐθεῖα ἡ ΒΔ· καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΔ, ΔΓ, καὶ περιγεγράφθω περὶ τὸ ΑΓΔ τρίγωνον κύκλος ὁ ΑΓΔ.

$AC$ and $BD$ being joined, let them cut one another at $E$.



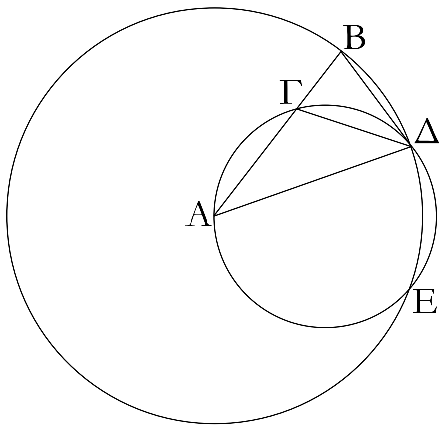

And since $DA$ is equal to $AB$, and $AC$ (is) common, the two (straight-lines) $DA$, $AC$ are thus equal to the two (straight-lines) $BA$, $AC$. And the base $DC$ (is) equal to the base $BC$. Thus, angle $DAC$ is equal to angle $BAC$ [Prop. 1.8]. Thus, the angle $DAB$ has been cut in half by $AC$. So, similarly, we can show that $ABC$, $BCD$, and $CDA$ have each been cut in half by the straight-lines $AC$ and $DB$. And since angle $DAB$ is equal to $ABC$, and $EAB$ is half of $DAB$, and $EBA$ half of $ABC$, $EAB$ is thus also equal to $EBA$. So that side $EA$ is also equal to $EB$ [Prop. 1.6]. So, similarly, we can show that each of the [straight-lines] $EA$ and $EB$ are also equal to each of $EC$ and $ED$. Thus, the four (straight-lines) $EA$, $EB$, $EC$, and $ED$ are equal to one another. Thus, the circle drawn with center $E$, and radius one of $A$, $B$, $C$, or $D$, will also go through the remaining points, and will have been circumscribed about the square $ABCD$. Let it have been (so) circumscribed, like $ABCD$ (in the figure).

Thus, a circle has been circumscribed about the given square. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

## Proposition 10

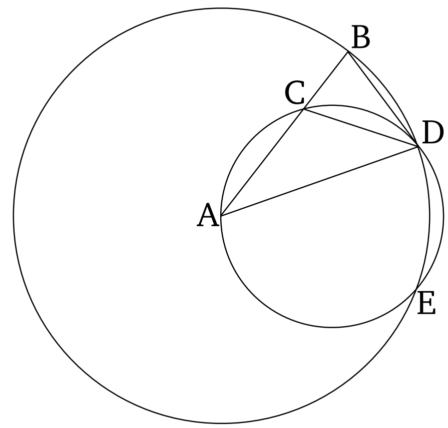
To construct an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double the remaining (angle).

Let some straight-line $AB$ be taken, and let it have been cut at point $C$ so that the rectangle contained by $AB$ and $BC$ is equal to the square on $CA$ [Prop. 2.11]. And let the circle $BDE$ have been drawn with center $A$, and radius $AB$. And let the straight-line $BD$, equal to the straight-line $AC$, being not greater than the diameter of circle $BDE$, have been inserted into circle $BDE$ [Prop. 4.1]. And let $AD$ and $DC$ have been joined. And let the circle $ACD$ have been circumscribed about triangle $ACD$ [Prop. 4.5].




