

Notes du mont Royal

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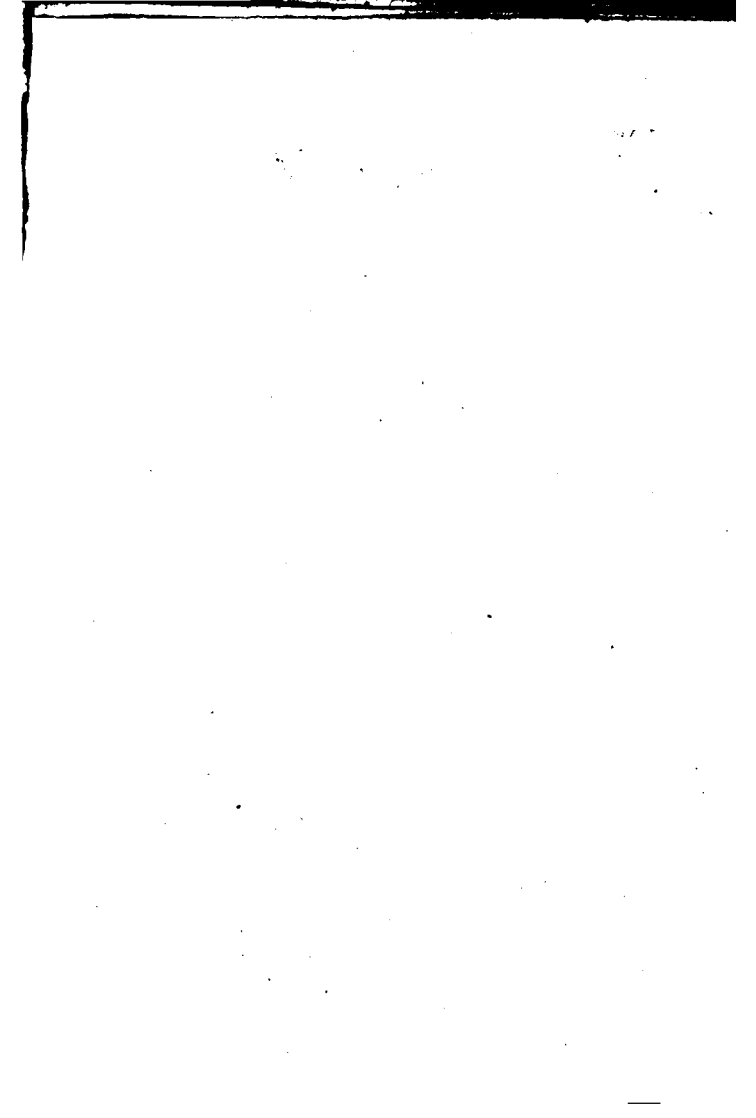
Proportio superficierum ad angu-
los inter se.

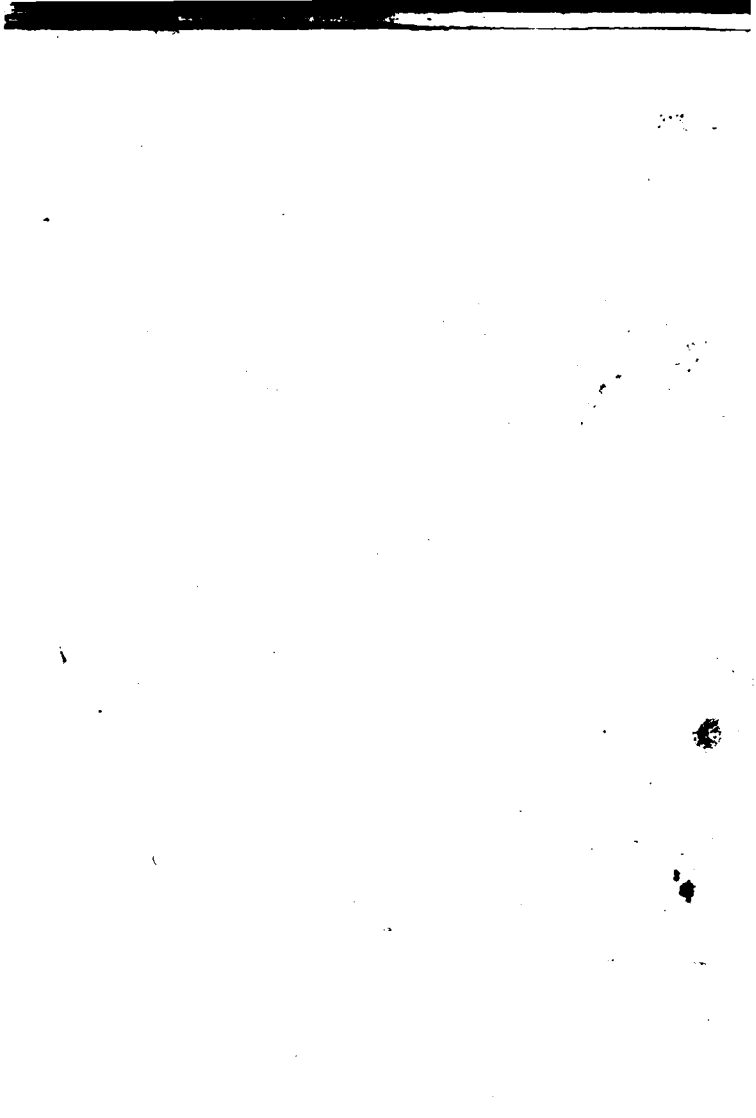
Equilateri seu Isopleuri angulus unus triens recti est.
Isosceles unum angulum si habeat rectum reliqui duo se
missum recti continebunt.

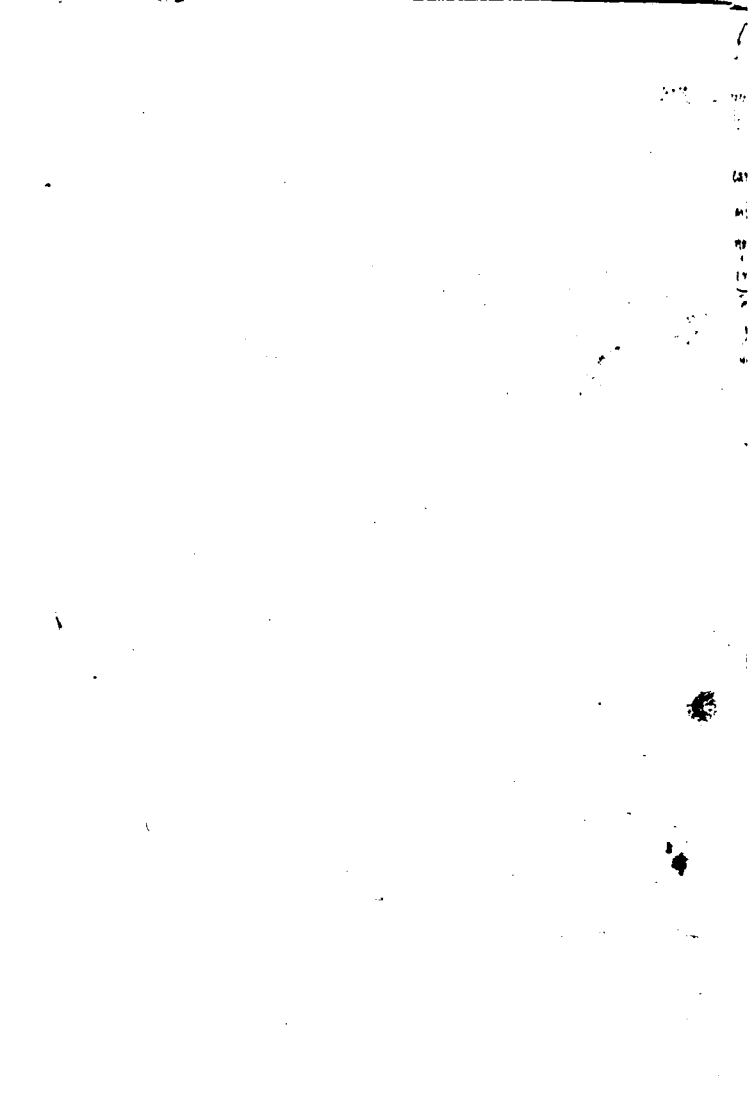
a. g. b. 1415

~~560~~

Euclides







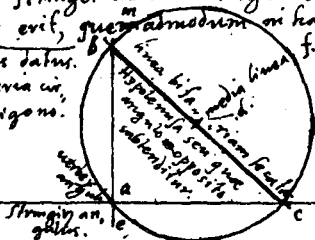
Ratio et demonstratio quomodo statim scire & explora re queas an angulus datus sit rectus, obtusus an acutus propositi 31.^a tertij Euclidis.

De angulo recto explorando.

lineam rectam quæ angulo de quo dubitatur, subtenditur
bisariam secam, et circumducto ex dimidia linea circulo, si tunc
peripheria stringat vertex anguli de quo dubitatur, angulus
ille rectus erit, quemadmodum in hac figura cerni potest.

a. c. Trigonum datus.

b. c. peripheria cir-
cumducta trigono.



a. angulus de quo dubitatur.

b. c. Hypotenusa. subtensa.

d. media linea ex qua per-
ipheria sine centrum.

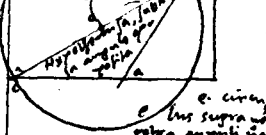
e. vertex anguli stringit.
i circumducta circuli. &c.

De angulo obtuso inuestigando.

Si datur trigonum de cuius uno aliquo an-
gulo dubitas an sit acutus an obtusus, sum-
me eius anguli oppositum latus seu quod isti
angulo subtenditur et secam bisariam ut in prio-
ri figura, et circumduc circulum ex dimidia
illa linea. Quod si peripheria supra sine extra
vertex anguli attollatur, erit obtusus. ut uidetur
in adiuncta figura.

a. b. c. datus trigonum.

d. angulus de quo
dubitatur.



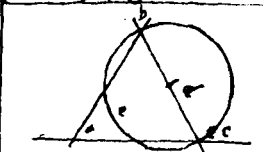
b. c. linea subtensa angulo

a. s. de quo dubitatur.

d. medium sine centrum
circuli &c.

De angulo acuto.

Eadem prorsus est ratio quæ in angulo obtu-
so explorando, nisi quod, peripheria quæ circumduc-
itur ex media linea subtensa isti angulo de quo du-
bitatur, infra sine intra vertex anguli circum-
ducatur. At in angulo obtuso circumducitur
supra vel extra circumducitur.

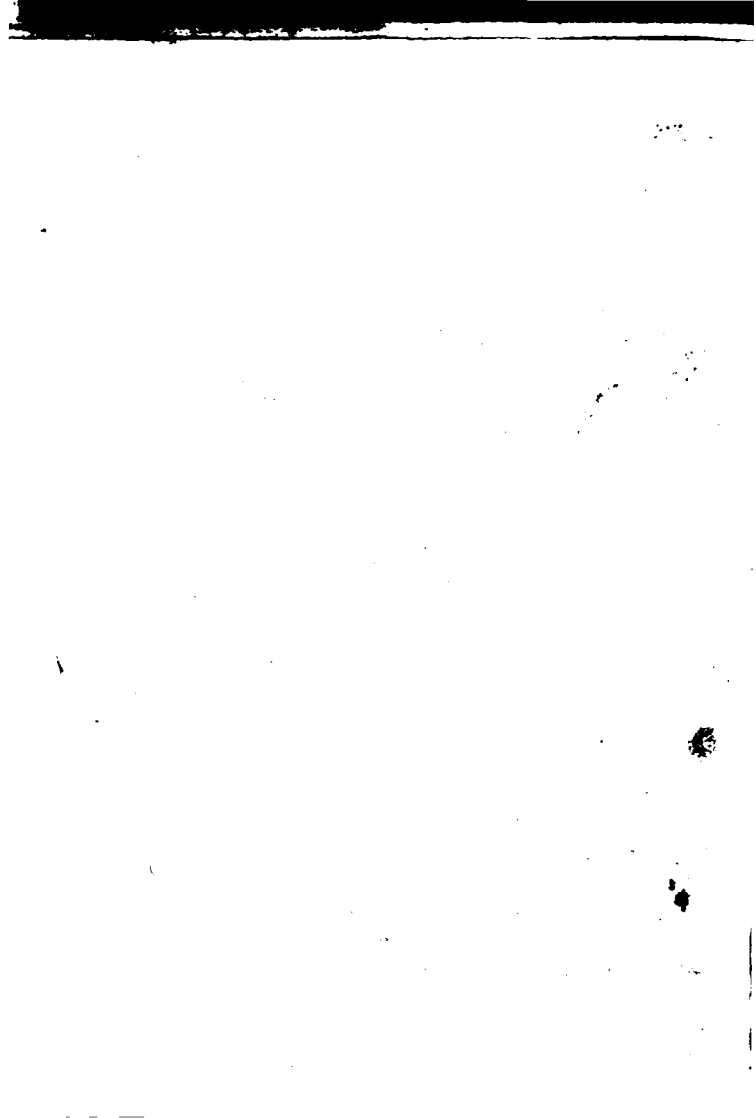


a. angulus de quo dubitatur.

b. c. Hypotenusa.

d. medium sine centrum

e. circumducitur infra
vertex anguli &c.



