Digitized by Google

Johnson L. 1883

Digitized by Google

BYRNE'S EUCLID

THE FIRST SIX BOOKS OF
THE ELEMENTS OF EUCLID

WITH COLOURED DIAGRAMS

AND SYMBOLS

Digitized by Google

THE FIRST SIX BOOKS OF

THE ELEMENTS OF EUCLID

IN WHICH COLOURED DIAGRAMS AND SYMBOLS ARE USED INSTEAD OF LETTERS FOR THE GREATER EASE OF LEARNERS

BY OLIVER BYRNE

SURVEYOR OF HER MAJESTY'S SETTLEMENTS IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS
AND AUTHOR OF NUMEROUS MATHEMATICAL WORKS

LONDON
WILLIAM PICKERING
1847

Digitized by Google

JOHN
Bibl.
Bodl.
JOHNSON

Digitized by Google

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL FITZWILLIAM,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S OBEDIENT

AND MUCH OBLIGED SERVANT,

OLIVER BYRNE.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

INTRODUCTION.

THE arts and ſciences have become ſo extenſive, that to facilitate their acquirement is of as much importance as to extend their boundaries. Illuſtration, if it does not ſhorten the time of ſtudy, will at leaſt make it more agreeable. THIS WORK has a greater aim than mere illuſtration; we do not introduce colours for the purpoſe of entertainment, or to amuſe *by certain combinations of tint and form*, but to aſſiſt the mind in its reſearches after truth, to increaſe the facilities of inſtruction, and to diffuſe permanent knowledge. If we wanted authorities to prove the importance and uſefulneſs of geometry, we might quote every philoſopher ſince the days of Plato. Among the Greeks, in ancient, as in the ſchool of Peſtalozzi and others in recent times, geometry was adopted as the beſt gymnaſtic of the mind. In fact, Euclid's Elements have become, by common conſent, the baſis of mathematical ſcience all over the civilized globe. But this will not appear extraordinary, if we conſider that this ſublime ſcience is not only better calculated than any other to call forth the ſpirit of inquiry, to elevate the mind, and to ſtrengthen the reaſoning faculties, but alſo it forms the beſt introduction to moſt of the uſeful and important vocations of human life. Arithmetic, land-ſurveying, menſuration, engineering, navigation, mechanics, hydroſtatics, pneumatics, optics, phyſical aſtronomy, &c. are all dependent on the propoſitions of geometry.

Digitized by Google

Much however depends on the firſt communication of any ſcience to a learner, though the beſt and moſt eaſy methods are ſeldom adopted. Propoſitions are placed before a ſtudent, who though having a ſufficient underſtanding, is told juſt as much about them on entering at the very threſhold of the ſcience, as gives him a prepoſſeſſion moſt unfavourable to his future ſtudy of this delightful ſubject; or "the formalities and paraphernalia of rigour are ſo oſtentatiouſly put forward, as almoſt to hide the reality. Endleſs and perplexing repetitions, which do not confer greater exactitude on the reaſoning, render the demonſtrations involved and obſcure, and conceal from the view of the ſtudent the conſecution of evidence." Thus an averſion is created in the mind of the pupil, and a ſubject ſo calculated to improve the reaſoning powers, and give the habit of cloſe thinking, is degraded by a dry and rigid courſe of inſtruction into an unintereſting exerciſe of the memory. To raiſe the curioſity, and to awaken the liſtleſs and dormant powers of younger minds ſhould be the aim of every teacher; but where examples of excellence are wanting, the attempts to attain it are but few, while eminence excites attention and produces imitation. The object of this Work is to introduce a method of teaching geometry, which has been much approved of by many ſcientific men in this country, as well as in France and America. The plan here adopted forcibly appeals to the eye, the moſt ſenſitive and the moſt comprehenſive of our external organs, and its pre-eminence to imprint it ſubject on the mind is ſupported by the incontrovertible maxim expreſſed in the well known words of Horace:—

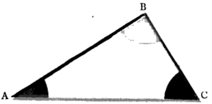
Segnius irritant animos demiſſa per aurem
Quàm quæ ſunt oculis ſubjecta fidelibus.

A feebler impreſs through the ear is made,
Than what is by the faithful eye conveyed.

Digitized by Google

All language conſiſts of repreſentative ſigns, and thoſe ſigns are the beſt which effect their purpoſes with the greateſt preciſion and diſpatch. Such for all common purpoſes are the audible ſigns called words, which are ſtill conſidered as audible, whether addreſſed immediately to the ear, or through the medium of letters to the eye. Geometrical diagrams are not ſigns, but the materials of geometrical ſcience, the object of which is to ſhow the relative quantities of their parts by a proceſs of reaſoning called Demonſtration. This reaſoning has been generally carried on by words, letters, and black or uncoloured diagrams; but as the uſe of coloured ſymbols, ſigns, and diagrams in the linear arts and ſciences, renders the proceſs of reaſoning more preciſe, and the attainment more expeditious, they have been in this inſtance accordingly adopted.

Such is the expedition of this enticing mode of communicating knowledge, that the Elements of Euclid can be acquired in leſs than one third the time uſually employed, and the retention by the memory is much more permanent; theſe facts have been aſcertained by numerous experiments made by the inventor, and ſeveral others who have adopted his plans. The particulars of which are few and obvious; the letters annexed to points, lines, or other parts of a diagram are in fact but arbitrary names, and repreſent them in the demonſtration; inſtead of theſe, the parts being differently coloured, are made to name themſelves, for their forms in correſponding colours repreſent them in the demonſtration.



In order to give a better idea of this ſyſtem, and of the advantages gained by its adoption, let us take a right

Digitized by Google

angled triangle, and exprefs fome of its properties both by colours and the method generally employed.

Some of the properties of the right angled triangle ABC, *expreffed by the method generally employed.*

1. The angle BAC, together with the angles BCA and ABC are equal to two right angles, or twice the angle ABC.

2. The angle CAB added to the angle ACB will be equal to the angle ABC.

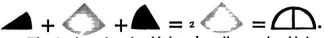
3. The angle ABC is greater than either of the angles BAC or BCA.

4. The angle BCA or the angle CAB is lefs than the angle ABC.

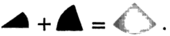
5. If from the angle ABC, there be taken the angle BAC, the remainder will be equal to the angle ACB.

6. The fquare of AC is equal to the fum of the fquares of AB and BC.

The fame properties expreffed by colouring the different parts.

1. 

That is, the red angle added to the yellow angle added to the blue angle, equal twice the yellow angle, equal two right angles.

2. 

Or in words, the red angle added to the blue angle, equal the yellow angle.

3. 

The yellow angle is greater than either the red or blue angle.

Digitized by Google

4. 

Either the red or blue angle is leſs than the yellow angle.

5. 

In other terms, the yellow angle made leſs by the blue angle equal the red angle.

6. 

That is, the ſquare of the yellow line is equal to the ſum of the ſquares of the blue and red lines.

In oral demonſtrations we gain with colours this important advantage, the eye and the ear can be addreſſed at the ſame moment, ſo that for teaching geometry, and other linear arts and ſciences, in claſſes, the ſyſtem is the beſt ever propoſed, this is apparent from the examples juſt given.

Whence it is evident that a reference from the text to the diagram is more rapid and ſure, by giving the forms and colours of the parts, or by naming the parts and their colours, than naming the parts and letters on the diagram. Beſides the ſuperior ſimplicity, this ſyſtem is likewiſe conſpicuous for concentration, and wholly excludes the injurious though prevalent practice of allowing the ſtudent to commit the demonſtration to memory; until reaſon, and fact, and proof only make impreſſions on the underſtanding.

Again, when lecturing on the principles or properties of figures, if we mention the colour of the part or parts referred to, as in ſaying, the red angle, the blue line, or lines, &c. the part or parts thus named will be immediately ſeen by all in the claſs at the ſame inſtant; not ſo if we ſay the angle ABC, the triangle PFQ, the figure EGKt, and ſo on;

for the letters muſt be traced one by one before the ſtudents arrange in their minds the particular magnitude referred to, which often occaſions confuſion and error, as well as loſs of time. Alſo if the parts which are given as equal, have the ſame colours in any diagram, the mind will not wander from the object before it; that is, ſuch an arrangement preſents an ocular demonſtration of the parts to be proved equal, and the learner retains the data throughout the whole of the reaſoning. But whatever may be the advantages of the preſent plan, if it be not ſubſtituted for, it can always be made a powerful auxiliary to the other methods, for the purpoſe of introduction, or of a more ſpeedy reminiſcence, or of more permanent retention by the memory.

The experience of all who have formed ſyſtems to impreſs facts on the underſtanding, agree in proving that coloured repreſentations, as pictures, cuts, diagrams, &c. are more eaſily fixed in the mind than mere ſentences unmarked by any peculiarity. Curious as it may appear, poets ſeem to be aware of this fact more than mathematicians; many modern poets allude to this viſible ſyſtem of communicating knowledge, one of them has thus expreſſed himſelf:

> Sounds which addreſs the ear are loſt and die
> In one ſhort hour, but theſe which ſtrike the eye,
> Live long upon the mind, the faithful ſight
> Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light.

This perhaps may be reckoned the only improvement which plain geometry has received ſince the days of Euclid, and if there were any geometers of note before that time, Euclid's ſucceſs has quite eclipſed their memory, and even occaſioned all good things of that kind to be aſſigned to him; like Æſop among the writers of Fables. It may alſo be worthy of remark, as tangible diagrams afford the only medium through which geometry and other linear

Digitized by Google

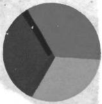
arts and ſciences can be taught to the blind, this viſible ſyſtem is no leſs adapted to the exigencies of the deaf and dumb.

Care muſt be taken to ſhow that colour has nothing to do with the lines, angles, or magnitudes, except merely to name them. A mathematical line, which is length without breadth, cannot poſſeſs colour, yet the junction of two colours on the ſame plane gives a good idea of what is meant by a mathematical line; recollect we are ſpeaking familiarly, ſuch a junction is to be underſtood and not the colour, when we ſay the black line, the red line or lines, &c.

Colours and coloured diagrams may at firſt appear a clumſy method to convey proper notions of the properties and parts of mathematical figures and magnitudes, however they will be found to afford a means more refined and extenſive than any that has been hitherto propoſed.

We ſhall here define a point, a line, and a ſurface, and demonſtrate a propoſition in order to ſhow the truth of this aſſertion.

A point is that which has poſition, but not magnitude; or a point is poſition only, abſtracted from the conſideration of length, breadth, and thickneſs. Perhaps the following deſcription is better calculated to explain the nature of a mathematical point to thoſe who have not acquired the idea, than the above ſpecious definition.



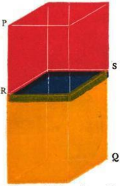
Let three colours meet and cover a portion of the paper, where they meet is not blue, nor is it yellow, nor is it red, as it occupies no portion of the plane, for if it did, it would belong to the blue, the red, or the yellow part; yet it exiſts, and has poſition without magnitude, ſo that with a little reflection, this junction of three colours on a plane, gives a good idea of a mathematical point.

A line is length without breadth. With the assistance of colours, nearly in the same manner as before, an idea of a line may be thus given:—

Let two colours meet and cover a portion of the paper;

where they meet is not red, nor is it blue; therefore the junction occupies no portion of the plane, and therefore it cannot have breadth, but only length: from which we can readily form an idea of what is meant by a mathematical line. For the purpose of illustration, one colour differing from the colour of the paper, or plane upon which it is drawn, would have been sufficient; hence in future, if we say the red line, the blue line, or lines, &c. it is the junctions with the plane upon which they are drawn are to be understood.

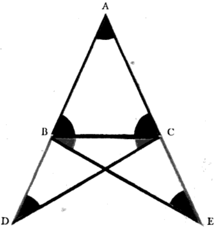
Surface is that which has length and breadth without thickness.



When we consider a solid body (PQ), we perceive at once that it has three dimensions, namely:—length, breadth, and thickness; suppose one part of this solid (PS) to be red, and the other part (QR) yellow, and that the colours be distinct without commingling, the blue surface (RS) which separates these parts, or which is the same thing, that which divides the solid without loss of material, must be without thickness, and only possesses length and breadth;

this plainly appears from reafoning, fimilar to that juft employed in defining, or rather defcribing a point and a line.

The propofition which we have felected to elucidate the manner in which the principles are applied, is the fifth of the firft Book.



In an ifofceles triangle ABC, the internal angles at the bafe ABC, ACB are equal, and when the fides AB, AC are produced, the external angles at the bafe BCE, CBD are alfo equal.

Produce ——— and ———
make ——— = ———
Draw ——— and ———
(B. 1. pr. 3.)

in  and 

we have ——— = ———

——— = ——— and  common :

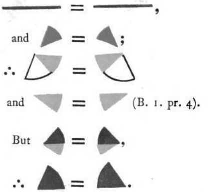
∴ ——— = ———,  = 

and  =  (B. 1. pr. 4.)

Again in  and ,

——— = ———,

Digitized by Google



Q. E. D.

By annexing Letters to the Diagram.

LET the equal ſides AB and AC be produced through the extremities BC, of the third ſide, and in the produced part BD of either, let any point D be aſſumed, and from the other let AE be cut off equal to AD (B. 1. pr. 3). Let the points E and D, ſo taken in the produced ſides, be connected by ſtraight lines DC and BE with the alternate extremities of the third ſide of the triangle.

In the triangles DAC and EAB the ſides DA and AC are reſpectively equal to EA and AB, and the included angle A is common to both triangles. Hence (B. 1. pr. 4.) the line DC is equal to BE, the angle ADC to the angle AEB, and the angle ACD to the angle ABE; if from the equal lines AD and AE the equal ſides AB and AC be taken, the remainders BD and CE will be equal. Hence in the triangles BDC and CEB, the ſides BD and DC are reſpectively equal to CE and EB, and the angles D and E included by thoſe ſides are alſo equal. Hence (B. 1. pr. 4.)

Digitized by Google

the angles DBC and ECB, which are thofe included by the third fide BC and the productions of the equal fides AB and AC are equal. Alfo the angles DCB and EBC are equal if thofe equals be taken from the angles DCA and EBA before proved equal, the remainders, which are the angles ABC and ACB oppofite to the equal fides, will be equal.

Therefore in an ifofceles triangle, &c.

Q. E. D.

Our object in this place being to introduce the fyftem rather than to teach any particular fet of propofitions, we have therefore felected the foregoing out of the regular courfe. For fchools and other public places of inftruction, dyed chalks will anfwer to defcribe diagrams, &c. for private ufe coloured pencils will be found very convenient.

We are happy to find that the Elements of Mathematics now forms a confiderable part of every found female education, therefore we call the attention of thofe interefted or engaged in the education of ladies to this very attractive mode of communicating knowledge, and to the fucceeding work for its future developement.

We fhall for the prefent conclude by obferving, as the fenfes of fight and hearing can be fo forcibly and inftantaneously addreffed alike with one thoufand as with one, *the million* might be taught geometry and other branches of mathematics with great eafe, this would advance the purpofe of education more than any thing that *might* be named, for it would teach the people how to think, and not what to think; it is in this particular the great error of education originates.

Digitized by Google

THE ELEMENTS OF EUCLID.

BOOK I.

DEFINITIONS.

I.

A *point* is that which has no parts.

II.

A *line* is length without breadth.

III.

The extremities of a line are points.

IV.

A ſtraight or right line is that which lies evenly between its extremities.

V.

A ſurface is that which has length and breadth only.

VI.

The extremities of a ſurface are lines.

VII.

A plane ſurface is that which lies evenly between its extremities.

VIII.

A plane angle is the inclination of two lines to one another, in a plane, which meet together, but are not in the ſame direction.

IX.

A plane rectilinear angle is the inclination of two ſtraight lines to one another, which meet together, but are not in the ſame ſtraight line.

Digitized by Google

X.

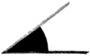
When one ſtraight line ſtanding on another ſtraight line makes the adjacent angles equal, each of theſe angles is called a *right angle*, and each of theſe lines is ſaid to be *perpendicular* to the other.

XI.

An obtuſe angle is an angle greater than a right angle.

XII.

An acute angle is an angle leſs than a right angle.



XIII.

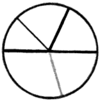
A term or boundary is the extremity of any thing.

XIV.

A figure is a ſurface encloſed on all ſides by a line or lines.

XV.

A circle is a plane figure, bounded by one continued line, called its circumference or periphery; and having a certain point within it, from which all ſtraight lines drawn to its circumference are equal.



XVI.

This point (from which the equal lines are drawn) is called the centre of the circle.

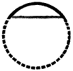
Digitized by Google

XVII.

A diameter of a circle is a ſtraight line drawn through the centre, terminated both ways in the circumference.

XVIII.

A ſemicircle is the figure contained by the diameter, and the part of the circle cut off by the diameter.



XIX.

A ſegment of a circle is a figure contained by a ſtraight line, and the part of the circumference which it cuts off.

XX.

A figure contained by ſtraight lines only, is called a rectilinear figure.

XXI.

A triangle is a rectilinear figure included by three ſides.

XXII.

A quadrilateral figure is one which is bounded by four ſides. The ſtraight lines —— and —— connecting the vertices of the oppoſite angles of a quadrilateral figure, are called its diagonals.

XXIII.

A polygon is a rectilinear figure bounded by more than four ſides.

XXIV.

A triangle whoſe three ſides are equal, is ſaid to be equilateral.

XXV.

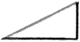
A triangle which has only two ſides equal is called an iſoſceles triangle.

XXVI.

A ſcalene triangle is one which has no two ſides equal.

XXVII.

A right angled triangle is that which has a right angle.



XXVIII.

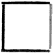
An obtuſe angled triangle is that which has an obtuſe angle.

XXIX.

An acute angled triangle is that which has three acute angles.

XXX.

Of four-ſided figures, a ſquare is that which has all its ſides equal, and all its angles right angles.



XXXI.

A rhombus is that which has all its ſides equal, but its angles are not right angles.

XXXII.

An oblong is that which has all its angles right angles, but has not all its ſides equal.

Digitized by Google

XXXIII.

A rhomboid is that which has its oppoſite ſides equal to one another, but all its ſides are not equal, nor its angles right angles.

XXXIV.

All other quadrilateral figures are called trapeziums.

XXXV.

Parallel ſtraight lines are ſuch as are in the ſame plane, and which being produced continually in both directions, would never meet.

POSTULATES.

I.

Let it be granted that a ſtraight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point.

II.

Let it be granted that a finite ſtraight line may be produced to any length in a ſtraight line.

III.

Let it be granted that a circle may be deſcribed with any centre at any diſtance from that centre.

AXIOMS.

I.

Magnitudes which are equal to the ſame are equal to each other.

II.

If equals be added to equals the ſums will be equal.

Digitized by Google

III.

If equals be taken away from equals the remainders will be equal.

IV.

If equals be added to unequals the ſums will be unequal.

V.

If equals be taken away from unequals the remainders will be unequal.

VI.

The doubles of the ſame or equal magnitudes are equal.

VII.

The halves of the ſame or equal magnitudes are equal.

VIII.

Magnitudes which coincide with one another, or exactly fill the ſame ſpace, are equal.

IX.

The whole is greater than its part.

X.

Two ſtraight lines cannot include a ſpace.

XI.

All right angles are equal.

XII.

If two ſtraight lines () meet a third ſtraight line () ſo as to make the two interior angles ( and ) on the ſame ſide leſs than two right angles, theſe two ſtraight lines will meet if they be produced on that ſide on which the angles are leſs than two right angles.

The twelfth axiom may be expreſſed in any of the following ways:

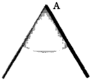
1. Two diverging ſtraight lines cannot be both parallel to the ſame ſtraight line.

2. If a ſtraight line interſect one of the two parallel ſtraight lines it muſt alſo interſect the other.

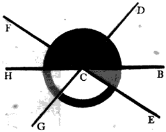
3. Only one ſtraight line can be drawn through a given point, parallel to a given ſtraight line.

Geometry has for its principal objects the expoſition and explanation of the properties of *figure*, and figure is defined to be the relation which ſubſiſts between the boundaries of ſpace. Space or magnitude is of three kinds, *linear*, *ſuperficial*, and *ſolid*.

Angles might properly be conſidered as a fourth ſpecies of magnitude. Angular magnitude evidently conſiſts of parts, and muſt therefore be admitted to be a ſpecies of quantity The ſtudent muſt not ſuppoſe that the magnitude of an angle is affected by the length of the ſtraight lines which include it, and of whoſe mutual divergence it is the meaſure. The *vertex* of an angle is the point where the *ſides* or the *legs* of the angle meet, as A.



An angle is often deſignated by a ſingle letter when its legs are the only lines which meet together at its vertex. Thus the red and blue lines form the yellow angle, which in other ſyſtems would be called the angle A. But when more than two lines meet in the ſame point, it was neceſſary by former methods, in order to avoid confuſion, to employ three letters to deſignate an angle about that point,



the letter which marked the vertex of the angle being always placed in the middle. Thus the black and red lines meeting together at C, form the blue angle, and has been ufually denominated the angle FCD or DCF The lines FC and CD are the legs of the angle; the point C is its vertex. In like manner the black angle would be defignated the angle DCB or BCD. The red and blue angles added together, or the angle HCF added to FCD, make the angle HCD; and fo of other angles.

When the legs of an angle are produced or prolonged beyond its vertex, the angles made by them on both fides of the vertex are faid to be *vertically oppofite* to each other: Thus the red and yellow angles are faid to be vertically oppofite angles.

Superpofition is the procefs by which one magnitude may be conceived to be placed upon another, fo as exactly to cover it, or fo that every part of each fhall exactly coincide.

A line is faid to be *produced*, when it is extended, prolonged, or has its length increafed, and the increafe of length which it receives is called its *produced part*, or its *production*.

The entire length of the line or lines which enclofe a figure, is called its *perimeter*. The firft fix books of Euclid treat of plain figures only. A line drawn from the centre of a circle to its circumference, is called a *radius*. The lines which include a figure are called its *fides*. That fide of a right angled triangle, which is oppofite to the right angle, is called the *hypotenufe*. An *oblong* is defined in the fecond book, and called a *rectangle*. All the lines which are confidered in the firft fix books of the Elements are fuppofed to be in the fame plane.

The *ftraight-edge* and *compaffes* are the only inftruments,

Digitized by Google

the uſe of which is permitted in Euclid, or plain Geometry. To declare this reſtriction is the object of the *poſtulates*.

The *Axioms* of geometry are certain general propoſitions, the truth of which is taken to be ſelf-evident and incapable of being eſtabliſhed by demonſtration.

Propoſitions are thoſe reſults which are obtained in geometry by a proceſs of reaſoning. There are two ſpecies of propoſitions in geometry, *problems* and *theorems*.

A *Problem* is a propoſition in which ſomething is propoſed to be done; as a line to be drawn under ſome given conditions, a circle to be deſcribed, ſome figure to be conſtructed, &c.

The *ſolution* of the problem conſiſts in ſhowing how the thing required may be done by the aid of the rule or ſtraightedge and compaſſes.

The *demonſtration* conſiſts in proving that the proceſs indicated in the ſolution really attains the required end.

A *Theorem* is a propoſition in which the truth of ſome principle is aſſerted. This principle muſt be deduced from the axioms and definitions, or other truths previouſly and independently eſtabliſhed. To ſhow this is the object of demonſtration.

A *Problem* is analogous to a poſtulate.

A *Theorem* reſembles an axiom.

A *Poſtulate* is a problem, the ſolution of which is aſſumed.

An *Axiom* is a theorem, the truth of which is granted without demonſtration.

A *Corollary* is an inference deduced immediately from a propoſition.

A *Scholium* is a note or obſervation on a propoſition not containing an inference of ſufficient importance to entitle it to the name of a *corollary*.

A *Lemma* is a propoſition merely introduced for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing ſome more important propoſition.

Digitized by Google

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

$\therefore$ expresses the word *therefore.*

$\because$ . . . . *because.*

$=$ . . . . *equal.* This sign of equality may be read *equal to,* or *is equal to,* or *are equal to;* but any discrepancy in regard to the introduction of the auxiliary verbs *is, are,* &c. cannot affect the geometrical rigour.

$\neq$ means the same as if the words '*not equal*' were written.

$\sqsubset$ signifies *greater than.*

$\sqsupset$ . . . . *less than.*

$\not\sqsubset$ . . . . *not greater than.*

$\not\sqsupset$ . . . . *not less than.*

$+$ is read *plus* (*more*), the sign of addition; when interposed between two or more magnitudes, signifies their sum.

$-$ is read *minus* (*less*), signifies subtraction; and when placed between two quantities denotes that the latter is to be taken from the former.

$\times$ this sign expresses the product of two or more numbers when placed between them in arithmetic and algebra; but in geometry it is generally used to express a *rectangle*, when placed between "two straight lines which contain one of its right angles." A *rectangle* may also be represented by placing a point between two of its conterminous sides.

$: \, :: \, :$ expresses an *analogy* or *proportion;* thus, if A, B, C and D, represent four magnitudes, and A has to B the same ratio that C has to D, the proposition is thus briefly written,

$$A : B :: C : D,$$

$$A : B = C : D,$$

$$\text{or } \frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}.$$

This equality or sameness of ratio is read,

Digitized by Google

as A is to B, ſo is C to D;
or A is to B, as C is to D.

∥ ſignifies *parallel to.*

⊥ . . . . *perpendicular to.*

 . *angle.*

 . . *right angle.*

 *two right angles.*

 or  briefly deſignates a *point.*

⊏, =, or ⊐ ſignifies *greater, equal, or leſs than.*

The ſquare deſcribed on a line is conciſely written thus, $——^2$.

In the ſame manner twice the ſquare of, is expreſſed by 2 · $——^2$.

def. ſignifies *definition.*

pos. . . . . *poſtulate.*

ax. . . . . *axiom.*

hyp. . . . . *hypotheſis.* It may be neceſſary here to remark, that the *hypotheſis* is the condition aſſumed or taken for granted. Thus, the hypotheſis of the propoſition given in the Introduction, is that the triangle is iſoſceles, or that its legs are equal.

conſt. . . . . *conſtruction.* The *conſtruction* is the change made in the original figure, by drawing lines, making angles, deſcribing circles, &c. in order to adapt it to the argument of the demonſtration or the ſolution of the problem. The conditions under which theſe changes are made, are as indiſputable as thoſe contained in the hypotheſis. For inſtance, if we make an angle equal to a given angle, theſe two angles are equal by conſtruction.

Q. E. D. . . . . *Quod erat demonſtrandum.*
Which was to be demonſtrated.

Digitized by Google

Faults to be corrected before reading this Volume.