Καὶ ἐπεὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ, ἴση δὲ ἡ ΑΓ τῇ ΒΔ, τὸ ἄρα ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ. καὶ ἐπεὶ κύκλου τοῦ ΑΓΔ εἴληπταί τι σημεῖον ἐκτὸς τὸ Β, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Β πρὸς τὸν ΑΓΔ κύκλον προσπεπτώκασι δύο εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΒΑ, ΒΔ, καὶ ἡ μὲν αὐτῶν τέμνει, ἡ δὲ προσπίπτει, καί ἐστι τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ, ἡ ΒΔ ἄρα ἐφάπτεται τοῦ ΑΓΔ κύκλου. ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐφάπτεται μὲν ἡ ΒΔ, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς κατὰ τὸ Δ ἐπαφῆς διῆκται ἡ ΔΓ, ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΒΔΓ γωνιά ἴση ἐστὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ ἐναλλὰξ τοῦ κύκλου τμήματι γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΑΓ. ἐπεὶ οὖν ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΔΓ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΑΓ, κοινὴ προσκείσθω ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΔΑ· ὅλη ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΔΑ ἴση ἐστὶ δυσὶ ταῖς ὑπὸ ΓΔΑ, ΔΑΓ. ἀλλὰ ταῖς ὑπὸ ΓΔΑ, ΔΑΓ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ἐκτὸς ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ· καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΔΑ ἄρα ἴση ἐστὶ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ. ἀλλὰ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΔΑ τῇ ὑπὸ ΓΒΔ ἐστιν ἴση, ἐπεὶ καὶ πλευρὰ ἡ ΑΔ τῇ ΑΒ ἐστιν ἴση· ὥστε καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΒΑ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ ἐστιν ἴση. αἱ τρεῖς ἄρα αἱ ὑπὸ ΒΔΑ, ΔΒΑ, ΒΓΑ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΒΓ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ, ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ πλευρὰ ἡ ΒΔ πλευρᾷ τῇ ΔΓ. ἀλλὰ ἡ ΒΔ τῇ ΓΑ ὑπόκειται ἴση· καὶ ἡ ΓΑ ἄρα τῇ ΓΔ ἐστιν ἴση· ὥστε καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΔΑ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΑΓ ἐστιν ἴση· αἱ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΓΔΑ, ΔΑΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΔΑΓ εἰσι διπλασίους. ἴση δὲ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ ταῖς ὑπὸ ΓΔΑ, ΔΑΓ· καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ ἄρα τῆς ὑπὸ ΓΑΔ ἐστι διπλῆ. ἴση δὲ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ὑπὸ ΒΔΑ, ΔΒΑ· καὶ ἑκατέρα ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΒΔΑ, ΔΒΑ τῆς ὑπὸ ΔΑΒ ἐστι διπλῆ.

Ἰσοσκελὲς ἄρα τρίγωνον συνέσταται τὸ ΑΒΔ ἔχον ἑκατέραν τῶν πρὸς τῇ ΔΒ βάσει γωνιῶν διπλασίονα τῆς λοιπῆς· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.




And since the (rectangle contained) by $AB$ and $BC$ is equal to the (square) on $AC$, and $AC$ (is) equal to $BD$, the (rectangle contained) by $AB$ and $BC$ is thus equal to the (square) on $BD$. And since some point $B$ has been taken outside of circle $ACD$, and two straight-lines $BA$ and $BD$ have radiated from $B$ towards the circle $ACD$, and (one) of them cuts (the circle), and (the other) meets (the circle), and the (rectangle contained) by $AB$ and $BC$ is equal to the (square) on $BD$, $BD$ thus touches circle $ACD$ [Prop. 3.37]. Therefore, since $BD$ touches (the circle), and $DC$ has been drawn across (the circle) from the point of contact $D$, the angle $BDC$ is thus equal to the angle $DAC$ in the alternate segment of the circle [Prop. 3.32]. Therefore, since $BDC$ is equal to $DAC$, let $CDA$ have been added to both. Thus, the whole of $BDA$ is equal to the two (angles) $CDA$ and $DAC$. But, the external (angle) $BCD$ is equal to $CDA$ and $DAC$ [Prop. 1.32]. Thus, $BDA$ is also equal to $BCD$. But, $BDA$ is equal to $CBD$, since the side $AD$ is also equal to $AB$ [Prop. 1.5]. So that $DBA$ is also equal to $BCD$. Thus, the three (angles) $BDA$, $DBA$, and $BCD$ are equal to one another. And since angle $DBC$ is equal to $BCD$, side $BD$ is also equal to side $DC$ [Prop. 1.6]. But, $BD$ was assumed (to be) equal to $CA$. Thus, $CA$ is also equal to $CD$. So that angle $CDA$ is also equal to angle $DAC$ [Prop. 1.5]. Thus, $CDA$ and $DAC$ is double $DAC$. But $BCD$ (is) equal to $CDA$ and $DAC$. Thus, $BCD$ is also double $CAD$. And $BCD$ (is) equal to to each of $BDA$ and $DBA$. Thus, $BDA$ and $DBA$ are each double $DAB$.