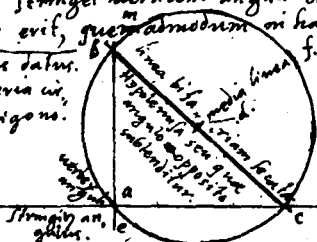
Ratio et demonstratio quomodo sita tunc sine & explorando
re queas an angulus datus sit rectus, obtusus an acutus

propositio 31.^a
tertij Euclidis.

De angulo recto explorando.

Lineam rectam que angulo de quo dubitatur, subtenditur
bisariam seca, et circumducto ex dimidia linea circulo, si tunc
peripheria stringat vertex anguli de quo dubitatur angulus
ille rectus erit, quod admodum in hac figura cerni potest.

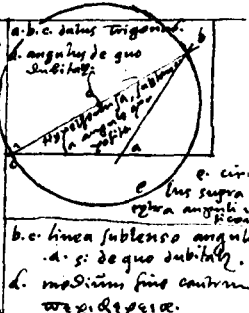
a.b.c. trigonum datus.
b.f. c.e. peripheria circumducta trigono.



a. angulus de quo dubitatur.
b.c. Hypotenusa subtenso.
d. media linea ex qua peripheria sine centro.
e. vertex anguli stringit circumducta circuli.
e.e.a.

De angulo obtuso investigando.

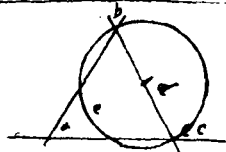
Si datur trigonum de cuius uno aliquo angulo dubitas an sit acutus an obtusus, summe eius anguli oppositum latus seu quod isti angulo subtenditur et seca bisariam ut in prior figura, et circumduc circulum ex dimidia illa linea. Quod si peripheria supra sine infra vertex anguli attollatur, erit obtusus. ut uides in adiuncta figura.



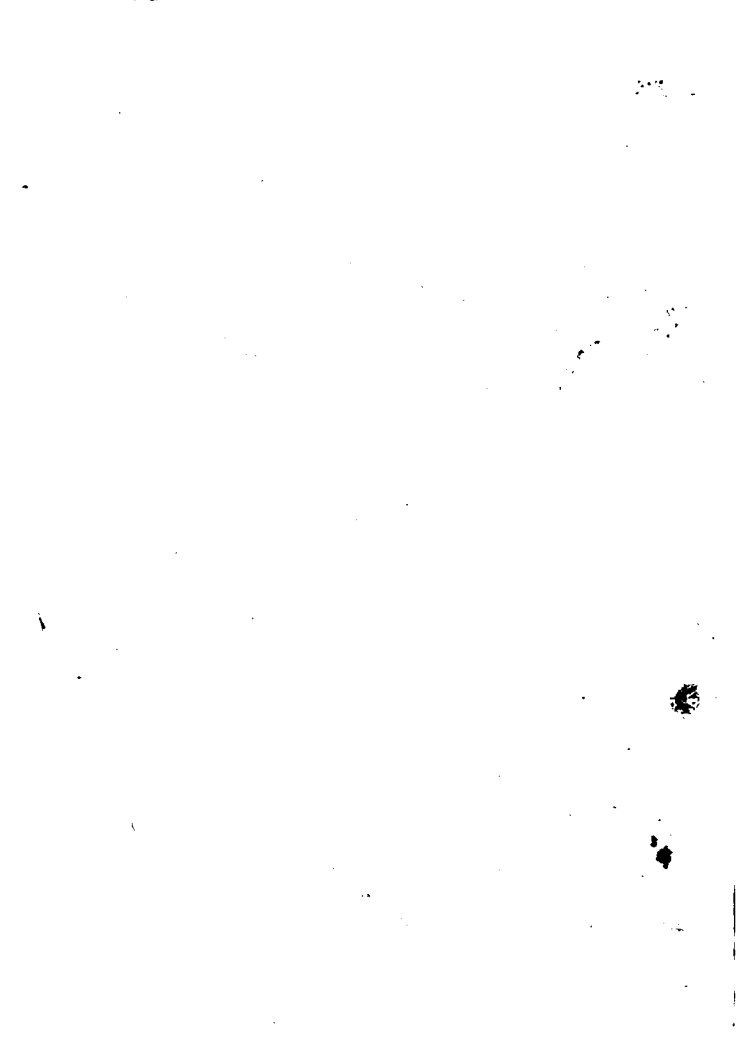
a.b.c. datus trigonum.
d. angulus de quo dubitatur.
e. circulus supra infra anguli vertex.
b.c. linea subtenso angulo.
d. si de quo dubitatur.
d. medium sine centrum.
e.e.a.

De angulo acuto.

Eadem prorsus est ratio que in angulo obtuso explorando, nisi quod peripheria que circumducitur ex media linea, subtenso isti angulo de quo dubitatur, infra sine intra vertex anguli circumducatur. At in angulo obtuso circuli peripheria supra vel infra circumducatur.



a. angulus de quo dubitatur.
b.c. Hypotenusa.
d. medium sine centrum.
e. circuli peripheria infra vertex anguli.



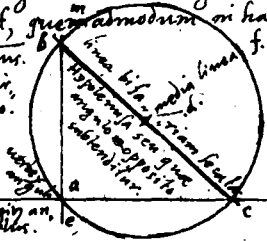
Ratio et demonstratio quomodo sita sit sine & explorare
 re queas an angulus datus sit rectus, obtusus an acutus.

propositi 31.^a
 tertij Euclidis.

De angulo recto explorando.

Lineam rectam que angulo de quo dubitatur, subtenditur
 bifariam seca, et circumducto ex dimidia linea circulo, si tunc
 periphæria stringat vertex anguli de quo dubitatur, angulus
 ille rectus erit, quemadmodum in hac figura cerni potest.

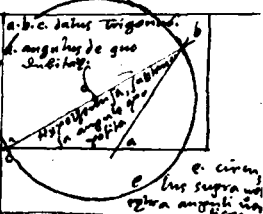
a.b.c. trigonus datus.
 f.g.h. periphæria cir-
 cumspecta trigono.



- a. angulus de quo dubitatur.
- b.c. Hypotenusa. subtenso.
- d. media linea ex qua peri-
 phæria sine centrum.
- e. vertex anguli stringit.
 i circumducta circuli &c.

De angulo obtuso inuestigando.

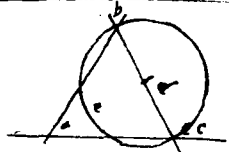
Si datur trigonus de cuius uno aliquo an-
 gulo dubitas an sit acutus an obtusus, sum-
 me eius anguli oppositum latus seu quod isti
 angulo subtenditur et seca bifariam ut in prio-
 ri figura, et circumduc circulum ex dimidia
 illa linea. Quod si periphæria supra sine extra
 vertex anguli attollatur, erit obtusus. ut uidetur
 in adinstructa figura.



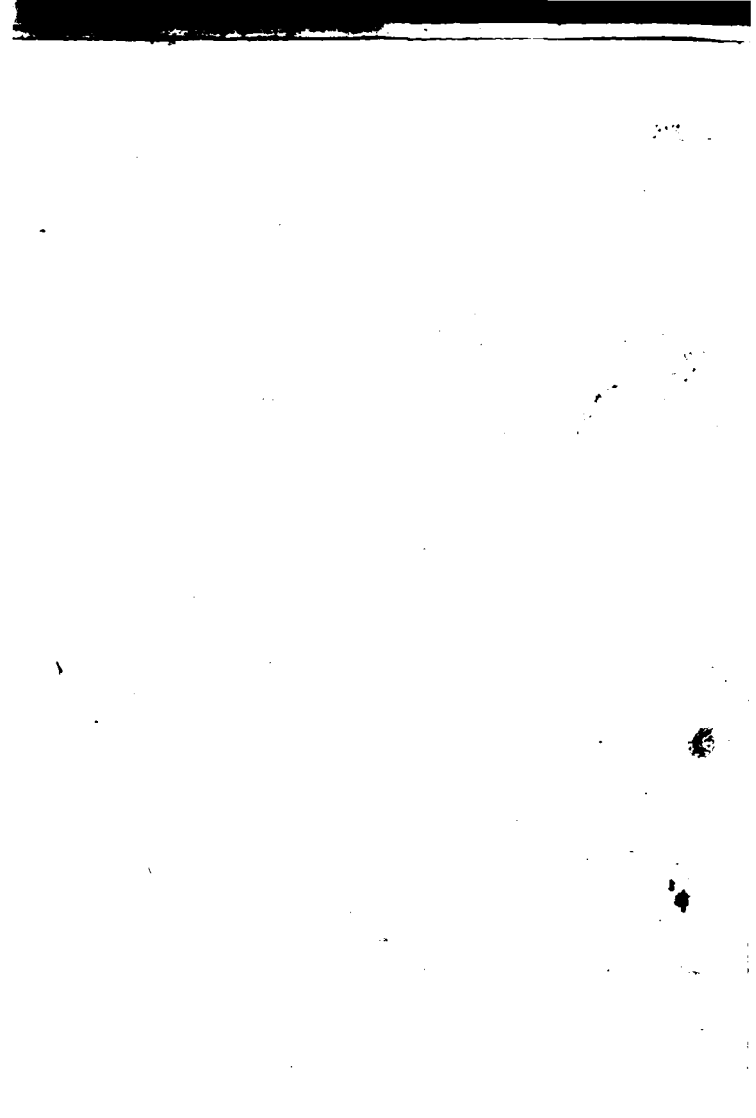
- a.b.c. datus trigonus.
- d. angulus de quo
 dubitatur.
- e. circumductus supra vertex
 anguli inuestigandi.
- b.c. linea subtenso angulo
 .a. s: de quo dubitatur.
- d. medium sine centrum
 circuli &c.

De angulo acuto.

Eadem prorsus est ratio que in angulo obtu-
 so explorando, nisi quod periphæria que circumduc-
 tur ex media linea, subtenso isti angulo de quo du-
 bitatur, infra sine intra vertex anguli circum-
 ducatur. At in angulo obtuso circuli arcus
 supra vel extra circumducitur.



- a. angulus de quo dubitatur.
- b.c. Hypotenusa.
- d. medium sine centrum
- e. circuli arcus infra
 vertex anguli inuestigandi.



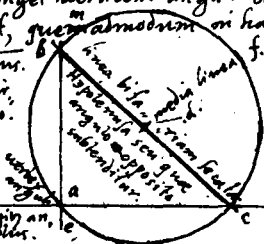
Ratio et demonstratio quomodo scilicet sine & explorare
re queas an angulus datus sit rectus, obtusus an acutus.

ex proposit. 31.^a
tertij Euclidis.

De angulo recto explorando.

Lineam rectam que angulo de quo dubitatur, subtenditur
bifariam secam, et circumducto ex dimidia linea circulo, si tunc
peripheria stringit vertex anguli de quo dubitatur, angulus
ille rectus erit, quem admodum in hac figura cerni potest.

b.c. trigonum datus.
f.e.e. peripheria cir-
cumspecta trigoni.

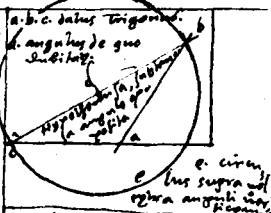


a. angulus de quo dubitatur.
b.c. Hypotenusa. subtensa.
d. media linea ex qua peri-
pheria sine centrum.
e. vertex anguli stringit.
a circumducta circuli.

Stringit an-
gulus.

De angulo obtuso inuestigando.