PAGE 13, line 9, *for* def. 7 *read* def. 10.

45, laſt line, *for* pr. 19 *read* pr. 29.

54, line 4 from the bottom, *for* black and red line *read* blue and red line.

59, line 4, *for* add black line ſquared *read* add blue line ſquared.

60, line 17, *for* red line multiplied by red and yellow line *read* red line multiplied by red, blue, and yellow line.

76, line 11, *for* def. 7 *read* def. 10.

81, line 10, *for* take black line *read* take blue line.

105, line 11, *for* yellow black angle add blue angle equal red angle *read* yellow black angle add blue angle add red angle.

129, laſt line, *for* circle *read* triangle.

141, line 1, *for* Draw black line *read* Draw blue line.

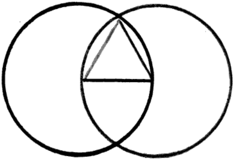
196, line 3, before the yellow magnitude inſert M.

Digitized by Google

Euclid.

BOOK I.

PROPOSITION I. PROBLEM.



ON *a given finite ſtraight line* (——) *to deſcribe an equilateral triangle.*

Deſcribe  and

 (poſtulate 3.); draw —— and —— (poſt. 1.).

then will  be equilateral.

For —— = —— (def. 15.);

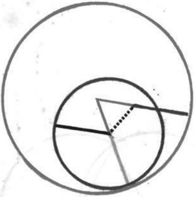
and —— = —— (def. 15.),

∴ —— = —— (axiom. 1.);

and therefore  is the equilateral triangle required.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



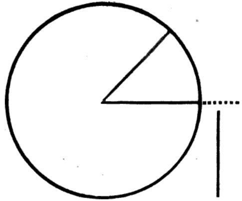
FROM *a given point* (——), *to draw a ſtraight line equal to a given finite ſtraight line* (——).

Draw —— (poſt. 1.), deſcribe  (pr. 1.), produce —— (poſt. 2.), deſcribe  (poſt. 3.), and  (poſt. 3.); produce —— (poſt. 2.), then —— is the line required.

For —— = —— (def. 15.), and —— = —— (conſt.), ∴ —— = —— (ax. 3.), but (def. 15.) —— = —— = ——; ∴ —— drawn from the given point (——), is equal the given line ——.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



FROM *the greater* (———) *of two given ſtraight lines, to cut off a part equal to the leſs* (———).

Draw ——— = ——— (pr. 2.); deſcribe

(poſt. 3 .), then ——— = ———.

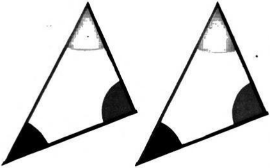
For ——— = ——— (def. 15.),

and ——— = ——— (conſt.);

∴ ——— = ——— (ax. 1.).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



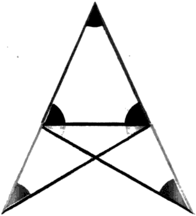
IF two triangles have two ſides of the one reſpectively equal to two ſides of the other, (—— to —— and —— to ——) and the angles ( *and*  *) contained by thoſe equal ſides alſo equal; then their baſes or their ſides (—— and ——) are alſo equal: and the remaining and their remaining angles oppoſite to equal ſides are reſpectively equal (*  =  *and*  =  *): and the triangles are equal in every reſpect.*

Let the two triangles be conceived, to be ſo placed, that the vertex of the one of the equal angles,  or ; ſhall fall upon that of the other, and —— to coincide with ——, then will —— coincide with —— if applied: conſequently —— will coincide with ——, or two ſtraight lines will encloſe a ſpace, which is impoſſible (ax. 10), therefore —— = ——,  = 

and  = , and as the triangles  and  coincide, when applied, they are equal in every reſpect.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IN *any isosceles triangle* △ *if the equal sides be produced, the external angles at the base are equal, and the internal angles at the base are also equal.*

Produce , and , (post. 2.), take = , (pr. 3.); draw and .

Then in  and  we have,

= (const.), common to both, and = (hyp.) ∴ = ,

= and = (pr. 4.).

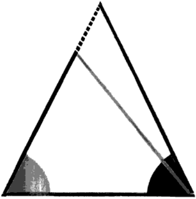
Again in  and  we have = ,

= and = , ∴

= and = (pr. 4.) but

= , ∴ = (ax. 3.)

Q. E. D.



IN *any triangle* () *if two angles* ( *and* ) *are equal, the ſides* ( *and* ) *oppoſite to them are alſo equal.*

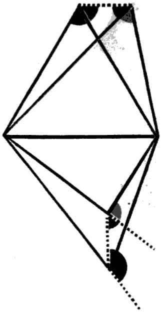
For if the ſides be not equal, let one of them  be greater than the other , and from it cut off  =  (pr. 3.), draw .

Then in  and ,  = , (conſt.)  =  (hyp.) and  common, ∴ the triangles are equal (pr. 4.) a part equal to the whole, which is abſurd; ∴ neither of the ſides  or  is greater than the other, ∴ hence they are equal

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

On the same base (——), and on the same side of it there cannot be two triangles having their conterminous sides (—— and ——, —— and ——) at both extremities of the base, equal to each other.



When two triangles stand on the same base, and on the same side of it, the vertex of the one shall either fall outside of the other triangle, or within it; or, lastly, on one of its sides.

If it be possible let the two triangles be constructed so that {—— = ——, —— = ——}, then draw ------ and,

= (pr. 5.)

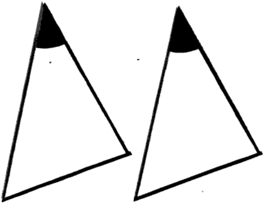
∴ ⊐ and

∴ ⊐ } which is absurd,

but (pr. 5.) = }

therefore the two triangles cannot have their conterminous sides equal at both extremities of the base.

Q. E. D.



IF two triangles have two sides of the one respectively equal to two sides of the other (—— = —— and —— = ——), and also their bases (—— = ——), equal; then the angles (◀ and ◀) contained by their equal sides are also equal.

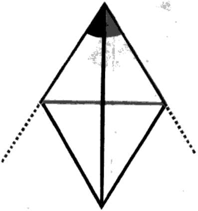
If the equal bases —— and —— be conceived to be placed one upon the other, so that the triangles shall lie at the same side of them, and that the equal sides —— and ——, —— and —— be conterminous, the vertex of the one must fall on the vertex of the other; for to suppose them not coincident would contradict the last proposition.

Therefore the sides —— and ——, being coincident with —— and ——,

∴ ▲ = ▲.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

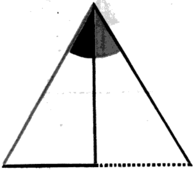


TO bisect a given rectilinear angle ( ).

Take —— = —— (pr. 3.)
draw ——, upon which
describe (pr. 1.),
draw ——.

Because —— = —— (const.)
and —— common to the two triangles
and —— = —— (const.),
∴ = (pr. 8.)

Q. E. D.



TO *bisect a given finite straight line* (———).

Construct  (pr. 1.),

draw ———, making  =  (pr. 9.).

Then ——— = ------ by (pr. 4.),

for ——— = ——— (const.)  = 

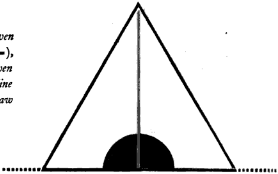
and ——— common to the two triangles.

Therefore the given line is bisected.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

FROM *a given point* ( ), *in a given ſtraight line* ( ), *to draw a perpendicular.*



Take any point ( ) in the given line,

cut off = (pr. 3.),

conſtruct  (pr. 1.),

draw and it ſhall be perpendicular to the given line.

For = (conſt.)

= (conſt.)

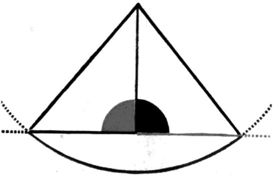
and common to the two triangles.

Therefore  =  (pr. 8.)

∴ ⊥ (def. 10.).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO draw a ſtraight line perpendicular to a given indefinite ſtraight line (———) from a given (point) without.

With the given point as centre, at one ſide of the line, and any diſtance ——— capable of extending to the other ſide, deſcribe ,

Make ——— = ——— (pr. 10.)

draw ———, ——— and ———.

then ——— ⊥ ———.

For (pr. 8.) ſince ——— = ——— (conſt.)

——— common to both,

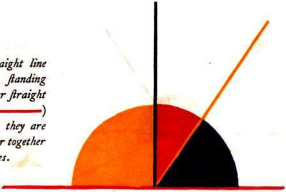
and ——— = ——— (def. 15.)

∴ = , and

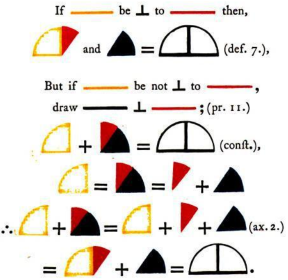
∴ ——— ⊥ ——— (def. 10.).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

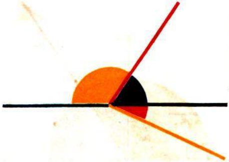


WHEN *a straight line* ( ) *standing upon another straight line* ( ) *makes angles with it; they are either two right angles or together equal to two right angles.*



Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF two ſtraight lines (and), meeting a third ſtraight line (), at the ſame point, and at oppoſite ſides of it, make with it adjacent angles (and) equal to two right angles; theſe ſtraight lines lie in one continuous ſtraight line.

For, if poſſible let , and not , be the continuation of ,

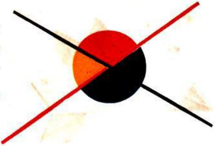
then + =

but by the hypotheſis + =

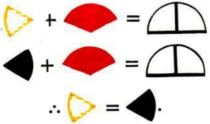
∴ = , (ax. 3.); which is abſurd (ax. 9.).

∴ , is not the continuation of , and the like may be demonſtrated of any other ſtraight line except , ∴ is the continuation of .

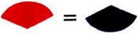
Q. E. D.



IF *two right lines* (*and*) *interſect one another, the vertical angles*  *and* ,  *and*  *are equal.*

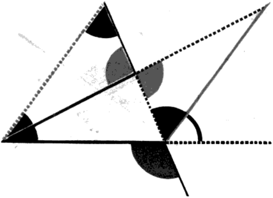


In the ſame manner it may be ſhown that



Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



If a side of a triangle ( *) is produced, the external angle (*  *) is greater than either of the internal remote angles (*  *or*  *).*

Make = (pr. 10.).
Draw and produce it until
= ; draw .

In  and  ; =

 =  and =

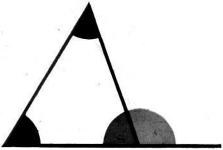
(conſt. pr. 15.), ∴  =  (pr. 4.),

∴  ⊏  .

In like manner it can be ſhown, that if be produced,  ⊏ , and therefore  which is =  is ⊏  .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



ANY *two angles of a tri-angle*  *are together less than two right angles.*

Produce , then will

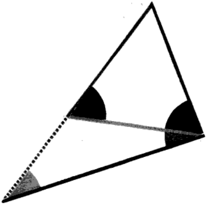
But  (pr. 16.)

∴ ,

and in the same manner it may be shown that any other two angles of the triangle taken together are less than two right angles.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IN *any triangle* *if one side* *be greater than another* , *the angle opposite to the greater side is greater than the angle opposite to the less.*

i. e. ⊏

Make = (pr. 3.), draw .

Then will = (pr. 5.);

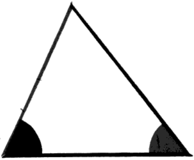
but ⊏ (pr. 16.)

∴ ⊏ and much more

is ⊏ .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF in any triangle  *one angle*  *be greater than another*  *the ſide* ——— *which is oppoſite to the greater angle, is greater than the ſide* ——— *oppoſite the leſs.*

If ——— be not greater than ——— then muſt

——— = or ⊐ ———.

If ——— = ——— then

 =  (pr. 5.);

which is contrary to the hypotheſis.

——— is not leſs than ———; for if it were,

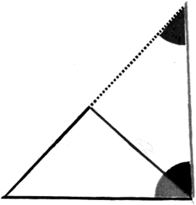
 ⊐  (pr. 18.)

which is contrary to the hypotheſis:

∴ ——— ⊏ ———.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



ANY *two ſides* ——— *and* ——— *of a triangle* *taken together are greater than the third ſide* (———).

Produce ———, and
make - - - - - = ——— (pr. 3.);
draw ———.

Then becauſe - - - - - = ——— (conſt.),

= (pr. 5.)

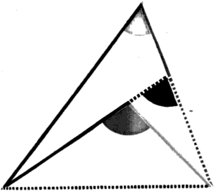
∴ ⊏ (ax. 9.)

∴ ——— + - - - - - ⊏ ——— (pr. 19.)

and ∴ ——— + ——— ⊏ ———.

Q. E. D

Digitized by Google

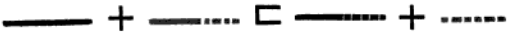


IF *from any point* () *within a triangle*  *straight lines be drawn to the extremities of one side* (---------), *these lines must be together less than the other two sides, but must contain a greater angle.*

Produce ,

 (pr. 20.),

add  to each,

 (ax. 4.)

In the same manner it may be shown that

 ∴

,

which was to be proved.

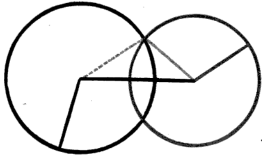
Again  (pr. 16.),

and also  (pr. 16.),

∴ .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



GIVEN *three right lines* { *the ſum of any two greater than the third, to conſtruct a triangle whoſe ſides ſhall be reſpectively equal to the given lines.*

Aſſume = (pr. 3.).

Draw = } (pr. 2.).
and =

With and as radii,

deſcribe  and  (poſt. 3.);

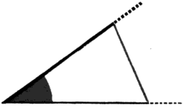
draw and ,

then will  be the triangle required.

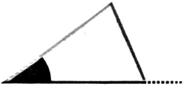
For = ,
= = , } (conſt.)
and = = .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



AT *a given point* ( ) *in a given ſtraight line* ( ), *to make an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle* ( ).



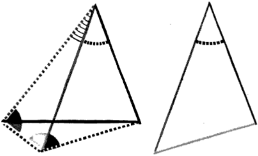
Draw between any two points in the legs of the given angle.

Conſtruct  (pr. 22.).

ſo that = , = and .

Then = (pr. 8.).

Q. E. D.



IF two triangles have two sides of the one respectively equal to two sides of the other (to and to), and if one of the angles () contained by the equal sides be greater than the other (), the side ( ) which is opposite to the greater angle is greater than the side ( ) which is opposite to the less angle.

Make  =  (pr. 23.),
and = (pr. 3.),
draw and .

Because = (ax. 1. hyp. const.)

∴  = (pr. 5.)

but  ⊐ .

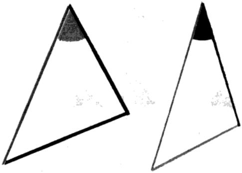
and ∴  ⊐ ,

∴ ⊏ (pr. 19.)
but = (pr. 4.)
∴ ⊏ .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

IF two triangles have two sides (——— and ———) of the one respectively equal to two sides (——— and ———) of the other, but their bases unequal, the angle subtended by the greater base (———) of the one, must be greater than the angle subtended by the less base (———) of the other.



 =, ⊏ or ⊐   is not equal to 

for if  =  then ——— = ——— (pr. 4.)
which is contrary to the hypothesis;

 is not less than 

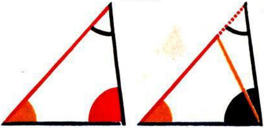
for if  ⊐ 
then ——— ⊐ ——— (pr. 24.),
which is also contrary to the hypothesis:

∴  ⊏ .

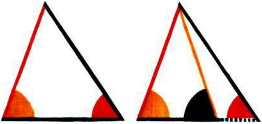
Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

CASE I.



CASE II.



IF two triangles have two angles of the one respectively equal to two angles of the other,

( =  *and*  = ), *and a side of the one equal to a side of the other similarly placed with respect to the equal angles, the remaining sides and angles are respectively equal to one another.*

CASE I.

Let  and  which lie between the equal angles be equal,

then  = .

For if it be possible, let one of them  be greater than the other;

make  = , draw .

In  and  we have

 = ,  = ,  = ;

∴  =  (pr. 4.)

Digitized by Google

but  =  (hyp.)

and therefore  = , which is abſurd; hence neither of the ſides ——— and ——— is greater than the other; and ∴ they are equal;

∴ ——— = ———, and  = , (pr. 4.).

CASE II.

Again, let ——— = ———, which lie oppoſite the equal angles  and . If it be poſſible, let ——— ⊏ ———, then take ——— = ———, draw ———.

Then in  and  we have ——— = ———,

——— = ——— and  = ,

∴  =  (pr. 4.)

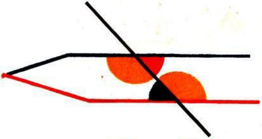
but  =  (hyp.)

∴  =  which is abſurd (pr. 16.).

Conſequently, neither of the ſides ——— or ——— is greater than the other, hence they muſt be equal. It follows (by pr. 4.) that the triangles are equal in all reſpects.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



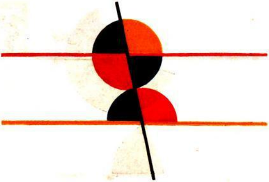
IF *a ſtraight line* () *meeting two other ſtraight lines,* ( *and* ) *makes with them the alternate angles* ( *and* ;  *and* ) *equal, theſe two ſtraight lines are parallel.*

If  be not parallel to  they ſhall meet when produced.

If it be poſſible, let thoſe lines be not parallel, but meet when produced; then the external angle  is greater than  (pr. 16), but they are alſo equal (hyp.), which is abſurd: in the ſame manner it may be ſhown that they cannot meet on the other ſide; ∴ they are parallel.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF a straight line ( ), cutting two other straight lines (and), makes the external equal to the internal and opposite angle, at the same side of the cutting line (namely, = or =), or if it makes the two internal angles at the same side (and , or and) together equal to two right angles, those two straight lines are parallel.

First, if = , then = (pr. 15.),

∴ = ∴ || (pr. 27.).

Secondly, if + = ,

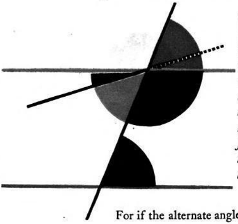
then + = (pr. 13.),

∴ + = + (ax. 3.)

∴ =

∴ || (pr. 27.)

Q. E. D.



A STRAIGHT *line* (———) *falling on two parallel straight lines* (——— *and* ———), *makes the alternate angles equal to one another; and also the external equal to the internal and opposite angle on the same side; and the two internal angles on the same side together equal to two right angles.*

For if the alternate angles  and  be not equal,

draw ———, making  =  (pr. 23).

Therefore ——— || ——— (pr. 27.) and therefore two straight lines which intersect are parallel to the same straight line, which is impossible (ax. 12).

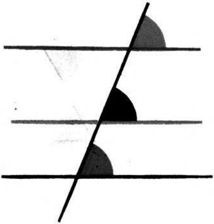
Hence the alternate angles  and  are not unequal, that is, they are equal:  =  (pr. 15);

∴  = , the external angle equal to the internal and opposite on the same side: if  be added to both, then  +  =  =  (pr. 13).

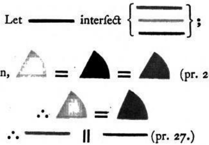
That is to say, the two internal angles at the same side of the cutting line are equal to two right angles.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

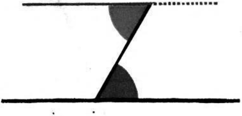


STRAIGHT *lines* ( ) *which are parallel to the same straight line* ( ), *are parallel to one another.*



Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



FROM *a given point*  *to draw a ſtraight line parallel to a given ſtraight line* ().

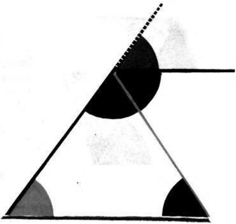
Draw  from the point  to any point  in ,

make  =  (pr. 23.),

then  ||  (pr. 27.).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF *any side* ( ) *of a triangle be produced, the external angle* ( ) *is equal to the sum of the two internal and opposite angles* (*and*), *and the three internal angles of every triangle taken together are equal to two right angles.*

Through the point draw

∥ (pr. 31.).

Then { = ; = } (pr. 29.),

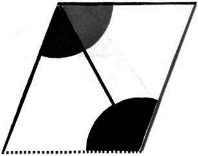
∴ + = (ax. 2.),

and therefore

+ + = = (pr. 13.).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



STRAIGHT *lines* (*and*) *which join the adjacent extremities of two equal and parallel ſtraight lines* (*and*), *are themſelves equal and parallel.*

Draw the diagonal.

= (hyp.)

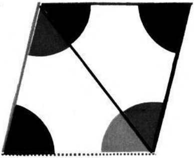
= (pr. 29.)

and common to the two triangles;

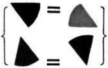
∴ = , and = (pr. 4.);

and ∴ || (pr. 27.).

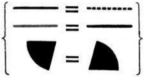
Q. E. D.



THE *opposite sides and angles of any parallelogram are equal, and the diagonal (*  *) divides it into two equal parts.*

Since  (pr. 29.)

and  common to the two triangles.

∴  (pr. 26.)

and  =  (ax.):

Therefore the opposite sides and angles of the parallelogram are equal: and as the triangles  and  are equal in every respect (pr. 4,), the diagonal divides the parallelogram into two equal parts.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

PARALLELOGRAMS *on the ſame baſe, and between the ſame parallels, are (in area) equal.*

On account of the parallels,

 = ; (pr. 29.)

 = ; (pr. 29.)

and  =  (pr. 34.)

But,  =  (pr. 8.)

∴  minus  = ,

and  minus  = ;

∴  = .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

PARALLELOGRAMS

( *and* ) *on equal bafes, and between the fame parallels, are equal.*

Draw and ,

 =  = , by (pr. 34, and hyp.);

∴  = and || ;

∴ = and ||  (pr. 33.)

And therefore  is a parallelogram:

but  =  =  (pr. 35.)

∴  =  (ax. 1.).

Q. E. D.

TRIANGLES  and  *on the same base* ( ) *and between the same parallels are equal.*

Draw || } (pr. 31.)
|| }

Produce .

 and  are parallelograms on the same base, and between the same parallels, and therefore equal. (pr. 35.)

∴ {  = twice 
 = twice  } (pr. 34.)

∴  = .

Q. E D.

Digitized by Google

TRIANGLES ( *and* ) *on equal bafes and between the fame parallels are equal.*

Draw  || 
and  || } (pr. 31.).

 =  (pr. 36.);

but  = twice  (pr. 34.),

and  = twice  (pr. 34.),

∴  =  (ax. 7.).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

EQUAL triangles  *and*  *on the same base* ( ) *and on the same side of it, are between the same parallels.*

If , which joins the vertices of the triangles, be not || , draw || (pr. 31.), meeting .

Draw .

Becaufe || (conft.)

 =  (pr. 37.):

but  =  (hyp.);

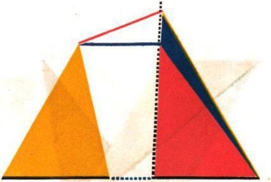
∴  = , a part equal to the whole, which is abfurd.

∴ ⧣ ; and in the fame manner it can be demonftrated, that no other line except is || ; ∴ || .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

EQUAL *triangles* ( *and* ) *on equal bases, and on the same side, are between the same parallels.*



If which joins the vertices of triangles be not || ,

draw || (pr. 31.),

meeting .

Draw .

Because || (const.)

 =  but  = 

∴  = , a part equal to the whole, which is absurd.

∴ ⧺ : and in the same manner it can be demonstrated, that no other line except is || : ∴ || .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

If a parallelogram  *and a triangle*  *are upon the ſame baſe* ——— *and between the ſame parallels* - - - - - - *and* ———, *the parallelogram is double the triangle.*

Draw ——— the diagonal;

Then  =  (pr. 37.)

 = twice  (pr. 34.)

∴  = twice .

Q. E. D.

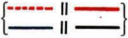
Digitized by Google

TO construct a parallelogram equal to a given triangle  *and having an angle equal to a given rectilinear angle* .

Make  =  (pr. 10.)

Draw .

Make  =  (pr. 23.)

Draw  (pr. 31.)

 = twice  (pr. 41.)

but  =  (pr. 38.)

∴  = .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

THE *complements*  *and*  *of the parallelograms which are about the diagonal of a parallelogram are equal.*

 =  (pr. 34.)

and  =  (pr. 34.)

∴  =  (ax. 3.)

Q. E. D.

TO a given straight line ( ) to apply a parallelogram equal to a given triangle ( ), and having an angle equal to a given rectilinear angle ( ).

Make = with =

(pr. 42.)

and having one of its sides conterminous with and in continuation of .

Produce till it meets ||

draw produce it till it meets continued;

draw || meeting

produced, and produce .

= (pr. 43.)

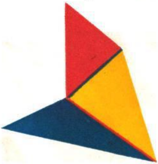
but = (conſt.)

∴ = ; and

= = = (pr. 19. and conſt.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO *construct a parallelogram equal to a given rectilinear figure* () *and having an angle equal to a given rectilinear angle* ().

Draw and dividing the rectilinear figure into triangles.

Construct  = 

having  =  (pr. 42.)

to apply  = 

having  =  (pr. 44.)

to apply  = 

having  =  (pr. 44.)

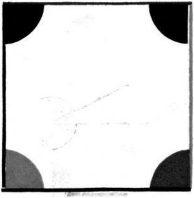
∴  = 

and  is a parallelogram. (prs. 29, 14, 30.)

having  = .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



UPON *a given ſtraight line* (———) *to conſtruct a ſquare.*

Draw ——— ⊥ and = ——— (pr. 11. and 3.)

Draw ——— ‖ ———, and meeting ——— drawn ‖ ———.

In  ——— = ——— (conſt.)

 = a right angle (conſt.)

∴  =  = a right angle (pr. 29.), and the remaining ſides and angles muſt be equal, (pr. 34.)

and ∴  is a ſquare. (def. 27.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

IN a right angled triangle  *the square on the hypotenuse* *is equal to the sum of the squares of the sides*, (*and*).

On , and describe squares, (pr. 46.)

Draw || (pr. 31.)

also draw and .

 = ,

To each add  ∴  = ,

= and = ;

∴  = .

Again, because ||

Digitized by Google

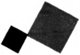
 = twice ,

and  = twice ;

∴  = .