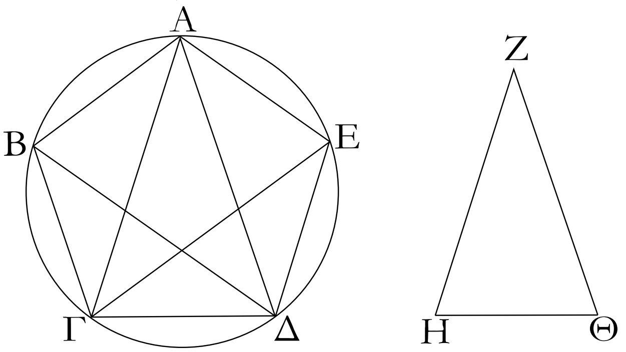
Thus, the isosceles triangle $ABD$ has been constructed having each of the angles at the base $BD$ double the remaining (angle). (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

## ιαʹ.

Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ

## Proposition 11

To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon ἰσογώνιον ἐγγράψαι.



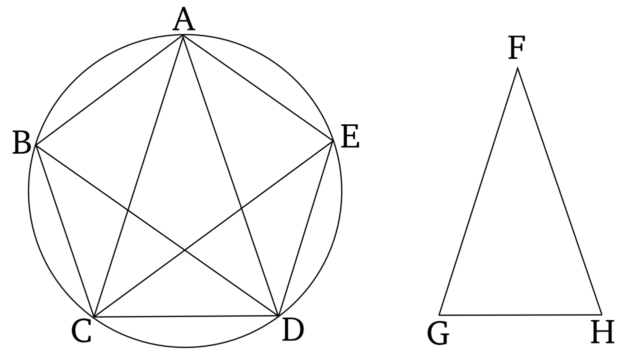

Ἔστω ὁ δοθεὶς κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓΔΕ· δεῖ δὴ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔΕ κύκλον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον ἐγγράψαι.

Ἐκκείσθω τρίγωνον ἰσοσκελὲς τὸ ΖΗΘ διπλασίονα ἔχον ἑκατέραν τῶν πρὸς τοῖς Η, Θ γωνιῶν τῆς πρὸς τῷ Ζ, καὶ ἐγγεγράφθω εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔΕ κύκλον τῷ ΖΗΘ τριγώνῳ ἰσογώνιον τρίγωνον τὸ ΑΓΔ, ὥστε τῇ μὲν πρὸς τῷ Ζ γωνίᾳ ἴσην εἶναι τὴν ὑπὸ ΓΑΔ, ἑκατέραν δὲ τῶν πρὸς τοῖς Η, Θ ἴσην ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΓΔ, ΓΔΑ· καὶ ἑκατέρα ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΓΔ, ΓΔΑ τῆς ὑπὸ ΓΑΔ ἐστι διπλῆ. τετμήσθω δὴ ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΓΔ, ΓΔΑ δίχα ὑπὸ ἑκατέρας τῶν ΓΕ, ΔΒ εὐθειῶν, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΔΕ, ΕΑ.

Ἐπεὶ οὖν ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΓΔ, ΓΔΑ γωνιῶν διπλασίων ἐστὶ τῆς ὑπὸ ΓΑΔ, καὶ τετμημέναι εἰσὶ δίχα ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΕ, ΔΒ εὐθειῶν, αἱ πέντε ἄρα γωνίαι αἱ ὑπὸ ΔΑΓ, ΑΓΕ, ΕΓΔ, ΓΔΒ, ΒΔΑ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν. αἱ δὲ ἴσαι γωνίαι ἐπὶ ἴσων περιφερειῶν βεβήκασιν· αἱ πέντε ἄρα περιφέρειαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ, ΕΑ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν. ὑπὸ δὲ τὰς ἴσας περιφερείας ἴσαι εὐθεῖαι ὑποτείνουσιν· αἱ πέντε ἄρα εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ, ΕΑ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν· ἰσόπλευρον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πεντάγωνον. λέγω δή, ὅτι καὶ ἰσογώνιον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡ ΑΒ περιφέρεια τῇ ΔΕ περιφερείᾳ ἐστὶν ἴση, κοινὴ προσκείσθω ἡ ΒΓΔ· ὅλη ἄρα ἡ ΑΒΓΔ περιφέρια ὅλῃ τῇ ΕΔΓΒ περιφερείᾳ ἐστὶν ἴση. καὶ βέβηκεν ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς ΑΒΓΔ περιφερείας γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΔ, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς ΕΔΓΒ περιφερείας γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ· καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ ἄρα γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΕΔ ἐστιν ἴση. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἑκάστη τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΒΓΔ, ΓΔΕ γωνιῶν ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ, ΑΕΔ ἐστιν ἴση· ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πεντάγωνον. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ἰσόπλευρον.

Εἰς ἄρα τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον ἐγγέγραπται· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

in a given circle.




Let $ABCDE$ be the given circle. So it is required to inscribed an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in circle $ABCDE$.

