

# Euclid's Elements

## Book V



*Proportions are what makes the old Greek temples classic in their beauty. They are like huge blocks, from which the air has been literally hewn out between the columns.*

$$AB:C = DE:F$$

$$BG:C = EH:F$$

$$AG:C = DH:F$$

**Arne Jacobsen**



# Table of Contents, Chapter 5

1	$n \cdot X + n \cdot Y = n \cdot (X + Y)$	11	if $A:B = C:D$ and $C:D = E:F$ then $A:B = E:F$	20	if $A:B = D:E$ , $B:C = E:F$ and if $A > C$ , then $D > F$
2	if $n \cdot C + m \cdot C = k \cdot C$ then $n \cdot F + m \cdot F = k \cdot F$	12	if $A:B = C:D = E:F$ then $(A+C+E):(B+D+F) = A:B$	21	if $A:B = E:F$ , $B:C = D:E$ and if $A > C$ , then $D > F$
3	if $E=m \cdot (n \cdot B)$ and $G=m \cdot (n \cdot D)$ then $E=k \cdot B$ and $G=k \cdot B$	13	if $A:B = C:D$ and $C:D > E:F$ then $A:B > E:F$	22	if $A:B = D:E$ , $B:C = E:F$ then $A:C = D:F$
4	<b>if <math>A:B=C:D</math> then <math>(p \cdot A):(q \cdot B)=(p \cdot C):(q \cdot D)</math></b>	14	if $A:B = C:D$ and $A > C$ then $B > D$	23	if $A:B = E:F$ , $B:C = D:E$ then $A:C = D:F$
5	$n \cdot X - n \cdot Y = n \cdot (X - Y)$	15	if $A = n \cdot C$ and $B = n \cdot D$ then $A:B = C:D$	24	if $A:C = D:F$ , $B:C = E:F$ then $(A+B):C = (D+E):F$
6	if $n \cdot E - m \cdot E = k \cdot E$ then $n \cdot F - m \cdot F = k \cdot F$	16	if $A:B = C:D$ then $A:C = B:D$	25	if $A:B = C:D$ and $A > B, C, D$ and $D < A, B, C$ then $(A+D) > (B+C)$
7	if $A = B \neq C$ then $A:C = B:C$ and $C:A = C:B$	17	if $(A+B):B = (C+D):D$ then $A:B = C:D$		
8	if $A > B \neq D$ then $A:D > B:D$ and $D:A < D:B$	18	if $A:B = C:D$ then $(A+B):B = (C+D):D$		
9	if $A:C = B:C$ , or $C:A = C:B$ then $A = B$	19	if $(A+C):(B+D) = C:D$ then $(A+C):(B+D) = A:B$		
10	if $A:C > B:C$ , or $A:C < B:C$ then $A > B$ , or $A < C$ , respectively				



## Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



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A —●—  
B —●—

A and B have a ratio (A:B) if there exists a 'p' and 'q' such that  $p \cdot A > B$ , and  $A < q \cdot B$

## Definitions

3. A RATIO is a sort of relation in respect of size between two magnitudes of the same kind
4. Magnitudes are said to HAVE A RATIO to one another which are capable, when multiplied, of exceeding one another



## Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



A and B have a ratio (A:B) if there exists a 'p' and 'q' such that  $p \cdot A > B$ , and  $A < q \cdot B$

The ratio  $A:B = C:D$  if, for any number 'p' and 'q'

- if  $p \cdot A > q \cdot B$  then  $p \cdot C > q \cdot D$
- if  $p \cdot A < q \cdot B$  then  $p \cdot C < q \cdot D$
- if  $p \cdot A = q \cdot B$  then  $p \cdot C = q \cdot D$

$$p \cdot A \geq q \cdot B \rightarrow p \cdot C \geq q \cdot D$$

if  $A:B = C:D$   
then  $p \cdot A \geq q \cdot B \rightarrow p \cdot C \geq q \cdot D$

## Definitions

3. A RATIO is a sort of relation in respect of size between two magnitudes of the same kind
4. Magnitudes are said to HAVE A RATIO to one another which are capable, when multiplied, of exceeding one another
5. Magnitudes are said to BE IN THE SAME RATIO, the first to the second and the third to the fourth, when, if any equimultiples whatever be taken of the first and third, and any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth, the former equimultiples alike exceed, are alike equal to, or alike fall short of, the latter equimultiples respectively taken in corresponding order



## Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.





# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.

A —●—  
B —●—

C —●—  
D —●—

## In other words

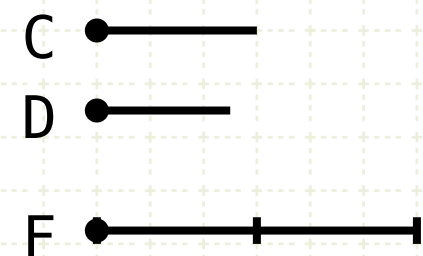
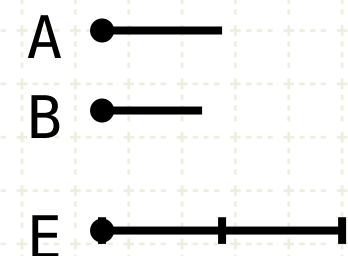
Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

$$A:B = C:D$$
$$pA \geqslant \leqslant qB \rightarrow pC \geqslant \leqslant qD$$



# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C

$$A:B = C:D$$
$$pA \geqslant qB \rightarrow pC \geqslant qD$$

$$E = i \cdot A$$
$$F = i \cdot C$$





# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C

Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D

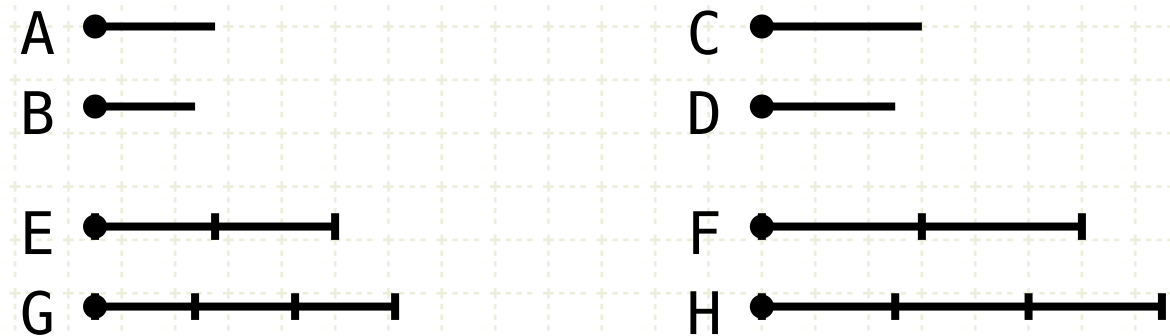
$$A:B = C:D$$
$$pA \geq qB \rightarrow pC \geq qD$$