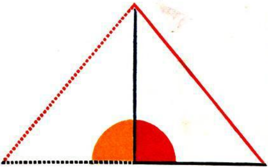
In the ſame manner it may be ſhown

that  = ;

hence  = .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF the square of one side () of a triangle is equal to the squares of the other two sides ( and ), the angle () subtended by that side is a right angle.

Draw  ⊥  and =  (prs. 11. 3.)
and draw  also.

Since  =  (const.)

^{2} = ^{2};

∴ ^{2} + ^{2} = ^{2} + ^{2},

but ^{2} + ^{2} = ^{2} (pr. 47.),

and ^{2} + ^{2} = ^{2} (hyp.)

∴ ^{2} = ^{2},

∴  = ;

and ∴  =  (pr. 8.),

consequently  is a right angle.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

BOOK II.

DEFINITION I.

A RECTANGLE or a right angled parallelogram is said to be contained by any two of its adjacent or conterminous sides.

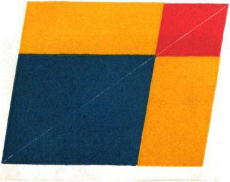
Thus: the right angled parallelogram  is said to be contained by the sides  and ;
or it may be briefly designated by
.

If the adjacent sides are equal; i. e. ,
then  which is the expression
for the rectangle under  and 
is a square, and

is equal to {  or  ²
 or  ²

Digitized by Google

DEFINITION II.

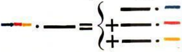


IN a parallelogram, the figure composed of one of the parallelograms about the diagonal, together with the two complements, is called a *Gnomon*.

Thus  and  are called Gnomons.

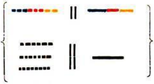
Digitized by Google

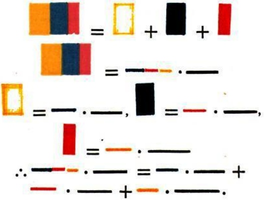
THE *rectangle contained by two straight lines, one of which is divided into any number of parts,*



is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the undivided line, and the several parts of the divided line.

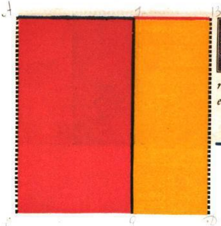
Draw  ⊥  and =  (prs. 2. 3. B.1.); complete the parallelograms, that is to say,

Draw  (pr. 31. B. 1.)

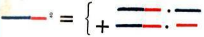


Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

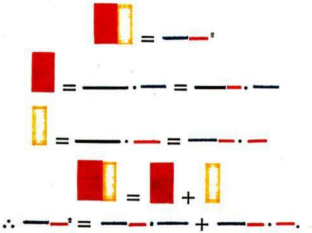


If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the whole line and each of its parts.



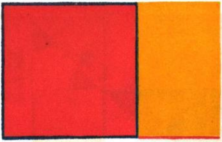
Describe  (B. 1. pr. 46.)

Draw  parallel to  (B. 1. pr. 31.)



Q. E. D.

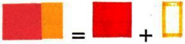
Digitized by Google



IF a ſtraight line be divided into any two parts  *, the rectangle contained by the whole line and either of its parts, is equal to the ſquare of that part, together with the rectangle under the parts.*

Deſcribe  (pr. 46, B. 1.)

Complete  (pr. 31, B. 1.)

Then  , but

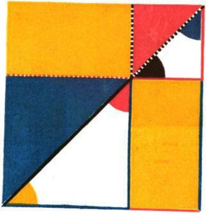
 and

∴ 

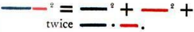
In a ſimilar manner it may be readily ſhown that 

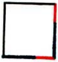
Q. E. D

Digitized by Google

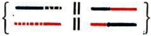


If a ſtraight line be divided into any two parts *, the ſquare of the whole line is equal to the ſquares of the parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.*

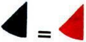


Deſcribe  (pr. 46, B. 1.)

draw  (poſt. 1.),

and  (pr. 31, B. 1.)

 (pr. 5, B. 1.),

 (pr. 29, B. 1.)

∴ 

Digitized by Google

∴ by (prs. 6, 29, 34. B. 1.)  is a square = ——².

For the same reasons  is a square = ——²,

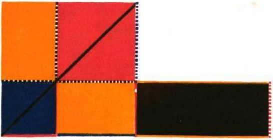
 =  = ——·—— (pr. 43, b. 1.)

but  =  +  +  + ,

∴ ————² = ——² + ——² +

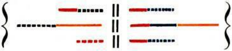
twice ——·——.

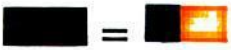
Q. E. D.



IF a straight line be divided  *into two equal parts and also*  *into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the line between the points of section, is equal to the square of half that line*

Describe  (pr. 46, B. 1.), draw  and

 (pr. 31, B. 1.)

 (p. 36, B. 1.)

 (p. 43, B. 1.)

∴ (ax. 2.) 

but  = ^{2} (cor. pr. 4. B. 2.)

and  = ^{2} (conſt.)

∴ (ax. 2.)  = 

∴  ·  + ^{2} =

^{2} = ^{2}.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

IF a straight line be bisected ——— *and produced to any point* ———, *the rectangle contained by the whole line so increased, and the part produced, together with the square of half the line, is equal to the square of the line made up of the half, and the produced part.*

—— · —— + ——² = ——².

Describe (pr. 46, B. 1.), draw ——

and { —— ∥ ——, —— ∥ ——, —— ∥ —— } (pr. 31, B. 1.)

= = (prs. 36, 43, B. 1)

∴ = = —— · —— ;

but = ——² (cor. 4, B. 2.)

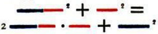
∴ = ——² = (const. ax. 2.)

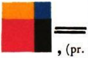
∴ —— · —— + ——² = ——².

Q. E. D.

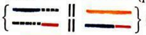
Digitized by Google

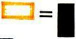
If a ſtraight line be divided into any two parts *, the ſquares of the whole line and one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole line and that part, together with the ſquare of the other parts.*



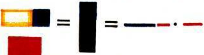
Deſcribe , (pr. 46, B. 1.).

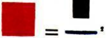
Draw  (poſt. 1.),

and  (pr. 31, B. 1.).

 (pr. 43, B. 1.),

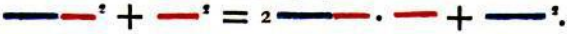
add  to both, (cor. 4, B. 2.)



 (cor. 4, B. 2.)

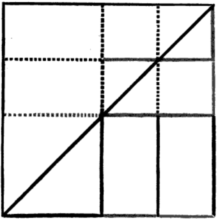
∴ 

;

∴ .

Q. E. D.

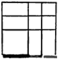
Digitized by Google



IF a straight line be divided into any two parts ——, the square of the sum of the whole line and any one of its parts, is equal to four times the rectangle contained by the whole line, and that part together with the square of the other part.

—— — ² = 4 · —— · — + —²,

Produce —— and make — = —

Construct  (pr. 46, B. 1.);

draw ———,

—— } ∥ —— } (pr. 31, B. 1.)

—— } ∥ —— }

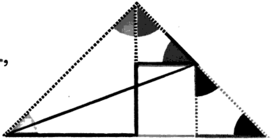
—— — ² = — ² + —— ² + 2 · —— · —
(pr. 4, B. 11.)

but — ² + —— ² = 2 · —— · — + — ²
(pr. 7, B. 11.)

∴ —— — ² = 4 · —— · — + —².

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF *a straight line be divided into two equal parts* , *and also into two unequal parts* , *the squares of the unequal parts are together double the squares of half the line, and of the part between the points of section.*

$^2 + {}^2 = 2\ {}^2 + 2\ {}^2$.

Make ⊥ and = or ,

Draw and ,

‖ , ‖ , and draw .

= (pr. 5, B. 1.) = half a right angle. (cor. pr. 32, B. 1.)

= (pr. 5, B. 1.) = half a right angle. (cor. pr. 32, B. 1.)

∴ = a right angle.

= = =

(prs. 5, 29, B. 1.).

hence = , = =

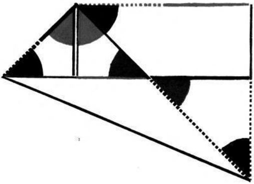
(prs. 6, 34, B. 1.)

$^2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} {}^2 + {}^2, \text{ or } + {}^2 \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} {}^2 = 2\ {}^2 \\ \text{(pr. 47, B. 1.)} \\ {}^2 = 2\ {}^2 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

∴ $^2 + {}^2 = 2\ {}^2 + 2\ {}^2$.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF *a straight line* —— *be bisected and produced to any point* ——, *the squares of the whole produced line, and of the produced part, are together double of the squares of the half line, and of the line made up of the half and produced part.*

$—^2 + —^2 = 2\,—^2 + 2\,—^2.$

Make ═ ⊥ and = to —— or ——,
draw —— and ——,
and { —— ‖ ══ ; —— ‖ —— } (pr. 31, B. 1.);
draw —— also.

 (pr. 5, B. 1.) = half a right angle. (cor. pr. 32, B. 1.)

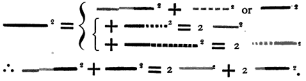
 (pr. 5, B. 1.) = half a right angle (cor. pr. 32, B. 1.)

∴  = a right angle.

half a right angle (prs. 5, 32, 29, 34, B. 1.),

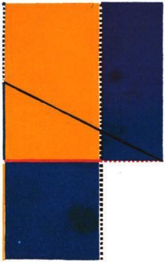
and 

 (prs. 6, 34, B. 1.). Hence by (pr. 47, B. 1.)



Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO divide a given ſtraight line in ſuch a manner, that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of its parts may be equal to the ſquare of the other.

Deſcribe (pr. 46, B. 1.),

make = (pr. 10, B. 1.),

draw ,

take = (pr. 3, B. 1.),

on deſcribe (pr. 46, B. 1.),

Produce (poſt. 2.).

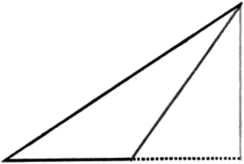
Then, (pr. 6, B. 2.) · + ² = ² = ² = ² + ² ∴ · = ², or,

= ∴ = ∴ · = ².

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

IN any obtuse angled triangle, the ſquare of the ſide ſubtending the obtuse angle exceeds the ſum of the ſquares of the ſides containing the obtuſe angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of theſe ſides and the produced parts of the ſame from the obtuſe angle to the perpendicular let fall on it from the oppoſite acute angle.



—^{2} ⊏ —^{2} + —^{2} by 2 — · - - - .

By pr. 4, B. 2.

— - -^{2} = —^{2} + - - -^{2} + 2 — · - - - :

add —^{2} to both

— - -^{2} + —^{2} = —^{2} (pr. 47, B. 1.)

= 2 · — · - - - + —^{2} + { - - -^{2} / —^{2} } or

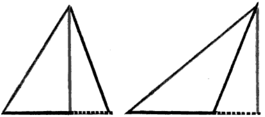
+ —^{2} (pr. 47, B. 1.). Therefore,

—^{2} = 2 · — · - - - + —^{2} + —^{2}: hence —^{2} ⊏ —^{2} + —^{2}

by 2 · — · - - - .

Q. E. D.

FIRST. SECOND.



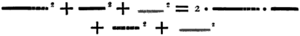
IN any triangle, the square of the side subtending an acute angle, is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the part of it intercepted between the foot of the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle, and the angular point of the acute angle.

FIRST.

SECOND.

First, suppose the perpendicular to fall within the triangle, then (pr. 7, B. 2.)

add to each  then,



∴ (pr. 47, B. 1.)

and ∴ —² ⊐ —² + —² by
2 · — · —.

Next ſuppoſe the perpendicular to fall without the triangle, then (pr. 7, B. 2.)

—² + —² = 2 · — · — + —²,

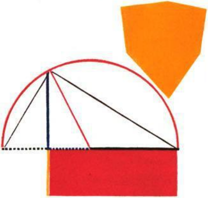
add to each —² then

—² + —² + —² = 2 · — · —
+ —² + —² ∴ (pr. 47, B. 1.),

—² + —² = 2 · — · — + —²,

∴ —² ⊐ —² + —² by 2 · — · —.

Q. E. D.



TO draw a right line of which the ſquare ſhall be equal to a given rectilinear figure.

To draw ſuch that,

Make  =  (pr. 45, B. 1.),

produce until = ;
take = (pr. 10, B. 1.),

Deſcribe  (poſt. 3.),
and produce to meet it: draw .
 or  = + 
(pr. 5, B. 2.),
but  =  +  (pr. 47, B. 1.);
∴  +  = + ,
∴  = , and

∴  =  = 

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

BOOK III.

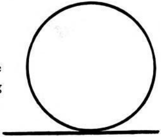
DEFINITIONS.

I.

EQUAL circles are thoſe whoſe diameters are equal.

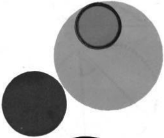
II.

A right line is said to touch a circle when it meets the circle, and being produced does not cut it.



III.

Circles are ſaid to touch one another which meet but do not cut one another.



IV.

Right lines are ſaid to be equally diſtant from the centre of a circle when the perpendiculars drawn to them from the centre are equal.

Digitized by Google

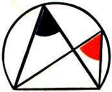
V.

And the ſtraight line on which the greater perpendicular falls is ſaid to be farther from the centre.

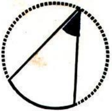
VI.

A ſegment of a circle is the figure contained by a ſtraight line and the part of the circumference it cuts off.

VII.



An angle in a ſegment is the angle contained by two ſtraight lines drawn from any point in the circumference of the ſegment to the extremities of the ſtraight line which is the baſe of the ſegment.



VIII.

An angle is ſaid to ſtand on the part of the circumference, or the arch, intercepted between the right lines that contain the angle.

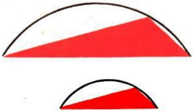
IX.

A ſector of a circle is the figure contained by two radii and the arch between them.

Digitized by Google

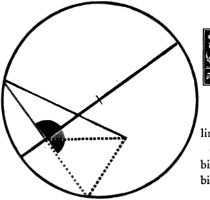
X.

Similar ſegments of circles are thoſe which contain equal angles.



Circles which have the ſame centre are called *concentric circles*.

Digitized by Google



T*O find the centre of a given circle* .

Draw within the circle any straight line , make = , draw ⊥ ; bisect , and the point of bisection is the centre.

For, if it be possible, let any other point as the point of concourse of , and be the centre.

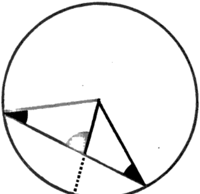
Because in  and 

= (hyp. and B. 1, def. 15.) = (const.) and common,

 =  (B. 1, pr. 8.), and are therefore right angles; but  =  (const.)  =  (ax. 11.) which is absurd; therefore the assumed point is not the centre of the circle; and in the same manner it can be proved that no other point which is not on is the centre, therefore the centre is in , and therefore the point where is bisected is the centre.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



A STRAIGHT *line* (———) *joining two points in the circumference of a circle* ◯, *lies wholly within the circle.*

Find the centre of ◯ (B.3.pr.1.);

from the centre draw ——— to any point in ———, meeting the circumference from the centre;

draw ——— and ———.

Then ◣ = ◢ (B. 1. pr. 5.)

but △ ⊏ ◣ or ⊏ ◢ (B. 1. pr. 16.)

∴ ——— ⊏ ——— (B. 1. pr. 19.)

but ——— = ———‐‐‐‐‐‐,

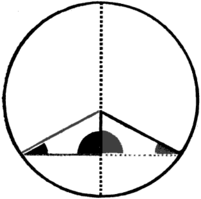
∴ ———‐‐‐‐‐‐ ⊏ ———;

∴ ——— ⊐ ———‐‐‐‐‐‐;

∴ every point in ——— lies within the circle.

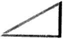
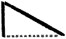
Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



If a straight line ( ) drawn through the centre of a circle ( ) bisects a chord ( ) which does not pass through the centre, it is perpendicular to it; or, if perpendicular to it, it bisects it.

Draw and to the centre of the circle.

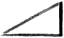
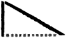
In  and 

= , common, and

= ∴ = (B. 1. pr. 8.)

and ∴ ⊥ (B. 1. def. 7.)

Again let ⊥

Then in  and 

= (B. 1. pr. 5.)

= (hyp.)

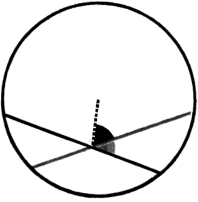
and =

∴ = (B. 1. pr. 26.)

and ∴ bisects .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF in a circle two ſtraight lines cut one another, which do not both paſs through the centre, they do not biſect one another.

If one of the lines paſs through the centre, it is evident that it cannot be biſected by the other, which does not paſs through the centre.

But if neither of the lines or paſs through the centre, draw from the centre to their interſection.

If be biſected, ⊥ to it (B. 3. pr. 3.)

∴  =  and if be biſected, ⊥ (B. 3. pr. 3.)

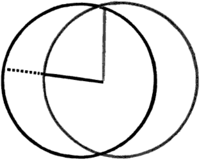
∴  = 

and ∴  = ; a part equal to the whole, which is abſurd:

∴ and do not biſect one another.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF two circles  *interfect, they have not the fame centre.*

Suppofe it poffible that two interfecting circles have a common centre; from fuch fuppofed centre draw to the interfecting point, and meeting the circumferences of the circles.

Then = (B. I. def. 15.)

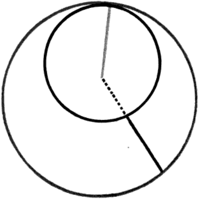
and = (B. I. def. 15.)

∴ = ; a part equal to the whole, which is abfurd:

∴ circles fuppofed to interfect in any point cannot have the fame centre.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF *two circles*  *touch one another internally, they have not the same centre.*

For, if it be possible, let both circles have the same centre; from such a supposed centre draw cutting both circles, and to the point of contact.

Then =  (B. 1. def. 15.)

and = (B. 1. def. 15.)

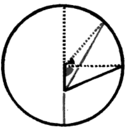
∴ = ; a part equal to the whole, which is absurd;

therefore the assumed point is not the centre of both circles; and in the same manner it can be demonstrated that no other point is.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

FIGURE I.



IF from any point within a circle ○ *which is not the centre, lines* { ═══ *are drawn to the circumference; the greateſt of thoſe lines is that* (━━┅┅) *which paſſes through the centre, and the leaſt is the remaining part* (——) *of the diameter.*

Of the others, that (——) *which is nearer to the line paſſing through the centre, is greater than that* (——) *which is more remote.*

FIGURE II.

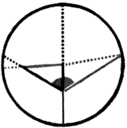


Fig. 2. *The two lines* (━━┅┅ *and* ——) *which make equal angles with that paſſing through the centre, on oppoſite ſides of it, are equal to each other; and there cannot be drawn a third line equal to them, from the ſame point to the circumference.*

FIGURE I.

To the centre of the circle draw ┅┅ and ┅┅;

then ┅┅ = ┅┅ (B. 1. def. 15.)

┅━━ = —— + ┅┅ ⊏ —— (B. 1. pr. 20.)

in like manner ┅━━ may be ſhewn to be greater than ——, or any other line drawn from the ſame point to the circumference. Again, by (B. 1. pr. 20.)

—— + —— ⊏ ┅┅ = —— + ——,

take —— from both; ∴ —— ⊏ —— (ax.), and in like manner it may be ſhewn that —— is leſs than any other line drawn from the same point to the circumference. Again, in  and ,

——— common,  ⊏ , and ······ = ······

∴ ——— ⊏ ——— (B. 1. pr. 24.) and ——— may in like manner be proved greater than any other line drawn from the same point to the circumference more remote from ————.

FIGURE II.

If  =  then ———···· = ———, if not take ——— = ——— draw ———····, then in  and , ——— common,

 =  and ——— = ———

∴ ········ = ——— (B. 1. pr. 4.)

∴ ········ = ———····· = ———

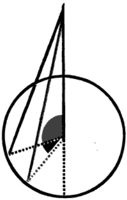
a part equal to the whole, which is absurd:

∴ ——— = ———····; and no other line is equal to ——— drawn from the same point to the circumference; for if it were nearer to the one passing through the centre it would be greater, and if it were more remote it would be less.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

The original text of this propofition is here divided into three parts.



I.

IF *from a point without a circle, ftraight lines* { &c. } *are drawn to the circumference; of thofe falling upon the concave circumference the greateft is that* ( ) *which paffes through the centre, and the line* ( ) *which is nearer the greateft is greater than that* ( ) *which is more remote.*

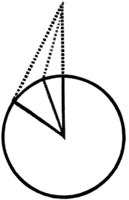
Draw and to the centre.

Then, which paffes through the centre, is greateft; for fince = , if be added to both, = + ; but ⊏ (B. I. pr. 20.) ∴ is greater than any other line drawn from the fame point to the concave circumference.

Again in  and , = , and ——— common, but ⊏ ,

∴ ——— ⊏ ——— (B. 1. pr. 24.);

and in like manner ——— may be ſhewn ⊏ than any other line more remote from ———.



II.

Of thoſe lines falling on the convex circumference the leaſt is that (- - - - -) which being produced would paſs through the centre, and the line which is nearer to the leaſt is leſs than that which is more remote.

For, ſince ——— + ······ ⊏ ——— (B. 1. pr. 20.)

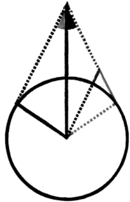
and ——— = ———,

∴ - - - - - ⊏ ——— (ax. 5.)

And again, ſince ——— + ······ ⊏ ——— + ······ (B. 1. pr. 21.),

and ——— = ———,

∴ ······ ⊐ - - - - -. And ſo of others.



III.

Alſo the lines making equal angles with that which paſſes through the centre are equal, whether falling on the concave or convex circumference; and no third line can be drawn equal to them from the ſame point to the circumference.

For if ······ ⊏ ······, but making = ;

make ······ = ······, and draw ······.

Digitized by Google

Then in  and  we have = ,

and common, and alſo  = ,

∴ = (B. 1. pr. 4.);

but = ;

∴ = , which is abſurd.

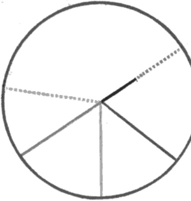
∴ is not = , nor to any part of , ∴ is not ⊏ .

Neither is ⊏ , they are ∴ = to each other.

And any other line drawn from the ſame point to the circumference muſt lie at the ſame ſide with one of theſe lines, and be more or leſs remote than it from the line paſſing through the centre, and cannot therefore be equal to it.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



If a point be taken within a circle, from which more than two equal straight lines (, ,) can be drawn to the circumference, that point must be the centre of the circle.

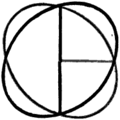
For, if it be supposed that the point in which more than two equal straight lines meet is not the centre, some other point must be; join these two points by , and produce it both ways to the circumference.

Then since more than two equal straight lines are drawn from a point which is not the centre, to the circumference, two of them at least must lie at the same side of the diameter ; and since from a point , which is not the centre, straight lines are drawn to the circumference; the greatest is , which passes through the centre: and which is nearer to , which is more remote (B. 3. pr. 8.); but = (hyp.) which is absurd.

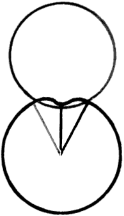
The same may be demonstrated of any other point, different from , which must be the centre of the circle.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



ONE *circle*  *cannot interfect another*  *in more points than two.*



For, if it be poffible, let it interfect in three points;

from the centre of  draw ——, —— and —— to the points of interfection;

∴ —— = —— = ——
(B. 1. def. 15.),

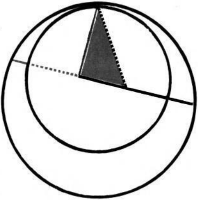
but as the circles interfect, they have not the fame centre (B. 3. pr. 5.):

∴ the affumed point is not the centre of , and

∴ as ——, —— and —— are drawn from a point not the centre, they are not equal (B. 3. prs. 7, 8); but it was fhewn before that they were equal, which is abfurd; the circles therefore do not interfect in three points.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF two circles ◯ *and* ◯ *touch one another internally, the right line joining their centres, being produced, ſhall paſs through a point of contact.*

For, if it be poſſible, let —— join their centres, and produce it both ways; from a point of contact draw —— to the centre of ◯, and from the ſame point of contact draw ------ to the centre of ◯.

Becauſe in  ; —— + —— ⊏ ------ (B. 1. pr. 20.),

and ------ = ------—— as they are radii of ◯, but —— + —— ⊏ ——; take away —— which is common,

and —— ⊏ ——;

but —— = ——,

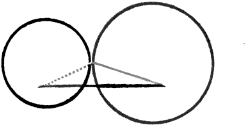
becaufe they are radii of ○,

and ∴ —— ⊏ —— a part greater than the whole, which is abfurd.

The centres are not therefore fo placed, that a line joining them can pafs through any point but a point of contact.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF *two circles*  *and*  *touch one another externally, the ſtraight line* —— *joining their centres, paſſes through the point of contact.*

If it be poſſible, let —— join the centres, and not paſs through a point of contact; then from a point of contact draw ------ and —— to the centres.

Becauſe ------ + —— ⊏ ——

(B. 1. pr. 20.),

and —— = ------ (B. 1. def. 15.),

and —— = —— (B. 1. def. 15.),

∴ —— + —— ⊏ ——, a part greater than the whole, which is abſurd.

The centres are not therefore ſo placed, that the line joining them can paſs through any point but the point of contact.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

FIGURE I.

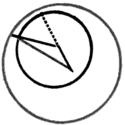
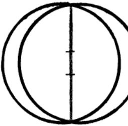


FIGURE II.



ONE circle cannot touch another, either externally or internally, in more points than one.

FIGURE III.

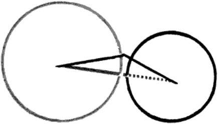


Fig. 1. For, if it be poſſible, let  and  touch one another internally in two points; draw ——— joining their centres, and produce it until it paſs through one of the points of contact (B. 3. pr. 11.);

draw ——— and ———,

But ------ = ——— (B. 1. def. 15.),

∴ if ——— be added to both,

———---- = ——— + ———;

but ———------ = ——— (B. 1. def. 15.),

and ∴ ——— + ——— = ———; but

——— + ——— ⊏ ——— (B. 1. pr. 20.),

which is abſurd.

Digitized by Google

Fig. 2. But if the points of contact be the extremities of the right line joining the centres, this straight line must be bisected in two different points for the two centres; because it is the diameter of both circles, which is absurd.

Fig. 3. Next, if it be possible, let  and  touch externally in two points; draw ———······ joining the centres of the circles, and passing through one of the points of contact, and draw ——— and ———.