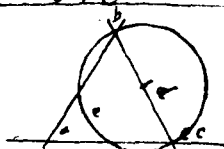
Si datur trigonum de cuius uno aliquo an-
gulo dubitas an sit acutus an obtusus, sum-
me eius anguli oppositum datus seu quod isti
angulo subtenditur et secam bifariam ut in prio-
ri figura, et circumduc circulum ex dimidia
illa linea. Quod si peripheria supra sine extra
vertex anguli attollatur, erit obtusus. ut uides
in adiuncta figura.



b.c. linea subtensa angulo
a. s. de quo dubitatur.
d. medium sine centrum
circuli.

De angulo acuto.

Eadem prorsus est ratio que in angulo obtu-
so explorando, nisi quod, peripheria que circumduc-
itur ex media linea, subtensa isti angulo de quo du-
bitatur, infra sine intra vertex anguli circum-
ducatur. At in angulo obtuso circuli peripheria
supra vel extra circumducitur.



a. angulus de quo dubitatur.
b.c. Hypotenusa.
d. medium sine centrum
circuli.
e. circuli peripheria infra
vertex anguli circumducitur.





EVCLIDIS

ELEMENTORVM LIBRI

XV. GRÆCE ET LATINE,

Quibus, cum ad omnem Mathematicæ scientiæ
partem, tum ad quamlibet Geometriæ tra-

stationem, facilis comparatur aditus.

Γεωμετρίας *Επίγραμμα παλαιόν.* *Παιήγανον*

Σχήματα πέντε Πλάτωνος, ἃ Πυθαγόρας σοφὸς
ἔυρε.

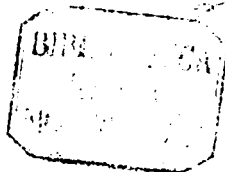
Πυθαγόρας σοφὸς ἔυρε, Πλάτων δὲ ἀρίδην ἰδίδαξεν,
Εὐκλείδης ἐπὶ τοῖσι κλέος περικαλλὲς ἔτευξεν.



COLONIAE,

Apud Maternum Cholinum.

M. D. LXIII.



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AD CANDIDVM LE-

CTOREM ST. GRA-

cilis præfatio.



ERMAGNI referre semper
existimaui, lector beneciole, quan-
tum quisque studij & diligentie
ad percipienda scientiarum ele-
menta adhibeat, quibus non satis
cognitis, aut perperam intellectis,
si uel digitum progredi tentes, erroris caliginem ani-
mis offundas, non ueritatis lucem rebus obscuris adfe-
ras. Sed principiorum quanta sint in disciplinis mo-
menta, haud facile credat, qui rerum naturam ipsa spe-
cie, non uiribus metiatur. Vt enim corporum quæ ori-
untur & intereunt, uilissima tenuissimæque uidentur
initia: ita rerum æternarum & admirabilium, quibus
nobilissimæ artes continentur, elementa ad speciem
sunt exilia, ad uires & facultatē quāmaxima. Quis
non uidet ex fici tantulo grano, ut ait Tullius, aut ex
acino uinacco, aut ex cætrarum frugum aut stirpium
minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosq; pro-
creari? Nam Mathematicorum initia illa quidem dictu
audituq; perexigua, quantā theorematum syluam no-

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bis pepererunt: Ex quo intelligi potest, ut in ipsis se-
 minibus, sic & in artium principijs inesse vim earum
 rerum, quae ex his progignuntur. Praeclare igitur Ari-
 stoteles, ut alia permulta, μέγιστον ἴσως ἀρχὴ πάντων,
 καὶ ὅσων κράτιστον τῇ διωσίμει, τοσοῦτον μικρότατον
 ὂν δὲ μέγιστον χαλεπὸν εἶναι ὁφείηται. Quocirca com-
 mittendum non est, ut non bene prouisa & diligenter
 explorata sciētiarum principia, quibus propositarum
 quarumq; rerum ueritas sit demonstranda, uel consti-
 tuas, uel constituta approbes. Cauendum etiam, ut ne
 tantulum quidem fallaci & captiosa interpretatione
 turpiter deceptus, à uera principiorum ratione temerè
 deflectas. Nam qui initio fortè aberrauerit, is ut tandē
 in maximis uersetur erroribus necesse est: cum ex uno
 erroris capite, densiores sensim tenebrae rebus clarissi-
 mis obducantur. Quid tam uarias ueterum physio-
 logorum sententias, non modò cum rerum ueritate pu-
 gnantes, sed uehementer etiam inter se dissentientes no-
 bis inuexit? Equidem haud scio fueritne ulla potior
 tanti dissidij causa, quàm quòd ex principijs partim fal-
 sis partim non consentaneis ductas rationes probando
 adhiberent. Fit enim plerunq; ut qui non rectè de ar-
 tium rerumq; elementis sentiunt, ad praefinitas quasdā
 opiniones suas omnia reuocare studeant. Pythagorci,
 ut meminit Aristoteles, cum denarij numeri summam
 perfectionem caelo tribuerent, nec plures tamen quàm
 nouem

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nouem sphaeras cernerent, decimam affingere ausi sunt
 terre aduersam, quā ἀντίχθονα appellarunt. Illi enim
 uniuersitatis rerumq; singularum naturam ex numeris
 ceu principijs aestimantes, ea protulerunt quæ φανερ-
 ούς congruere nusquam sunt cognita. Nam ridicula
 Democriti, Anaximenis, Melissi, Anaxagoræ, Anaxi-
 mandri, & reliquorum id genus physiologorum so-
 mnia, ex falsis illa quidem orta naturæ principijs, sed
 ad Mathematicum nihil aut parum spectantia, sciens
 prætereo. Nonnullos attingam, qui repetitis altius, uel
 aliter ac decuit positis rerum initijs, cum in physicis
 multa turbarunt, tum Mathematicos oppugnatione
 principiorum pessimè mulctarunt. Ex planis figuris
 corpora constituit Timæus: Geometrarum hic quidem
 principia cuniculis oppugnantur. Nam & superficies
 seu extremitates crassitudinem habebunt, & lineæ la-
 titudinem: denique puncta non erunt indiuidua, sed li-
 nearum partes. Prædicant Democritus atque Leucip-
 pus illas atomos suas, & indiuidua corpuscula. Conce-
 dit Xenocrates impartibiles quasdam magnitudines.
 Hic uerò Geometriæ fundamenta aperte petuntur, &
 funditus euertuntur: quibus dirutis nihil equidem a-
 liud uidetur restare, quàm ut amplissima Mathematico-
 rum theatra repente concidant. Iacebunt ergo, si dijs
 placet, tot præclara Geometrarum de asymmetris &
 alogis magnitudinibus thewremata. Quid enim cause

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dicas cur indiuidua linea hanc quidem metiatur, illam uerò metiri non queat? Siquidem quod minimum in unoquoque genere reperitur, id cōmunis omnium mensura esse solet. Innumerabilia profectō sunt illa, quae ex falsis eiusmodi decretis absurda cōsequuntur: & horum permulta quidem Mathematicus, sed longē plura colligit Physicus. Quid uaria Ψευδογραφημάτων genera commemorem, quae ex hoc uno fonte tam longē lateq; diffusa fluxisse uidentur? Notissimus est Antiphōtis tetragonismus, qui Geometrarum & ipse principia non parum labefecit, cū rectae lineae curuam posuit aequalē. Longum esset mihi singula percensere, praesertim ad alia properanti. Hoc ergo certum, fixum & in perpetuum ratum esse oportet, quod sapienter monet Aristoteles, σπῦδας ἐὶ οὐ πῶς ὁρίσθωσι καλῶς αἱ ἀρχαί. μετὰ δὲ γὰρ ἔχουσι ροπὴν πρὸς ἐπὶ ῥόδα. Nam principijs illa congruere debent, quae sequuntur. Quòd si tantum perspicitur in istis exilioribus Geometriae initijs, quae puncto, linea, superficie definiuntur, momētum, ut ne haec quidē sine summo impēdētis ruinae periculo conuelli aut oppugnari possint: quanta quæso uis putanda est huius σοιχειώσεως, quā collatis tot praestātissimorum artificum inuētis, mira quadā ordinis solertia contexuit Euclides, uniuersae Matheσεως elementa cōplexu suo coërcentē? Vt igitur omnib. rebus instructior & paratior quisq; ad hoc studium libētius

acce-

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dat, & singula uel minutissima exactius secum reputet atque perdiscoat, operæ precium censui in primo institutionis aditu uestibulôque præcipua quedam capita, quibus tota serè Mathematicæ scientiæ ratio intelligatur, breuiter explicare: tum ea quæ sunt Geometriæ propria, diligenter persequi: Euclidis denique in extruenda hac σοιχεώσδ consilium sedulò ac fideliter exponere. Quæ serè omnia ex Aristotelis potissimum ducta fontibus, nemini inuisa fore cōfido, qui modò ingenuum animi candorem ad legendam attulerit. Ac de Mathematicæ diuisione primum dicamus.

Mathematicæ in primis scientiæ studiosos fuisse Pythagoreos, nō modò historicorum, sed etiam philosophorum libri declarant. His ergo placuit, ut in partes quatuor uniuersum distribueretur Mathematicæ scientiæ genus, quarum duas τὰ ἐπὶ τὸ ποσὸν, reliquas τὰ ἐπὶ τὸ πηλίκον uersari statuerunt. Nam & τὸ ποσὸν uel sine ulla comparatione ipsum per se cognosci, uel certa quadam ratione comparatum spectari: in illo Arithmetica, in hoc uersari Musica: & τὸ πηλίκον partim quiescere, partim moueri quidem: illud Geometriæ propositum esse: quod uerò sua sponte motu cietur, Astronomiæ. Sed ne quis falso putet Mathematicam scientiam, quòd in utroque quanti genere cernitur, idcirco inanem uideri (si quidem non solidam magnitudinis diuisio, sed etiam multitudinis

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accretio infinite progredi potest) meminisse decet, τὰ
 πᾶσιχον τὸ πᾶσιν, quæ subiecto Mathematicæ gene-
 ri imposita sunt à Pythagoræ nomina, non cuiuscun-
 que modi quantitatem significare, sed eā demum, qua
 tum multitudine tum magnitudine sit definita, & suis
 circumscripta terminis. Quis enim ullam infiniti scien-
 tiam defendat? Hoc scitum est, quod non semel docet
 Aristoteles, infinitum ne cogitatione quidem comple-
 cti quenkum posse. Itaque ex infinita multitudinis
 & magnitudinis διωάμῃ, finitam hæc scientia decer-
 pit & amplectitur naturam, quam tractet, & in qua
 uersetur. Nam de uulgari Geometrarum consuetudine
 quid sentiendum sit, cum data interdum magnitudine
 infinita aut fabricantur aliquid, aut proprias generis
 subiecti affectiones exquirunt, disertè monet Aristo-
 teles, οὐδὲ νῦν (de Mathematicis loquens) δέοντα τοῦ
 ἀπείρου, οὐδὲ χρῶνται, ἀλλὰ μόνον εἶναι ὅσω ἀνθρώ-
 πων, πεπερασμένω. Quamobrem disputatio ea
 qua infinitum refellitur, Mathematicorum decretis ra-
 tionibusq; non aduersatur, nec eorum apodixes labefa-
 cit. Etenim tali infinito opus illis nequaquā est, quod
 exitu nullo peragrari possit, nec talem ponunt infini-
 tam magnitudinem: sed quantamcunque uelit aliquis
 effingere, ea ut suppetat, infinitam præcipiunt. Quin-
 etiam non modò immensa magnitudine opus non ha-
 bent Mathematici, sed ne maxima quidem: cum instar
 maxima

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maximæ minima quæque in partes totidem paritione diuidi queat. Alteram Mathematicæ diuisionem attulit Geminus, uir (quantum ex Proclo. conijcere licet) μαθηματικῶν laude clarissimus. Eam, quæ superiore plenior & accuratior fortè uisa est, cum doctissimè pertractarit sua in decimum Euclidis præfatione P. Montaneus uir senatorius, & regię bibliothecæ præfectus, leuiter attingam. Nam ex duobus rerum uelut summis generibus, τῶν νοητῶν & τῶν αἰσθητῶν, quæ res sub intelligentiam cadunt, Arithmeticæ & Geometriæ attribuit Geminus: quæ uerò in sensus incurrunt, Astrologiæ, Musicæ, Supputatrici, Opticæ, Geodesiæ & Mechanicæ adiudicauit. Ad hanc certè diuisionem spectasse uidetur Aristoteles, cum Astrologiam, Opticam, harmonicam φυσικῶτερας τῶν μαθηματικῶν nominat, ut quæ naturalibus & Mathematicis interiectæ sint, ac uelut ex utrisque mixtæ disciplinæ: Siquidem genera subiecta à Physicis mutuuntur, causas uerò in demonstrationibus ex superiore aliqua scientia repetunt. Id quod Aristoteles ipse apertissimè testatur, ἐν ταῦτα γὰρ, φυσ. τὸ μὲν δὲ, τῶν αἰσθητικῶν εἰδῶν. τὸ δὲ διόλου, τῶν μαθηματικῶν. Sequitur, ut quid Mathematicæ conueniat cum Physicæ & prima Philosophia: quid ipsa ab utraque differat, paucis ostendamus. Illud quidem omnium commune est, quòd in uerì contemplatione sunt posita, ob idq; θεωρητικὰ à Græc