Let the the isosceles triangle $FGH$ be set up having each of the angles at $G$ and $H$ double the (angle) at $F$ [Prop. 4.10]. And let triangle $ACD$, equiangular to $FGH$, have been inscribed in circle $ABCDE$, such that $CAD$ is equal to the angle at $F$, and the (angles) at $G$ and $H$ (are) equal to $ACD$ and $CDA$, respectively [Prop. 4.2]. Thus, $ACD$ and $CDA$ are each double $CAD$. So let $ACD$ and $CDA$ have been cut in half by the straight-lines $CE$ and $DB$, respectively [Prop. 1.9]. And let $AB$, $BC$, $DE$ and $EA$ have been joined.

Therefore, since angles $ACD$ and $CDA$ are each double $CAD$, and are cut in half by the straight-lines $CE$ and $DB$, the five angles $DAC$, $ACE$, $ECD$, $CDB$, and $BDA$ are thus equal to one another. And equal angles stand upon equal circumferences [Prop. 3.26]. Thus, the five circumferences $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, $DE$, and $EA$ are equal to one another [Prop. 3.29]. Thus, the pentagon $ABCDE$ is equilateral. So I say that (it is) also equiangular. For since the circumference $AB$ is equal to the circumference $DE$, let $BCD$ have been added to both. Thus, the whole circumference $ABCD$ is equal to the whole circumference $EDCB$. And the angle $AED$ stands upon circumference $ABCD$, and angle $BAE$ upon circumference $EDCB$. Thus, angle $BAE$ is also equal to $AED$ [Prop. 3.27]. So, for the same (reasons), each of the angles $ABC$, $BCD$, and $CDE$ is also equal to each of $BAE$ and $AED$. Thus, pentagon $ABCDE$ is equiangular. And it was also shown (to be) equilateral.

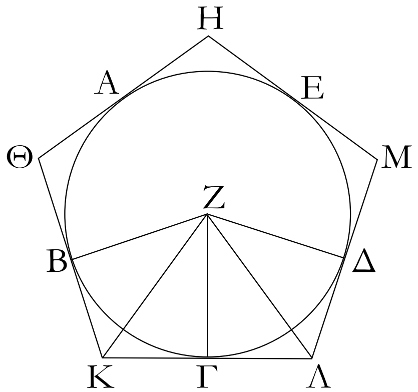
Thus, an equilateral and equiangular pentagon has been inscribed in the given circle. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

## ιβ'.

Περὶ τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον περιγράψαι.

## Proposition 12

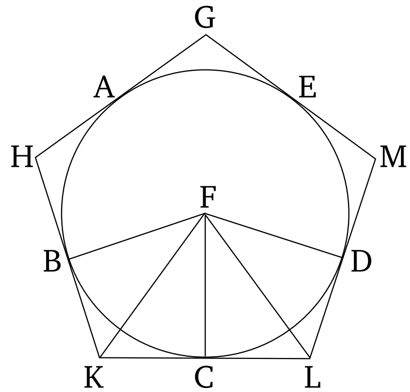
To circumscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon about a given circle.




Ἔστω ὁ δοθεὶς κύκλος ὁ ΑΒΓΔΕ· δεῖ δὲ περὶ τὸν ΑΒΓΔΕ κύκλον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον περιγράψαι.