——— = ——— (B. I. def. 15.);

and -------- = ——— (B. I. def. 15.):

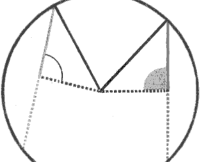
∴ ——— + ——— = ———····; but

——— + ——— ⊏ ———···· (B. I. pr. 20.),

which is absurd.

There is therefore no case in which two circles can touch one another in two points.

Q. E. D.



EQUAL *ſtraight lines* (——) *inſcribed in a circle are equally diſtant from the centre; and alſo, ſtraight lines equally diſtant from the centre are equal.*

From the centre of ◯ draw —— ⊥ to —— and —— ⊥ ——, join —— and ——.

Then —— = half —— (B. 3. pr. 3.)

and —— $= \frac{1}{2}$ —— (B. 3. pr. 3.)

ſince —— = —— (hyp.)

∴ —— = ——,

and —— = —— (B. 1. def. 15.)

∴ ——² = ——²;

but ſince is a right angle

——² = ——² + ——² (B. 1. pr. 47.)

and ——² = ——² + ——² for the ſame reaſon,

∴ ——² + ——² = ——² + ——²

∴ ——^{2} = ——^{2},

∴ —— = ——.

Alſo, if the lines —— and —— be equally diſtant from the centre; that is to ſay, if the perpendiculars —— and —— be given equal, then —— = ——.

For, as in the preceding caſe,

——^{2} + ——^{2} = ——^{2} + ——^{2};

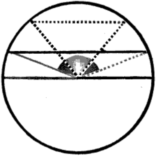
but ——^{2} = ——^{2}:

∴ ——^{2} = ——^{2}, and the doubles of theſe —— and —— are alſo equal.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

FIGURE I.



THE *diameter is the greateſt ſtraight line in a circle: and, of all others, that which is neareſt to the centre is greater than the more remote.*

FIGURE I.

The diameter ——— is ⊏ any line ——.

For draw ——— and - - - - -.

Then - - - - - = ———

and ——— = ———,

∴ ——— + - - - - = ————

but ——— + - - - - ⊏ ——— (B. 1. pr. 20.)

∴ ———— ⊏ ———.

Again, the line which is nearer the centre is greater than the one more remote.

Firſt, let the given lines be ——— and - - - - -, which are at the ſame ſide of the centre and do not interſect;

draw { - - - - -, ———, - - - - -, - - - - -.

In  and ,

and = and ;

but  ⊏ ,

∴ ⊏ (B. 1. pr. 24.)

FIGURE II.

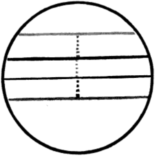


FIGURE II.

Let the given lines be and which either are at different ſides of the centre, or interſect; from the centre draw and ⊥ and ,

make = , and

draw ⊥ .

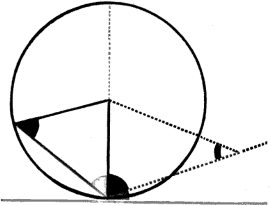
Since and are equally diſtant from the centre, = (B. 3. pr. 14.);

but ⊏ (Pt. 1. B. 3. pr. 15.),

∴ ⊏ .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



THE *ſtraight line* ―― *drawn from the extremity of the diameter* ―― *of a circle perpendicular to it falls without the circle.*

And if any ſtraight line ------- *be drawn from a point within that perpendicular to the point of contact, it cuts the circle.*

PART I

If it be poſſible, let ――, which meets the circle again, be ⊥ ――, and draw ――.

Then, becauſe ―― = ――,

◁ = ◀ (B. 1. pr. 5.),

and ∴ each of these angles is acute. (B. 1. pr. 17.)

but ◁ = ◺ (hyp.), which is abſurd, therefore

―― drawn ⊥ ―― does not meet

the circle again.

PART II.

Let ——— be ⊥ ——— and let ------ be drawn from a point  between ——— and the circle, which, if it be poffible, does not cut the circle.

Becaufe  = ,

∴  is an acute angle; fuppofe .... ⊥ --------, drawn from the centre of the circle, it muft fall at the fide of  the acute angle.

∴  which is fuppofed to be a right angle, is ⊏ ,

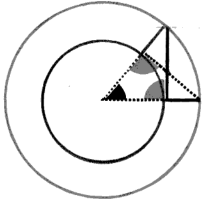
∴ ——— ⊏ ....;

but .... = ———,

and ∴ -------- ⊏ ...., a part greater than the whole, which is abfurd. Therefore the point does not fall outfide the circle, and therefore the ftraight line .... cuts the circle.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO *draw a tangent to a given circle*  *from a given point, either in or outside of its circumference.*

If the given point be in the circumference, as at , it is plain that the straight line  the radius, will be the required tangent (B. 3. pr. 16.) But if the given point  be outside of the circumference, draw from it to the centre, cutting ; and draw , describe  concentric with  radius = , then  will be the tangent required.

Digitized by Google

For in  and 

 = ,  common,

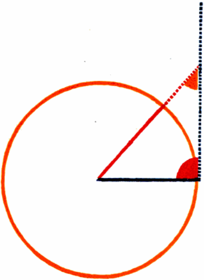
and = ,

∴ (B. 1. pr. 4.)  =  = a right angle,

∴  is a tangent to .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



If a right line be a tangent to a circle, the ſtraight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact, is perpendicular to it.

For, if it be poſſible,

let be ⊥ ,

then becauſe = ,

is acute (B. 1. pr. 17.)

∴ ⊏

(B. 1. pr. 19.);

but = ,

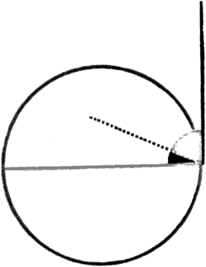
and ∴ ⊏ , a part greater than the whole, which is abſurd.

∴ is not ⊥ ; and in the ſame manner it can be demonſtrated, that no other line except is perpendicular to .

Q. E. D.

JOHN JOHNSON Bibl. Bodl.

Digitized by Google



IF *a ſtraight line* *be a tangent to a circle, the ſtraight line* , *drawn perpendicular to it from point of the contact, paſſes through the centre of the circle.*

For, if it be poſſible, let the centre be without , and draw from the ſuppoſed centre to the point of contact.

Becauſe 
(B. 3. pr. 18.)

∴  =  , a right angle;

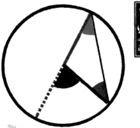
but  =  (hyp.), and ∴  =  ,
a part equal to the whole, which is abſurd.

Therefore the aſſumed point is not the centre; and in the ſame manner it can be demonſtrated, that no other point without is the centre.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

FIGURE I



THE *angle at the centre of a circle, is double the angle at the circumference, when they have the ſame part of the circumference for their baſe.*

FIGURE I.

Let the centre of the circle be on

a ſide of .

Becauſe = ,

= (B. 1. pr. 5.).

But = + ,

or = twice (B. 1. pr. 32).

FIGURE II.

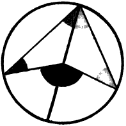


FIGURE II.

Let the centre be within , the angle at the circumference; draw from the angular point through the centre of the circle;

then = , and = ,

becauſe of the equality of the ſides (B. 1. pr. 5).

Digitized by Google

Hence  +  +  +  = twice .

But  =  + , and

 =  + ,

∴  = twice .

FIGURE III.

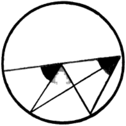


FIGURE III.

Let the centre be without  and draw , the diameter.

Becaufe  = twice ; and

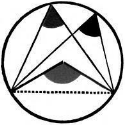
 = twice  (cafe 1.);

∴  = twice .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

FIGURE I.



THE *angles (*  ,  *) in the ſame ſegment of a circle are equal.*

FIGURE I.

Let the ſegment be greater than a ſemicircle, and draw ——— and ——— to the centre.

 = twice  or twice = 

(B. 3. pr. 20.);

∴  = .

FIGURE II.

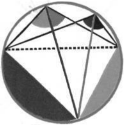


FIGURE II.

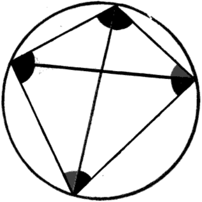
Let the ſegment be a ſemicircle, or leſs than a ſemicircle, draw ——— the diameter, alſo draw ———.

 =  and  =  (caſe 1.)

∴  = .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



THE *oppoſite angles* *and* , *and* *of any quadrilateral figure inſcribed in a circle, are together equal to two right angles.*

Draw and the diagonals; and becauſe angles in the ſame ſegment are equal = ,

and = ;

add to both.

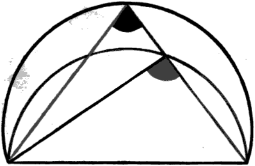
∴ + = + = =

two right angles (B. 1. pr. 32.). In like manner it may be ſhown that,

+ = .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



UPON *the ſame ſtraight line, and upon the ſame ſide of it, two ſimilar ſegments of circles cannot be conſtructed which do not coincide.*

For if it be poſſible, let two ſimilar ſegments

 and  be conſtructed;

draw any right line cutting both the ſegments,

draw and .

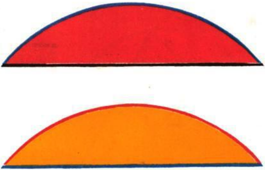
Becauſe the ſegments are ſimilar,

 =  (B. 3. def. 10.),

but  ⊏  (B. 1. pr. 16.)

which is abſurd: therefore no point in either of the ſegments falls without the other, and therefore the ſegments coincide.

Q. E. D.



SIMILAR *segments*  *and* , *of circles upon equal straight lines* (*and*) *are each equal to the other.*

For, if  be so applied to , that may fall on , the extremities of may be on the extremities and  at the same side as ;

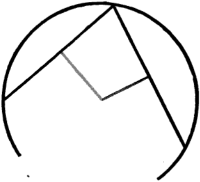
because = ,

must wholly coincide with ;

and the similar segments being then upon the same straight line and at the same side of it, must also coincide (B. 3. pr. 23.), and are therefore equal.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



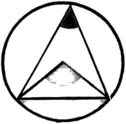
A SEGMENT *of a circle being given, to describe the circle of which it is the segment.*

From any point in the segment draw ——— and ——— bisect them, and from the points of bisection draw ——— ⊥ ———
and ——— ⊥ ———
where they meet is the centre of the circle.

Because ——— terminated in the circle is bisected perpendicularly by ———, it passes through the centre (B. 3. pr. 1.), likewise ——— passes through the centre, therefore the centre is in the intersection of these perpendiculars.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IN *equal circles*  *and* , *the arcs* ,  *on which ſtand equal angles, whether at the centre or circumference, are equal.*

Firſt, let  =  at the centre,

draw  and .

Then ſince  = ,

 and  have

 = = = ,

and  = ,

∴  = (B. 1. pr. 4.).

But  =  (B. 3. pr. 20.);

∴  and  are ſimilar (B. 3. def. 10.);

they are alſo equal (B. 3. pr. 24.)

Digitized by Google

If therefore the equal segments be taken from the equal circles, the remaining segments will be equal;

hence  =  (ax. 3.);

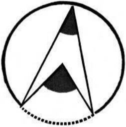
and ∴  = .

But if the given equal angles be at the circumference, it is evident that the angles at the centre, being double of those at the circumference, are also equal, and therefore the arcs on which they stand are equal.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

IN *equal circles,* ○ *an* ○ *the angles* and *which ſtand upon equal arches are equal, whether they be at the centres or at the circumferences.*



For if it be poſſible, let one of them be greater than the other and make

=

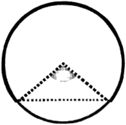
∴ = (B. 3. pr. 26.)

but = (hyp.)

∴ = a part equal to the whole, which is abſurd; ∴ neither angle is greater than the other, and ∴ they are equal.

Q. E. D.

IN *equal circles*  *and* , *equal chords* ——, ------ *cut off equal arches.*



From the centres of the equal circles, draw ——, —— and ------, ------;

and becaufe  = 

——, —— = ------, ------

alfo —— = ------ (hyp.)

∴  = 

∴  =  (B. 3. pr. 26.)

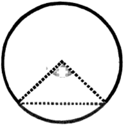
and ∴  =  (ax. 3.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

IN *equal circles*  *and*  *the chords* *and* *which subtend equal arcs are equal.*

If the equal arcs be semicircles the proposition is evident. But if not,



let , , and , be drawn to the centres;

because  =  (hyp.)

and  =  (B. 3. pr. 27.);

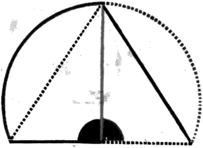
but and = and

∴ = (B. 1. pr. 4.);

but these are the chords subtending the equal arcs.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO *bisect a given arc* .

Draw ;

make = ,

draw ⊥ , and it bisects the arc.

Draw and .

= (const.),

is common,

and  =  (const.)

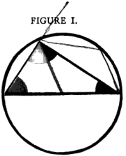
∴ = (B. 1. pr. 4.)

 =  (B. 3. pr. 28.),

and therefore the given arc is bisected.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IN *a circle the angle in a ſemicircle is a right angle, the angle in a ſegment greater than a ſemicircle is acute, and the angle in a ſegment leſs than a ſemicircle is obtuſe.*

FIGURE I.

The angle  in a ſemicircle is a right angle.

Draw ——— and ———

 =  and  =  (B. 1. pr. 5.)

 +  =  = the half of two right angles = a right angle. (B. 1. pr. 32.)

FIGURE II.

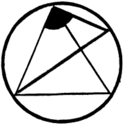


FIGURE II.

The angle  in a ſegment greater than a ſemicircle is acute.

Draw ——— the diameter, and ———

∴  = a right angle

∴  is acute.

Digitized by Google

FIGURE III.

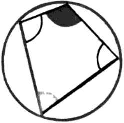


FIGURE III.

The angle  in a segment less than semicircle is obtuse.

Take in the opposite circumference any point, to which draw  and .

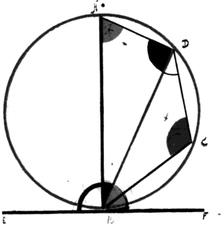
Because  +  = 

(B. 3. pr. 22.)

but  ⊐  (part 2.),

∴  is obtuse.

Q. E. D.

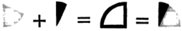


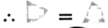
IF a right line *be a tangent to a circle, and from the point of contact a right line* *be drawn cutting the circle, the angle* *made by this line with the tangent is equal to the angle* *in the alternate segment of the circle.*

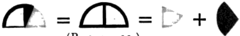
If the chord should pass through the centre, it is evident the angles are equal, for each of them is a right angle. (B. 3. prs. 16, 31.)

But if not, draw ⊥ from the point of contact, it must pass through the centre of the circle, (B. 3. pr. 19.)

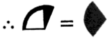
 (B. 3. pr. 31.)

 (B. 1. pr. 32.)

 (ax.).

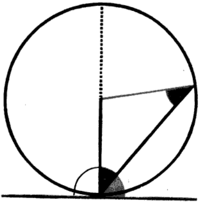
Again 

(B. 3. pr. 22.)

, (ax.), which is the angle in the alternate segment.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



ON a given straight line —— *to describe a segment of a circle that shall contain an angle equal to a given angle* , , .

If the given angle be a right angle, bisect the given line, and describe a semicircle on it, this will evidently contain a right angle. (B. 3. pr. 31.)

If the given angle be acute or obtuse, make with the given line, at its extremity,

 = , draw —— ⊥ —— and

make  = , describe 

with —— or —— as radius,

for they are equal.

—— is a tangent to  (B. 3. pr. 16.)

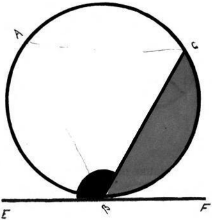
∴ —— divides the circle into two segments capable of containing angles equal to

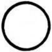
 and  which were made respectively equal

to  and  (B. 3. pr. 32.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO cut off from a given circle  *a ſegment which ſhall contain an angle equal to a given angle* 

Draw ——— (B. 3. pr. 17.), a tangent to the circle at any point; at the point of contact make

 =  the given angle;

and  contains an angle = the given angle.

Becauſe ——— is a tangent,

and ——— cuts it, the

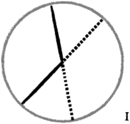
angle in  =  (B. 3. pr. 32.),

but  =  (conſt.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

FIGURE I.



IF two chords {—— ·····} in a circle intersect each other, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

FIGURE I.

If the given right lines pass through the centre, they are bisected in the point of intersection, hence the rectangles under their segments are the squares of their halves, and are therefore equal.

FIGURE II.

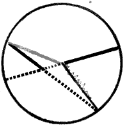


FIGURE II.

Let —·—·— pass through the centre, and —····· not; draw —— and ——.

Then —— × ······ = ——² — ······² (B. 2. pr. 6.),

or —— × ······ = ······² — ······².

∴ —— × ······ = ······—— × ······ (B. 2. pr. 5.).

FIGURE III.

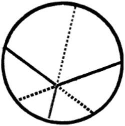


FIGURE III.

Let neither of the given lines pass through the centre, draw through their intersection a diameter ······ ——,

and ······ × —— = —— × ······ (Part. 2.),

also ······ × —— = —— × ······ (Part. 2.);

∴ —— × ······ = —— × ······.

Q. E. D.

IF *from a point without a circle two ſtraight lines be drawn to it, one of which* ——— *is a tangent to the circle, and the other* ——┄—— *cuts it; the rectangle under the whole cutting line* ——┄—— *and the external ſegment* ——— *is equal to the ſquare of the tangent* ——— .

FIGURE I.

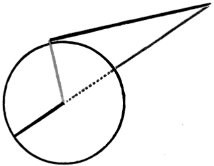


FIGURE I.

Let ——┄—— paſs through the centre;

draw ——— from the centre to the point of contact;

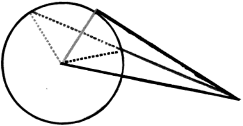
———^{2} = ┄———^{2} minus ———^{2} (B. 1. pr. 47),

or ———^{2} = ┄———^{2} minus ┄┄┄^{2},

∴ ———^{2} = ——┄—— × ——— (B. 2. pr. 6).

FIGURE II.

FIGURE II.



If ┄——— do not paſs through the centre, draw ┄┄┄ and ┄┄┄ .

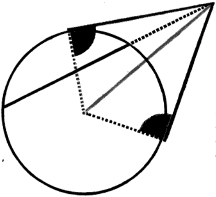
Then ┄——— × ——— = ———^{2} minus ┄┄┄^{2} (B. 2. pr. 6), that is,

┄——— × ——— = ———^{2} minus ———^{2},

∴ ┄——— × ——— = ———^{2} (B. 3. pr. 18).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF from a point outſide of a circle two ſtraight lines be drawn, the one —— cutting the circle, the other —— meeting it, and if the rectangle contained by the whole cutting line —— and its external ſegment —— be equal to the ſquare of the line meeting the circle, the latter —— is a tangent to the circle.

Draw from the given point ——, a tangent to the circle, and draw from the centre ——, ——, and ——,

——² = —— × —— (B. 3. pr. 36.)

but ——² = —— × —— (hyp.),

∴ ——² = ——²,

and ∴ —— = ——;

Then in  and 

—— and —— = —— and ——,

and —— is common,

∴ ∠ = ∠ (B. 1. pr. 8.);

but ∠ = ∟ a right angle (B. 3. pr. 18.),

∴ ∠ = ∟ a right angle,

and ∴ —— is a tangent to the circle (B. 3. pr. 16.).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

BOOK IV.

DEFINITIONS.

I.

A RECTILINEAR figure is ſaid to be *inſcribed in* another, when all the angular points of the inſcribed figure are on the ſides of the figure in which it is ſaid to be inſcribed.

II.

A FIGURE is ſaid to be *deſcribed about* another figure, when all the ſides of the circumſcribed figure paſs through the angular points of the other figure.

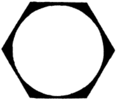
III.

A RECTILINEAR figure is ſaid to be *inſcribed in* a circle, when the vertex of each angle of the figure is in the circumference of the circle.

IV.

A RECTILINEAR figure is ſaid to be *circumſcribed about* a circle, when each of its ſides is a tangent to the circle.

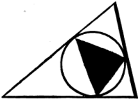
Digitized by Google



V.

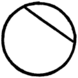
A CIRCLE is ſaid to be *inſcribed in* a rectilinear figure, when each ſide of the figure is a tangent to the circle.

VI.



A CIRCLE is ſaid to be *circumſcribed about* a rectilinear figure, when the circumference paſſes through the vertex of each angle of the figure.

is circumſcribed.

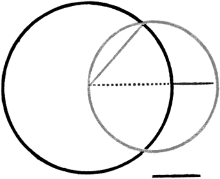


VII.

A STRAIGHT line is ſaid to be *inſcribed in* a circle, when its extremities are in the circumference.

The Fourth Book of the Elements is devoted to the ſolution of problems, chiefly relating to the inſcription and circumſcription of regular polygons and circles.

A regular polygon is one whoſe angles and ſides are equal.



IN *a given circle* *to place a ſtraight line, equal to a given ſtraight line* ( ), *not greater than the diameter of the circle.*

Draw , the diameter of ;

and if = , then the problem is ſolved.

But if be not equal to ,

⊏ (hyp.);

make = (B. 1. pr. 3.) with

as radius,

deſcribe , cutting , and

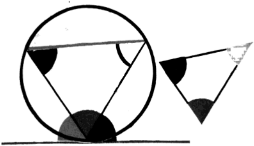
draw , which is the line required.

For = =

(B. 1. def. 15. conſt.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IN a given circle  *to inſcribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.*

To any point of the given circle draw , a tangent (B. 3. pr. 17.); and at the point of contact

make  =  (B. 1. pr. 23.)

and in like manner  = , and draw .

Becauſe  =  (conſt.)

and  =  (B. 3. pr. 32.)

∴  = ; alſo

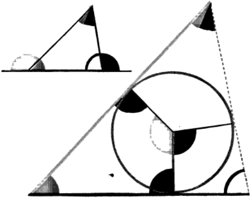
 =  for the ſame reaſon.

∴  =  (B. 1. pr. 32.),

and therefore the triangle inſcribed in the circle is equiangular to the given one.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



ABOUT *a given circle*  *to circumscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.*

Produce any side ———, of the given triangle both ways; from the centre of the given circle draw ———, any radius.

Make  =  (B. 1. pr. 23.)

and  = .

At the extremities of the three radii, draw ———, ——— and ---------, tangents to the given circle. (B. 3. pr. 17.)

The four angles of , taken together, are equal to four right angles. (B. 1. pr. 32.)

Digitized by Google

but  and  are right angles (conſt.)

∴  +  = , two right angles

but  =  (B. 1. pr. 13.)

and  =  (conſt.)

and ∴  = .

In the ſame manner it can be demonſtrated that

 = ;

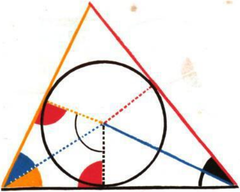
∴  =  (B. 1. pr. 32.)

and therefore the triangle circumſcribed about the given circle is equiangular to the given triangle.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

IN *a given triangle*  *to in-scribe a circle.*



Bisect  and  (B. 1. pr. 9.) by and ; from the point where these lines meet draw , and respectively perpendicular to , and .

In  and 

 = ,  =  and common, ∴ = (B. 1. pr. 4 and 26.)

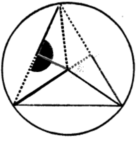
In like manner, it may be shown also that = ,

∴ = = ;

hence with any one of these lines as radius, describe  and it will pass through the extremities of the other two; and the sides of the given triangle, being perpendicular to the three radii at their extremities, touch the circle (B. 3. pr. 16.), which is therefore inscribed in the given circle.

s Q. E. D.

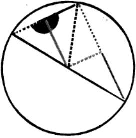
Digitized by Google



TO *describe a circle about a given triangle.*

Make ——— = - - - - - and ——— = - - - - - (B. 1. pr. 10.)

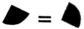
From the points of bisection draw ——— and - - - - - ⊥ ——— and ——— respectively (B. 1. pr. 11.), and from their point of concourse draw ———, - - - - - and ——— and describe a circle with any one of them, and it will be the circle required.



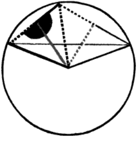
In  and 

- - - - - = ——— (conft.),

——— common,

 (conft.),

∴ ——— = - - - - - (B. 1. pr. 4.).



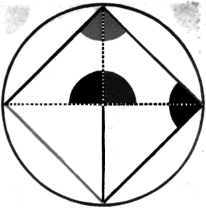
In like manner it may be shown that

——— = - - - - -.

∴ - - - - - = ——— = ———; and therefore a circle described from the concourse of these three lines with any one of them as a radius will circumscribe the given triangle.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IN *a given circle*  *to inſcribe a ſquare.*

Draw the two diameters of the circle ⊥ to each other, and draw ——, ——, —— and ——

 is a ſquare.

For, ſince  and  are, each of them, in a ſemicircle, they are right angles (B. 3. pr. 31),

∴ —— ∥ —— (B. 1. pr. 28):

and in like manner —— ∥ ——.

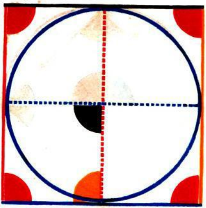
And becauſe  =  (conſt.), and

······ = ······ = ······ (B. 1. def. 15).

∴ —— = —— (B. 1. pr. 4);

and ſince the adjacent ſides and angles of the parallelogram  are equal, they are all equal (B. 1. pr. 34);

and ∴ , inſcribed in the given circle, is a ſquare. Q. E. D.



ABOUT *a given circle*  *to circumſcribe a ſquare.*

Draw two diameters of the given circle perpendicular to each other, and through their extremities draw ——, ——, ——, and —— tangents to the circle;

and  is a ſquare.

= a right angle, (B. 3. pr. 18.)

alſo = (conſt.),

∴ —— || ········; in the ſame manner it can be demonſtrated that —— || ········, and alſo that —— and —— || ········;

∴  is a parallelogram, and

becauſe = = = =

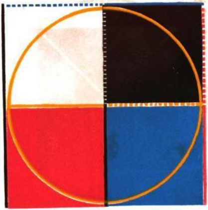
they are all right angles (B. 1. pr. 34):

it is alſo evident that ——, ——, —— and —— are equal.

∴  is a ſquare.

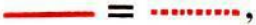
Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



To inſcribe a circle in a given ſquare.

Make ,

and ,

draw ,

and 

(B. 1. pr. 31.)

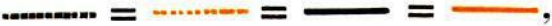
∴  is a parallelogram;

and ſince  (hyp.)

∴  is equilateral (B. 1. pr. 34.)