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cis dicuntur. Nam cum διόνοια siue ratio & mens omnis sit uel *πραξις*, uel *ποιησις*, uel *θεωρησις*, totidem scientiarum sunt genera necesse est. Quod si Physica, Mathematica, & prima Philosophia, nec in agendo, nec in efficiendo sunt occupatae, hoc certè perspicuum est, eas omnes in cognitione contemplationeque necessario uersari. Cum enim rerum non modò agendarum, sed etiam efficiendarum principia in agente uel efficiente cōsistant, illarum quidem *πραξις*, harum autem uel mens, uel ars, uel uis quedam & facultas: rerum profectò naturalium, Mathematicarum, atque diuinarum principia in rebus ipsis, non in philosophis inclusa latent. Atque hæc una in omnes ualet ratio, quæ *θεωρησις* esse colligat. Iam uerò Mathematica separatim cum Physica cōgruit, quòd utraque uersatur in cognitione formarum corpori naturali inherentium. Nā Mathematicus plana, solida, lōgitudines & puncta contēplatur, quæ omnia in corpore naturali à naturali quoq; philosopho tractātur. Mathematica itē & prima philosophia hoc inter se propriè cōueniunt, quòd cognitionē utraque persequitur formarum, quoad immobiles, & à cōcretionē materiæ sunt liberæ. Nam tametsi Mathematicæ formæ re uera per se non cohærent, cogitatione tamen à materia & motu separantur, οὐδὲ *γίγεται ψευδὸς χωρίζοντων*, ut ait Aristoteles. De cognatione & societate breuiter diximus. Iā
quid

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quid intersit, uideamus. Vnaquaeque mathematicarum certum quoddam rerum genus propositum habet, in quo uersetur, ut Geometria quantitatem & continuationem aliorum in unam partem, aliorum in duas, quorundam in tres: eorumque quatenus quanta sunt & continua, affectiones cognoscit. Prima autem philosophia, cum sit omnium communis, uniuersum Entis genus, quaeque ei accidunt & conueniunt hoc ipso quod est, considerat. Ad haec, Mathematica eam modo naturam amplectitur, quae quanquam non mouetur, separari tamen seiungique nisi mente & cogitatione à materia non potest, ob eamque causam & à philosophis dici consuevit. Sed Prima philosophia in isto uersatur, quae & seiuncta, & aeterna, & ab omni motu per se soluta sunt ac libera. Ceterum Physica & Mathematica quanquam subiecto discrepare non uidentur, modo tamen rationeque differunt cognitionis & contemplationis, unde dissimilitudo quoque scientiarum sequitur. Etenim mathematicae species nihil re uera sunt aliud, quam corporis naturalis extremitates, quas cogitatione ab omni motu & materia separatas Mathematicus contemplatur: sed easdem consecratur physicorum ars, quatenus cum materia comprehensa sunt, & corpora motui obnoxia circumscribunt. Ex quo fit, ut quaecumque in Mathematicis incommoditates accidunt,

cedent

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eadem etiam in naturalibus rebus uideantur accidere, non autem uicissim. Multa enim in naturalibus sequuntur incommoda, quæ nihil ad Mathematicum attinent, διὰ τὸ, inquit Aristoteles, τὰ μὲν ἔξ ἀφαιρέσεως λέγεται, τὰ μαθηματικὰ, τὰ ἡ φυσικὰ ἐκ προσθέσεως. Siquidem res cum materia deuinctas cōtemplatur physicus: Mathematicus uerò rem cognoscit circumscriptis ijs omnibus quæ sensu percipiuntur, ut grauitate, leuitate, duritie, mollitie, et præterea calore, frigore, alijsq; contrariorum paribus quæ sub sensum subiecta sunt: tantum autem relinquit quantitatem et continuam. Itaque Mathematicorum ars in ijs quæ immobilia sunt, cernitur (τὰ γὰρ μαθηματικὰ τῶν ὄντων ἀνεκινήσις ἔστι, ἐξ ὧ τῶν περὶ τὴν ἀστρολογίαν) quæ uerò in nature obscuritate posita est, res quidem quæ nec separari nec motu uacare possunt contemplatur. Id quod in utroque scientiæ genere perspicuum esse potest, siue res subiectas definias, siue proprietates earum demonstras. Etenim numerus, linea, figura, rectum, inflexum, æquale, rotundum, uniuersa denique Mathematicus quæ tractat et proficitur, absque motu explicari doceriq; possunt: χωρὶς δὲ γὰρ τῆ νοήσεως κινήσεως ἔστι: Physicæ autem sine motione species nequaquam possunt intelligi. Quis enim hominis, plantæ, ignis, ossium, carnis naturam et proprietates sine motu qui materiam sequitur, perspiciat? Siquidem tantisper substantia

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stantia quaeque naturalis cōstare dici solet, quoad opus
 & munus suum, agendo patiendōq; tueri ac sustinere
 valeat: qua certè amissa $\delta\omega\acute{o}\mu\alpha$, ne nomē quidem nisi
 $\delta\mu\alpha\nu\acute{o}\mu\alpha$ s retinet. Sed Mathematico ad explicandas
 circuli aut trianguli proprietates, nullum adferre po-
 test usum, materiae ut auri, ligni, ferri, in qua insunt,
 consideratio: quin eò uerius eiusmodi rerum, quarum
 species tanquam materia uacantes efformemus animo,
 naturam complectemur, quòd coniunctione materiae
 quasi adulterari deprauariq; uidentur. Quocirca Ma-
 thematicae species eodem modo quo $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\acute{o}\nu$, siue conca-
 uitas, sine motu & subiecto, definitione explicari co-
 gnosciq; possunt: naturales uerò cum eam uim habeāt,
 quam, ut ita dicam, simitas, cum materia comprehensae
 sunt, nec absque ea separatim possunt intelligi: quibus
 exemplis quid inter Physicas & Mathematicas spe-
 cies intersit, haud difficile est animaduertere. Illis cer-
 tè non semel est usus Aristoteles. Valcant ergo Prota-
 gora sophismata, Geometras hoc nomine refellentis, q̃
 circulus normam puncto non attingat. Nā diuina Geo-
 metrarum thewremata qui sensu aestimabit, uix quicq̃
 reperiēt quod Geometrae cōcedendum uideatur. Quid
 enim ex his quae sensum mouent, ita rectum aut rotun-
 dum dici potest, ut à Geometra ponitur? Nec uerò ab-
 surdum est aut uitiosum, quòd lineas in puluere descri-
 ptas pro rectis aut rotundis assumit, quae nec rectae
 sunt

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Sunt nec rotundæ, ac ne latitudinis quidem expertes.
Siquidem non ijs utitur geometra quasi inde uim ha-
beat conclusio, sed eorum quæ discenti intelligenda
relinquuntur, rudem ceu imaginem proponit. Nam
qui primum instituuntur, hi ductu quodam & uelut
ἡδε αὖ γὰ γὰ sensuum opus habent, ut ad illa quæ sola
intelligentia percipiuntur, aditum sibi comparare
queant. Sed tamen existimandum non est rebus Ma-
thematicis omnino negari materiam, ac non eam tan-
tum quæ sensum afficit. Est enim materia alia quæ sub
sensum cadit, alia quæ animo & ratione intelligitur.
Illam αἰσθητὴν, hanc νοητὴν uocat Aristoteles. Sensu
percipitur, ut æs, ut lingnum, omniq; materia quæ
moueri potest. Animo & ratione cernitur ea quæ in
rebus sensilibus inest, sed non quatenus sensu percipi-
untur, quales sunt res Mathematicorum. Vnde ab Ari-
stotele scriptum legimus ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν ἀφαιρέσει ὄντων
rectum se habere ut simum: μετὰ σπουδαίου γὰρ: quæ
si uelit ipsius recti, quod Mathematicorum est, suam
esse materiam, non minus quàm simi quod ad Physicos
pertinet. Nam licet res Mathematicæ sensili uacent
materia, non sunt tamen indiuiduæ, sed propter conti-
nuationem partitioni semper obnoxie, cuius ratione
dici possunt sua materia non omnino carere: quin ali-
ud uidetur τὸ εἶναι γὰ μὴ, aliud quoad continuatio-
ni adiuncta intelligitur linea. Illud enim ceu forma is
matc.

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materia, proprietatum causa est, quas sine materia percipere non licet. Hæc est societatis & disidij Mathematicæ cum Physicæ & prima Philosophiæ ratio. Nunc autè de nominis etymo & notatione pauca quedam asseramus. Nam si quæ iudicio & ratione imposita sunt rebus nomina, ea certè non temere indita fuisse credendum est, quibus scientiæ appellari placuit. Sed neque otiosa semper haberi debet ista etymologiæ indagatio, cum ad rei etiam dubiæ fidem sæpe non parum ualeat recta nominis interpretatio. Sic enim Aristoteles ducto ex uerborum ratione argumento, αὐτὸματὸς, μεταβολῆς, αἰσθητός, aliarumq; rerum naturam ex parte cōfirmavit. Quoniā igitur Pythagoras Mathematicā scientiā nō modò studiosè coluit, sed etiam repetitis à capitè principijs, geometricam contemplationem in liberalis disciplinæ formam composuit, & perspectis absque materia, solius intelligētiæ adminiculo thewrematibus, tractationem περὶ τῶν ἀλόγων, & κοσμικῶν σχημάτων constitutionem excogitauit: credibile est, Pythagorā, aut certè Pythagorcos, qui & ipsi doctores sui studia libenter amplexi sunt, huic scientiæ id nomē dedisse, quod cum suis placitis atque decretis cōgrueret, rerumq; propositarum naturam quoquo modo declararet. Ita cū existimarēt illi omnē disciplinā, quæ μαθησις dicitur, ἀνάμνησις esse quandā. i. recordationē & repetitionē eius sciētiæ, cuius antè quā in corpus

immi-

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innigraret, compos fuerit anima, quemadmodum Pla
 to quoque in Menone, Phaedone, & alijs aliquot locis
 uidetur astruxisse: animaduertent autem eiusmodi
 recordationem, quae non posset multis ex rebus perspi
 ci, ex his potissimum scientijs demonstrari, si quis ni
 mirum, ait Plato, τὰ τὰ διαγῶματα ἀγῶ: proba
 bile est equidem Mathematicas à Pythagoreis artes
 κατ' ἔξοχὴν fuisse nominatas, ut ex quibus μάθησις,
 id est eternarum in animarationum recordatio διαπε
 γόντως & præcipuè intelligi posset. Cuius etiam rei fi
 dem nobis diuinus fecit Plato, qui in Menone Socratē
 induxit hoc argumēti genere persuadere cupientem,
 discere nihil esse aliud quàm suarum ipsius rationum
 animum recordari. Etenim Socrates pusionē quendā,
 ut Tullij uerbis utar, interrogat de geometrica dimen
 sione quadrati: ad ea sic ille respondet ut puer, & ta
 men tam faciles interrogationes sunt, ut gradatim re
 spondens, eodem perueniat, quò si geometrica didicis
 set. Aliam nominis huius rationem Anatolius expo
 suit, ut est apud Rhodiginum, quòd cum cetera disci
 plina deprehendi uel nō docēte aliquo possint omnes,
 Mathematica sub nullius cognitionem ueniant, nisi
 praecunte aliquo, cuius solertia succidantur uepreta,
 uel exurantur, & superciliosa complanentur aspreta.
 Ita enim Caelius: quod quam uim habeat, non est huius
 loci curiosius perscrutari. Equidem M. Tullius Mathe
 maticos