$$E = i \cdot A$$
$$F = i \cdot C$$
$$G = j \cdot B$$
$$H = j \cdot D$$



## Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



### In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C

Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D

The ratio E to G is equal to the ratio F to H

$$A:B = C:D$$

$$pA \geq < qB \rightarrow pC \geq < qD$$

$$E = i \cdot A$$

$$F = i \cdot C$$

$$G = j \cdot B$$

$$H = j \cdot D$$

$$E:G = F:H$$

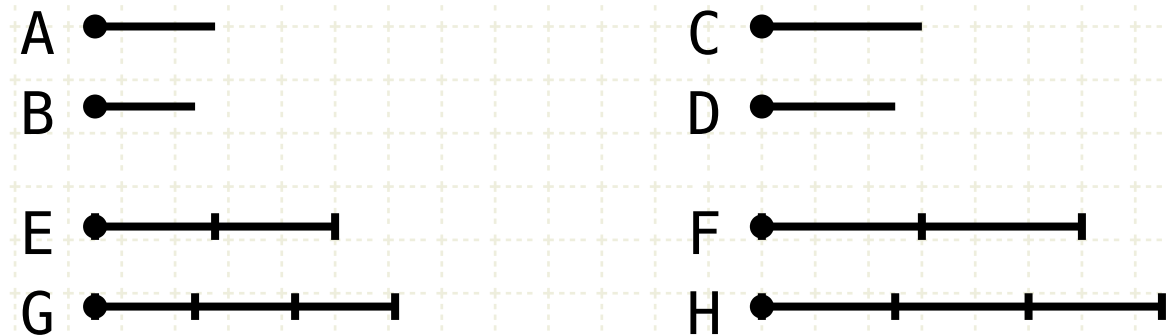
$$\dots \text{ or if } A:B = C:D$$

$$\text{then } i \cdot A:j \cdot B = i \cdot C:j \cdot D$$



## Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



### In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C

Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D

The ratio E to G is equal to the ratio F to H

### Proof

$$A:B = C:D$$

$$pA \geq < qB \rightarrow pC \geq < qD$$

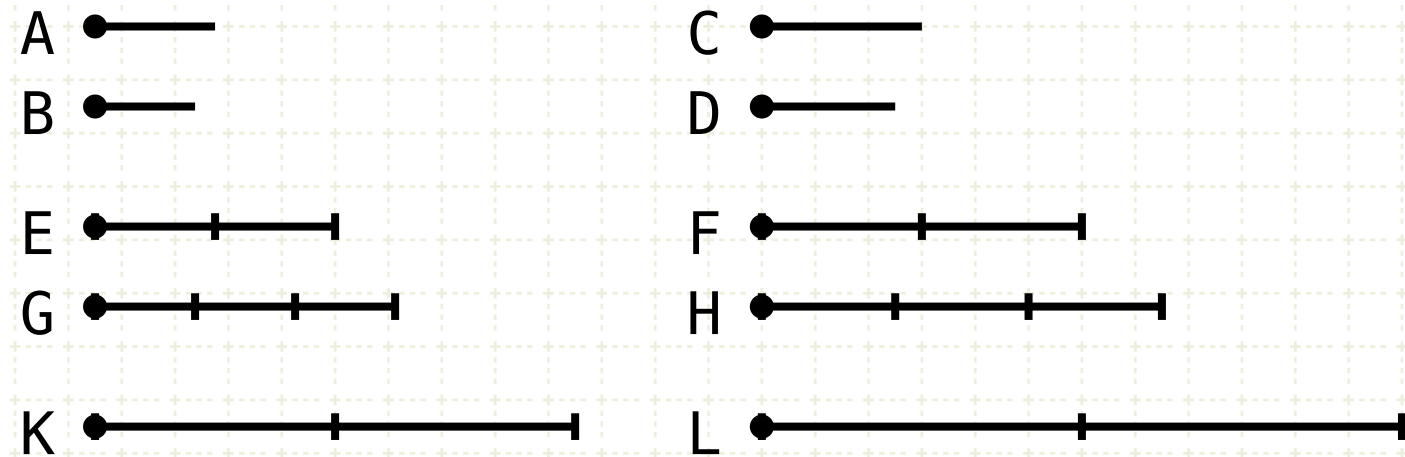
$$E = i \cdot A, F = i \cdot C$$

$$G = j \cdot B, H = j \cdot D$$



# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



$$A:B = C:D$$

$$pA \geq < qB \rightarrow pC \geq < qD$$

$$E = i \cdot A, F = i \cdot C$$

$$G = j \cdot B, H = j \cdot D$$

$$K = mE, L = mF$$

## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C

Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D

The ratio E to G is equal to the ratio F to H

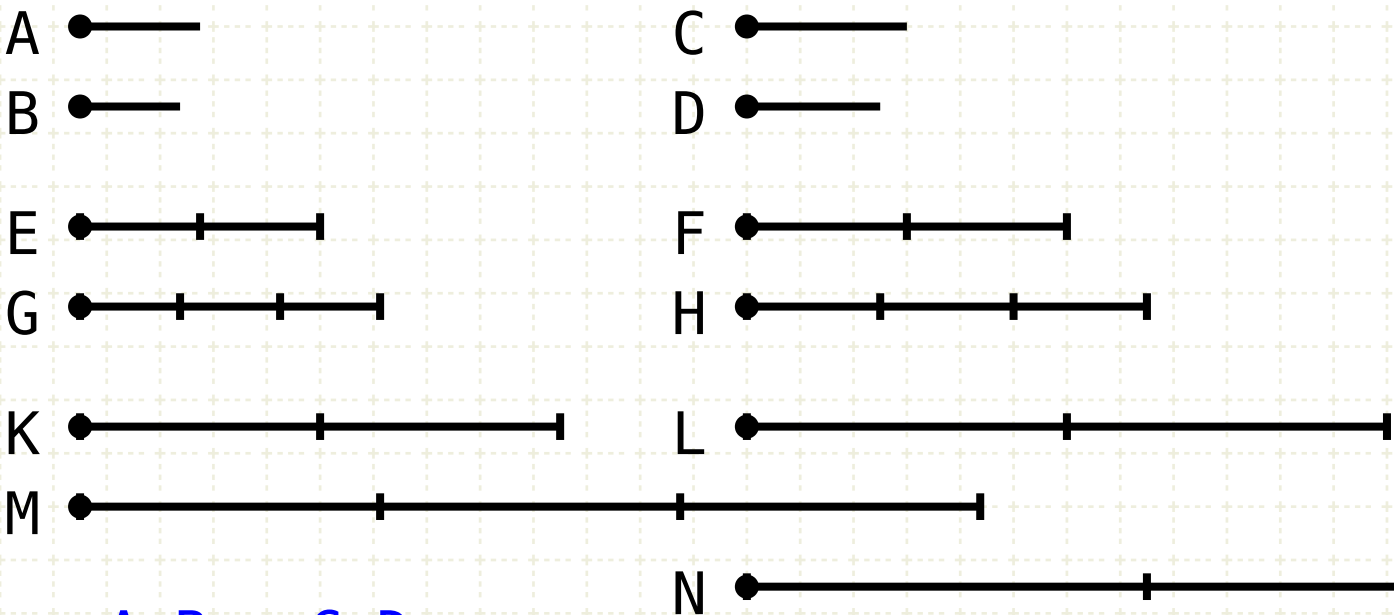
## Proof

Draw lines K and L that are equimultiple to E and F



# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



$A:B = C:D$   
 $pA \geq < qB \rightarrow pC \geq < qD$

$E = i \cdot A, F = i \cdot C$   
 $G = j \cdot B, H = j \cdot D$

$K = mE, L = mF$   
 $M = nG, N = nH$

## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D  
Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C  
Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D  
The ratio E to G is equal to the ratio F to H