In like manner, it can be ſhown that

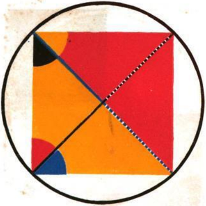
 =  are equilateral parallelograms;

∴ ,

and therefore if a circle be deſcribed from the concourſe of theſe lines with any one of them as radius, it will be inſcribed in the given ſquare. (B. 3. pr. 16.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO *describe a circle about a given square* .

Draw the diagonals and interfecting each other; then,

becaufe  and  have their fides equal, and the bafe common to both,

 =  (B. 1. pr. 8),

or  is bifected: in like manner it can be fhown

that  is bifected;

but  = ,

hence  =  their halves,

∴ = ; (B. 1. pr. 6.)

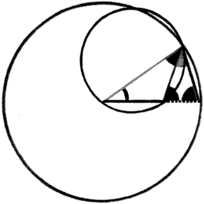
and in like manner it can be proved that

= = = .

If from the confluence of thefe lines with any one of them as radius, a circle be defcribed, it will circumfcribe the given fquare.

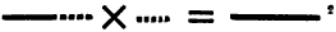
Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

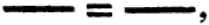


TO construct an isosceles triangle, in which each of the angles at the base shall be double of the vertical angle.

Take any straight line and divide it so that



(B. 2. pr. 11.)

With  as radius, describe  and place in it from the extremity of the radius, , (B. 4. pr. 1); draw .

Then  is the required triangle.

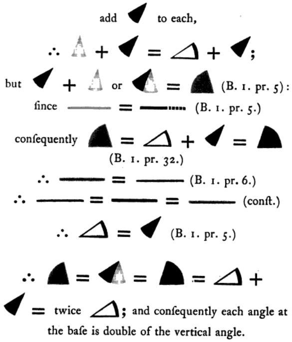
For, draw and describe  about  (B. 4. pr. 5.)

Since ,

∴ is a tangent to  (B. 3. pr. 37.)

∴  =  (B. 3. pr. 32),

Digitized by Google



Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

IN *a given circle*  *to inſcribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon.*

Conſtruct an iſoſceles triangle, in which each of the angles at the baſe ſhall be double of the angle at the vertex, and inſcribe in the given circle a triangle  equiangular to it; (B. 4. pr. 2.)

Biſect  and  (B. 1. pr. 9.)

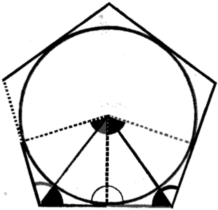
draw , , and .

Becauſe each of the angles

, , ,  and  are equal, the arcs upon which they ſtand are equal, (B. 3. pr. 26.) and ∴ , , , and which ſubtend theſe arcs are equal (B. 3. pr. 29.) and ∴ the pentagon is equilateral, it is alſo equiangular, as each of its angles ſtand upon equal arcs. (B. 3. pr. 27).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO *describe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon about a given circle* .

Draw five tangents through the vertices of the angles of any regular pentagon inscribed in the given circle (B. 3. pr. 17).

These five tangents will form the required pentagon.

Draw . In and

= (B. 1. pr. 47),

= , and common;

∴ = and = (B. 1. pr. 8.)

∴ = twice , and = twice ;

In the same manner it can be demonstrated that

= twice , and = twice ;

but = (B. 3. pr. 27),

Digitized by Google

∴ their halves  = , alſo  = , and

common;

∴  =  and —— = ——,

∴ —— —— = twice —— ;

In the ſame manner it can be demonſtrated

that ——---- = twice ——,

but —— = ——

∴ ——....... = —— —— ;

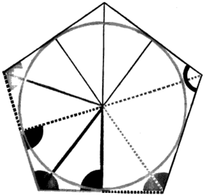
In the ſame manner it can be demonſtrated that the other ſides are equal, and therefore the pentagon is equilateral, it is alſo equiangular, for

 = twice  and  = twice ,

and therefore  = ,

∴  = ; in the ſame manner it can be demonſtrated that the other angles of the deſcribed pentagon are equal.

Q. E. D



TO *inscribe a circle in a given equiangular and equilateral pentagon.*

Let  be a given equiangular and equilateral pentagon; it is required to inscribe a circle in it.

Make = , and =
(B. I. pr. 9.)

Draw , , , , &c.

Because = , = ,
and common to the two triangles

 and  ;

∴ = and = (B. I. pr. 4.)

And because = = twice

∴ = twice , hence is bisected by .

In like manner it may be demonstrated that is bisected by , and that the remaining angle of the polygon is bisected in a similar manner.

Digitized by Google

Draw , , &c. perpendicular to the ſides of the pentagon.

Then in the two triangles  and 

we have  = , (conſt.), common,

and  =  = a right angle;

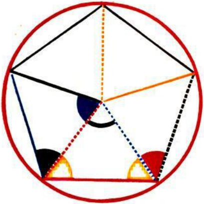
∴ = . (B. 1. pr. 26.)

In the ſame way it may be ſhown that the five perpendiculars on the ſides of the pentagon are equal to one another.

Deſcribe  with any one of the perpendiculars as radius, and it will be the inſcribed circle required. For if it does not touch the ſides of the pentagon, but cut them, then a line drawn from the extremity at right angles to the diameter of a circle will fall within the circle, which has been ſhown to be abſurd. (B. 3. pr. 16.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

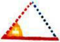


TO describe a circle about a given equilateral and equiangular pentagon.

Bisect  and 
by  and , and
from the point of section, draw
, , and .

 = ,

 = , ∴ = (B. 1. pr. 6);

and since in  and ,

 = , and common,

also  = ;

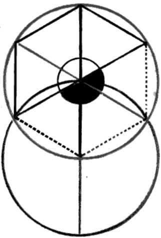
∴ = (B. 1. pr. 4).

In like manner it may be proved that
 = = , and
therefore = =  =
 = :

Therefore if a circle be described from the point where these five lines meet, with any one of them as a radius, it will circumscribe the given pentagon.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO *inſcribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle* .

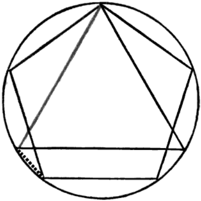
From any point in the circumference of the given circle deſcribe  paſſing through its centre, and draw the diameters ———, ——— and ———; draw - - - -, - - - -, - - - -, &c. and the required hexagon is inſcribed in the given circle.

Since ——— paſſes through the centres of the circles,  and  are equilateral triangles, hence  =  = one-third of two right angles; (B. 1. pr. 32) but  =  (B. 1. pr. 13);

∴  =  =  = one-third of  (B. 1. pr. 32), and the angles vertically oppoſite to theſe are all equal to one another (B. 1. pr. 15), and ſtand on equal arches (B. 3. pr. 26), which are ſubtended by equal chords (B. 3. pr. 29); and ſince each of the angles of the hexagon is double of the angle of an equilateral triangle, it is alſo equiangular.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO *inſcribe an equilateral and equiangular quindecagon in a given circle.*

Let —— and —— be the ſides of an equilateral pentagon inſcribed in the given circle, and —— the ſide of an inscribed equilateral triangle.

The arc ſubtended by —— and —— $\Big\} = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{15} \Big\{$ of the whole circumference.

The arc ſubtended by —— $\Big\} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{15} \Big\{$ of the whole circumference.

Their difference $= \frac{1}{15}$

∴ the arc ſubtended by —— $= \frac{1}{15}$ difference of the whole circumference.

Hence if ſtraight lines equal to —— be placed in the circle (B. 4. pr. 1), an equilateral and equiangular quindecagon will be thus inſcribed in the circle.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

BOOK V.

DEFINITIONS.

I.

A LESS magnitude is ſaid to be an aliquot part or ſubmultiple of a greater magnitude, when the leſs meaſures the greater; that is, when the leſs is contained a certain number of times exactly in the greater.

II.

A GREATER magnitude is ſaid to be a multiple of a leſs, when the greater is meaſured by the leſs; that is, when the greater contains the leſs a certain number of times exactly.

III.

RATIO is the relation which one quantity bears to another of the ſame kind, with reſpect to magnitude.

IV.

MAGNITUDES are ſaid to have a ratio to one another, when they are of the ſame kind; and the one which is not the greater can be multiplied ſo as to exceed the other.

The other definitions will be given throughout the book where their aid is firſt required.

Digitized by Google

AXIOMS.

I.

EQUIMULTIPLES or equisubmultiples of the same, or of equal magnitudes, are equal.

If A = B, then
twice A = twice B, that is,
2 A = 2 B;
3 A = 3 B;
4 A = 4 B;
&c. &c.
and $\frac{1}{2}$ of A = $\frac{1}{2}$ of B;
$\frac{1}{3}$ of A = $\frac{1}{3}$ of B;
&c. &c.

II.

A MULTIPLE of a greater magnitude is greater than the same multiple of a less.

Let A $\sqsubset$ B, then
2 A $\sqsubset$ 2 B;
3 A $\sqsubset$ 3 B;
4 A $\sqsubset$ 4 B;
&c. &c.

III.

THAT magnitude, of which a multiple is greater than the same multiple of another, is greater than the other.

Let 2 A $\sqsubset$ 2 B, then
A $\sqsubset$ B;
or, let 3 A $\sqsubset$ 3 B, then
A $\sqsubset$ B;
or, let m A $\sqsubset$ m B, then
A $\sqsubset$ B.

Digitized by Google

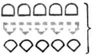
IF any number of magnitudes be equimultiples of as many others, each of each: what multiple soever any one of the first is of its part, the same multiple shall of the first magnitudes taken together be of all the others taken together.

Let  be the same multiple of ,

that  is of .

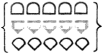
that  is of .

Then is evident that

 is the same multiple of 

which that  is of  ;

because there are as many magnitudes

in  = 

as there are in  = .

The same demonstration holds in any number of magnitudes, which has here been applied to three.

∴ If any number of magnitudes, &c.

IF the first magnitude be the same multiple of the second that the third is of the fourth, and the fifth the same multiple of the second that the sixth is of the fourth, then shall the first, together with the fifth, be the same multiple of the second that the third, together with the sixth, is of the fourth.

Let , the first, be the same multiple of , the second, that , the third, is of , the fourth; and let , the fifth, be the same multiple of , the second, that , the sixth, is of , the fourth.

Then it is evident, that , the first and fifth together, is the same multiple of , the second, that , the third and sixth together, is of the same multiple of , the fourth; because there are as many magnitudes in  =  as there are in  = .

∴ If the first magnitude, &c.

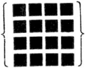
IF *the first of four magnitudes be the same multiple of the second that the third is of the fourth, and if any equimultiples whatever of the first and third be taken, those shall be equimultiples; one of the second, and the other of the fourth.*

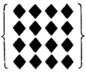
The First. The Second.

Let  be the same multiple of 

The Third. The Fourth.

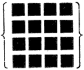
which  is of ;

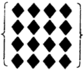
take  the same multiple of ,

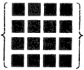
which  is of .

Then it is evident,

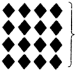
The Second.

that  is the same multiple of 

which  is of The Fourth.  ;

becaufe  contains  contains 

as many times as

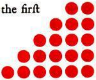
 contains  contains  .

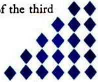
The fame reafoning is applicable in all cafes.

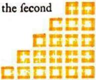
∴ If the firft four, &c.

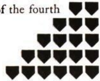
DEFINITION V.

Four magnitudes, , , , , are ſaid to be proportionals when every equimultiple of the firſt and third be taken, and every equimultiple of the ſecond and fourth, as,

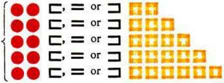
of the firſt

&c.

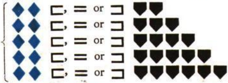
of the third

&c.

of the ſecond

&c.

of the fourth

&c.

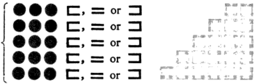
Then taking every pair of equimultiples of the firſt and third, and every pair of equimultiples of the ſecond and fourth,

If


then will


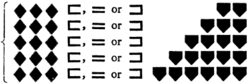
That is, if twice the firſt be greater, equal, or leſs than twice the ſecond, twice the third will be greater, equal, or leſs than twice the fourth; or, if twice the firſt be greater, equal, or leſs than three times the ſecond, twice the third will be greater, equal, or leſs than three times the fourth, and so on, as above expreſſed.

If



&c. &c.

then will

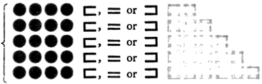


&c. &c.

In other terms, if three times the firſt be greater, equal, or leſs than twice the ſecond, three times the third will be greater, equal, or leſs than twice the fourth; or, if three times the firſt be greater, equal, or leſs than three times the ſecond, then will three times the third be greater, equal, or leſs than three times the fourth; or if three times the firſt be greater, equal, or leſs than four times the ſecond, then will three times the third be greater, equal, or leſs than four times the fourth, and so on. Again,

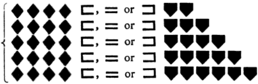
Digitized by Google

If



&c. &c.

then will



&c. &c.

And so on, with any other equimultiples of the four magnitudes, taken in the ſame manner.

Euclid expreſſes this definition as follows:—

The firſt of four magnitudes is ſaid to have the ſame ratio to the ſecond, which the third has to the fourth, when any equimultiples whatſoever of the firſt and third being taken, and any equimultiples whatſoever of the ſecond and fourth; if the multiple of the firſt be leſs than that of the ſecond, the multiple of the third is alſo leſs than that of the fourth; or, if the multiple of the firſt be equal to that of the ſecond, the multiple of the third is alſo equal to that of the fourth; or, if the multiple of the firſt be greater than that of the ſecond, the multiple of the third is alſo greater than that of the fourth.

In future we ſhall expreſs this definition generally, thus:

If M ● ⊏, = or ⊐ *m* ▢,

when M ◆ ⊏, = or ⊐ *m* ♥

Then we infer that ●, the firſt, has the ſame ratio to □, the ſecond, which ◆, the third, has to ▼ the fourth: expreſſed in the ſucceeding demonſtrations thus:

● : □ :: ◆ : ▼;

or thus, ● : □ = ◆ : ▼;

or thus, $\frac{●}{□} = \frac{◆}{▼}$: and is read,

"as ● is to □, so is ◆ to ▼."

And if ● : □ :: ◆ : ▼ we ſhall infer if

M ● ⊏, = or ⊐ *m* □, then will

M ◆ ⊏, = or ⊐ *m* ▼.

That is, if the firſt be to the ſecond, as the third is to the fourth; then if M times the firſt be greater than, equal to, or leſs than *m* times the ſecond, then ſhall M times the third be greater than, equal to, or leſs than *m* times the fourth, in which M and *m* are not to be conſidered particular multiples, but every pair of multiples whatever; nor are ſuch marks as ●, ▼, □, &c. to be conſidered any more than repreſentatives of geometrical magnitudes.

The ſtudent ſhould thoroughly underſtand this definition before proceeding further.

Digitized by Google

IF the firſt of four magnitudes have the ſame ratio to the ſecond, which the third has to the fourth, then any equimultiples whatever of the firſt and third ſhall have the ſame ratio to any equimultiples of the ſecond and fourth; viz., the equimultiple of the firſt ſhall have the ſame ratio to that of the ſecond, which the equimultiple of the third has to that of the fourth.

Let ○ : ■ :: ◆ : ♥, then 3 ○ : 2 ■ :: 3 ◆ : 2 ♥, every equimultiple of 3 ○ and 3 ◆ are equimultiples of ○ and ◆, and every equimultiple of 2 ■ and 2 ♥, are equimultiples of ■ and ♥ (B. 5, pr. 3.)

That is, M times 3 ○ and M times 3 ◆ are equimultiples of ○ and ◆, and *m* times 2 ■ and *m* 2 ♥ are equimultiples of 2 ■ and 2 ♥; but ○ : ■ :: ◆ : ♥ (hyp); ∴ if M 3 ○ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* 2 ■, then M 3 ◆ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* 2 ♥ (def. 5.) and therefore 3 ○ : 2 ■ :: 3 ◆ : 2 ♥ (def. 5.)

The ſame reaſoning holds good if any other equimultiple of the firſt and third be taken, any other equimultiple of the ſecond and fourth.

∴ If the firſt four magnitudes, &c.

Digitized by Google

If one magnitude be the ſame multiple of another, which a magnitude taken from the firſt is of a magnitude taken from the other, the remainder ſhall be the ſame multiple of the remainder, that the whole is of the whole.

Let ◇◇◇◡ = M' ▲■

and ◡ = M' ■,

∴ ◇◇◇◡ minus ◡ = M' ▲■ minus M' ■,

∴ ◇◇◇ = M' (▲■ minus ■),

and ∴ ◇◇◇ = M' ▲.

∴ If one magnitude, &c.

Digitized by Google

IF *two magnitudes be equimultiples of two others, and if equimultiples of these be taken from the first two, the remainders are either equal to these others, or equimultiples of them.*

Let  = M′ ■ ; and  = M′ ▲ ;

then  minus *m*′ ■ =

M′ ■ minus *m*′ ■ = (M′ minus *m*′) ■,

and  minus *m*′ ▲ = M′ ▲ minus *m*′ ▲ =
(M′ minus *m*′) ▲ .

Hence, (M′ minus *m*′) ■ and (M′ minus *m*′) ▲ are equimultiples of ■ and ▲ , and equal to ■ and ▲, when M′ minus *m*′ = 1.

∴ If two magnitudes be equimultiples, &c.

Digitized by Google

I*F the firſt of the four magnitudes has the ſame ratio to the ſecond which the third has to the fourth, then if the firſt be greater than the ſecond, the third is alſo greater than the fourth; and if equal, equal; if leſs, leſs.*

Let ● : ■ :: ▼ : ◇ ; therefore, by the fifth definition, if ●● ⊏ ■■, then will ▼▼ ⊏ ◇◇ ;

but if ● ⊏ ■, then ●● ⊏ ■■

and ▼▼ ⊏ ◇◇,

and ∴ ▼ ⊏ ◇.

Similarly, if ● =, or ⊐ ■, then will ▼ =, or ⊐ ◇.

∴ If the firſt of four, &c.

DEFINITION XIV.

GEOMETRICIANS make uſe of the technical term "Invertendo," by inverſion, when there are four proportionals, and it is inferred, that the ſecond is to the firſt as the fourth to the third.

Let A : B :: C : D, then, by "invertendo" it is inferred B : A :: D : C.

Digitized by Google

IF *four magnitudes are proportionals, they are proportionals alſo when taken inverſely.*

Let ▼ : ▽ :: ■ : ◇ ,
then, inverſely, ▽ : ▼ :: ◇ : ■.

If M ▼ ⊐ *m* ▽, then M ■ ⊐ *m* ◇
by the fifth definition.

Let M ▼ ⊐ *m* ▽, that is, *m* ▽ ⊏ M ▼,
∴ M ■ ⊐ *m* ◇, or, *m* ◇ ⊏ M ■;
∴ if *m* ▽ ⊏ M ▼, then will *m* ◇ ⊏ M ■.

In the ſame manner it may be ſhown,
that if *m* ▽ = or ⊐ M ▼,
then will *m* ◇ =, or ⊐ M ■;
and therefore, by the fifth definition, we infer
that ▽ : ▼ : ◇ : ■.

∴ If four magnitudes, &c.

Digitized by Google

IF the first be the same multiple of the second, or the same part of it, that the third is of the fourth; the first is to the second, as the third is to the fourth.

Let ■■■■, the firſt, be the ſame multiple of ●, the ſecond,

that ◇◇◇◇, the third, is of ☗, the fourth.

Then ■■■■ : ● :: ◇◇◇◇ : ☗

take M ■■■■, *m* ●, M ◇◇◇◇, *m* ☗;

becauſe ■■■■ is the ſame multiple of ●

that ◇◇◇◇ is of ☗ (according to the hypotheſis);

and M ■■■■ is taken the ſame multiple of ■■■■

that M ◇◇◇◇ is of ◇◇◇◇,

∴ (according to the third propoſition),

M ■■■■ is the ſame multiple of ●

that M ◇◇◇◇ is of ☗.

Digitized by Google

Therefore, if M ■ be of ● a greater multiple than *m* ● is, then M ◇ is a greater multiple of ⬟ than *m* ⬟ is; that is, if M ■ be greater than *m* ●, then M ◇ will be greater than *m* ⬟; in the ſame manner it can be ſhewn, if M ■ be equal *m* ●, then M ◇ will be equal *m* ⬟.

And, generally, if M ■ ⊏, = or ⊐ *m* ●
then M ◇ will be ⊏, = or ⊐ *m* ⬟;
∴ by the fifth definition,
■ : ● :: ◇ : ⬟.

Next, let ● be the ſame part of ■ that ⬟ is of ◇.

In this caſe alſo ● : ■ :: ⬟ : ◇.

For, becauſe
● is the ſame part of ■ that ⬟ is of ◇,

Digitized by Google

therefore  is the ſame multiple of 

that  is of .

Therefore, by the preceding caſe,

and ∴ ,

by propoſition B.

∴ If the firſt be the ſame multiple, &c.

Digitized by Google

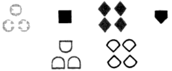
IF the first be to the second as the third to the fourth, and if the first be a multiple, or a part of the second; the third is the same multiple, or the same part of the fourth.

Let  :  ::  : ;

and first, let  be a multiple ;

 shall be the same multiple of .

First. Second. Third. Fourth.



Take  = .

Whatever multiple  is of 

take  the same multiple of ,

then, because  :  ::  : 

and of the second and fourth, we have taken equimultiples,

 and , therefore (B. 5. pr. 4),

Digitized by Google

 :  ::  : , but (conſt.),

 =  ∴ (B. 5. pr. A.)  = 

and  is the ſame multiple of 

that  is of .

Next, let  :  ::  : ,

and alſo  a part of ;

then  ſhall be the ſame part of .

Inverſely (B. 5.),  :  ::  : ,

but  is a part of ;

that is,  is a multiple of ;

∴ by the preceding caſe,  is the ſame multiple of 

that is,  is the ſame part of 

that  is of .

∴ If the firſt be to the ſecond, &c.

EQUAL *magnitudes have the ſame ratio to the ſame magnitude, and the ſame has the ſame ratio to equal magnitudes.*

Let ● = ◆ and ⬚ any other magnitude;
then ● : ⬚ = ◆ : ⬚ and ⬚ : ● = ⬚ : ◆.

Becauſe ● = ◆,

∴ M ● = M ◆;

∴ if M ● ⊏, = or ⊐ *m* ⬚, then
M ◆ ⊏, = or ⊐ *m* ⬚,
and ∴ ● : ⬚ = ◆ : ⬚ (B. 5. def. 5).

From the foregoing reaſoning it is evident that,
if *m* ⬚ ⊏, = or ⊐ M ●, then
m ⬚ ⊏, = or ⊐ M ◆
∴ ⬚ : ● = ⬚ : ◆ (B. 5. def. 5).

∴ Equal magnitudes, &c.

DEFINITION VII.

WHEN of the equimultiples of four magnitudes (taken as in the fifth definition), the multiple of the firſt is greater than that of the ſecond, but the multiple of the third is not greater than the multiple of the fourth; then the firſt is ſaid to have to the ſecond a greater ratio than the third magnitude has to the fourth: and, on the contrary, the third is ſaid to have to the fourth a leſs ratio than the firſt has to the ſecond.

If, among the equimultiples of four magnitudes, compared as in the fifth definition, we ſhould find ●●●●● ⊏ ⬚⬚⬚⬚⬚, but ◆◆◆◆◆ = or ⊐ ♥♥♥♥, or if we ſhould find any particular multiple M′ of the firſt and third, and a particular multiple *m′* of the ſecond and fourth, ſuch, that M′ times the firſt is ⊏ *m′* times the ſecond, but M′ times the third is not ⊏ *m′* times the fourth, *i.e.* = or ⊐ *m′* times the fourth; then the firſt is ſaid to have to the ſecond a greater ratio than the third has to the fourth; or the third has to the fourth, under ſuch circumſtances, a leſs ratio than the firſt has to the ſecond: although ſeveral other equimultiples may tend to ſhow that the four magnitudes are proportionals.

This definition will in future be expreſſed thus:—

If M′ ♥ ⊏ *m′* ▽, but M′ ■ = or ⊐ *m′* ◇,

then ♥ : ▽ ⊏ ■ : ◇.

In the above general expreſſion, M′ and *m′* are to be conſidered particular multiples, not like the multiples M

Digitized by Google

and *m* introduced in the fifth definition, which are in that definition considered to be every pair of multiples that can be taken. It must also be here observed, that ⬟, □, ■, and the like symbols are to be considered merely the representatives of geometrical magnitudes.

In a partial arithmetical way, this may be set forth as follows:

Let us take the four numbers, 8, 7, 10, and 9.

First.	*Second.*	*Third.*	*Fourth.*
8	7	10	9
16	14	20	18
24	21	30	27
32	28	40	36
40	35	50	45
48	42	60	54
56	49	70	63
64	56	80	72
72	63	90	81
80	70	100	90
88	77	110	99
96	84	120	108
104	91	130	117
112	98	140	126
&c.	&c.	&c	&c.

Among the above multiples we find 16 $\sqsubset$ 14 and 20 $\sqsubset$ 18; that is, twice the first is greater than twice the second, and twice the third is greater than twice the fourth; and 16 $\sqsupset$ 21 and 20 $\sqsupset$ 27; that is, twice the first is less than three times the second, and twice the third is less than three times the fourth; and among the same multiples we can find 72 $\sqsubset$ 56 and 90 $\sqsubset$ 72: that is, 9 times the first is greater than 8 times the second, and 9 times the third is greater than 8 times the fourth. Many other equimul-

Digitized by Google

tiples might be ſelected, which would tend to ſhow that the numbers 8, 7, 10, 9, were proportionals, but they are not, for we can find a multiple of the firſt $\sqsubset$ a multiple of the ſecond, but the ſame multiple of the third that has been taken of the firſt not $\sqsubset$ the ſame multiple of the fourth which has been taken of the ſecond; for inſtance, 9 times the firſt is $\sqsubset$ 10 times the ſecond, but 9 times the third is not $\sqsubset$ 10 times the fourth, that is, 72 $\sqsubset$ 70, but 90 not $\sqsubset$ 90, or 8 times the firſt we find $\sqsubset$ 9 times the ſecond, but 8 times the third is not greater than 9 times the fourth, that is, 64 $\sqsubset$ 63, but 80 is not $\sqsubset$ 81. When any ſuch multiples as theſe can be found, the firſt (8) is ſaid to have to the ſecond (7) a greater ratio than the third (10) has to the fourth (9), and on the contrary the third (10) is ſaid to have to the fourth (9) a leſs ratio than the firſt (8) has to the ſecond (7).