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maticos in magnarum obscuritate, recondita arte, multipliciq; ac subtili uersari scribit. sed quis nescit idipsum cum alijs grauioribus scientijs esse commune? Est enim, uel eodem auctore Tullio, omnis cognitio multis obstructa difficultatibus, maximaq; est & in ipsis rebus obscuritas, & in iudicijs nostris infirmitas: nec ullus est, modò interius paulò Physica penetrarit, qui non facîle sit expertus, quàm multi undique emergant, rerum naturalium causas inquirentibus, & inexplicabiles labyrinthi. Sunt qui ex demonstrationum firmitate nominari Mathematicas opinantur: cuius etiam rationis momentum alio scorsim loco expendendum fuerit. Quocirca primam uerbi notationem, quam sequutus est Proclus, nobis retinendam censeo. Haftenus de uniuerso Mathematicæ genere, quanta potui & perspicuitate & breuitate dixi. Sequitur, ut de Geometria separatim atque ordine ea differam, quæ initio sum pollicitus. Est autem Geometria, ut definit Proclus, scientia, quæ uersatur in cognitione magnitudinum, figurarum, & quibus hæ continentur, extremorum, item rationum & affectionum, quæ in illis cernuntur ac inhaerent: ipsa quidem progrediens à puncto indiuiduo per lineas & superficies, dum ad solida conscendat, uariasq; ipsorum differentias patefaciat. Quumque omnis scientia demonstratiua, ut docet Aristoteles, tribus quasi mo-

β mentis

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mentis contineatur, genere subiecto, cuius proprietates ipsa scientia exquirat & contemplatur: causis & principijs, ex quibus primis demonstrationes conficiuntur: & proprietatibus, quæ de genere subiecto per se enunciantur: Geometriæ quidē subiectum in lineis, triangulis, quadrangulis, circulis, planis, solidis, atque omnino figuris & magnitudinibus, earumque extremitatibus consistit. His autem inhaerent diuisiones, rationes, tactus, equalitates, παραβολαί, ὑπερβολαί, ἐλλείψεις, atque alia generis eiusdem propè innumerabilia. Postulata uerò & Axiomata ex quibus hæc inesse demonstrantur, eiusmodi ferè sunt: Quouis cētro & interuallo circulum describere. Si ab equalibus equalia detrahas, quæ relinquuntur esse equalia, ceteraq; id genus pmulta, quæ licet omnium sint cōmunia, ad demonstrandum tamen tum sunt accommodata, cum ad certum quoddā genus traducuntur. Sed cum præcipua uideatur Arithmetica & Geometriæ inter Mathematicas dignatio, cur Arithmetica sit ἀκρίβεια & exactior quā Geometria, paucis explicandum arbitror. Hic uerò & Aristotelem sequemur duccem, qui scientiam cum scientia ita cōparat, ut accuratorem esse uelit eam, quæ rei causam docet, quā quæ rē esse tātum declarat: deinde quæ in rebus subintelligentiam cadentibus uersatur, quā quæ in rebus sensum mouentibus cernitur. Sic enim & Arithmetica quā

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quàm Musica, & Geometria quàm Optica, & Stereometria quàm Mechanica exactior esse intelligitur. Postremo quæ ex simplicioribus initijs constat, quàm quæ aliqua adiectione compositis utitur. Atque hæc quidem ratione Geometriæ præstat Arithmetica, quòd illius initium ex additione dicatur, huius sit simplicius. Est enim punctum, ut Pythagoreis placet, unitas quæ situm obtinet: unitas uerò punctum est quod situ uacat. Ex quo percipitur, numerorum quàm magnitudinum simplicius esse elementum, numerosque magnitudinibus esse priores, & à concretionem materiæ magis distinctos. Hæc quanquam nemini sunt dubia, habet & ipsa tamen Geometria quo se plurimum efferat, opibusque suis ac rerum ubertate multiplici uel cum Arithmetica certet: id quod tute facile deprehendas cum ad infinitam magnitudinis diuisionem, quam respuit multitudo, animam conuerteris. Nunc quæ sit Arithmetica & Geometria societas, uideamus. Nam theorematum quæ demonstratione illustrantur, quedam sunt utriusque sciëntiæ communia, quedam uerò singularum propria. Etenim quòd omnis proportio sit $\pi\rho\tau\omicron\varsigma$ siue rationalis, Arithmetica soli conuenit, nequaquam Geometriae, in qua sunt etiam $\alpha\rho\rho\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$, seu irrationales proportioncs: item, quadratorum $\gamma\nu\omega\mu\omicron\nu\alpha\varsigma$ minimo definitos esse, Arithmetica proprium (si quidem

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in Geometria nihil tale minimum esse potest) sed ad Geometriam propriè spectant situs, qui in numeris locum non habent: tactus, qui quidem à continuis admittuntur: ἀλογον, quoniam ubi diuisio infinitè procedit, ibi etiam τὸ ἀλογον esse solet. Communia porro utruiusque sunt illa, quæ ex sectionibus eueniunt, quas Euclides libro secundo est persequutus: nisi quòd sectio per extremam & mediam rationem in numeris nusquam reperiri potest. Iam uerò ex theorematibus eiusmodi communibus, alia quidem ex Geometria ad Arithmeticam traducuntur: alia contra ex Arithmetica in Geometriam transferuntur: quædam uerò perinde utrique scientiæ conueniunt, ut quæ ex uniuerſa arte Mathematica in utranque harum conueniant. Nam & alternatio, & rationum conuerſiones, compositiones, diuisiones hoc modo cōmunia sunt utriusque. Quæ autem sunt τῶν ἐν σὺμμετρῶν, id est, de commensurabilibus, Arithmetica quidem primū cognoscit & contemplatur: secundo loco Geometria Arithmeticam imitata. Quare & commensurabiles magnitudines illæ dicuntur, quæ rationem inter se habent quā numerus ad numerum, perinde quasi commensuratio & σὺμμετρία in numeris primū consistat (Vbi enim numerus, ibi & σὺμμετρον cernitur: & ubi σὺμμετρον, illic etiam numerus) sed quæ triangulorum sunt & quadrangulorum, à
Geometria

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Geometra primum considerantur: tum analogia quadam Arithmeticus eadem illa in numeris contemplatur. De Geometriae diuisione hoc adiiciendum puto, quod Geometriae pars altera in planis figuris cernitur, quae solam latitudinem longitudini coniunctam habent: altera uero solidas contemplatur, quae ad duplex illud interuallum crassitudinem adsciscunt. Illa generali Geometriae nomine ueteres appellarunt: hanc proprie Stereometriam dixerunt. Ita Geometriam cum Optica, et Stereometriam cum Mechanica non raro comparat Aristoteles. Sed illius cognitio huius inuentionem multis seculis antecessit, si modo Stereometriam ne Socratis quidem aetate ullam fuisse omnino uerum est, quemadmodum à Platone scriptum uidetur. Ad Geometriae utilitatem accedo, quae quanquam suapte ui et dignitate ipsa per se nititur, nullius usus aut actionis ministerio mancipata (ut de Mathematicis omnibus scientijs concedit in Politico Socrates) se quid ex ea tamen utilitatis externae quaeritur, Dij boni quam letos, quam uberes, quam uarios fructus fundit? Nec uero audiendus est uel Aristippus, uel Sophistarum alius, qui Mathematicorum artes idcirco repudiet, quod ex fine nihil docere uideantur, cuiusque quod melius aut deterius nullam habeant rationem. Vt enim nihil causae dicas, cur sit melius, trianguli, uerbi gratia, tres angulos duobus esse rectis

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æquales: minimè tamen fuerit consentaneum, Geometriae cognitionem ut inutilem exagitare, oriminari, explodere, quasi quæ finè & bonum quò referatur, habeat nullum. Multas haud dubiè solius contemplationis beneficio citra materiae contagionè adfert Geometria cõmoditates partim proprias, partim cum uniuerso genere cõmunes. Cùm enim Geometria, ut scripsit Plato, eius quod semper est cognitionè profiteatur, ad ueritatem excitabit illa quidem animum, & ad ritè philosophandum cuiusque mentem comparabit. Quinetiam ad disciplinas omnes facilius perdiscèdas, attigeris necne Geometriam, quanti referre cēsēs? Nā ubi cum materia cõiungitur, nonne præstātissimas procreat artes, Geodæsiā, Mechanicā, Opticam, quarum omnium usu, mortalium uitā summis beneficijs cõplectitur? Etenim bellica instrumenta, urbiūque propugnacula, quibus munitæ urbes, hostium uim propulserent, his adiutricibus fabricata est: montium ambitus & altitudines, locorūque situs nobis indicauit: dimetiendorum & mari & terra itinerum rationè præscripsit: trutinas & stateras, quibus exacta numerorum æqualitas in ciuitate retineatur, composuit: uniuersi ordinem simulachris expressit: multa que quæ hominum fidem superarent, omnibus persuasit. Vbi que extant præclara in eam rem testimonia. Illud memorabile, quòd Archimedi rex Hiero tribuit. Nam extructo uastæ

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Eto uaste molis nauigio, quod Hiero AEGYPTIORUM
 regi Ptolemaeo mitteret, cum uniuerſa Syracuſano-
 rum multitudo collectis ſimul uiribus nauem trahere
 non poſſet, effeciſſetque Archimedes ut ſolus Hiero
 illam ſubduceret, admiratus uiri ſcientiam rex ἀπὸ
 ταύτης, ἐφη, τῆς ἡμέρας, περὶ παντὸς ἀρχιμὲδδ λέ-
 γοντε πιεῦτέον. Quid? quòd Archimedes idem, ut eſt
 apud Plutarchum, Hieroni ſcripſit datis uiribus da-
 tum pondus moueri poſſe? fretuſq; demonſtrationis
 robore, illud ſæpe iactarit, ſi terram haberet alteram
 ubi pedem figeret, ad eam, noſtram hanc ſe tranſmo-
 uere poſſe? Quid uaria αὐτομάτων machinarumque
 genera, ad uſus neceſſarios comparata memorem? In-
 numerabilia proſectò ſunt illa, & admiratiõe digniſ-
 ſima, quibus priſci homines incredibili quodã ad phi-
 loſophandum ſtudio concitati, inopem mortalium ui-
 tam artis huius præſidio ſubleuarunt: tametſi memo-
 riæ ſit proditum, Platonem Eudoxo & Archytæ ui-
 tio uertiſſe, quòd Geometrica problemata ad ſenſilia
 & organica abducerent. Sic enim corrumpi ab illis &
 labefieri Geometriæ præſtantiam, quæ ab intelligi-
 bilibus & incorporeis rebus ad ſenſiles & corpo-
 reas prolaberetur. Quapropter ridicula idẽ ſcri-
 pſit Plato Geometrarum eſſe uocabula, quæ quaſi ad
 opus & actionem ſpectent, ita ſonare uidentur
 Quid enim eſt quadrare, ſi non opus facere? Quid

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addere, producere, applicare? Multa quidem sunt, eius
 modi nomina, quibus necessario & tanquam coacti
 geometrae utuntur, quippe cum alia desint in hoc ge-
 nere commodiora. Sic ergo censuit Plato, sic Aristote-
 les, sic denique philosophi omnes, Geometriam ipsam
 cognitionis gratia exercendam, nec ex aliquo usu ex-
 terno, sed ex rerum νοητικῶν intelligentia aestimandam
 esse. Exposita brevius quam res tanta dici possit, utili-
 tatis ratione, Geometriae ortum, qui in hac rerum pe-
 riodo ex historicorum monumentis nobis est cogni-
 tus, deinceps aperiamus. Geometria apud Aegyptios
 inuenta, (ne ab Adamo, Setho, Noah, quos cognitio-
 ne rerum multiplici ualuisse constat, cam repetamus)
 ex terrarum dimensione, ut uerbi prae se fert ratio, or-
 tum habuisse dicitur: cum anniuersaria Nili inunda-
 tione & incrementis limo obducti agrorum termini
 confunderentur. Geometriam enim, sicut & reliquas
 disciplinas, in usu quam in arte prius fuisse aiunt.
 Quod sanè mirum uideri non debet, ut & huius &
 aliarum scientiarum inuentio ab usu coeperit ac neces-
 sitate. Etenim tempus, rerum usus, ipsa necessitas in-
 genium excitat, & iguauiam acuit. Deinde quicquid
 ortum habuit (ut tradunt Physici) ab inchoato & im-
 perfecto processit ad perfectum. Sic artium & sci-
 entiarum principia experientiae beneficio collecta
 sunt: experientia uero à memoria fluxit, quae & ipsa
 à sen-

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à sensu primian manauit. Nam quod scribit Aristoteles, Mathematicas artes, comparatis rebus omnibus ad uitam necessarijs, in Aegypto fuisse constitutas, quòd ibi sacerdotes omnium concessu in otio degeret: non negat ille adductos necessitate homines ad exco- gitandam, uerbi gratia, terræ dimetiendæ rationem, quæ thewrematum deinde inuestigationi causam de- derit: sed hoc confirmat, præclara eiusmodi thewre- matum inuenta, quibus extructa Geometriæ disci- pli- na constat, ad usus uitæ necessarios ab illis nõ esse ex- petita. Itaque uetus ipsum Geometriæ nomen ab illa terræ partiundæ finiumq; regundorum ratione post- eà recessit, & in certa quadam affectionum magnitu- dini per se inherentium scientia propriè remansit. Quemadmodum igitur in mercium & contractuum gratiam, supputandi ratio, quam secuta est accurata numerorum cognitio, à Phœnicibus initium duxit: ita etiam apud Aegyptios, ex ea quam commemorauimus causa ortum habuit Geometria. Hanc certè, ut id obi- ter dicam, Thales in Græciam ex Aegypto primùm transtulit: cui non pauca deinceps à Pythagora, Hip- pocrate Chio, Platone, Archyta Tarentino, alijsq; compluribus, ad Euclidis tempora factæ sunt rerum magnarum acceßiones. Caterum de Euclidis etate id solum addam, quod à Proclo memoria mandatum ac- cepimus. Is enim commemoratis aliquot Platonis tum

P R A E F A T I O.