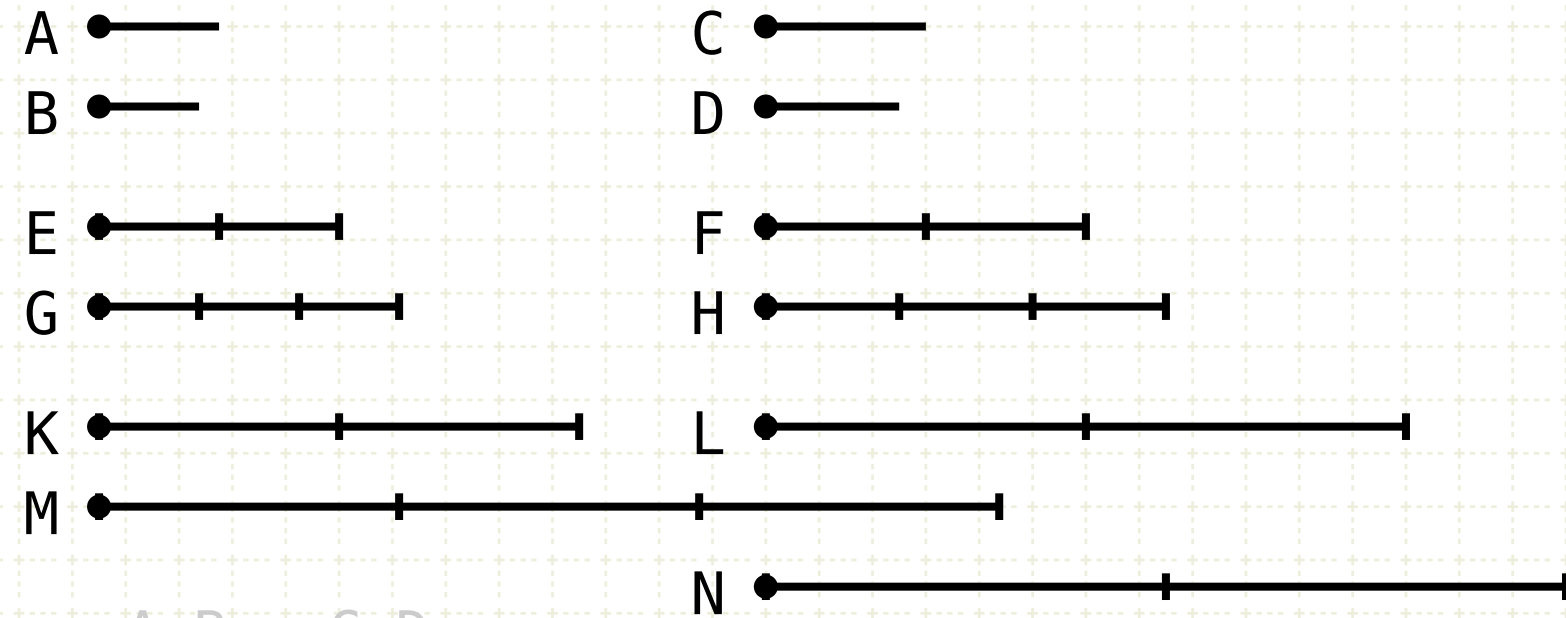
## Proof

Draw lines K and L that are equimultiple to E and F  
Draw lines M and N that are equimultiple to G and H



# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



$$A:B = C:D$$

$$pA \geqslant qB \rightarrow pC \geqslant qD$$

$$E = i \cdot A, F = i \cdot C$$

$$G = j \cdot B, H = j \cdot D$$

$$K = mE, L = mF$$

$$M = nG, N = nH$$

$$K = pA, L = pC$$

## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C

Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D

The ratio E to G is equal to the ratio F to H

## Proof

Draw lines K and L that are equimultiple to E and F

Draw lines M and N that are equimultiple to G and H

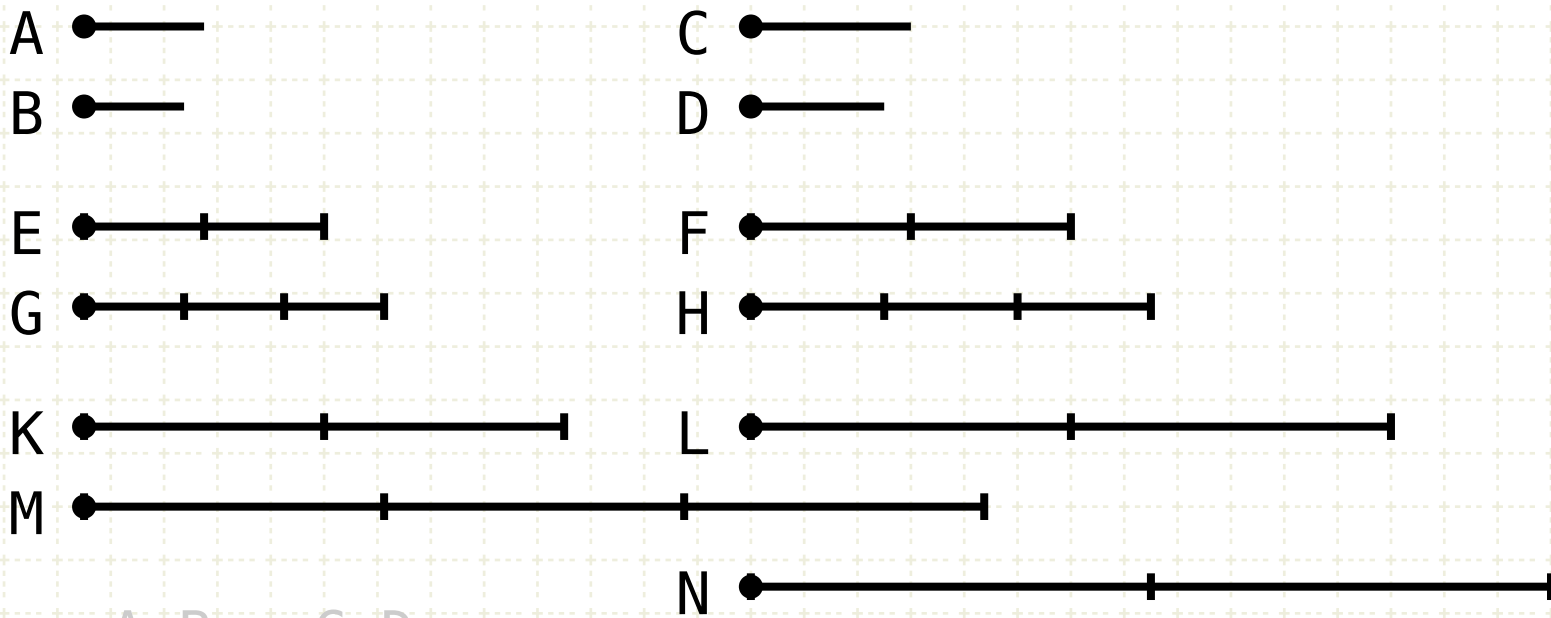
Since E and F are the same multiple of A and C, and K and L are the same multiple of E and F, then K and L are also the same multiple of A and C (V.3)





# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



$A:B = C:D$   
 $pA \geq qB \rightarrow pC \geq qD$

$E = i \cdot A, F = i \cdot C$   
 $G = j \cdot B, H = j \cdot D$

$K = mE, L = mF$   
 $M = nG, N = nH$

$K = pA, L = pC$   
 $M = qB, N = qD$

## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D  
Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C  
Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D  
The ratio E to G is equal to the ratio F to H

## Proof

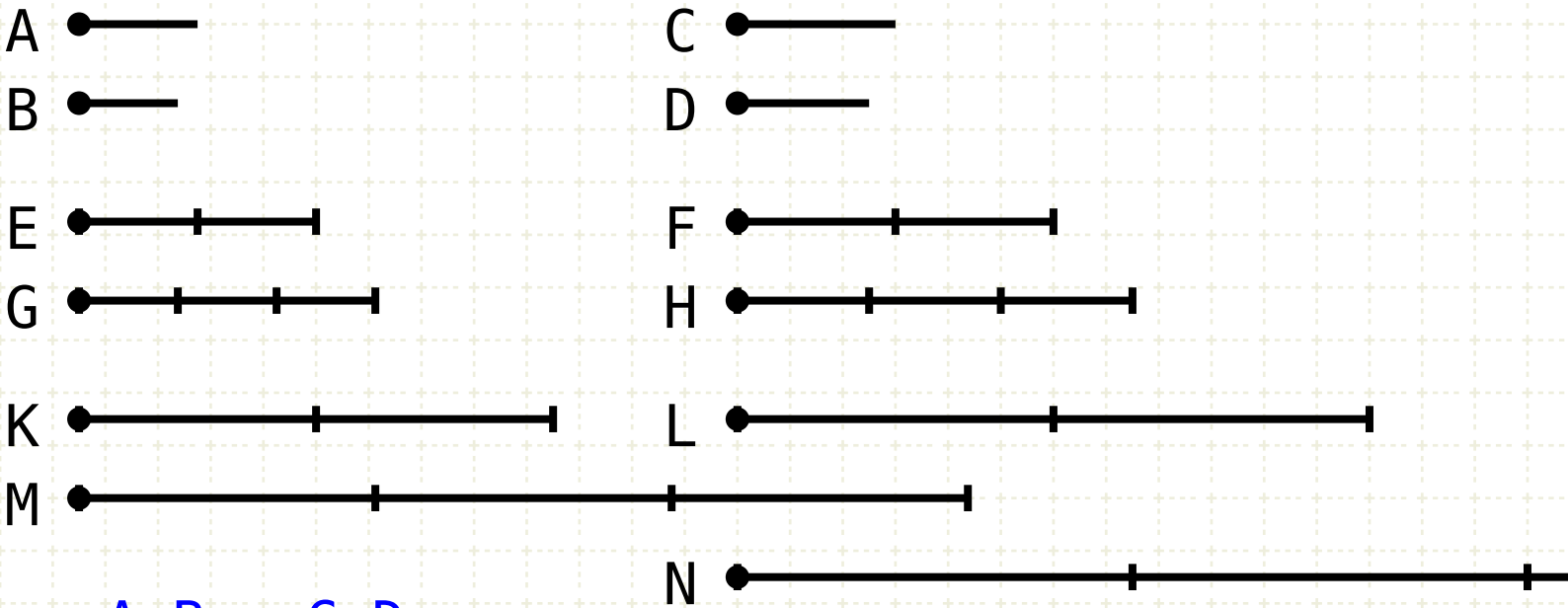
Draw lines K and L that are equimultiple to E and F  
Draw lines M and N that are equimultiple to G and H

Since E and F are the same multiple of A and C, and K and L are the same multiple of E and F, then K and L are also the same multiple of A and C (V·3)  
Likewise M and N are equimultiples of B and D (V·3)



# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



$A:B = C:D$   
 $pA \geq qB \rightarrow pC \geq qD \quad K \geq M \rightarrow L \geq N$

$E = i \cdot A, F = i \cdot C$   
 $G = j \cdot B, H = j \cdot D$

$K = mE, L = mF$   
 $M = nG, N = nH$

$K = pA, L = pC$   
 $M = qB, N = qD$

## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D  
Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C  
Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D  
The ratio E to G is equal to the ratio F to H

## Proof

Draw lines K and L that are equimultiple to E and F  
Draw lines M and N that are equimultiple to G and H

Since E and F are the same multiple of A and C, and K and L are the same multiple of E and F, then K and L are also the same multiple of A and C (V·3)