Digitized by Google

O*F unequal magnitudes the greater has a greater ratio to the ſame than the leſs has: and the ſame magnitude has a greater ratio to the leſs than it has to the greater.*

Let ▲■ and □ be two unequal magnitudes,
and ● any other.

We ſhall firſt prove that ▲■ which is the greater of the two unequal magnitudes, has a greater ratio to ● than □, the leſs, has to ●;

that is, ▲■ : ● ⊏ □ : ●;

take M′ ▲■, *m′* ●, M′ □, and *m′* ●;
ſuch, that M′ ▲ and M′ ■ ſhall be each ⊏ ●;
alſo take *m′* ● the leaſt multiple of ●,
which will make *m′* ● ⊏ M′ □ = M′ ■;

∴ M′ □ is not ⊏ *m′* ●,

but M′ ▲■ is ⊏ *m′* ●, for,
as *m′* ● is the firſt multiple which firſt becomes ⊏ M′ ■,
than (*m′* minus 1) ● or *m′* ● minus ● is not ⊏ M′ ■,
and ● is not ⊏ M′ ▲,

∴ *m′* ● minus ● + ● muſt be ⊐ M′ ■ + M′ ▲;

that is, *m′* ● muſt be ⊐ M′ ▲■;

∴ M′ ▲■ is ⊏ *m′* ●; but it has been ſhown above that

Digitized by Google

M′ □ is not ⊏ *m′* ●, therefore, by the ſeventh definition,

▲■ has to ● a greater ratio than □ : ●.

Next we ſhall prove that ● has a greater ratio to □, the

leſs, than it has to ▲■, the greater;

or, ● : □ ⊏ ● : ▲■.

Take *m′* ●, M′ □, *m′* ●, and M′ ▲■,
the ſame as in the firſt caſe, ſuch, that
M′ ▲ and M′ ■ will be each ⊏ ●, and *m′* ● the leaſt
multiple of ●, which firſt becomes greater
than M′ ■ = M′ □.

∴ *m′* ● minus ● is not ⊏ M′ ■,
and ● is not ⊏ M′ ▲; conſequently
m′ ● minus ● + ● is ⊐ M′ ■ + M′ ▲;

∴ *m′* ● is ⊐ M′ ▲■, and ∴ by the ſeventh definition,

● has to □ a greater ratio than ● has to ▲■.

∴ Of unequal magnitudes, &c.

The contrivance employed in this propoſition for finding among the multiples taken, as in the fifth definition, a multiple of the firſt greater than the multiple of the ſecond, but the ſame multiple of the third which has been taken of the firſt, not greater than the ſame multiple of the fourth which has been taken of the ſecond, may be illuſtrated numerically as follows:—

The number 9 has a greater ratio to 7 than 8 has to 7: that is, 9 : 7 ⊏ 8 : 7; or, 8 + 1 : 7 ⊏ 8 : 7.

Digitized by Google

The multiple of 1, which firſt becomes greater than 7, is 8 times, therefore we may multiply the firſt and third by 8, 9, 10, or any other greater number; in this caſe, let us multiply the firſt and third by 8, and we have 64 + 8 and 64: again, the firſt multiple of 7 which becomes greater than 64 is 10 times; then, by multiplying the ſecond and fourth by 10, we ſhall have 70 and 70; then, arranging theſe multiples, we have—

8 times the first.	10 times the second.	8 times the third.	10 times the fourth.
64 + 8	70	64	70

Conſequently 64 + 8, or 72, is greater than 70, but 64 is not greater than 70, ∴ by the ſeventh definition, 9 has a greater ratio to 7 than 8 has to 7.

The above is merely illuſtrative of the foregoing demonſtration, for this property could be ſhown of theſe or other numbers very readily in the following manner; becauſe, if an antecedent contains its conſequent a greater number of times than another antecedent contains its conſequent, or when a fraction is formed of an antecedent for the numerator, and its conſequent for the denominator be greater than another fraction which is formed of another antecedent for the numerator and its conſequent for the denominator, the ratio of the firſt antecedent to its conſequent is greater than the ratio of the laſt antecedent to its conſequent.

Thus, the number 9 has a greater ratio to 7, than 8 has to 7, for $\frac{9}{7}$ is greater than $\frac{8}{7}$.

Again, 17 : 19 is a greater ratio than 13 : 15, becauſe $\frac{17}{19} = \frac{17 \times 15}{19 \times 15} = \frac{255}{285}$, and $\frac{13}{15} = \frac{13 \times 19}{15 \times 19} = \frac{247}{285}$, hence it is evident that $\frac{255}{285}$ is greater than $\frac{247}{285}$, ∴ $\frac{17}{19}$ is greater than

Digitized by Google

$\frac{13}{15}$, and, according to what has been above ſhown, 17 has to 19 a greater ratio than 13 has to 15.

So that the general terms upon which a greater, equal, or leſs ratio exiſts are as follows:—

If $\frac{A}{B}$ be greater than $\frac{C}{D}$, A is ſaid to have to B a greater ratio than C has to D; if $\frac{A}{B}$ be equal to $\frac{C}{D}$, then A has to B the ſame ratio which C has to D; and if $\frac{A}{B}$ be leſs than $\frac{C}{D}$, A is ſaid to have to B a leſs ratio than C has to D.

The ſtudent ſhould underſtand all up to this propoſition perfectly before proceeding further, in order fully to comprehend the following propoſitions of this book. We therefore ſtrongly recommend the learner to commence again, and read up to this ſlowly, and carefully reaſon at each ſtep, as he proceeds, particularly guarding againſt the miſchievous ſyſtem of depending wholly on the memory. By following theſe inſtructions, he will find that the parts which uſually preſent conſiderable difficulties will preſent no difficulties whatever, in proſecuting the ſtudy of this important book.

Digitized by Google

MAGNITUDES *which have the ſame ratio to the ſame magnitude are equal to one another; and thoſe to which the ſame magnitude has the ſame ratio are equal to one another.*

Let ◆ : ⬚ :: ● : ⬚, then ◆ = ●.

For, if not, let ◆ ⊏ ●, then will

◆ : ⬚ ⊏ ● : ⬚ (B. 5. pr. 8),

which is abſurd according to the hypotheſis.

∴ ◆ is not ⊏ ●.

In the ſame manner it may be ſhown, that

● is not ⊏ ◆,

∴ ◆ = ●.

Again, let ⬚ : ◆ :: ⬚ : ●, then will ◆ = ●.

For (invert.) ◆ : ⬚ :: ● : ⬚,

therefore, by the firſt caſe, ◆ = ●.

∴ Magnitudes which have the ſame ratio, &c.

This may be ſhown otherwiſe, as follows:—

Let A : B = A : C, then B = C, for, as the fraction $\frac{A}{B}$ = the fraction $\frac{A}{C}$, and the numerator of one equal to the numerator of the other, therefore the denominator of theſe fractions are equal, that is B = C.

Again, if B : A = C : A, B = C. For, as $\frac{B}{A} = \frac{C}{A}$, B muſt = C.

Digitized by Google

THAT *magnitude which has a greater ratio than another has unto the ſame magnitude, is the greater of the two: and that magnitude to which the ſame has a greater ratio than it has unto another magnitude, is the leſs of the two.*

Let ▼ : □ ⊏ ● : □, then ▼ ⊏ ●.

For if not, let ▼ = or ⊐ ●;
then, ▼ : □ = ● : □ (B. 5. pr. 7) or
▼ : □ ⊐ ● : □ (B. 5. pr. 8) and (invert.),
which is abſurd according to the hypotheſis.

∴ ▼ is not = or ⊐ ●, and
∴ ▼ muſt be ⊏ ●.

Again, let □ : ● ⊏ □ : ▼,
then, ● ⊐ ▼.

For if not, ● muſt be ⊏ or = ▼,
then □ : ● ⊐ □ : ▼ (B. 5. pr. 8) and (invert.);
or □ : ● = □ : ▼ (B. 5. pr. 7), which is abſurd (hyp.);
∴ ● is not ⊏ or = ▼,
and ∴ ● muſt be ⊐ ▼.

∴ That magnitude which has, &c.

Digitized by Google

RATIOS *that are the ſame to the ſame ratio, are the ſame to each other.*

Let ◆ : ■ = ● : ⬠ and ● : ⬠ = ▲ : ●,
then will ◆ : ■ = ▲ : ●.

For if M ◆ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ■,
then M ● ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ⬠,
and if M ● ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ⬠,
then M ▲ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ●, (B. 5. def. 5);

∴ if M ◆ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ■, M ▲ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ●,
and ∴ (B. 5. def. 5) ◆ : ■ = ▲ : ●.

∴ Ratios that are the ſame, &c.

Digitized by Google

IF any number of magnitudes be proportionals, as one of the antecedents is to its consequent, so shall all the antecedents taken together be to all the consequents.

Let ■ : ● = ▽ : ◇ = ◈ : ▽ = • : ▾ = ▴ : •;
then will ■ : ● =
■ + ▽ + ◈ + • + ▴ : ● + ◇ + ▽ + ▾ + •.

For if M ■ ⊏ *m* ●, then M ▽ ⊏ *m* ◇,
and M ◈ ⊏ *m* ▽ M • ⊏ *m* ▾,
also M ▴ ⊏ *m* •. (B. 5. def. 5.)

Therefore, if M ■ ⊏ *m* ●, then will
M ■ + M ▽ + M ◈ + M • + M ▴,
or M (■ + ▽ + ◈ + • + ▴) be greater
than *m* ● + *m* ◇ + *m* ▽ + *m* ▾ + *m* •,
or *m* (● + ◇ + ▽ + ▾ + •).

In the same way it may be shown, if M times one of the antecedents be equal to or less than *m* times one of the consequents, M times all the antecedents taken together, will be equal to or less than *m* times all the consequents taken together. Therefore, by the fifth definition, as one of the antecedents is to its consequent, so are all the antecedents taken together to all the consequents taken together.

∴ If any number of magnitudes, &c.

Digitized by Google

IF the firſt has to the ſecond the ſame ratio which the third has to the fourth, but the third to the fourth a greater ratio than the fifth has to the ſixth; the firſt ſhall alſo have to the ſecond a greater ratio than the fifth to the ſixth.

Let ⬟ : ⬠ = ■ : ✧ , but ■ : ✧ ⊏ ◇ : ●,

then ⬟ : ⬠ ⊏ ◇ : ●.

For, becauſe ■ : ✧ ⊏ ◇ : ●, there are ſome multiples (M′ and m′) of ■ and ◇, and of ✧ and ●, ſuch that M′ ■ ⊏ m′ ✧ ,

but M′ ◇ not ⊏ m′ ●, by the ſeventh definition.

Let theſe multiples be taken, and take the ſame multiples of ⬟ and ⬠.

∴ (B. 5. def. 5.) if M′ ⬟ ⊏, =, or ⊐ m′ ⬠ ;

then will M′ ■ ⊏, =, or ⊐ m′ ✧ ,

but M′ ■ ⊏ m′ ✧ (conſtruction);

∴ M′ ⬟ ⊏ m′ ⬠,

but M′ ◇ is not ⊏ m′ ● (conſtruction);

and therefore by the ſeventh definition,

⬟ : ⬠ ⊏ ◇ : ●.

∴ If the firſt has to the ſecond, &c.

Digitized by Google

IF the first has the same ratio to the second which the third has to the fourth; then, if the first be greater than the third, the second shall be greater than the fourth; and if equal, equal; and if less, less.

Let ⬟ : ⬠ :: ⬚ : ◆, and first suppose
⬟ ⊏ ⬚, then will ⬠ ⊏ ◆.

For ⬟ : ⬠ ⊏ ⬚ : ⬠ (B. 5. pr. 8), and by the
hypothesis, ⬟ : ⬠ = ⬚ : ◆;
∴ ⬚ : ◆ ⊏ ⬚ : ⬠ (B. 5. pr. 13),
∴ ◆ ⊐ ⬠ (B. 5. pr. 10.), or ⬠ ⊏ ◆.

Secondly, let ⬟ = ⬚, then will ⬠ = ◆.

For ⬟ : ⬠ = ⬚ : ⬠ (B. 5. pr. 7),
and ⬟ : ⬠ = ⬚ : ◆ (hyp.);
∴ ⬚ : ⬠ = ⬚ : ◆ (B. 5. pr. 11),
and ∴ ⬠ = ◆ (B. 5, pr. 9).

Thirdly, if ⬟ ⊐ ⬚, then will ⬠ ⊐ ◆;
because ⬚ ⊏ ⬟ and ⬚ : ◆ = ⬟ : ⬠;
∴ ◆ ⊏ ⬠, by the first case,
that is, ⬠ ⊐ ◆.

∴ If the first has the same ratio, &c.

Digitized by Google

MAGNITUDES *have the ſame ratio to one another which their equimultiples have.*

Let ● and □ be two magnitudes;

then, ● : □ :: M′ ● : M′ □.

For ● : □ = ● : □

= ● : □

= ● : □

∴ ● : □ :: 4 ● : 4 □. (B. 5. pr. 12).

And as the ſame reaſoning is generally applicable, we have

● : □ :: M′ ● : M′ □.

∴ Magnitudes have the ſame ratio, &c.

Digitized by Google

DEFINITION XIII.

The technical term permutando, or alternando, by permutation or alternately, is uſed when there are four proportionals, and it is inferred that the firſt has the ſame ratio to the third which the ſecond has to the fourth; or that the firſt is to the third as the ſecond is to the fourth: as is ſhown in the following propoſition:—

Let ○ : ◆ :: ⬟ : ■,
by "permutando" or "alternando" it is
inferred ○ : ⬟ :: ◆ : ■.

It may be neceſſary here to remark that the magnitudes ○, ◆, ⬟, ■, muſt be homogeneous, that is, of the ſame nature or ſimilitude of kind; we muſt therefore, in ſuch caſes, compare lines with lines, ſurfaces with ſurfaces, ſolids with ſolids, &c. Hence the ſtudent will readily perceive that a line and a ſurface, a ſurface and a ſolid, or other heterogenous magnitudes, can never ſtand in the relation of antecedent and conſequent.

Digitized by Google

I*F four magnitudes of the ſame kind be proportionals, they are alſo proportionals when taken alternately.*

Let ⛊ : ⛉ :: ⬚ : ◆, then ⛊ : ⬚ :: ⛉ : ◆.

For M ⛊ : M ⛉ :: ⛊ : ⛉ (B. 5. pr. 15),

and M ⛊ : M ⛉ :: ⬚ : ◆ (hyp.) and (B. 5. pr. 11);

alſo *m* ⬚ : *m* ◆ :: ⬚ : ◆ (B. 5. pr. 15);

∴ M ⛊ : M ⛉ :: *m* ⬚ : *m* ◆ (B. 5. pr. 14),

and ∴ if M ⛊ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ⬚,

then will M ⛉ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ◆ (B. 5. pr. 14);

therefore, by the fifth definition,

⛊ : ⬚ :: ⛉ : ◆.

∴ If four magnitudes of the ſame kind, &c.

Digitized by Google

DEFINITION XVI.

Dividendo, by divifion, when there are four proportionals, and it is inferred, that the excefs of the firft above the fecond is to the fecond, as the excefs of the third above the fourth, is to the fourth.

Let A : B :: C : D;
by "dividendo" it is inferred
A minus B : B :: C minus D : D.

According to the above, A is fuppofed to be greater than B, and C greater than D; if this be not the cafe, but to have B greater than A, and D greater than C, B and D can be made to ftand as antecedents, and A and C as confequents, by "invertion"

B : A :: D : C;
then, by "dividendo," we infer
B minus A : A :: D minus C : C.

Digitized by Google

IF magnitudes, taken jointly, be proportionals, they shall also be proportionals when taken separately: that is, if two magnitudes together have to one of them the same ratio which two others have to one of these, the remaining one of the first two shall have to the other the same ratio which the remaining one of the last two has to the other of these.

Let ⛊ + ⛉ : ⛉ :: ⬚ + ◆ : ◆,

then will ⛊ : ⛉ :: ⬚ : ◆.

Take M ⛊ ⊏ *m* ⛉ to each add M ⛉,

then we have M ⛊ + M ⛉ ⊏ *m* ⛉ + M ⛉,

or M (⛊ + ⛉) ⊏ (*m* + M) ⛉:

but because ⛊ + ⛉ : ⛉ :: ⬚ + ◆ : ◆ (hyp.),

and M (⛊ + ⛉) ⊏ (*m* + M) ⛉;

∴ M (⬚ + ◆) ⊏ (*m* + M) ◆ (B. 5. def. 5);

∴ M ⬚ + M ◆ ⊏ *m* ◆ + M ◆;

∴ M ⬚ ⊏ *m* ◆, by taking M ◆ from both sides:

that is, when M ⛊ ⊏ *m* ⛉, then M ⬚ ⊏ *m* ◆.

In the same manner it may be proved, that if

M ⛊ = or ⊐ *m* ⛉, then will M ⬚ = or ⊐ *m* ◆;

and ∴ ⛊ : ⛉ :: ⬚ : ◆ (B. 5. def. 5).

∴ If magnitudes taken jointly, &c.

Digitized by Google

DEFINITION XV.

The term componendo, by compofition, is ufed when there are four proportionals; and it is inferred that the firft together with the second is to the fecond as the third together with the fourth is to the fourth.

Let A : B :: C : D ;

then, by the term "componendo," it is inferred that

A + B : B :: C + D : D.

By "invertion" B and D may become the firft and third, A and C the fecond and fourth, as

B : A :: D : C,

then, by "componendo," we infer that

B + A : A :: D + C : C.

Digitized by Google

IF magnitudes, taken ſeparately, be proportionals, they ſhall alſo be proportionals when taken jointly: that is, if the firſt be to the ſecond as the third is to the fourth, the firſt and ſecond together ſhall be to the ſecond as the third and fourth together is to the fourth.

Let ▼ : ⊔ :: ⬚ : ◆,

then ▼ + ⊔ : ⊔ :: ⬚ + ◆ : ◆;

for if not, let ▼ + ⊔ : ⊔ :: ⬚ + ● : ●,

ſuppoſing ● not = ◆;

∴ ▼ : ⊔ :: ⬚ : ● (B. 5. pr. 17);

but ▼ : ⊔ :: ⬚ : ◆ (hyp.);

∴ ⬚ : ● :: ⬚ : ◆ (B. 5. pr. 11);

∴ ● = ◆ (B. 5. pr. 9),

which is contrary to the ſuppoſition;

∴ ● is not unequal to ◆;

that is ● = ◆;

∴ ▼ + ⊔ : ⊔ :: ⬚ + ◆ : ◆.

∴ If magnitudes, taken ſeparately, &c.

Digitized by Google

If a whole magnitude be to a whole, as a magnitude taken from the first, is to a magnitude taken from the other; the remainder shall be to the remainder, as the whole to the whole.

Let ▼ + ▽ : ■ + ◇ :: ▼ : ■,

then will ▽ : ◇ :: ▼ + ▽ : ■ + ◇,

For ▼ + ▽ : ▼ :: ■ + ◇ : ■ (alter.),

∴ ▽ : ▼ :: ◇ : ■ (divid.),

again ▽ : ◇ :: ▼ : ■ (alter.),

but ▼ + ▽ : ■ + ◇ :: ▼ : ■ hyp.);

therefore ▽ : ◇ :: ▼ + ▽ : ■ + ◇

(B. 5. pr. 11).

∴ If a whole magnitude be to a whole, &c.

DEFINITION XVII.

The term "convertendo," by converſion, is made uſe of by geometricians, when there are four proportionals, and it is inferred, that the firſt is to its exceſs above the ſecond, as the third is to its exceſs above the fourth. See the following propoſition:—

Digitized by Google

IF *four magnitudes be proportionals, they are alſo proportionals by converſion: that is, the firſt is to its exceſs above the ſecond, as the third to its exceſs above the fourth.*

Let ●◇ : ◇ :: ■✧ : ✧,

then ſhall ●◇ : ● :: ■✧ : ■,

Becauſe ●◇ : ◇ : ■✧ : ✧;

therefore ● : ◇ :: ■ : ✧ (divid.),

∴ ◇ : ● :: ✧ : ■ (inver.),

∴ ●◇ : ● :: ■✧ : ■ (compo.).

∴ If four magnitudes, &c.

DEFINITION XVIII.

"Ex æquali" (ſc. diſtantiâ), or ex æquo, from equality of diſtance: when there is any number of magnitudes more than two, and as many others, ſuch that they are proportionals when taken two and two of each rank, and it is inferred that the firſt is to the laſt of the firſt rank of magnitudes, as the firſt is to the laſt of the others: "of this there are the two following kinds, which ariſe from the different order in which the magnitudes are taken, two and two."

Digitized by Google

DEFINITION XIX.

"Ex æquali," from equality. This term is uſed ſimply by itſelf, when the firſt magnitude is to the ſecond of the firſt rank, as the firſt to the ſecond of the other rank; and as the ſecond is to the third of the firſt rank, ſo is the ſecond to the third of the other; and ſo on in order: and the inference is as mentioned in the preceding definition; whence this is called ordinate proportion. It is demonſtrated in Book 5. pr. 22.

Thus, if there be two ranks of magnitudes,

A, B, C, D, E, F, the firſt rank,

and L, M, N, O, P, Q, the ſecond,

ſuch that A : B :: L : M, B : C :: M : N,

C : D :: N : O, D : E :: O : P, E : F :: P : Q;

we infer by the term "ex æquali" that

A : F :: L : Q.

Digitized by Google

DEFINITION XX.

"Ex æquali in proportione perturbatâ ſeu inordinatâ," from equality in perturbate, or diſorderly proportion. This term is uſed when the firſt magnitude is to the ſecond of the firſt rank as the laſt but one is to the laſt of the ſecond rank; and as the ſecond is to the third of the firſt rank, ſo is the laſt but two to the laſt but one of the ſecond rank; and as the third is to the fourth of the firſt rank, ſo is the third from the laſt to the laſt but two of the ſecond rank; and ſo on in a croſs order: and the inference is in the 18th definition. It is demonſtrated in B. 5. pr. 23.

Thus, if there be two ranks of magnitudes,

A, B, C, D, E, F, the firſt rank,

and L, M, N, O, P, Q, the ſecond,

ſuch that A : B :: P : Q, B : C :: O : P,

C : D :: N : O, D : E :: M : N, E : F :: L : M;

the term "ex æquali in proportione perturbatâ ſeu inordinatâ" infers that

A : F :: L : Q.

IF *there be three magnitudes, and other three, which, taken two and two, have the ſame ratio; then, if the firſt be greater than the third, the fourth ſhall be greater than the ſixth; and if equal, equal; and if leſs, leſs.*

Let ▼, ⛉, ⬚, be the firſt three magnitudes,

and ◆, ⬠, ◌, be the other three,

ſuch that ▼ : ⛉ :: ◆ : ⬠, and ⛉ : ⬚ :: ⬠ : ◌.

Then, if ▼ ⊏, =, or ⊐ ⬚, then will ◆ ⊏, =, or ⊐ ◌.

From the hypotheſis, by alternando, we have

▼ : ◆ :: ⛉ : ⬠,

and ⛉ : ⬠ :: ⬚ : ◌;

∴ ▼ : ◆ :: ⬚ : ◌ (B. 5. pr. 11);

∴ if ▼ ⊏, =, or ⊐ ⬚, then will ◆ ⊏, =, or ⊐ ◌ (B. 5. pr. 14).

∴ If there be three magnitudes, &c.

Digitized by Google

IF *there be three magnitudes, and other three which have the ſame ratio, taken two and two, but in a croſs order; then if the firſt magnitude be greater than the third, the fourth ſhall be greater than the ſixth; and if equal, equal; and if leſs, leſs.*

Let ▽, ⬟, ■, be the firſt three magnitudes,

and ◆, ◇, ○, the other three,

ſuch that ▽ : ⬟ :: ◇ : ○, and ⬟ : ■ :: ◆ : ◇.

Then, if ▽ ⊏, =, or ⊐ ■, then

will ◆ ⊏, =, ⊐ ○.

Firſt, let ▽ be ⊏ ■ :

then, becauſe ⬟ is any other magnitude,

▽ : ⬟ ⊏ ■ : ⬟ (B. 5. pr. 8);

but ◇ : ○ :: ▽ : ⬟ (hyp.);

∴ ◇ : ○ ⊏ ■ : ⬟ (B. 5. pr. 13);

and becauſe ⬟ : ■ :: ◆ : ◇ (hyp.);

∴ ■ : ⬟ :: ◇ : ◆ (inv.),

and it was ſhown that ◇ : ○ ⊏ ■ : ⬟,

∴ ◇ : ○ ⊏ ◇ : ◆ (B. 5. pr. 13);

Digitized by Google

∴ ○ ⊐ ◆,

that is ◆ ⊏ ○.

Secondly, let ▽ = ■ ; then ſhall ◆ = ○.

For becauſe ▽ = ■,

▽ : ⬟ = ■ : ⬟ (B. 5. pr. 7);

but ▽ : ⬟ = ◇ : ○ (hyp.),

and ■ : ⬟ = ◇ : ◆ (hyp. and inv.),

∴ ◇ : ○ = ◇ : ◆ (B. 5. pr. 11),

∴ ◆ = ○ (B. 5. pr. 9).

Next, let ▽ be ⊐ ■, then ◆ ſhall be ⊐ ○ ;

for ■ ⊏ ▽,

and it has been ſhown that ■ : ⬟ = ◇ : ◆,

and ⬟ : ▽ = ○ : ◇;

∴ by the firſt caſe ○ is ⊏ ◆,

that is, ◆ ⊐ ○.

∴ If there be three, &c.

Digitized by Google

IF *there be any number of magnitudes, and as many others, which, taken two and two in order, have the ſame ratio; the firſt ſhall have to the laſt of the firſt magnitudes the ſame ratio which the firſt of the others has to the laſt of the ſame.*

N.B.—*This is uſually cited by the words "ex æquali," or "ex æquo."*

Firſt, let there be magnitudes ⬟, ◆, □,
and as many others ◆, ◇, ○,
ſuch that
⬟ : ◆ :: ◆ : ◇,
and ◆ : □ :: ◇ : ○;
then ſhall ⬟ : □ :: ◆ : ○.

Let theſe magnitudes, as well as any equimultiples whatever of the antecedents and conſequents of the ratios, ſtand as follows:—

⬟, ◆, □, ◆, ◇, ○,
and
M ⬟, *m* ◆, N □, M ◆, *m* ◇, N ○,
becauſe ⬟ : ◆ :: ◆ : ◇;
∴ M ⬟ : *m* ◆ :: M ◆ : *m* ◇ (B. 5. p. 4).