*æqualibus tùm discipulis, subiicit, nō multò etate po-
 steriorem illis fuisse Euclidem eum, qui Elementa cō-
 scripsit, & multa ab Eudoxo collecta, in ordinem lu-
 culentum cōposuit, multaque à Theæteto inchoata
 perfecit, quæq; mollius ab alijs demonstrata fuerāt,
 ad firmissimas & certissimas apodixes reuocauit. Vi-
 xit autem, inquit ille, sub primo Ptolemæo. Etenim fe-
 runt Euclidē à Ptolemæo quondā interrogatum, nun-
 qua esset uia ad Geometriā magis cōpendiaria, quàm
 sit ista στοιχείωσις, respondisse, μὴ εἶναι βασιλικὴν
 ἀγασθὸν ἐπὶ γεωμετρίας. Deinde subiungit, Euclidē
 natu quidem esse minorem Platone, maiorem uerò
 Eratosthene & Archimede (hi enim æquales erant)
 cūm Archimedes Euclidis mentionem faciat. Quòd
 si quis egregiam Euclidis laudem, quàm cūm ex alijs
 scriptionibus accuratissimis, tūm ex hac Geometrica
 στοιχείωσιν cōsequutus est, in qua diuinus rerum ordo
 sapientissimis quibusque hominibus magnæ semper
 admirationi fuit, is Proclum studiosè legat, quò rei ue-
 ritatē illustriorē reddat grauissimi testis auctoritas.
 Superest igitur ut finem uideamus, quò Euclidis ele-
 menta referri, & cuius causa in id studium incumbere
 oporteat. Et quidem si res quæ tractantur, consyde-
 res: in tota hac tractatione nihil aliud quæri dixeris,
 quàm ut κοσμίκα quæ uocātur, σχήματα (fuit enim
 Euclides professione & instituto Platonicus) Cubus,
 Icosædron, Octædron, Pyramis & Dodecaëdron*

P R A E F A T I O.

certa quada[m] suorum & inter se laterum, & ad sphaerae diametrum ratioe eidem sphaerae inscripta comprehendantur. Huc enim pertinet Epigrammaton illud uetus, quod in Geometrica Michaelis Pselli οὐνό-
scriptum legitur.

Σχήματα πάντε Πλάτωνος, ἀ Πυθαγόρας Θφός
ἔυρε,

Πυθαγόρας σοφός ἔυρε, Πλάτων δὲ ἀρίδην' εἰ-
δάξεν,

Εὐκλείδης ἐπὶ τοῖσι κλέος περικαλλές ἔτευξεν.

Quod si discentis institutionem spectes, illud certe fuerit propositum, ut huiusmodi elementorum cognitione informatus discentis animus, ad quālibet nō modo Geometriae, sed & aliarum Mathematicae partium tractationem idoneus paratusq; accedat. Nam tametsi institutionem hanc solus sibi Geometra uendicare uidetur, & tanquam in possessionem suam uenerit, alios excludere posse: inde tamē per multa suo quodāmodo iure decerpit Arithmeticus, pleraque Musicus, non pauca detrahit Astrologus, Opticus, Logisticus, Mechanicus, itēque ceteri: nec ullus est denique artifex praeclarus, qui in huius se possessionis societate cupido non offerat, partēque sibi concedi postulet. Hinc σοιχείωσις absolutum operi nomen, & σοιχειωτής dictus Euclides. Sed quid longius prouehor? Nam quod ad hanc rem attinet, tam copiose

Ω crudi-

P R A E F A T I O.

Et eruditè scripsit (ut alia complura) eo ipso, quem
 dixi, loco P. Mont aureus, ut nihil desiderio loci reli-
 querit. Quæ uerò ad dicendum nobis erant proposi-
 ta, hætenus pro ingenij nostri tenuitate omnia mihi
 perfecisse uideor. Nam tametsi & hæc eadem & alia
 pleraque multo fortè præclariora ab hominibus do-
 ctissimis, qui tum acumine ingenij, tum admirabili
 quodam lepore dicendi semper floruerunt, grauius,
 splendidius, uberiùs tractari posse scio: tamen expe-
 riri libuit num quid etiam nobis diuino sit concessum
 munere, quod rudes in hac philosophiæ parte discipu-
 los adiuuare aut certè excitare queat. Huc accessit
 quòd ista recens elementorum editio, in qua nihil nõ
 parum fuisset studij, aliquid à nobis efflagitare uide-
 batur, quod eius commendationem adaugeret. Cum
 enim uir doctissimus Io. Magnienus Mathematica-
 rum artium in hac Parrhisiorum Academia professor
 uerè regius, nostrum hunc typographum in excuden-
 dis Mathematicorum libris diligentissimum, ad hanc
 Elementorum editionem sæpè & multum esset ad-
 hortatus, cuiusq; impulsu permulta sibi iam compa-
 rasset typographus ad hanc rem necessaria, citò in-
 teruenit, malum, Ioannis Magnieni mors insperata,
 quæ tam graue inflixit Academiæ uulnus, cui ne post
 multos quidem annorum circuitus cicatrix obduci
 ulla possè uideatur. Quamobrem amisso instituti hu-

P R A E F A T I O.

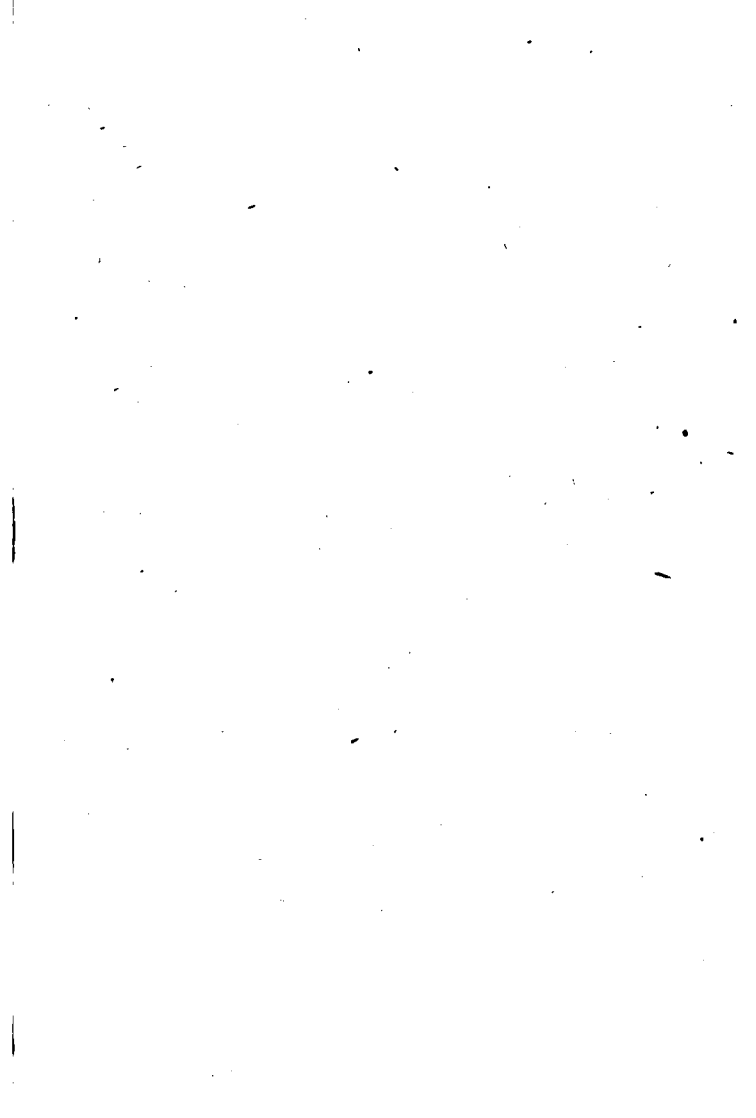
ius operis duce, typographus, qui nec sumptus antea factos sibi perire, nec studiosos, quibus id muneris erat pollicitus, sua spe cadere uellet, ad me uenit, & impensè rogauit ut meam propositæ editioni operam & studium nauarem. quod cum denegaret occupatio nostra, iuberet officij ratio: feci equidem rogatus, ut quæ subobscura uel parum commodè in sermonem latinum è græco translata uidebantur, clariore, aptiore & fideliore interpretatione nostra (quod cuiusque pace dictum uolo) lucem acciperent. Id quod in omnibus ferè libris posterioribus tute primo obtutu perspicias. Nam in sex prioribus non tantum temporis quantum in cæteris ponere nobis licuit: decimi autem interpretatio, qua melior nulla potuit adferri, P. Montaureo solida debetur. Atque ut ad perspicuitatem facilitatèq; nihil tibi deesse queraris, adscripta sunt propositionibus singulis uel lineares figuræ, uel punctorum tanquam unitatum notulæ, quæ Theonis apodixin illustrent: illæ quidem magnitudinum, hæ autem numerorum indices, subscriptis etiã ciphrarum, ut uocant, characteribus, qui propositum quemuis numerum exprimant: ob eamq; causam eiusmodi unitatum notulæ, quæ pro numeri amplitudine maius paginæ spatium occuparent, pauciores sæpius depictæ sunt, aut in lineas etiam commutatae. Nam literarum, ut a, b, c , characteres non modò numeris & numero-

P R A E F A T I O.

rum partibus nominandis sunt accommodati, sed etiã
generales esse numerorum ut magnitudinum affectio-
nes testantur. Adiecta sunt insuper quibusdam locis
non poenitenda Theonis scholia, siue maius lemmata,
quæ quidem longè plura accessissent, si plus otij &
temporis uacui nobis fuisset relictum, quod huic
studio impartiremus. Hanc igitur operam
boni consule, & quæ obuia erunt im-
pressionis uitia, candidus
emenda. Vale.

Lutetia 4. Idus April. 1557.

F I N I S.



curv. pars nulla.) Monomachii leguntur
hab. carnis et mirantur res in corporibus, res
quod magis sensus et alio modo ⁱⁿ oculis coramant.
suntque res magis mente comprehensae ⁱⁿ sensibus
applicatas.

Et longitudinem latitudinis experti.) quia cum punctum
rareat omni dimensione et linea nihil nihil aliud
sit ⁱⁿ continuatione seu plures puncti, tunc ipse quoque
binarius in infinitum. punctum in latitudinem
nullam efficit sed tantum causat longitudinem ⁱⁿ _{res}

EYKΛEΛ

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΟΝ

ΠΡΩΤΟΝ.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN-

TVM PRIMVM.

ὁ ρ ο ι.

Σ

Ἡμεῖόν ἐστιν, οὐ μέρος οὐθέν.

DEFINITIONES.

Punctum est, cuius pars
nulla est.

Punctum

β

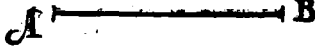
Γραμμὴ ὁ μήκος ἀπὸ πλάτους

hoc addit ut scilicet pars a latitudine

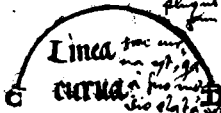
Linea verò, longitudo latitudinis expers.

Alig ut Proclus definit
lineam qd Eudoxo hac
ratione longitudo est
plurimè punctis in line
fin

Linea recta



Linea curva



γ

Γραμμῆς ὁ πέρατα σημεῖα. ut si dicat lineam unam rectam

Lineæ autem termini, sunt puncta.

δ

Εὐδῶα γραμμὴ ἐστίν, ἥτις ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτὴ
μείσις κεῖται.