Νενοήσθω τοῦ ἐγγεγραμμένου πενταγώνου τῶν γωνιῶν σημεῖα τὰ Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, ὥστε ἴσας εἶναι τὰς ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ, ΕΑ περιφερείας· καὶ διὰ τῶν Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε ἤχθωσαν τοῦ κύκλου ἐφαπτόμεναι αἱ ΗΘ, ΘΚ, ΚΛ, ΛΜ, ΜΗ, καὶ εἰλήφθω τοῦ ΑΒΓΔΕ κύκλου κέντρον τὸ Ζ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΖΒ, ΖΚ, ΖΓ, ΖΛ, ΖΔ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ μὲν ΚΛ εὐθεῖα ἐφάπτεται τοῦ ΑΒΓΔΕ κατὰ τὸ Γ, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ζ κέντρου ἐπὶ τὴν κατὰ τὸ Γ ἐπαφὴν ἐπέζευκται ἡ ΖΓ, ἡ ΖΓ ἄρα κάθετός ἐστιν ἐπὶ τὴν ΚΛ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἑκατέρα τῶν πρὸς τῷ Γ γωνιῶν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ αἱ πρὸς τοῖς Β, Δ σημείοις γωνίαι ὀρθαί εἰσιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὀρθή ἐστιν ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΓΚ γωνία, τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΚ ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΖΓ, ΓΚ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΖΒ, ΒΚ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΚ· ὥστε τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΖΓ, ΓΚ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΖΒ, ΒΚ ἐστιν ἴσα, ὧν τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΓ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΒ ἐστιν ἴσον· λοιπὸν ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΚ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΚ ἐστιν ἴσον. ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΒΚ τῇ ΓΚ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΖΒ τῇ ΖΓ, καὶ κοινὴ ἡ ΖΚ, δύο δὴ αἱ ΒΖ, ΖΚ δυσὶ ταῖς ΓΖ, ΖΚ ἴσαι εἰσίν· καὶ βάσις ἡ ΒΚ βάσει τῇ ΓΚ [ἐστιν] ἴση· γωνία ἄρα ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΒΖΚ [γωνίᾳ] τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΖΓ ἐστιν ἴση· ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΒΚΖ τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΚΓ· διπλῆ ἄρα ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΒΖΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΚΖΓ, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΒΚΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΖΚΓ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΓΖΔ τῆς ὑπὸ ΓΖΛ ἐστι διπλῆ, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΔΛΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΖΛΓ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΓ περιφέρεια τῇ ΓΔ, ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΖΓ τῇ ὑπὸ ΓΖΔ. καί ἐστιν ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΒΖΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΚΖΓ διπλῆ, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΔΖΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΛΖΓ· ἴση ἄρα καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΚΖΓ τῇ ὑπὸ ΛΖΓ· ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΓΚ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΓΛ ἴση. δύο δὴ τρίγωνά ἐστι τὰ ΖΚΓ, ΖΛΓ τὰς δύο γωνίας ταῖς δυσὶ γωνίαις ἴσας ἔχοντα καὶ μίαν πλευρὰν μιᾷ πλευρᾷ ἴσην κοινὴν αὐτῶν τὴν ΖΓ· καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς ἄρα πλευρὰς ταῖς λοιπαῖς πλευραῖς ἴσας ἕξει καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν γωνίαν τῇ λοιπῇ γωνίᾳ· ἴση ἄρα ἡ μὲν ΚΓ εὐθεῖα τῇ ΓΛ, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΖΚΓ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΛΓ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΚΓ τῇ ΓΛ, διπλῆ ἄρα ἡ ΚΛ τῆς ΚΓ. διὰ τὰ αὐτα δὴ δειχθήσεται καὶ ἡ ΘΚ τῆς ΒΚ διπλῆ. καί ἐστιν ἡ ΒΚ τῇ ΚΓ ἴση· καὶ ἡ ΘΚ ἄρα τῇ ΚΛ ἐστιν ἴση. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται




Let $ABCDE$ be the given circle. So it is required to circumscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon about circle $ABCDE$.

Let $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, and $E$ have been conceived as the angular points of a pentagon having been inscribed (in circle $ABCDE$) [Prop. 3.11], such that the circumferences $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, $DE$, and $EA$ are equal. And let $GH$, $HK$, $KL$, $LM$, and $MG$ have been drawn through (points) $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, and $E$ (respectively), touching the circle.† And let the center $F$ of the circle $ABCDE$ have been found [Prop. 3.1]. And let $FB$, $FK$, $FC$, $FL$, and $FD$ have been joined.