For the ſame reaſon
m ◆ : N □ :: *m* ◇ : N ○;
and becauſe there are three magnitudes,

Digitized by Google

M ⬟, *m* ◆, N □,

and other three, M ◆, *m* ◇, N ○,

which, taken two and two, have the ſame ratio;

∴ if M ⬟ ⊏, =, or ⊐ N □

then will M ◆ ⊏, =, or ⊐ N ○, by (B. 5. pr. 20);

and ∴ ⬟ : □ :: ◆ : ○ (def. 5).

Next, let there be four magnitudes, ⬟, ◆, □, ◆,

and other four, ◇, ●, ▬, ▲,

which, taken two and two, have the ſame ratio,

that is to ſay, ⬟ : ◆ :: ◇ : ●,

◆ : □ :: ● : ▬,

and □ : ◆ :: ▬ : ▲,

then ſhall ⬟ : ◆ :: ◇ : ▲;

for, becauſe ⬟, ◆, □, are three magnitudes,

and ◇, ●, ▬, other three,

which, taken two and two, have the ſame ratio;

therefore, by the foregoing caſe, ⬟ : □ :: ◇ : ▬,

but □ : ◆ :: ▬ : ▲;

therefore again, by the firſt caſe, ⬟ : ◆ :: ◇ : ▲;

and ſo on, whatever the number of magnitudes be.

∴ If there be any number, &c.

Digitized by Google

If there be any number of magnitudes, and as many others, which, taken two and two in a cross order, have the same ratio; the first shall have to the last of the first magnitudes the same ratio which the first of the others has to the last of the same.

N.B.—*This is usually cited by the words "ex æquali in proportione perturbatâ;" or "ex æquo perturbato."*

First, let there be three magnitudes, ⬠, ▢, ■,

and other three, ◈, ◇, ●,

which, taken two and two in a cross order,

have the same ratio;

that is, ⬠ : ▢ :: ◇ : ●,

and ▢ : ■ :: ◈ : ◇,

then shall ⬠ : ■ :: ◈ : ●.

Let these magnitudes and their respective equimultiples be arranged as follows:—

⬠, ▢, ■, ◈, ◇, ●,

M ⬠, M ▢, *m* ■, M ◈, *m* ◇, *m* ●,

then ⬠ : ▢ :: M ⬠ : M ▢ (B. 5. pr. 15);

and for the same reason

◇ : ● :: *m* ◇ : *m* ●;

but ⬠ : ▢ :: ◇ : ● (hyp.),

Digitized by Google

∴ M ▽ : M ▢ :: ⬡ : ● (B. 5. pr. 11);

and becauſe ▢ : ■ :: ◈ : ⬡ (hyp.),

∴ M ▢ : *m* ■ :: ◈ : *m* ⬡ (B. 5. pr. 4);

then, becauſe there are three magnitudes,

M ▽, M ▢, *m* ■,

and other three, M ◈, *m* ⬡, *m* ●,

which, taken two and two in a croſs order, have the ſame ratio;

therefore, if M ▽ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ■,

then will M ◈ ⊏, =, or ⊐ *m* ● (B. 5. pr. 21),

and ∴ ▽ : ■ :: ◈ : ● (B. 5. def. 5).

Next, let there be four magnitudes,

▽, ▢, ■, ◈,

and other four, ⬡, ●, ▬, ▲,

which, when taken two and two in a croſs order, have the ſame ratio; namely,

▽ : ▢ :: ▬ : ▲,

▢ : ■ :: ● : ▬,

and ■ : ◈ :: ⬡ : ●,

then ſhall ▽ : ◈ :: ⬡ : ▲.

For, becauſe ▽, ▢, ■ are three magnitudes,

Digitized by Google

and ●, ▬, ▲, other three,

which, taken two and two in a croſs order, have the ſame ratio,

therefore, by the firſt caſe, ▽ : ■ :: ● : ▲,

but ■ : ◇ :: ◇ : ●,

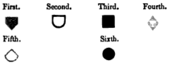
therefore again, by the firſt caſe, ▽ : ◇ :: ◇ : ▲;

and ſo on, whatever be the number of ſuch magnitudes.

∴ If there be any number, &c.

Digitized by Google

IF the first has to the second the same ratio which the third has to the fourth, and the fifth to the second the same which the sixth has to the fourth, the first and fifth together shall have to the second the same ratio which the third and sixth together have to the fourth.



and, because these magnitudes are proportionals, they are proportionals when taken jointly,

∴ If the first, &c.

IF *four magnitudes of the ſame kind are proportionals, the greateſt and leaſt of them together are greater than the other two together.*

Let four magnitudes, ▼ + ▽, ■ + ◇, ▽, and ◇, of the ſame kind, be proportionals, that is to ſay,

▼ + ▽ : ■ + ◇ :: ▽ : ◇,

and let ▼ + ▽ be the greateſt of the four, and conſequently by pr. A and 14 of Book 5, ◇ is the leaſt;

then will ▼ + ▽ + ◇ be ⊏ ■ + ◇ + ▽;

becauſe ▼ + ▽ : ■ + ◇ :: ▽ : ◇,

∴ ▼ : ■ :: ▼ + ▽ : ■ + ◇ (B. 5. pr. 19),

but ▼ + ▽ ⊏ ■ + ◇ (hyp.),

∴ ▼ ⊏ ■ (B. 5. pr. A);

to each of theſe add ▽ + ◇,

∴ ▼ + ▽ + ◇ ⊏ ■ + ▽ + ◇.

∴ If four magnitudes, &c.

Digitized by Google

DEFINITION X.

WHEN three magnitudes are proportionals, the firſt is ſaid to have to the third the duplicate ratio of that which it has to the ſecond.

For example, if A, B, C, be continued proportionals, that is, A : B :: B : C, A is ſaid to have to C the duplicate ratio of A : B;

$$\text{or } \frac{A}{C} = \text{the ſquare of } \frac{A}{B}.$$

This property will be more readily ſeen of the quantities ar^2, ar, a, for $ar^2 : ar :: ar : a$;

$$\text{and } \frac{ar^2}{a} = r^2 = \text{the ſquare of } \frac{ar^2}{ar} = r,$$

or of a, ar, ar^2;

$$\text{for } \frac{a}{ar^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} = \text{the ſquare of } \frac{a}{ar} = \frac{1}{r}.$$

DEFINITION XI.

WHEN four magnitudes are continual proportionals, the firſt is ſaid to have to the fourth the triplicate ratio of that which it has to the ſecond; and ſo on, quadruplicate, &c. increaſing the denomination ſtill by unity, in any number of proportionals.

For example, let A, B, C, D, be four continued proportionals, that is, A : B :: B : C :: C : D; A is ſaid to have to D, the triplicate ratio of A to B;

$$\text{or } \frac{A}{D} = \text{the cube of } \frac{A}{B}.$$

JOHN JOHNSON Bibl. Bodl.

Digitized by Google

This definition will be better underſtood, and applied to a greater number of magnitudes than four that are continued proportionals, as follows:—

Let ar^3, ar^2, ar, a, be four magnitudes in continued proportion, that is, $ar^3 : ar^2 :: ar^2 : ar :: ar : a$,

then $\frac{ar^3}{a} = r^3 =$ the cube of $\frac{ar^3}{ar^2} = r$.

Or, let ar^5, ar^4, ar^3, ar^2, ar, a, be ſix magnitudes in proportion, that is

$ar^5 : ar^4 :: ar^4 : ar^3 :: ar^3 : ar^2 :: ar^2 : ar :: ar : a$,

then the ratio $\frac{ar^5}{a} = r^5 =$ the fifth power of $\frac{ar^5}{ar^4} = r$.

Or, let a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, ar^4, be five magnitudes in continued proportion; then $\frac{a}{ar^4} = \frac{1}{r^4} =$ the fourth power of $\frac{a}{ar} = \frac{1}{r}$.

DEFINITION A.

To know a compound ratio:—

When there are any number of magnitudes of the ſame kind, the firſt is ſaid to have to the laſt of them the ratio compounded of the ratio which the firſt has to the ſecond, and of the ratio which the ſecond has to the third, and of the ratio which the third has to the fourth; and ſo on, unto the laſt magnitude.

A B C D
E F G H K L
M N

For example, if A, B, C, D, be four magnitudes of the ſame kind, the firſt A is ſaid to have to the laſt D the ratio compounded of the ratio of A to B, and of the ratio of B to C, and of the ratio of C to D; or, the ratio of

Digitized by Google

A to D is ſaid to be compounded of the ratios of A to B, B to C, and C to D.

And if A has to B the ſame ratio which E has to F, and B to C the ſame ratio that G has to H, and C to D the ſame that K has to L; then by this definition, A is said to have to D the ratio compounded of ratios which are the ſame with the ratios of E to F, G to H, and K to L. And the ſame thing is to be underſtood when it is more briefly expreſſed by ſaying, A has to D the ratio compounded of the ratios of E to F, G to H, and K to L.

In like manner, the ſame things being ſuppoſed; if M has to N the ſame ratio which A has to D, then for ſhortneſs ſake, M is ſaid to have to N the ratio compounded of the ratios of E to F, G to H, and K to L.

This definition may be better underſtood from an arithmetical or algebraical illuſtration; for, in fact, a ratio compounded of ſeveral other ratios, is nothing more than a ratio which has for its antecedent the continued product of all the antecedents of the ratios compounded, and for its conſequent the continued product of all the conſequents of the ratios compounded.

Thus, the ratio compounded of the ratios of

$$2:3,\ 4:7,\ 6:11,\ 2:5,$$

is the ratio of $2 \times 4 \times 6 \times 2 : 3 \times 7 \times 11 \times 5$,

or the ratio of $96 : 1155$, or $32 : 385$.

And of the magnitudes A, B, C, D, E, F, of the ſame kind, A : F is the ratio compounded of the ratios of

$$A:B,\ B:C,\ C:D,\ D:E,\ E:F;$$

for $A \times B \times C \times D \times E : B \times C \times D \times E \times F$,

or $\frac{A \times B \times C \times D \times E}{B \times C \times D \times E \times F} = \frac{A}{F}$, or the ratio of A : F.

Digitized by Google

RATIOS *which are compounded of the ſame ratios are the ſame to one another.*

Let A : B :: F : G,
B : C :: G : H,
C : D :: H : K,
and D : E :: K : L.

A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	K	L

Then the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of A : B, B : C, C : D, D : E, or the ratio of A : E, is the ſame as the ratio compounded of the ratios of F : G, G : H, H : K, K : L, or the ratio of F : L.

$$\text{For } \frac{A}{B} = \frac{F}{G},$$
$$\frac{B}{C} = \frac{G}{H},$$
$$\frac{C}{D} = \frac{H}{K},$$
$$\text{and } \frac{D}{E} = \frac{K}{L};$$
$$\therefore \frac{A \times B \times C \times D}{B \times C \times D \times E} = \frac{F \times G \times H \times K}{G \times H \times K \times L},$$
$$\text{and } \therefore \frac{A}{E} = \frac{F}{L},$$

or the ratio of A : E is the ſame as the ratio of F : L.

The ſame may be demonſtrated of any number of ratios ſo circumſtanced.

Next, let A : B :: K : L,
B : C :: H : K,
C : D :: G : H,
D : E :: F : G.

Digitized by Google

Then the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of A : B, B : C, C : D, D : E, or the ratio of A : E, is the ſame as the ratio compounded of the ratios of K : L, H : K, G : H, F : G, or the ratio of F : L.

$$\text{For } \frac{A}{B} = \frac{K}{L},$$

$$\frac{B}{C} = \frac{H}{K},$$

$$\frac{C}{D} = \frac{G}{H},$$

$$\text{and } \frac{D}{E} = \frac{F}{G};$$

$$\therefore \frac{A \times B \times C \times D}{B \times C \times D \times E} = \frac{K \times H \times G \times F}{L \times K \times H \times G},$$

$$\text{and } \therefore \frac{A}{E} = \frac{F}{L},$$

or the ratio of A : E is the ſame as the ratio of F : L.

∴ Ratios which are compounded, &c.

Digitized by Google

If several ratios be the same to several ratios, each to each, the ratio which is compounded of ratios which are the same to the first ratios, each to each, shall be the same to the ratio compounded of ratios which are the same to the other ratios, each to each.

A B C D E F G H	P Q R S T
a b c d e f g h	V W X Y Z

If A : B :: a : b	and A : B :: P : Q	a : b :: V : W
C : D :: c : d	C : D :: Q : R	c : d :: W : X
E : F :: e : f	E : F :: R : S	e : f :: X : Y
and G : H :: g : h	G : H :: S : T	g : h :: Y : Z

then P : T = V : Z.

For $\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{V}{W}$,

$\frac{Q}{R} = \frac{C}{D} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{W}{X}$,

$\frac{R}{S} = \frac{E}{F} = \frac{e}{f} = \frac{X}{Y}$,

$\frac{S}{T} = \frac{G}{H} = \frac{g}{h} = \frac{Y}{Z}$;

and ∴ $\frac{P \times Q \times R \times S}{Q \times R \times S \times T} = \frac{V \times W \times X \times Y}{W \times X \times Y \times Z}$,

and ∴ $\frac{P}{T} = \frac{V}{Z}$,

or P : T = V : Z.

∴ If several ratios, &c.

Digitized by Google

IF *a ratio which is compounded of ſeveral ratios be the ſame to a ratio which is compounded of ſeveral other ratios; and if one of the firſt ratios, or the ratio which is compounded of ſeveral of them, be the ſame to one of the laſt ratios, or to the ratio which is compounded of ſeveral of them; then the remaining ratio of the firſt, or, if there be more than one, the ratio compounded of the remaining ratios, ſhall be the ſame to the remaining ratio of the laſt, or, if there be more than one, to the ratio compounded of theſe remaining ratios.*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
P	Q	R	S	T	X		

Let A : B, B : C, C : D, D : E, E : F, F : G, G : H, be the firſt ratios, and P : Q, Q : R, R : S, S : T, T : X, the other ratios; alſo, let A : H, which is compounded of the firſt ratios, be the ſame as the ratio of P : X, which is the ratio compounded of the other ratios; and, let the ratio of A : E, which is compounded of the ratios of A : B, B : C, C : D, D : E, be the ſame as the ratio of P : R, which is compounded of the ratios P : Q, Q : R.

Then the ratio which is compounded of the remaining firſt ratios, that is, the ratio compounded of the ratios E : F, F : G, G : H, that is, the ratio of E : H, ſhall be the ſame as the ratio of R : X, which is compounded of the ratios of R : S, S : T, T : X, the remaining other ratios.

Digitized by Google

Becaufe $\frac{A \times B \times C \times D \times E \times F \times G}{B \times C \times D \times E \times F \times G \times H} = \frac{P \times Q \times R \times S \times T}{Q \times R \times S \times T \times X}$,

or $\frac{A \times B \times C \times D}{B \times C \times D \times E} \times \frac{E \times F \times G}{F \times G \times H} = \frac{P \times Q}{Q \times R} \times \frac{R \times S \times T}{S \times T \times X}$,

and $\frac{A \times B \times C \times D}{B \times C \times D \times E} = \frac{P \times Q}{Q \times R}$,

$$\therefore \frac{E \times F \times G}{F \times G \times H} = \frac{R \times S \times T}{S \times T \times X},$$

$$\therefore \frac{E}{H} = \frac{R}{X},$$

$$\therefore E : H = R : X.$$

∴ If a ratio which, &c.

Digitized by Google

If there be any number of ratios, and any number of other ratios, ſuch that the ratio which is compounded of ratios, which are the ſame to the firſt ratios, each to each, is the ſame to the ratio which is compounded of ratios, which are the ſame, each to each, to the laſt ratios—and if one of the firſt ratios, or the ratio which is compounded of ratios, which are the ſame to ſeveral of the firſt ratios, each to each, be the ſame to one of the laſt ratios, or to the ratio which is compounded of ratios, which are the ſame, each to each, to ſeveral of the laſt ratios—then the remaining ratio of the firſt; or, if there be more than one, the ratio which is compounded of ratios, which are the ſame, each to each, to the remaining ratios of the firſt, ſhall be the ſame to the remaining ratio of the laſt; or, if there be more than one, to the ratio which is compounded of ratios, which are the ſame, each to each, to theſe remaining ratios.

h k m n s	
A B, C D, E F, G H, K L, M N,	*a b c d e f g*
O P, Q R, S T, V W, X Y,	*h k l m n p*
a b c d e f g	

Let A : B, C : D, E : F, G : H, K : L, M : N, be the firſt ratios, and O : P, Q : R, S : T, V : W, X : Y, the other ratios;

and let A : B = *a* : *b*,
C : D = *b* : *c*,
E : F = *c* : *d*,
G : H = *d* : *e*,
K : L = *e* : *f*,
M : N = *f* : *g*.

Digitized by Google

Then, by the definition of a compound ratio, the ratio of $a:g$ is compounded of the ratios of $a:b$, $b:c$, $c:d$, $d:e$, $e:f$, $f:g$, which are the ſame as the ratio of A : B, C : D, E : F, G : H, K : L, M : N, each to each.

$$\text{Alſo, } O:P = h:k,$$
$$Q:R = k:l,$$
$$S:T = l:m,$$
$$V:W = m:n,$$
$$X:Y = n:p.$$

Then will the ratio of $h:p$ be the ratio compounded of the ratios of $h:k$, $k:l$, $l:m$, $m:n$, $n:p$, which are the ſame as the ratios of O :P , Q :R , S :T , V :W , X :Y , each to each.

$$\therefore \text{ by the hypotheſis } a:g = h:p.$$

Alſo, let the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of A : B, C : D, two of the firſt ratios (or the ratios of $a:c$, for A : B $= a:b$, and C : D $= b:c$), be the ſame as the ratio of a : d, which is compounded of the ratios of a : b, b : c, c : d, which are the ſame as the ratios of O : P, Q : R, S : T, three of the other ratios.

And let the ratios of h : s, which is compounded of the ratios of h : k, k : m, m : n, n : s, which are the ſame as the remaining firſt ratios, namely, E : F, G : H, K : L, M : N ; alſo, let the ratio of e : g, be that which is compounded of the ratios e : f, f : g, which are the ſame, each to each, to the remaining other ratios, namely, V : W, X : Y. Then the ratio of h : s ſhall be the ſame as the ratio of e : g; or h : s = e : g.

For $\frac{A \times C \times E \times G \times K \times M}{B \times D \times F \times H \times L \times N} = \frac{a \times b \times c \times d \times e \times f}{b \times c \times d \times e \times f \times g}$,

Digitized by Google

and $\frac{O \times Q \times S \times V \times X}{P \times R \times T \times W \times Y} = \frac{h \times k \times l \times m \times n}{k \times l \times m \times n \times p}$,

by the composition of the ratios;

$\therefore \frac{a \times b \times c \times d \times e \times f}{b \times c \times d \times e \times f \times g} = \frac{h \times k \times l \times m \times n}{k \times l \times m \times n \times p}$ (hyp.),

or $\frac{a \times b}{b \times c} \times \frac{c \times d \times e \times f}{d \times e \times f \times g} = \frac{h \times k \times l}{k \times l \times m} \times \frac{m \times n}{n \times p}$,

but $\frac{a \times b}{b \times c} = \frac{A \times C}{B \times D} = \frac{O \times Q \times S}{P \times R \times T} = \frac{a \times b \times c}{b \times c \times d} = \frac{h \times k \times l}{k \times l \times m}$;

$\therefore \frac{c \times d \times e \times f}{d \times e \times f \times g} = \frac{m \times n}{n \times p}$.

And $\frac{c \times d \times e \times f}{d \times e \times f \times g} = \frac{h \times k \times m \times n}{k \times m \times n \times s}$ (hyp.),

and $\frac{m \times n}{n \times p} = \frac{e \times f}{f \times g}$ (hyp.),

$\therefore \frac{h \times k \times m \times n}{k \times m \times n \times s} = \frac{ef}{fg}$,

$\therefore \frac{h}{s} = \frac{e}{g}$,

$\therefore h : s = e : g$.

$\therefore$ If there be any number, &c.

*** Algebraical and Arithmetical expositions of the Fifth Book of Euclid are given in Byrne's Doctrine of Proportion; published by WILLIAMS and Co. London. 1841.

Digitized by Google

BOOK VI.

DEFINITIONS.

I.

RECTILINEAR figures are ſaid to be ſimilar, when they have their ſeveral angles equal, each to each, and the ſides about the equal angles proportional.

II.

Two ſides of one figure are ſaid to be reciprocally proportional to two ſides of another figure when one of the ſides of the firſt is to the ſecond, as the remaining ſide of the ſecond is to the remaining ſide of the firſt.

III.

A STRAIGHT line is ſaid to be cut in extreme and mean ratio, when the whole is to the greater ſegment, as the greater ſegment is to the leſs.

IV.

THE altitude of any figure is the ſtraight line drawn from its vertex perpendicular to its baſe, or the baſe produced.

Digitized by Google

TRIANGLES *and parallelograms having the same altitude are to one another as their bases.*

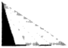
Let the triangles  and  have a common vertex, and their bases  and  in the same straight line.

Produce  both ways, take successively on  produced lines equal to it; and on  produced lines successively equal to it; and draw lines from the common vertex to their extremities.

The triangles  thus formed are all equal to one another, since their bases are equal. (B. 1. pr. 38.)

∴  and its base are respectively equimultiples of  and the base .

Digitized by Google

In like manner  and its baſe are reſpectively equimultiples of  and the baſe ——.

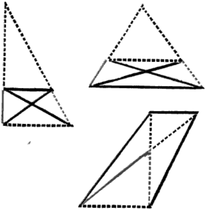
∴ If *m* or 6 times  ⊏ = or ⊐ *n* or 5 times 
then *m* or 6 times —— ⊏ = or ⊐ *n* or 5 times ——, *m* and *n* ſtand for every multiple taken as in the fifth definition of the Fifth Book. Although we have only ſhown that this property exiſts when *m* equal 6, and *n* equal 5, yet it is evident that the property holds good for every multiple value that may be given to *m*, and to *n*.

∴  :  :: —— : —— (B. 5. def. 5.)

Parallelograms having the ſame altitude are the doubles of the triangles, on their baſes, and are proportional to them (Part 1), and hence their doubles, the parallelograms, are as their baſes. (B. 5. pr. 15.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF a ſtraight line be drawn parallel to any ſide of a triangle, it ſhall cut the other ſides, or thoſe ſides produced, into proportional ſegments.

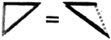
And if any ſtraight line divide the ſides of a triangle, or thoſe ſides produced, into proportional ſegments, it is parallel to the remaining ſide.

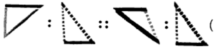
PART I.

Let || , then ſhall

: :: : .

Draw and ,

and  (B. 1. pr. 37);

∴  (B. 5. pr. 7); but

 :: : (B. 6. pr. 1),

∴ : :: : .

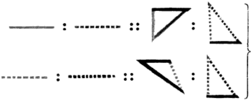
(B. 5. pr. 11).

PART II.

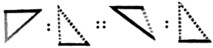
Let  ,

then  .

Let the same construction remain,

because … and  (B. 6. pr. 1);

but  (hyp.),

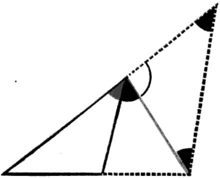
∴  (B. 5. pr. 11.)

∴  (B. 5. pr. 9);

but they are on the same base  , and at the same side of it, and

∴  (B. 1. pr. 39).

Q. E. D.



A RIGHT *line* ( ) *bisecting the angle of a triangle, divides the opposite side into segments* (,) *proportional to the conterminous sides* (,).

And if a straight line ( ) *drawn from any angle of a triangle divide the opposite side* ( ) *into segments* (,) *proportional to the conterminous sides* (,), *it bisects the angle.*

PART I.

Draw || , to meet ;

then, = (B. I. pr. 29),

∴ = ; but = , ∴ = ,

∴ = (B. I. pr. 6);

and because || ,

: :: :

(B. 6. pr. 2);

but = ;

∴ : :: :

(B. 5. pr. 7).

PART II.

Let the same construction remain,

and : :: :

(B. 6. pr. 2);

but : :: : (hyp.)

∴ : :: :

(B. 5. pr. 11).

and ∴ = (B. 5. pr. 9),

and ∴ = (B. 1. pr. 5); but since

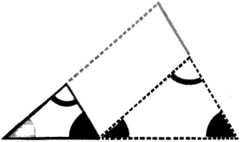
|| ; = ,

and = (B. 1. pr. 29);

∴ = , and = ,

and ∴ bisects .

Q. E. D.



IN equiangular triangles (and) the sides about the equal angles are proportional, and the sides which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous.

Let the equiangular triangles be so placed that two sides , opposite to equal angles and may be conterminous, and in the same straight line; and that the triangles lying at the same side of that straight line, may have the equal angles not conterminous,

i. e. opposite to , and to .

Draw and . Then, because

= , || (B. 1. pr. 28); and for a like reason, || ,

∴ is a parallelogram.

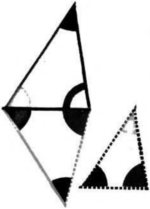
But : :: : (B. 6. pr. 2);

and since ——— = ——— (B. 1. pr. 34),
——— : ········· :: ——— : ·········; and by
alternation, ——— : ——— :: ········· : ·········
(B. 5. pr. 16).

In like manner it may be shown, that
——— : ········· :: ——— : ·········;
and by alternation, that
——— : ——— :: ········· : ·········;
but it has been already proved that
——— : ——— :: ········· : ·········,
and therefore, ex æquali,
——— : ——— :: ········· : ·········
(B. 5. pr. 22),
therefore the sides about the equal angles are proportional,
and those which are opposite to the equal angles
are homologous.

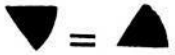
Q. E. D.

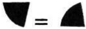
Digitized by Google

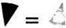


If two triangles have their sides proportional (——— : ——— :: ——— : ———) and (——— : ——— :: ——— : ———) *they are equiangular, and the equal angles are subtended by the homologous sides.*

From the extremities of ———, draw ——— and ———, making

,

 (B. 1. pr. 23);

and consequently  (B. 1. pr. 32),

and since the triangles are equiangular,

——— : ——— :: ——— : ———

(B. 6. pr. 4);

but ——— : ——— :: ——— : ——— (hyp.);

∴ ——— : ——— :: ——— : ———,

and consequently ——— = ——— (B. 5. pr. 9).

In the like manner it may be shown that

——— = ———.

Therefore, the two triangles having a common baſe ———, and their ſides equal, have alſo equal angles oppoſite to equal ſides, i. e.