Α

4 Recta

Εἰς τὴν ὁμογενήτητα τῶν τριῶν ῥημάτων
 ἐκ τῆς ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀποκρίσεως ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ

ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀποκρίσεως ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀποκρίσεως ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
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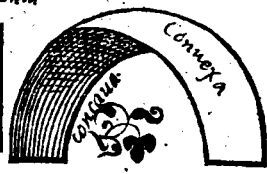
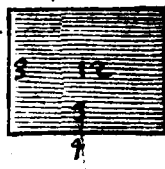
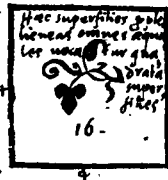
4 ^{ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ}
 Recta linea est, quæ ex æquo sua interiacet
 puncta.

ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀποκρίσεως ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀποκρίσεως ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ

5 ^{ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ}
 Επιφανεία, ἥ ἐστὶν ὁ μῆκος καὶ πλάτος μένον ἐχθ.

6
 Superficies est quæ longitudinem latitudi-
 nemque tantum habet.

superficies quadrilatera



7
 Επιφανείας ἥ πέρατα, γραμμαί.

8
 Superficiei extrema, sunt lineæ.

9
 Επίπεδος ὁ επιφανεία, ἐστὶν ἡ δὲ ἑξὶς τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτὴ
 εὐθείας κείται.

ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀποκρίσεως ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀποκρίσεως ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ

10 ^{ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ}
 Plana superficies, est quæ ex æquo suas in-
 teriacet lineas.

ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀποκρίσεως ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀποκρίσεως ἡ δὲ ὁμογενήτικῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ

11
 Επίπεδος ἡ γωνία ἐστὶν, ἡ ἐν ἐπίπедῳ, δύο γραμμῶν
 ἀπομένων ἀλλήλων, καὶ μὴ ἐπ' εὐθείας κείμενων,
 πρὸς

moror.) hoc addit ut segreget superficies a cor-
poro quod habet longitudinem latitudinem et spem in
talem, igitur si addidisset profunditatem quoque tunc
superficiem sed corpus definiret.

Superficies quadrilatera, s: quae habet latera oppo-
sita aequalia. Duple autem est

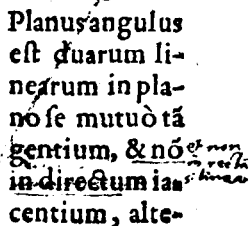
Extrema sunt lineae) quomodo supra definitio-
ne 3. dixit linea extrema de puncta, sic fit dicit
superficij per terminos vel extremos et ea lineas et po-
tatem ad maiora ascendit quomodo dicitur autem
autem linea non est longior nisi quantum est spatium
inter punctis quasi limitibus terminatum sic super-
ficies non est maior quam spatium quod limitibus continet
et igitur dicitur superficies quod non finit et limitibus circum-
scribitur et includitur.

Plana.) hoc addit ut segreget eam a convexa et concava
et planis omnibus superficies aut est plana, aut convexa aut
concava, quoniam extrema a medio abolluntur



on a bi-monthly

8



ὅταν ᾖ αἰ ^{πρὸς ἀντιπρὸς} περιέχουσαι τὴν γωνίαν γραμμῶν, ^{τοῦ} εὐθείου
ὧσιν, ^{τοῦ} εὐθύγραμμος καλεῖται ἡ γωνία.

9
Cùm autem quæ angulum continent lineæ,
rectæ fuerint, rectilineus ille angulus appel-
latur.

Har Sieif pfer
angeniet obige

8ταν ἡ εὐθεῖα ἐπ' εὐθεῖαν σαθεῖσα, τὰς ἐφεσκή-
 νιας ἰσὰς ἀλλήλαις ποιῇ, ὅρμη' ὅστιν ἐκ τῆρα τῶν
 ἰσῶν γωνιῶν: Καὶ ἡ ἐφεσκήτῃα εὐθεῖα καὶ διετος κα-
 τὰ τὴν ἰσότητα.

EVCLID. ELEMENT. GEOM.

λείται φ' ἂν ἰστένηκεν.

10

Cum verò recta linea super rectam confistens lineam, eos qui sunt deinceps angulos æquales inter se fecerit: rectus est vterque æqualium angulorum: & quæ insistit recta linea, perpendicularis vocatur eius cui insistit.

Demetrius ἵσχυι ἡ δὲ
ἡ ὑποκείμενη ἡμεῶν
ἡ ὑποκείμενη ἡμεῶν
ἡ ὑποκείμενη ἡμεῶν



10

Αμβλεία γωνία ἐστίν, ἢ μείζων ὀρθῆς.

11

Obtusus angulus est, qui recto maior est.

12

ὀξεία ἢ ἐλάσσων ὀρθῆς.

13

Acutus verò, qui minor est recto.

14

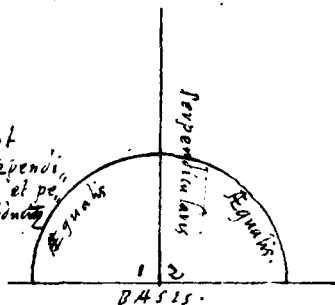
ἄκρον ἐστίν, ὃ τινός ἐστι πέρας.

15

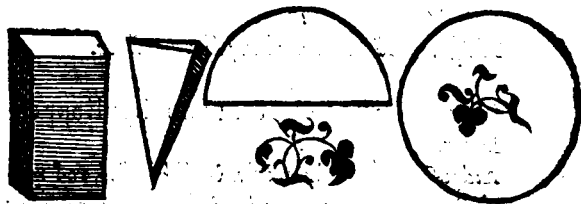
Terminus est, quod alicuius extremum est.

16 Exh-

1.2. isti duo anguli sunt
 recti, quia linea erecta ppendi-
 culariter alteri insidet et per
 ipheriam quae angulis obiectis
 sunt ~~est~~ aequalis inter se.







13

Σχήμα ἐστὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τίνος, ἢ τινῶν ὄρων περιεχομένον.

14

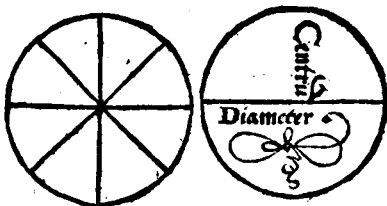
Figura est, quæ sub aliquo, vel aliquibus terminis comprehenditur.

15

Κύκλος ἐστὶ σχῆμα ἐπίπεδον, ὑπὸ μιᾶς γραμμῆς περιεχόμενον, ἢ καλεῖται περιφέρεια, πρὸς τὴν ἀφ' ἑνὸς σημείου τῶν ἐκτὸς τοῦ σχήματος κείμενων, παύσαι αἱ πρὸς πᾶσι ἐνδείαι, ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσὶ.

15

Circulus est figura plana sub vna linea comprehensa, quæ peripheria appellatur: ad quā ab vno puncto eorum, quæ intra figuram sunt posita, cadentes omnes rectæ lineæ inter se sunt æquales.



A 3

15 Κέν-

Κέντρον δὲ τοῦ κύκλου τὸ σημεῖον καλεῖται.

Hoc verò pūh cūm, centrum circuli appellatur.

Διάμετρος δὲ τοῦ κύκλου ἐστίν, εὐθεῖα ἡ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου ἡγμένη, καὶ περατωμένη ἐφ' ἑκάτερα τὰ μέρη ὑπὸ τῆς τοῦ κύκλου περιφερείας, ἥ τις καὶ δίχα τέμνει τὸν κύκλον.

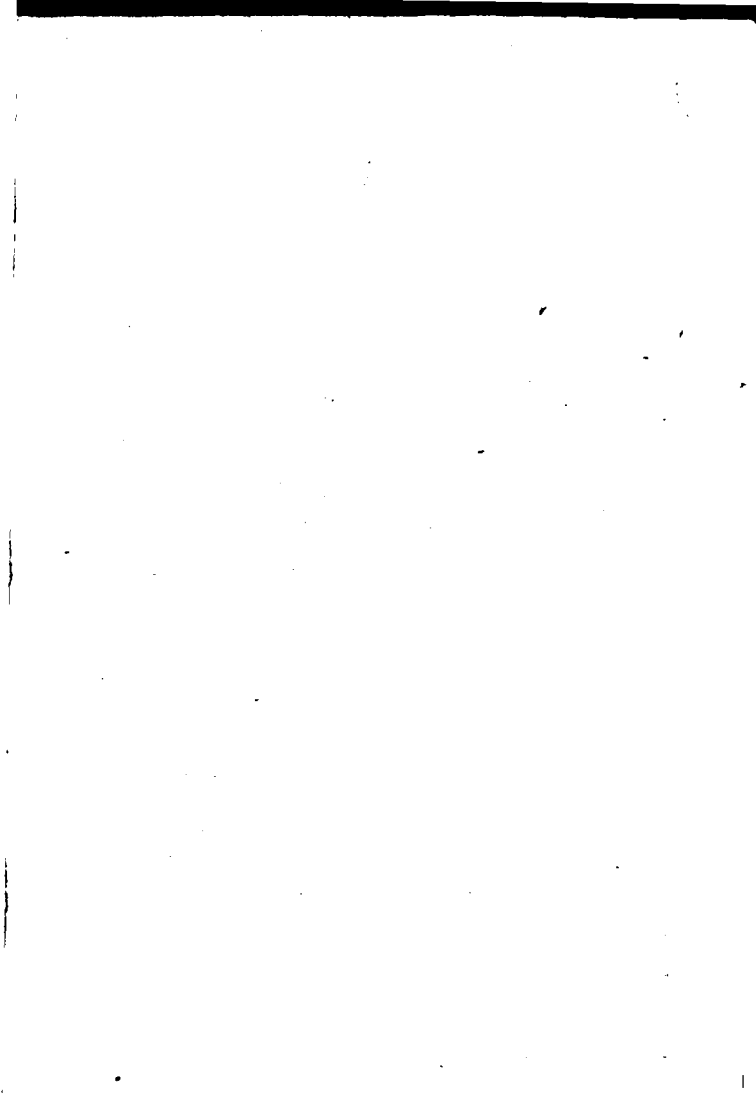
Diameter autem circuli, est recta quædam linea per centrum ducta, & ex vtraque parte in circuli peripheriam terminata, quæ circumlum bifariam secat.

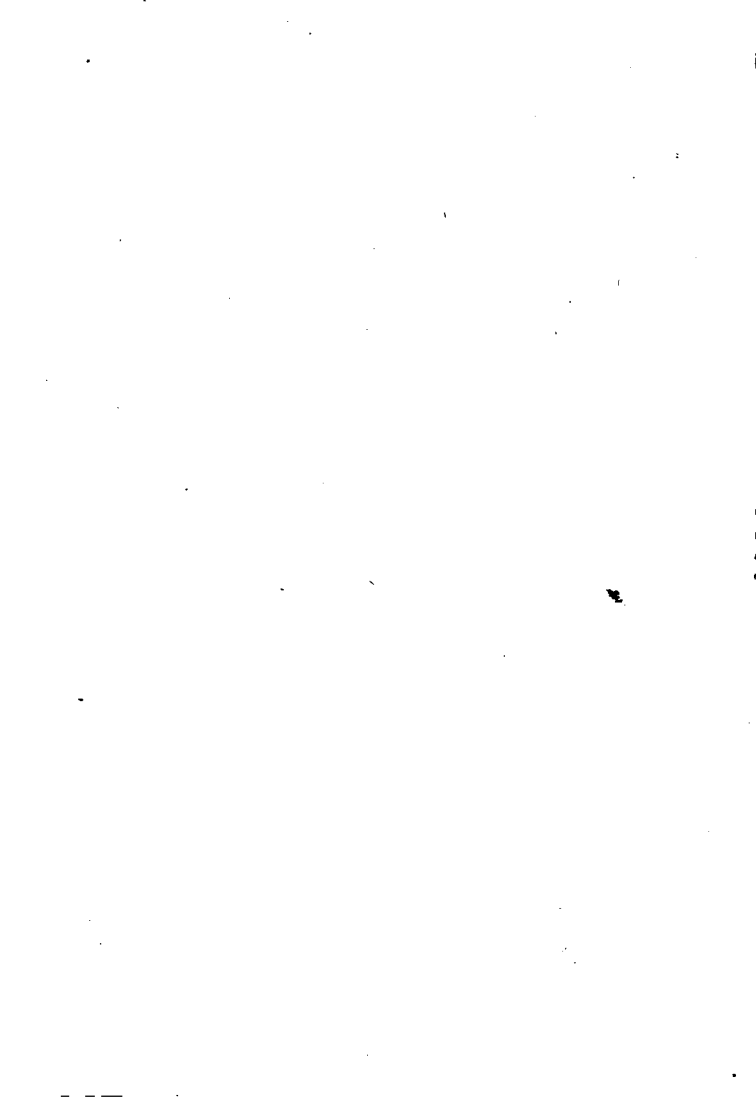
οὐ μὲν γὰρ αὐτὴν ἡμικύκλιον ἐστὶν, τὸ περιεχόμενον σχῆμα ὑπὸ τοῦ
ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου εὐθείας, καὶ τῆς ἀπολαμβανομένης ἀπὸ τῆς
τοῦ κύκλου περιφερείας. τοῦ ἡμικυκλίου τὸ αὐτὸ
καὶ τοῦ κύκλου ἐστίν.