And since the straight-line $KL$ touches (circle) $ABCDE$ at $C$, and $FC$ has been joined from the center $F$ to the point of contact $C$, $FC$ is thus perpendicular to $KL$ [Prop. 3.18]. Thus, each of the angles at $C$ is a right-angle. So, for the same (reasons), the angles at $B$ and $D$ are also right-angles. And since angle $FCK$ is a right-angle, the (square) on $FK$ is thus equal to the (sum of the squares) on $FC$ and $CK$ [Prop. 1.47]. So, for the same (reasons), the (square) on $FK$ is also equal to the (sum of the squares) on $FB$ and $BK$. So that the (sum of the squares) on $FC$ and $CK$ is equal to the (sum of the squares) on $FB$ and $BK$, of which the (square) on $FC$ is equal to the (square) on $FB$. Thus, the remaining (square) on $CK$ is equal to the remaining (square) on $BK$. Thus, $BK$ (is) equal to $CK$. And since $FB$ is equal to $FC$, and $FK$ (is) common, the two (straight-lines) $BF$, $FK$ are equal to the two (straight-lines) $CF$, $FK$. And the base $BK$ [is] equal to the base $CK$. Thus, angle $BFK$ is equal to [angle] $KFC$ [Prop. 1.8]. And $BKF$ (is equal) to $FKC$ [Prop. 1.8]. Thus, $BFC$ (is) double $KFC$, and $BKC$ (is double) $FKC$. So, for the same (reasons), $CFD$ is also double $CFL$, and $DLC$ (is also double) $FLC$. And since circumference $BC$ is equal to $CD$, angle $BFC$ is also equal to $CFD$ [Prop. 3.27]. And $BFC$ is double $KFC$, and $DFC$ (is double) $LFC$. Thus, $KFC$ is also equal to $LFC$. And angle $FCK$ is also equal to $FCL$. So, $FKC$ and $FLC$ are two triangles havκαὶ ἑκάστη τῶν ΘΗ, ΗΜ, ΜΛ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΘΚ, ΚΛ ἴση· ἰσόπλευρον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΗΘΚΛΜ πεντάγωνον. λέγω δή, ὅτι καὶ ἰσογώνιον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΚΓ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΛΓ, καὶ ἐδείχθη τῆς μὲν ὑπὸ ΖΚΓ διπλῆ ἡ ὑπὸ ΘΚΛ, τῆς δὲ ὑπὸ ΖΛΓ διπλῆ ἡ ὑπὸ ΚΛΜ, καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΘΚΛ ἄρα τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΛΜ ἐστιν ἴση. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται καὶ ἑκάστη τῶν ὑπὸ ΚΘΗ, ΘΗΜ, ΗΜΛ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ὑπὸ ΘΚΛ, ΚΛΜ ἴση· αἱ πέντε ἄρα γωνίαι αἱ ὑπὸ ΗΘΚ, ΘΚΛ, ΚΛΜ, ΛΜΗ, ΜΗΘ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν. ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΗΘΚΛΜ πεντάγωνον. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ἰσόπλευρον, καὶ περιγέγραπται περὶ τὸν ΑΒΓΔΕ κύκλον.

[Περὶ τὸν δοθέντα ἄρα κύκλον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον περιγέγραπται]· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

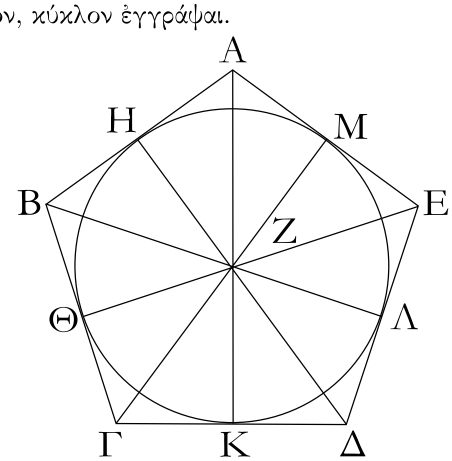
ing two angles equal to two angles, and one side equal to one side, (namely) their common (side) $FC$. Thus, they will also have the remaining sides equal to the (corresponding) remaining sides, and the remaining angle to the remaining angle [Prop. 1.26]. Thus, the straight-line $KC$ (is) equal to $CL$, and the angle $FKC$ to $FLC$. And since $KC$ is equal to $CL$, $KL$ (is) thus double $KC$. So, for the same (reasons), it can be shown that $HK$ (is) also double $BK$. And $BK$ is equal to $KC$. Thus, $HK$ is also equal to $KL$. So, similarly, each of $HG$, $GM$, and $ML$ can also be shown (to be) equal to each of $HK$ and $KL$. Thus, pentagon $GHKLM$ is equilateral. So I say that (it is) also equiangular. For since angle $FKC$ is equal to $FLC$, and $HKL$ was shown (to be) double $FKC$, and $KLM$ double $FLC$, $HKL$ is thus also equal to $KLM$. So, similarly, each of $KHG$, $HGM$, and $GML$ can also be shown (to be) equal to each of $HKL$ and $KLM$. Thus, the five angles $GHK$, $HKL$, $KLM$, $LMG$, and $MGH$ are equal to one another. Thus, the pentagon $GHKLM$ is equiangular. And it was also shown (to be) equilateral, and has been circumscribed about circle $ABCDE$.

[Thus, an equilateral and equiangular pentagon has been circumscribed about the given circle]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

† See the footnote to Prop. 3.34.

## ιγ'.

Εἰς τὸ δοθὲν πεντάγωνον, ὅ ἐστιν ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον, κύκλον ἐγγράψαι.