 =  and  =  (B. 1. pr. 8).

But  =  (conſt.)

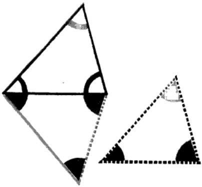
and ∴  = ; for the ſame

reaſon  = , and

conſequently  =  (B. 1. 32);

and therefore the triangles are equiangular, and it is evident that the homologous ſides ſubtend the equal angles.

Q. E. D.



IF two triangles ( ) and ( ) have one angle ( ) of the one, equal to one angle ( ) of the other, and the ſides about the equal angles proportional, the triangles ſhall be equiangular, and have thoſe angles equal which the homologous ſides ſubtend.

From the extremities of , one of the ſides of , about , draw and , making

= , and = ; then =

(B. 1. pr. 32), and two triangles being equiangular,

: :: :

(B. 6. pr. 4);

but : :: : (hyp.);

∴ : :: :

(B. 5. pr. 11),

and conſequently = (B. 5. pr. 9);

∴  =  in every reſpect.
(B. 1. pr. 4).

But  =  (conſt.),

and ∴  = ; and

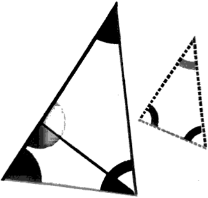
ſince alſo  = ,

 =  (B. 1. pr. 32);

and ∴  and  are equiangular, with their equal angles oppoſite to homologous ſides.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF *two triangles* (*and*) *have one angle in each equal* (*equal to*), *the ſides about two other angles proportional* (: :: :), *and each of the remaining angles* (*and*) *either leſs or not leſs than a right angle, the triangles are equiangular, and thoſe angles are equal about which the ſides are proportional.*

Firſt let it be aſſumed that the angles and are each leſs than a right angle: then if it be ſuppoſed that and contained by the proportional ſides, are not equal, let be the greater, and make

$=$.

Becauſe $=$ (hyp.), and $=$ (conſt.)

∴ $=$ (B. 1. pr. 32);

∴ : :: :

(B. 6. pr. 4),

but : :: : (hyp.)

∴ : :: : ;

∴ = (B. 5. pr. 9),

and ∴  =  (B. 1. pr. 5).

But  is leſs than a right angle (hyp.)

∴  is leſs than a right angle; and ∴  muſt be greater than a right angle (B. 1. pr. 13), but it has been proved =  and therefore leſs than a right angle, which is abſurd. ∴  and  are not unequal;

∴ they are equal, and ſince  =  (hyp.)

∴  =  (B. 1. pr. 32), and therefore the triangles are equiangular.

But if  and  be aſſumed to be each not leſs than a right angle, it may be proved as before, that the triangles are equiangular, and have the ſides about the equal angles proportional. (B. 6. pr. 4).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

IN a right angled triangle (), *if a perpendicular* (———) *be drawn from the right angle to the oppofite fide, the triangles* (, ) *on each fide of it are fimilar to the whole triangle and to each other.*

Becaufe  =  (B. I. ax. 11), and

 common to  and ;

 =  (B. I. pr. 32);

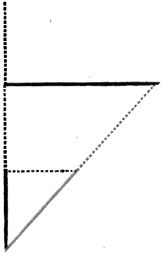
∴  and  are equiangular; and confequently have their fides about the equal angles proportional (B. 6. pr. 4), and are therefore fimilar (B. 6. def. 1).

In like manner it may be proved that  is fimilar to ; but  has been fhewn to be fimilar to ; ∴  and  are fimilar to the whole and to each other.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

FROM *a given straight line* (———) *to cut off any required part.*



From either extremity of the given line draw ——— making any angle with ———; and produce ——— till the whole produced line ——— contains ——— as often as ——— contains the required part.

Draw ———, and draw ——— || ———.

——— is the required part of ———.

For since ——— || ———

——— : ——— :: ——— : ———

(B. 6. pr. 2), and by composition (B. 5. pr. 18);

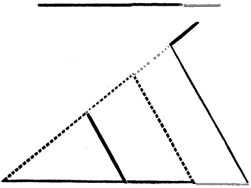
——— : ——— :: ——— : ———;

but ——— contains ——— as often as ——— contains the required part (const.);

∴ ——— is the required part.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



To divide a straight line (———) similarly to a given divided line (———).

From either extremity of the given line ——— draw ——— making any angle; take ———, ——— and ——— equal to ———, ——— and ——— respectively (B. 1. pr. 2); draw ———, and draw ——— and ——— || to it.

Since {———} are ||,

——— : ——— :: ——— : ———

(B. 6. pr. 2),

or ——— : ——— :: ——— : ——— (const.),

and ——— : ——— :: ——— : ———

(B. 6. pr. 2),

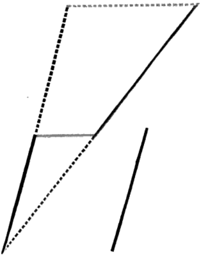
——— : ——— :: ——— : ——— (const.),

and ∴ the given line ——— is divided similarly to ———.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

TO *find a third proportional to two given straight lines* (——— *and* ———).



At either extremity of the given line ——— draw ——— making an angle; take ——— = ———, and draw ———;
make ——— = ———,
and draw ——— || ———;
(B. 1. pr. 31.)
——— is the third proportional to ——— and ———.

For since ——— || ———,

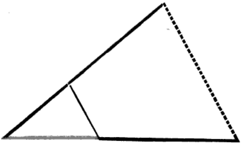
∴ ——— : ——— :: ——— : ———
(B. 6 pr. 2);

but ——— = ——— = ——— (conſt.);

∴ ——— : ——— :: ——— : ———.
(B. 5. pr. 7).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



T*O find a fourth proportional to three given lines*

{ } .

Draw

and making any angle;

take =,

and =,

alſo =,

draw,

and || ;

(B. 1. pr. 31);

is the fourth proportional.

On account of the parallels,

: :: :

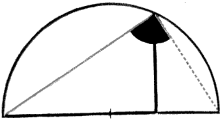
(B. 6. pr. 2);

but { } = { } (conſt.);

∴ : :: : .

(B. 5. pr. 7).

Q. E. D.



TO *find a mean proportional between two given ſtraight lines*

{ ·················· ; ··············· }.

Draw any ſtraight line ———,
make ——— = ·········,
and ——— = ··········; biſect ———:
and from the point of biſection as a centre, and half the line as a radius, deſcribe a ſemicircle ,
draw ——— ⊥ ———:
——— is the mean proportional required.

Draw ——— and ·········.

Since  is a right angle (B. 3. pr. 31),
and ——— is ⊥ from it upon the oppoſite ſide,
∴ ——— is a mean proportional between
——— and ——— (B. 6. pr. 8),
and ∴ between ········· and ········· (conſt.).

Q. E. D

I.

EQUAL *parallelograms*  *and* ,

which have one angle in each equal, have the ſides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional (—— : —— :: —— : ——).

II.

And parallelograms which have one angle in each equal, and the ſides about them reciprocally proportional, are equal.

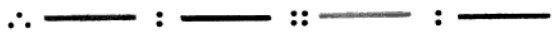
Let —— and ——; and —— and ——, be ſo placed that ———— and ———— may be continued right lines. It is evident that they may aſſume this poſition. (B. 1. prs. 13, 14, 15.)

Complete .

Since  = ;

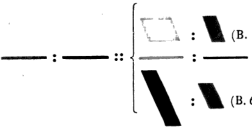
∴  :  ::  :  (B. 5. pr. 7.)

Digitized by Google



(B. 6. pr. 1.)

The ſame conſtruction remaining:



(B. 6. pr. 1.)
(hyp.)
(B. 6. pr. 1.)

(B. 5. pr. 11.)

and ∴  (B. 5. pr. 9).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

I.

EQUAL *triangles, which have one angle in each equal* (=), *have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional*

(: :: :).

II.

And two triangles which have an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal.

I.

Let the triangles be so placed that the equal angles and may be vertically opposite, that is to say, so that and may be in the same straight line. Whence also and must be in the same straight line. (B. 1. pr. 14.)

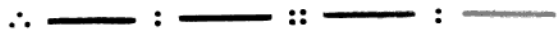
Draw , then

: :: : (B. 6. pr. 1.)

:: : (B. 5. pr. 7.)

:: : (B. 6. pr. 1.)

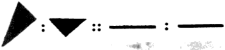
Digitized by Google

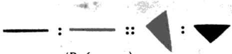


(B. 5. pr. 11.)

II.

Let the same construction remain, and

 (B. 6. pr. 1.)

and 

(B. 6. pr. 1.)

But , (hyp.)

 (B. 5 pr. 11);

 (B. 5. pr. 9.)

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

PART I.

IF four ſtraight lines be proportional (: :: :), the rectangle (×) contained by the extremes, is equal to the rectangle (×) contained by the means.

PART II.

And if the rectangle contained by the extremes be equal to the rectangle contained by the means, the four ſtraight lines are proportional.

PART I.

From the extremities of and draw and ⊥ to them and = and reſpectively: complete the parallelograms and .

And ſince,

: :: : (hyp.)

∴ : :: : (conſt.)

∴ = (B. 6. pr. 14),

Digitized by Google

that is, the rectangle contained by the extremes, equal to the rectangle contained by the means.

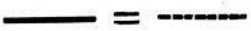
PART II.

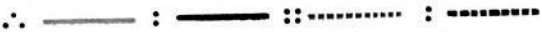
Let the ſame conſtruction remain; becauſe

and 

(B. 6. pr. 14).

But 

and  (conſt.)



(B. 5. pr. 7).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

PART I

If three straight lines be proportional (—— : —— :: —— : ——) the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the square of the mean.

PART II.

And if the rectangle under the extremes be equal to the square of the mean, the three straight lines are proportional.

PART I.

Assume —— = ——, and

since —— : —— :: —— : ——,

then —— : —— :: —— : ——,

∴ —— × —— = —— × ——

(B. 6. pr. 16).

But —— = ——,

∴ —— × —— = —— × ——,

or = ——²; therefore, if the three straight lines are proportional, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the square of the mean.

PART II.

Assume —— = ——, then

—— × —— = —— × ——,

∴ —— : —— :: —— : ——

(B. 6. pr. 16), and

∴ —— : —— :: —— : ——.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

ON *a given straight line* (———) *to construct a rectilinear figure similar to a given one* () *and similarly placed.*

Resolve the given figure into triangles by drawing the lines -------- and --------.

At the extremities of ——— make

 =  and  = :

again at the extremities of ——— make  = 

and  = : in like manner make

 =  and  = .

Then  is similar to .

It is evident from the construction and (B. 1. pr. 32) that the figures are equiangular; and since the triangles

 and  are equiangular; then by (B. 6. pr. 4),

——— : ——— :: --------- : ———

and ——— : ——— :: ——— : ---------.

Digitized by Google

Again, becauſe  and  are equiangular,

: :: : ;

∴ ex æquali,

: :: :

(B. 6. pr. 22.)

In like manner it may be ſhown that the remaining ſides of the two figures are proportional.

∴ by (B. 6. def. 1.)

 is ſimilar to 

and ſimilarly ſituated; and on the given line .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

SIMILAR *triangles* ( *and* ) *are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous fides.*

Let  and  be equal angles, and and homologous fides of the fimilar triangles  and  and on the greater of thefe lines take a third proportional, fo that

: :: : ;

draw .

: :: :

(B. 6. pr. 4);

∴ : :: :

(B. 5. pr. 16, alt.),

but : :: : (conft.),

∴ : :: : confe-

Digitized by Google

quently  =  for they have the fides about the equal angles  and  reciprocally proportional (B. 6. pr. 15);

∴  :  ::  : 

(B. 5 pr. 7);

but  :  :: :

(B. 6. pr. 1),

∴  :  :: : ,

that is to fay, the triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous fides

and (B. 5. def. 11).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

SIMILAR *polygons may be divided into the ſame number of ſimilar triangles, each ſimilar pair of which are proportional to the polygons; and the polygons are to each other in the duplicate ratio of their homologous ſides.*

Draw and , and and , reſolving the polygons into triangles. Then becauſe the polygons are ſimilar,  = , and : :: :

∴  and  are ſimilar, and  =  (B. 6. pr. 6);

but  =  becauſe they are angles of ſimilar polygons; therefore the remainders  and  are equal; hence : :: : ,

on account of the ſimilar triangles,

Digitized by Google

and : :: : ,
on account of the similar polygons,

∴ : :: : ,
ex æquali (B. 5. pr. 22), and as these proportional sides contain equal angles, the triangles  and  are similar (B. 6. pr. 6).

In like manner it may be shown that the triangles  and  are similar.

But  is to  in the duplicate ratio of to (B. 6. pr. 19), and  is to  in like manner, in the duplicate ratio of to ;

∴  :  ::  :  ,
(B. 5. pr. 11);

Again  is to  in the duplicate ratio of to , and  is to  in the duplicate ratio of ——— to ———,

∴  :  ::  : 

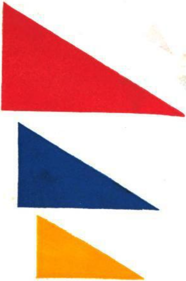
::  : ;

and as one of the antecedents is to one of the consequents, ſo is the ſum of all the antecedents to the ſum of all the conſequents; that is to ſay, the ſimilar triangles have to one another the ſame ratio as the polygons (B. 5. pr. 12).

But  is to  in the duplicate ratio of ——— to ———;

∴  is to  in the duplicate ratio of ——— to ———.

Q. E. D

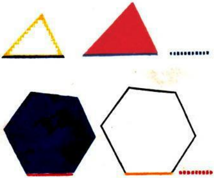


RECTILINEAR *figures* ( *and* ) *which are similar to the same figure* () *are similar also to each other.*

Since  and  are similar, they are equiangular, and have the sides about the equal angles proportional (B. 6. def. 1); and since the figures  and  are also similar, they are equiangular, and have the sides about the equal angles proportional; therefore  and  are also equiangular, and have the sides about the equal angles proportional (B. 5. pr. 11), and are therefore similar.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



PART I.

IF *four ſtraight lines be proportional* (—— : —— :: —— : ——), *the ſimilar rectilinear figures ſimilarly deſcribed on them are alſo proportional.*

PART II.

And if four ſimilar rectilinear figures, ſimilarly deſcribed on four ſtraight lines, be proportional, the ſtraight lines are alſo proportional.

PART I.

Take ------- a third proportional to ——

and ——, and ------- a third proportional

to —— and —— (B. 6. pr. 11);

ſince —— : —— :: —— : —— (hyp.),

—— : ------- :: —— : ------- (conſt.)

∴ ex æquali,

—— : ------- :: —— : -------;

but  :: —— : -------

(B. 6. pr. 20),

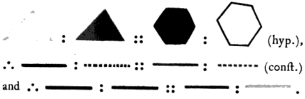
and  :: —— : -------;

Digitized by Google

(B. 5. pr. 11).

PART II.

Let the ſame conſtruction remain :



(B. 5. pr. 11).

Q. E. D.

EQUIANGULAR *parallelograms* (and) *are to one another in a ratio compounded of the ratios of their ſides.*

Let two of the ſides and about the equal angles be placed ſo that they may form one ſtraight line.

Since + = ,

and = (hyp.),

+ = ,

and ∴ and form one ſtraight line (B. 1. pr. 14);

complete .

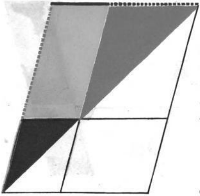
Since : :: : (B. 6. pr. 1),

and : :: : (B. 6. pr. 1),

has to a ratio compounded of the ratios of to , and of to .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



In any parallelogram ( ) the parallelograms (and) which are about the diagonal are ſimilar to the whole, and to each other.

As and have a common angle they are equiangular; but becauſe ||

and are ſimilar (B. 6. pr. 4),

∴ : :: : ;

and the remaining oppoſite ſides are equal to thoſe,

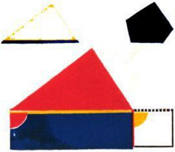
∴ and have the ſides about the equal angles proportional, and are therefore ſimilar.

In the ſame manner it can be demonſtrated that the parallelograms and are ſimilar.

Since, therefore, each of the parallelograms and is ſimilar to , they are ſimilar to each other.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO *deſcribe a rectilinear figure, which ſhall be ſimilar to a given rectilinear figure* ( ), *and equal to another* ( ).

Upon deſcribe = ,

and upon deſcribe = ,

and having = (B. 1. pr. 45), and then

and will lie in the ſame ſtraight line (B. 1. prs. 29, 14),

Between and find a mean proportional (B. 6. pr. 13), and upon

deſcribe , ſimilar to ,
and ſimilarly ſituated.

Then = .

For ſince and are ſimilar, and

: :: : (conſt.),

: :: :

(B. 6. pr. 20);

but  :  :: :  (B. 6. pr. 1);

∴  :  ::  :  (B. 5. pr. 11);

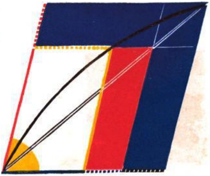
but  =  (conft.),

and ∴  =  (B. 5. pr. 14);

and  =  (conft.); confequently,

 which is fimilar to  is alfo = .

Q. E. D.



IF *similar and similarly posited parallelograms* ( *and* ) *have a common angle, they are about the same diagonal.*

For, if possible, let

be the diagonal of  and draw || (B. 1. pr. 31).

Since  and  are about the same diagonal , and have  common, they are similar (B. 6. pr. 24);

∴ : :: : ;

but : :: : (hyp.),

∴ : :: : ,

and ∴ = (B. 5. pr. 9.),

which is absurd.

∴ is not the diagonal of 

in the same manner it can be demonstrated that no other line is except .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

OF all the rectangles contained by the segments of a given straight line, the greatest is the square which is described on half the line.

Let be the given line, and unequal segments, and and equal segments;

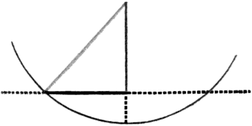
then  ⊏ .

For it has been demonstrated already (B. 2. pr. 5), that the square of half the line is equal to the rectangle contained by any unequal segments together with the square of the part intermediate between the middle point and the point of unequal section. The square described on half the line exceeds therefore the rectangle contained by any unequal segments of the line.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google

TO divide a given straight line (——) so that the rectangle contained by its segments may be equal to a given area, not exceeding the square of half the line.



Let the given area be $=$ ——².

Bisect ——, or

make —— $=$ ——;

and if ——² $=$ ——²,

the problem is solved.

But if ——² $\neq$ ——², then

must —— $\sqsubset$ —— (hyp.).

Draw —— $\perp$ —— $=$ ——;

make —— $=$ —— or ——;

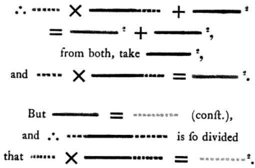
with —— as radius describe a circle cutting the given line; draw ——.

Then —— $\times$ —— $+$ ——² $=$ ——²

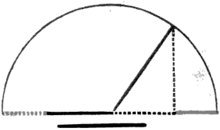
(B. 2. pr. 5.) $=$ ——².

But ——² $=$ ——² $+$ ——²

(B. 1. pr. 47);



Q. E. D.



T*O produce a given ſtraight line* (———------), *ſo that the rectangle contained by the ſegments between the extremities of the given line and the point to which it is produced, may be equal to a given area, i. e. equal to the ſquare on* ———.

Make ——— = ------, and
draw ------ ⊥ ------ = ———;
draw ———; and
with the radius ———, deſcribe a circle
meeting ———------ produced.

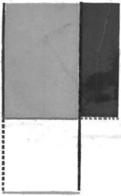
Then ———------——— × ——— + ------² =
------———² (B. 2. pr. 6.) = ———².

But ———² = ------² + ------² (B. 1. pr. 47.)

∴ ———------——— × ——— + ------² =
------² + ------²,
from both take ------²,
and ———------——— × ——— = ------²;
but ------ = ———,
∴ ------² = the given area.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



TO *cut a given finite straight line* ( ) *in extreme and mean ratio.*

On describe the square (B. 1. pr. 46); and produce , so that × = ² (B. 6. pr. 29);

take = ,

and draw ∥ ,

meeting ∥ (B. 1. pr. 31).

Then = × ,

and is ∴ = ; and if from both these equals

be taken the common part ,

, which is the square of ,

will be = , which is = × ;

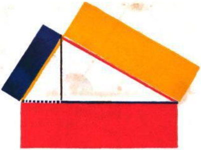
that is ² = × ;

∴ : :: : ,

and is divided in extreme and mean ratio. (B. 6. def. 3).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



If any similar rectilinear figures be similarly described on the sides of a right angled triangle ( *), the figure described on the side ( ) subtending the right angle is equal to the sum of the figures on the other sides.*

From the right angle draw perpendicular to ;

then : :: :

(B. 6. pr. 8).

∴  :  :: :

(B. 6. pr. 20).

but  :  :: :

(B. 6. pr. 20).

Hence + :

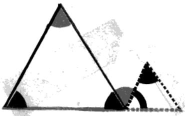
::  +  : ;

but + = ;

and ∴  +  = .

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF two triangles (and), have two sides proportional (: :: :), and be so placed at an angle that the homologous sides are parallel, the remaining sides (and) form one right line.

Since ||,

= (B. 1. pr. 29);

and also since ||,

= (B. 1. pr. 29);

∴ = ; and since

: :: : (hyp.),

the triangles are equiangular (B. 6. pr. 6);

∴ = :

but = ;

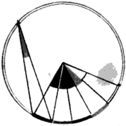
∴ + + = + + =

(B. 1. pr. 32), and ∴ and

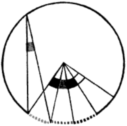
lie in the same straight line (B. 1. pr. 14).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IN *equal circles* (,), *angles, whether at the centre or circumference, are in the ſame ratio to one another as the arcs on which they ſtand* (: :: :); *ſo alſo are ſectors.*



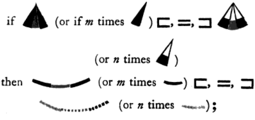
Take in the circumference of any number of arcs , , &c. each = , and alſo in the circumference of take any number of arcs , , &c. each = , draw the radii to the extremities of the equal arcs.

Then ſince the arcs , , , &c. are all equal, the angles , , , &c. are alſo equal (B. 3. pr. 27);

∴ is the ſame multiple of which the arc is of ; and in the ſame manner is the ſame multiple of , which the arc is of the arc .

Digitized by Google

Then it is evident (B. 3. pr. 27),

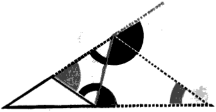


 (B. 5. def. 5), or the angles at the centre are as the arcs on which they ſtand; but the angles at the circumference being halves of the angles at the centre (B. 3. pr. 20) are in the ſame ratio (B. 5. pr. 15), and therefore are as the arcs on which they ſtand.

It is evident, that ſectors in equal circles, and on equal arcs are equal (B. 1. pr. 4; B. 3. prs. 24, 27, and def. 9). Hence, if the ſectors be ſubſtituted for the angles in the above demonſtration, the ſecond part of the propoſition will be eſtabliſhed, that is, in equal circles the ſectors have the ſame ratio to one another as the arcs on which they ſtand.

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF *the right line* ( ), *bisecting an external angle* *of the triangle* *meet the opposite side* ( ) *produced, that whole produced side* ( ), *and its external segment* ( ) *will be proportional to the sides* (*and*), *which contain the angle adjacent to the external bisected angle.*

For if be drawn ||,

then = , (B. 1. pr. 29);

= , (hyp.),

= , (B. 1. pr. 29);

and ∴ = , (B. 1. pr. 6),

and : :: : ,

(B. 5. pr. 7);

But also,

: :: : ,

(B. 6. pr. 2);

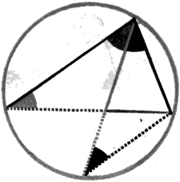
and therefore

: :: : ,

(B. 5. pr. 11).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line, which likewise cuts the base; the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square of the straight line which bisects the angle.

Let be drawn, making

= ; then shall

About describe (B. 4. pr. 5),

produce to meet the circle, and draw .

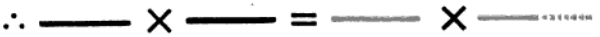
Since = (hyp.),

and = (B. 3. pr. 21),

∴ and are equiangular (B. 1. pr. 32);

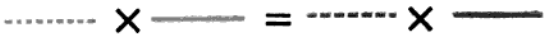
(B. 6. pr. 4);

Digitized by Google



(B. 6. pr. 16.)

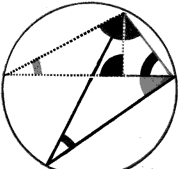
(B. 2. pr. 3);

but 

(B. 3. pr. 35);

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



IF from any angle of a triangle a ſtraight line be drawn perpendicular to the baſe; the rectangle contained by the ſides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle deſcribed about the triangle.

From  of  draw ——— ⊥ ———; then ſhall ——— × ——— = ——— × the diameter of the deſcribed circle.

Deſcribe  (B. 4. pr. 5), draw its diameter ———, and draw ———; then becauſe

 =  (conſt. and B. 3. pr. 31);

and  =  (B. 3. pr. 21);

∴  is equiangular to  (B. 6. pr. 4);

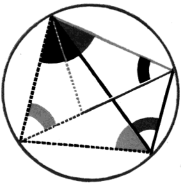
∴ ——— : ——— :: ——— : ———;

and ∴ ——— × ——— = ——— × ———

(B. 6. pr. 16).

Q. E. D.

Digitized by Google



THE *rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inſcribed in a circle, is equal to both the rectangles contained by its oppoſite ſides.*

Let  be any quadrilateral figure inſcribed in ; and draw  and ; then

 ×  =  ×  +  × .

Make  =  (B. 1. pr. 23),

∴  = ; and  =  (B. 3. pr. 21);

∴ :  ::  :  (B. 6. pr. 4);

and ∴  ×  =  ×  (B. 6. pr. 16); again,

becauſe  =  (conſt.),

Digitized by Google

and = (B. 3. pr. 21);

∴ ——— : ——— :: ——— : ———

(B. 6. pr. 4);

and ∴ ——— × ——— = ——— × ———

(B. 6. pr. 16);

but, from above,

——— × ——— = ——— × ———;

∴ ——— × ——— = ——— × ——— + ——— × ———

(B. 2. pr. 1.

Q. E. D.

JOHN JOHNSON Bibl. Bodl.

THE END.

CHISWICK: PRINTED BY C. WHITTINGHAM.

Digitized by Google

Collated
H Bernard Quaritch Ltd
E.H.B

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google