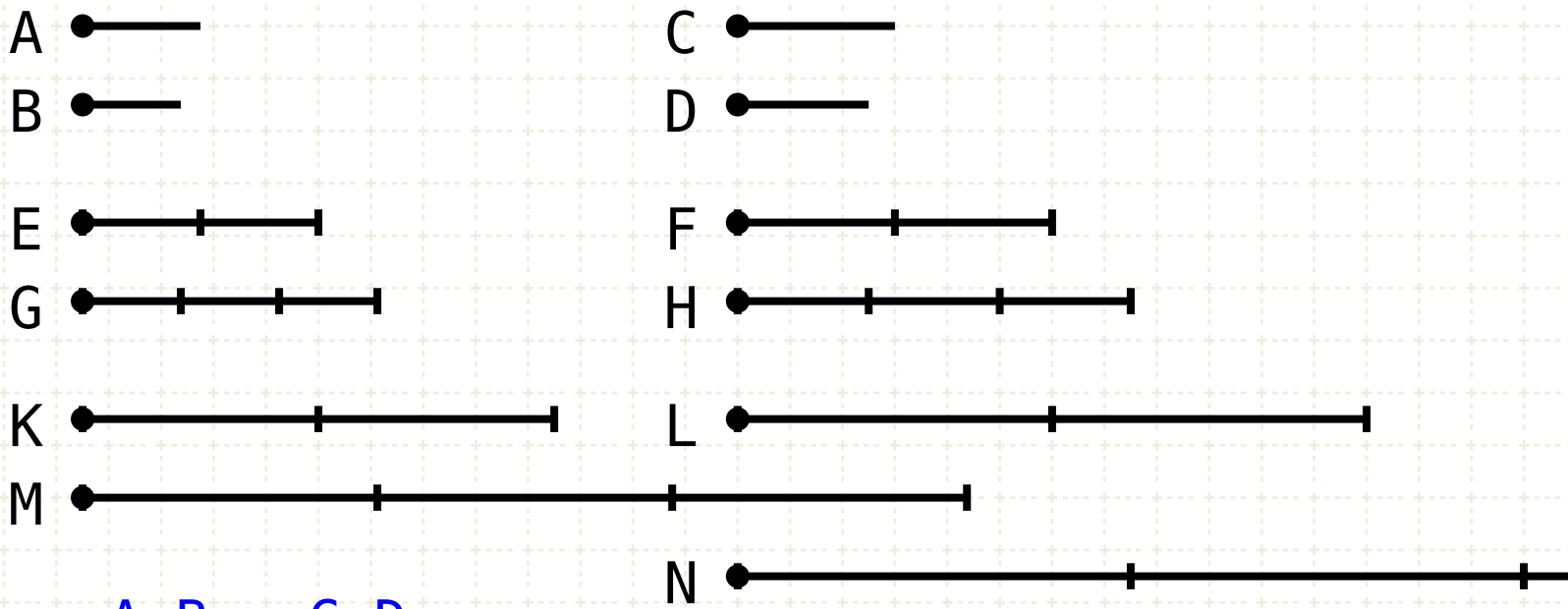
Likewise M and N are equimultiples of B and D (V·3)

Because K and L are equimultiples of A,C, and M,N are equimultiples of B,D, then if K exceeds M, L exceeds N, etc (V def 5)



# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



$A:B = C:D$

$pA \geq < qB \rightarrow pC \geq < qD \quad K \geq < M \rightarrow L \geq < N$

$E = i \cdot A, F = i \cdot C$

$G = j \cdot B, H = j \cdot D$

$mE \geq < nG \rightarrow mF \geq < nH$

$K = mE, L = mF$

$M = nG, N = nH$

$K = pA, L = pC$

$M = qB, N = qD$

## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C

Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D

The ratio E to G is equal to the ratio F to H

## Proof

Draw lines K and L that are equimultiple to E and F

Draw lines M and N that are equimultiple to G and H

Since E and F are the same multiple of A and C, and K and L are the same multiple of E and F, then K and L are also the same multiple of A and C (V.3)

Likewise M and N are equimultiples of B and D (V.3)

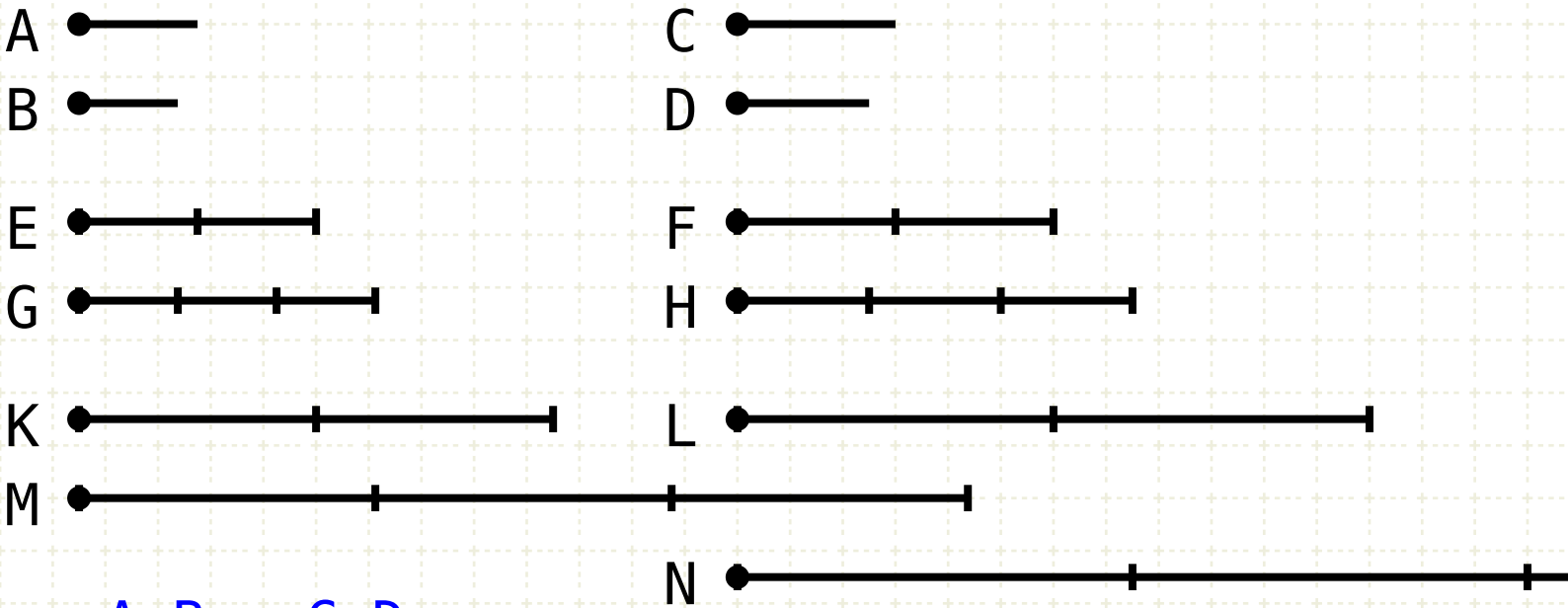
Because K and L are equimultiples of A,C, and M,N are equimultiples of B,D, then if K exceeds M, L exceeds N, etc (V def 5)