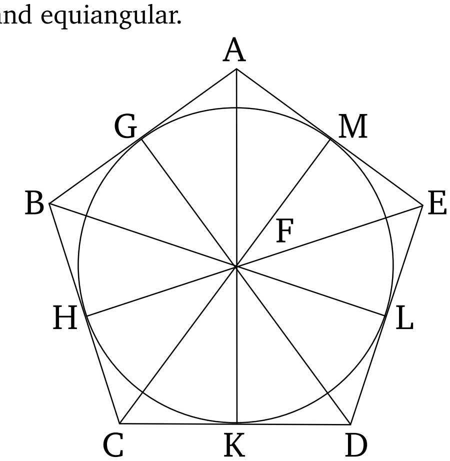



Ἔστω τὸ δοθὲν πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ· δεῖ δὴ εἰς τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πεντάγωνον κύκλον ἐγγράψαι.

Τετμήσθω γὰρ ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ, ΓΔΕ γωνιῶν δίχα ὑπὸ ἑκατέρας τῶν ΓΖ, ΔΖ εὐθειῶν· καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζ σημείου, καθ᾽ ὃ συμβάλλουσιν ἀλλήλαις αἱ ΓΖ, ΔΖ εὐθεῖαι, ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΖΒ, ΖΑ, ΖΕ εὐθεῖαι. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν

## Proposition 13

To inscribe a circle in a given pentagon, which is equilateral and equiangular.




Let $ABCDE$ be the given equilateral and equiangular pentagon. So it is required to inscribe a circle in pentagon $ABCDE$.

For let angles $BCD$ and $CDE$ have each been cut in half by each of the straight-lines $CF$ and $DF$ (respectively) [Prop. 1.9]. And from the point $F$, at which the straight-lines $CF$ and $DF$ meet one another, let the ἡ ΒΓ τῇ ΓΔ, κοινὴ δὲ ἡ ΓΖ, δύο δὴ αἱ ΒΓ, ΓΖ δυσὶ ταῖς ΔΓ, ΓΖ ἴσαι εἰσίν· καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΓΖ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΓΖ [ἐστιν] ἴση· βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΒΖ βάσει τῇ ΔΖ ἐστιν ἴση, καὶ τὸ ΒΓΖ τρίγωνον τῷ ΔΓΖ τριγώνῳ ἐστιν ἴσον, καὶ αἱ λοιπαὶ γωνίαι ταῖς λοιπαῖς γωνίαις ἴσαι ἔσονται, ὑφ᾽ ἃς αἱ ἴσαι πλευραὶ ὑποτείνουσιν· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΒΖ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΓΔΖ. καὶ ἐπεὶ διπλῆ ἐστιν ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΔΕ τῆς ὑπὸ ΓΔΖ, ἴση δὲ ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΓΔΕ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΓΔΖ τῇ ὑπὸ ΓΒΖ, καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΒΑ ἄρα τῆς ὑπὸ ΓΒΖ ἐστι διπλῆ· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΖ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΒΓ· ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ γωνία δίχα τέτμηται ὑπὸ τῆς ΒΖ εὐθείας. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται, ὅτι καὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ, ΑΕΔ δίχα τέτμηται ὑπὸ ἑκατέρας τῶν ΖΑ, ΖΕ εὐθειῶν. ἤχθωσαν δὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζ σημείου ἐπὶ τὰς ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ, ΕΑ εὐθείας κάθετοι αἱ ΖΗ, ΖΘ, ΖΚ, ΖΛ, ΖΜ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΘΓΖ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΓΖ, ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ὀρθὴ ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΘΓ [ὀρθῇ] τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΚΓ ἴση, δύο δὴ τρίγωνά ἐστι τὰ ΖΘΓ, ΖΚΓ τὰς δύο γωνίας δυσὶ γωνίαις ἴσας ἔχοντα καὶ μίαν πλευρὰν μιᾷ πλευρᾷ ἴσην κοινὴν αὐτῶν τὴν ΖΓ ὑποτείνουσαν ὑπὸ μίαν τῶν ἴσων γωνιῶν· καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς ἄρα πλευρὰς ταῖς λοιπαῖς πλευραῖς ἴσας ἕξει· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΖΘ κάθετος τῇ ΖΚ καθέτῳ. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται, ὅτι καὶ ἑκάστη τῶν ΖΛ, ΖΜ, ΖΗ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΖΘ, ΖΚ ἴση ἐστίν· αἱ πέντε ἄρα εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΖΗ, ΖΘ, ΖΚ, ΖΛ, ΖΜ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν. ὁ ἄρα κέντρῳ τῷ Ζ διαστήματι δὲ ἑνὶ τῶν Η, Θ, Κ, Λ, Μ κύκλος γραφόμενος ἥξει καὶ διὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σημείων καὶ ἐφάψεται τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ, ΕΑ εὐθειῶν διὰ τὸ ὀρθὰς εἶναι τὰς πρὸς τοῖς Η, Θ, Κ, Λ, Μ σημείοις γωνίας. εἰ γὰρ οὐκ ἐφάψεται αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ τεμεῖ αὐτάς, συμβήσεται τὴν τῇ διαμέτρῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀπ᾽ ἄκρας ἀγομένην ἐντὸς πίπτειν τοῦ κύκλου· ὅπερ ἄτοπον ἐδείχθη. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ κέντρῳ τῷ Ζ διαστήματι δὲ ἑνὶ τῶν Η, Θ, Κ, Λ, Μ σημείων γραφόμενος κύκλος τεμεῖ τὰς ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ, ΕΑ εὐθείας· ἐφάψεται ἄρα αὐτῶν. γεγράφθω ὡς ὁ ΗΘΚΛΜ.

