Book 8 Proposition 12

There exist two numbers in mean proportion to two (given) cube numbers. And (one) cube (number) has to the (other) cube (number) a cubed[‡] ratio with respect to (that) the side (of the former has) to the side (of the latter).

Let A and B be cube numbers, and let C be the side of A, and D (the side) of B. I say that there exist two numbers in mean proportion to A and B, and that A has to B a cubed ratio with respect to (that) C (has) to D.

A	E
B	F
C	G ⊢——
$D \! \longmapsto \!$	H
	K

For let C make E (by) multiplying itself, and let it make F (by) multiplying D. And let D make G (by) multiplying itself, and let C, D make H, K, respectively, (by) multiplying F.

And since A is cube, and C (is) its side, and C has made E (by) multiplying itself, C has thus made E (by) multiplying itself, and has made A (by) multiplying E. And so, for the same (reasons), D has made G (by) multiplying itself, and has made E (by) multiplying E. And since E has made E, E (by) multiplying E, E (by) multiplying E, E (by) to E [Prop. 7.17]. And so, for the same (reasons), as E (is) to E (is) to E (is) to E (is) to E (is) multiplying E, E (is) multiplying E, E (is) to E (is) multiplying E, E (is) to E (is) to E (is) multiplying E, E (is) to E (is) to E (is) multiplying E, E (is) to E (is) to E (is) multiplying E, E (is) to E (is) to E (is) to E (is)

(is) to H [Prop. 7.17]. And as E (is) to F, so C (is) to D. And thus as C (is) to D, so A (is) to H. Again, since C, D have made H, K, respectively, (by) multiplying F, thus as C is to D, so H (is) to K [Prop. 7.18]. Again, since D has made K, B (by) multiplying F, G, respectively, thus as F is to G, so K (is) to B [Prop. 7.17]. And as F (is) to G, so G (is) to G. And thus as G (is) to G, so G (is) to G, and G (is) to G, and G (is) to G, and G (is) to G0, so G1 (is) to G2. Thus, G3 and G4 are two (numbers) in mean proportion to G4 and G5.

So I say that A also has to B a cubed ratio with respect to (that) C (has) to D. For since A, H, K, B are four (continuously) proportional numbers, A thus has to B a cubed ratio with respect to (that) A (has) to H [Def. 5.10]. And as A (is) to H, so C (is) to D. And [thus] A has to B a cubed ratio with respect to (that) C (has) to D. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.