K,L are equimultiples of E,F and M,N are equimultiples of G,H



# Proposition 4 of Book V

If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



$$A:B = C:D$$

$$pA \geq < qB \rightarrow pC \geq < qD \quad K \geq < M \rightarrow L \geq < N$$

$$E = i \cdot A, \quad F = i \cdot C$$

$$G = j \cdot B, \quad H = j \cdot D$$

$$mE \geq < nG \rightarrow mF \geq < nH$$

$$E:G = F:H$$

$$K = mE, \quad L = mF$$

$$M = nG, \quad N = nH$$

$$K = pA, \quad L = pC$$

$$M = qB, \quad N = qD$$

## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

Draw lines E and F that are equimultiple to A and C

Draw lines G and H that are equimultiple to B and D

The ratio E to G is equal to the ratio F to H

## Proof

Draw lines K and L that are equimultiple to E and F

Draw lines M and N that are equimultiple to G and H

Since E and F are the same multiple of A and C, and K and L are the same multiple of E and F, then K and L are also the same multiple of A and C (V·3)

Likewise M and N are equimultiples of B and D (V·3)

Because K and L are equimultiples of A,C, and M,N are equimultiples of B,D, then if K exceeds M, L exceeds N, etc (V def 5)

K,L are equimultiples of E,F and M,N are equimultiples of G,H

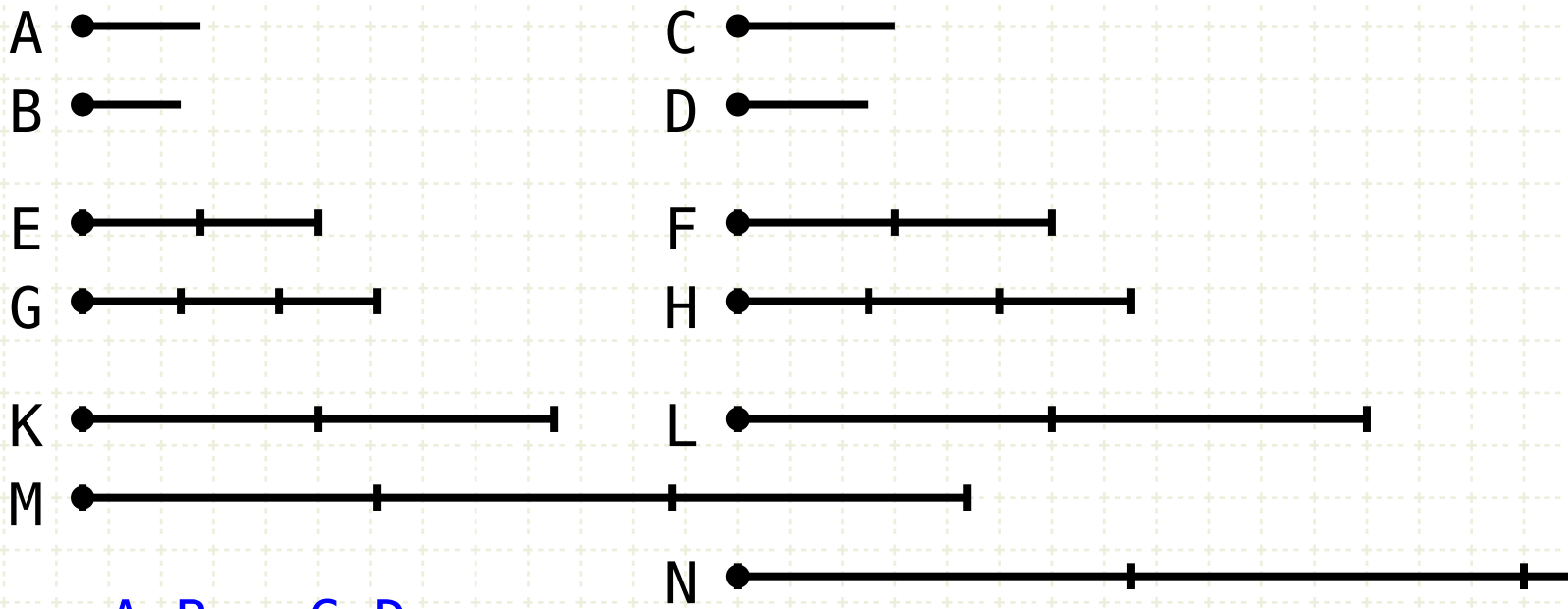
Therefore, E is to G as F is to H (V def 5)