Εἰς ἄρα τὸ δοθὲν πεντάγωνον, ὅ ἐστιν ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον, κύκλος ἐγγέγραπται· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

straight-lines $FB$, $FA$, and $FE$ have been joined. And since $BC$ is equal to $CD$, and $CF$ (is) common, the two (straight-lines) $BC$, $CF$ are equal to the two (straight-lines) $DC$, $CF$. And angle $BCF$ [is] equal to angle $DCF$. Thus, the base $BF$ is equal to the base $DF$, and triangle $BCF$ is equal to triangle $DCF$, and the remaining angles will be equal to the (corresponding) remaining angles which the equal sides subtend [Prop. 1.4]. Thus, angle $CBF$ (is) equal to $CDF$. And since $CDE$ is double $CDF$, and $CDE$ (is) equal to $ABC$, and $CDF$ to $CBF$, $CBA$ is thus also double $CBF$. Thus, angle $ABF$ is equal to $FBC$. Thus, angle $ABC$ has been cut in half by the straight-line $BF$. So, similarly, it can be shown that $BAE$ and $AED$ have been cut in half by the straight-lines $FA$ and $FE$, respectively. So let $FG$, $FH$, $FK$, $FL$, and $FM$ have been drawn from point $F$, perpendicular to the straight-lines $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, $DE$, and $EA$ (respectively) [Prop. 1.12]. And since angle $HCF$ is equal to $KCF$, and the right-angle $FHC$ is also equal to the [right-angle] $FKC$, $FHC$ and $FKC$ are two triangles having two angles equal to two angles, and one side equal to one side, (namely) their common (side) $FC$, subtending one of the equal angles. Thus, they will also have the remaining sides equal to the (corresponding) remaining sides [Prop. 1.26]. Thus, the perpendicular $FH$ (is) equal to the perpendicular $FK$. So, similarly, it can be shown that $FL$, $FM$, and $FG$ are each equal to each of $FH$ and $FK$. Thus, the five straight-lines $FG$, $FH$, $FK$, $FL$, and $FM$ are equal to one another. Thus, the circle drawn with center $F$, and radius one of $G$, $H$, $K$, $L$, or $M$, will also go through the remaining points, and will touch the straight-lines $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, $DE$, and $EA$, on account of the angles at points $G$, $H$, $K$, $L$, and $M$ being right-angles. For if it does not touch them, but cuts them, it follows that a (straight-line) drawn at right-angles to the diameter of the circle, from its extremity, falls inside the circle. The very thing was shown (to be) absurd [Prop. 3.16]. Thus, the circle drawn with center $F$, and radius one of $G$, $H$, $K$, $L$, or $M$, does not cut the straight-lines $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, $DE$, or $EA$. Thus, it will touch them. Let it have been drawn, like $GHKLM$ (in the figure).

Thus, a circle has been inscribed in the given pentagon which is equilateral and equiangular. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

## ιδʹ.

Περὶ τὸ δοθὲν πεντάγωνον, ὅ ἐστιν ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον, κύκλον περιγράψαι.

Ἔστω τὸ δοθὲν πεντάγωνον, ὅ ἐστιν ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ

## Proposition 14

To circumscribe a circle about a given pentagon which is equilateral and equiangular.

Let $ABCDE$ be the given pentagon which is equilat-