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If a first magnitude have to a second the same ratio as a third to a fourth, any equimultiples whatever of the first and third will also have the same ratio to any equimultiples whatever of the second and fourth respectively, taken in corresponding order.



$$A:B = C:D$$

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$$G = j \cdot B, \quad H = j \cdot D$$

$$K = mE, \quad L = mF$$

$$M = nG, \quad N = nH$$

$$K = pA, \quad L = pC$$

$$M = qB, \quad N = qD$$

$$mE \geq < nG \rightarrow mF \geq < nH$$

$$E:G = F:H$$
$$(i \cdot A):(j \cdot B) = (i \cdot C):(j \cdot D)$$

## In other words

Let the ratio of A to B be the same ratio C to D

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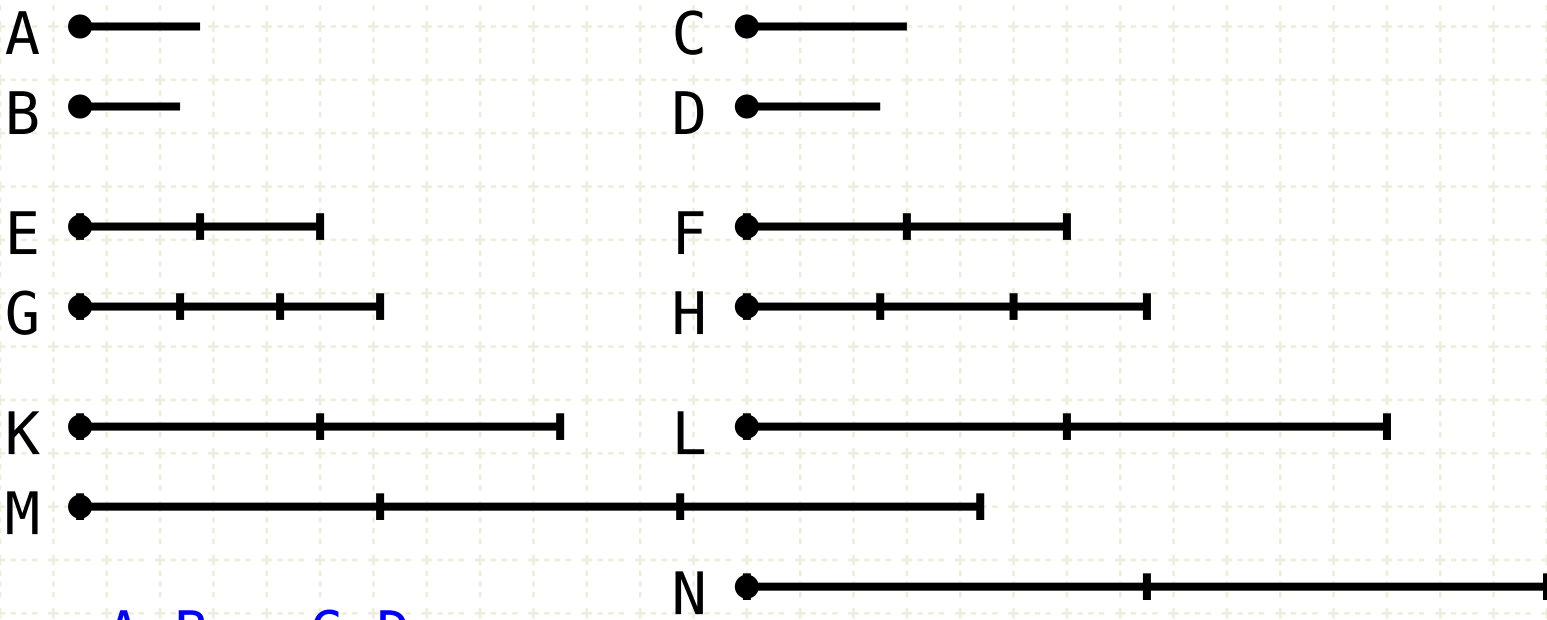
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$$E = i \cdot A, \quad F = i \cdot C$$

$$G = j \cdot B, \quad H = j \cdot D$$

$$K = mE, \quad L = mF$$

$$M = nG, \quad N = nH$$

$$K = pA, \quad L = pC$$

$$M = qB, \quad N = qD$$

$$mE \geq < nG \rightarrow mF \geq < nH$$

$$E:G = F:H$$

$$(i \cdot A):(j \cdot B) = (i \cdot C):(j \cdot D)$$

## In other words

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## Proof

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Because K and L are equimultiples of A,C, and M,N are equimultiples of B,D, then if K exceeds M, L exceeds N, etc (V def 5)

K,L are equimultiples of E,F and M,N are equimultiples of G,H

Therefore, E is to G as F is to H (V def 5)





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