Semicirculus est figura, quæ continetur sub diametro, & sub ea linea, quæ de circuli peripheria aufertur.



10 Τμήμα





18

Τμήμα κύκλου ἐστὶ τὸ περιχόμενον ὑπὸ τε εὐθείας,
καὶ κύκλου περιφέρειας.

19

Segmentum circuli, est figura, quæ sub re-
cta linea & circuli peripheria continetur.

x

Εὐθύγραμμα σχήματά ἐστι, τὰ ὑπὸ εὐθειῶν περι-
χόμενα.

20

Rectilineæ figuræ, sunt quæ sub rectis lineis
continentur.

figura sex
laterum et
sex angulo-
rum.



he figura omnes
ab octavo linea-
rum et angulo-
rum nomina sin-
t.



κα

Τρίπλευρα μὲν, τὰ ὑπὸ τριῶν.

21

Trilateræ quidem, quæ sub tribus.

xβ

Τετράπλευρα δ', τὰ ὑπὸ τεσσάρων.

22

Quadrilateræ, quæ sub quatuor.

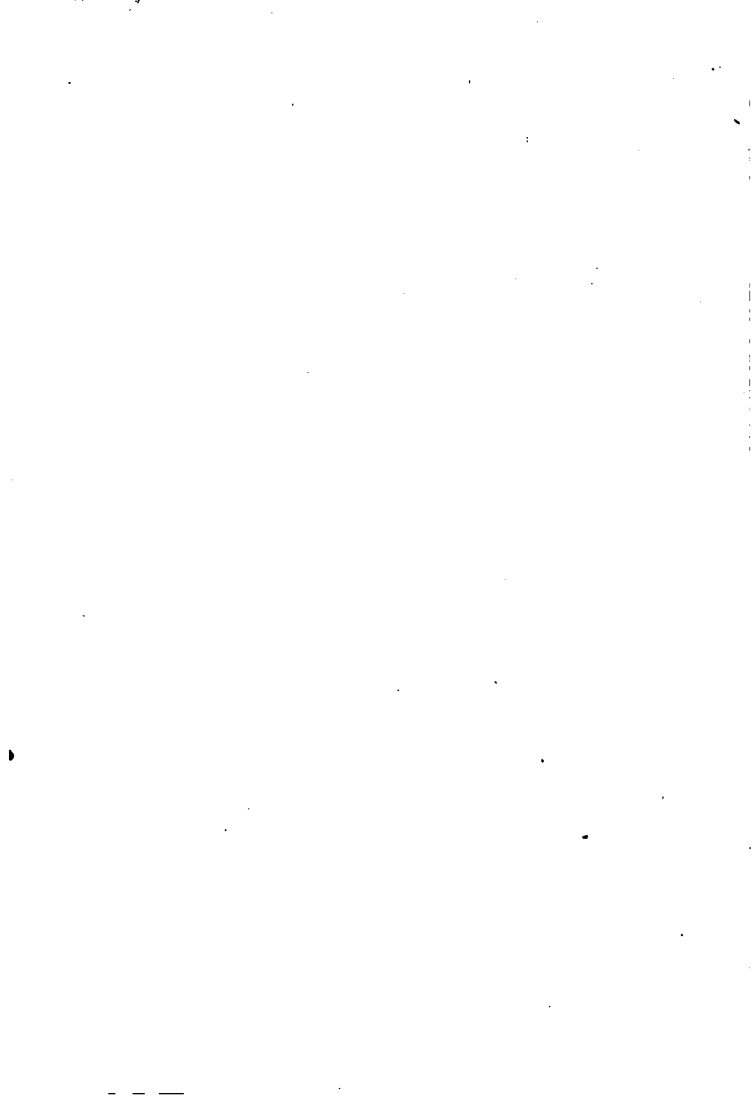
Λ 4

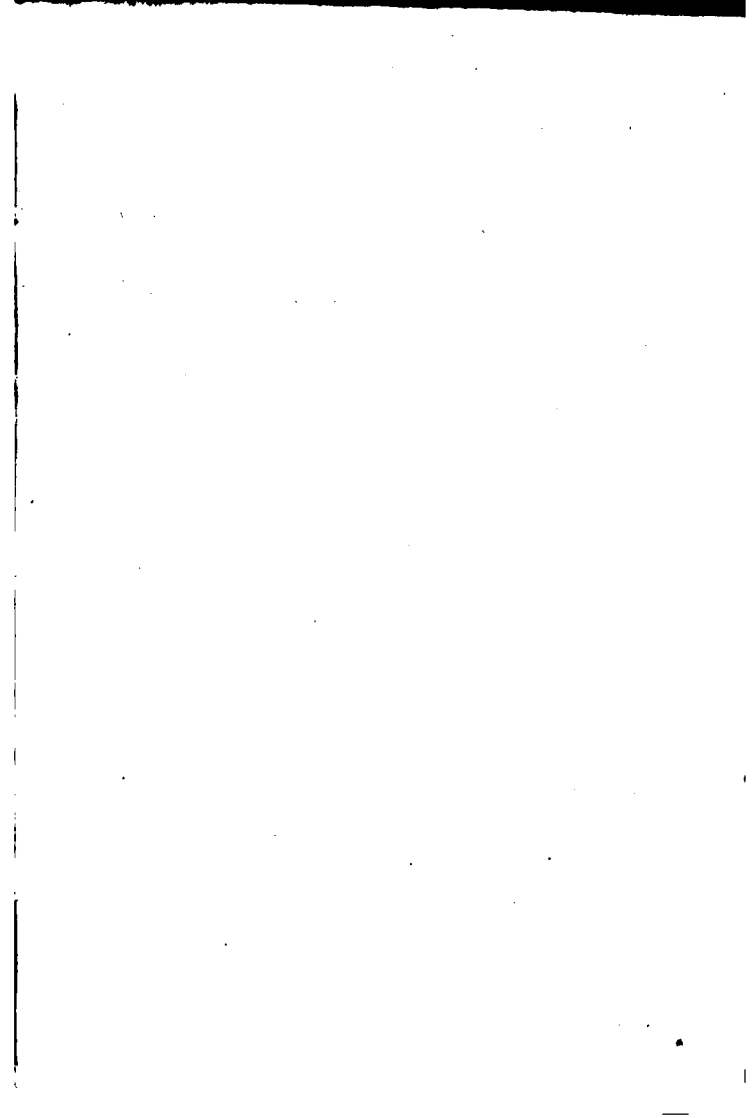
xy Πo-

26 Scan

24.

Trilaterarum. Trilatera figura vel habent la-
tera tria aequalia ut $\triangle \text{ισοπλευρον}$, vel duo
ut $\triangle \text{ισοσκελευον}$ quod aequicurvum dicitur vel
nulla, ut scalena. Ab angulis vero ita trilatera figura
distinguitur. aut unum rectum habent, orthogonia
vel rectangula dicta, aut unum obtusum, et am-
phigonia dicta sunt, aut tres acutos quae oxigonia
dicuntur unius modi sunt omnia $\triangle \text{ισοπλευρον}$.

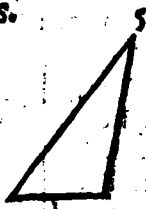
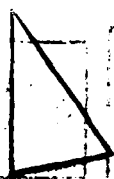






26

Scalenum
verò, est
qd' tria in-
equalia ha-
bet latera,



ξ

Εἰς τὴν τῶν τριπλευρῶν σχημάτων, ὁρθογώνιον μὲν
ῥιζωνόν ἐστι, τὸ ἔχον ὁρθὴν γωνίαν.

27

Ad hæc etiã, trilatarum figurarũ, rectang-
ulum quidem triangulum est, quod rectũ
angulum habet.

η

Ἀμβλυγώνιον ὃ, τὸ ἔχον ἀμβλείαν γωνίαν.

28

Amblygonium autem, quod obtusum an-
gulum habet.

θ

Ὀξυγώνιον ὃ, τὸ ῥεῖς ὀξείας ἔχον γωνίας.

29

Oxygonium verò, quod tres habet acutos
angulos.

λ

Τῶν ὃ τετραπλευρῶν σχημάτων, τετραγώνιον μὲν
ἐστὶ, ὃ ἰσοπλευρόν τε ἐστὶ, καὶ ὁρθογώνιον.

30

Quadrilaterarum autem figurarũ, quadra-

A 5 tum

tū qui
de est,
qd &
æquila
terū &
rectan-
gulū est.



Ἐτερόμηκες ὅ, δ' ὀρθογώνιον μὲν, οὗ δ' ἰσόπλευρον δέ.

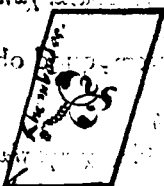
31

Altera parte longior figura est, quæ rectangula quidem, at æquilatera non est.

Ῥόμβος ὅ, δ' ἰσόπλευρον μὲν, οὗ κ' ὀρθογώνιον δέ.

32

Rhom-
bus au-
tæq; æ-
quila-
terū &
rectan-
gulū ἔστι.



Ῥομβοειδὲς ὅ, τὸ τὰς ἀπεναντίον πλευράς τε καὶ γωνίας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις ἔχον, ὃ οὐτε ἰσόπλευρόν ἐστιν, οὐ-
τε ὀρθογώνιον.

33

Rhomboides verò, quæ aduersa & latera & angulos habens inter se æqualis, neq; æqui-
latera est, neq; rectangula.

λδ τδ

Quadrilatera ab angulorum rectitudine vel ob-
liquitate nec aequalitate nec inaequalitate inte-
rum considerantur ut nec loco prior signa in-
superficies vocantur quadrata, quia latera sunt
aequalia et anguli oes. 4. recti. Altera dicuntur
quadrilatera eo quod latera sunt inaequalia. ita
quorum Rhombus dicitur qui habet 4. latera aequalia
et angulos inaequales. constat n. ex angulis acutis
et obtusis.

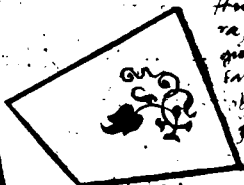
Trapezia) quae nullam habent aequalitatem
laterum definitam sed promiscuam, propter
quod anormia dicuntur.

λδ

Τὰ δὲ παρὰ ταῦτα τετραπλευρα, ζαπίδια καλεί-
σθω.

34

Præter
has au-
tem, re-
liquæ
quadri-
lateræ



figuræ, trapezia appellantur.


 Hoc possunt varia fig-
 ra, maiores, minores,
 queres, breuiores, quies-
 cent. Modo unum in hoc
 observet, ne figuram
 suam mutem.
 In figura quam qua-
 tuor habeat litteras
 et totidem antiquas, et ut la-
 tina omnia sint inaequalia.

 λ_2

Παράλληλοί εἰσιν εὐθεῖαι, αἱ ἕκαστὴν τῶν αὐτῶν ὁρί-
 πίδω οὖσαι, καὶ ἐκβαλλόμεναι ἐπ' ἀπὸ φρον, ἐφ' ἑκά-
 στερά τὰ μέρη, ἐπὶ μηδετέρᾳ συμπέπτυσιν ἀλλή-
 λαις.

3.5

Parallelæ rectæ lineæ sunt
quæ, cùm in eodem sint pla-
no, & ex vtraque parte in in-
finitum producantur, in ne-
quò incidunt.



Αἰτίματα.

di

Ἡ γὰρ νῆα, ἀπὸ παντὸς σημείου ἐστὶ πᾶν σημεῖον ἐν-
νιθίῃ γραμμῇ ἀγαγείν.

Postu-

EVCLID. ELEMENT. GEOM.

Postulata.

I

Postuletur, ut à quouis puncto in quoduis punctum, rectam lineam ducere cōcedatur.

β

Καὶ πεπερασμένην ευθείαν, κατὰ τὸ συνεχές ἐπ' ευθείας ἐκβάλλειν.

2

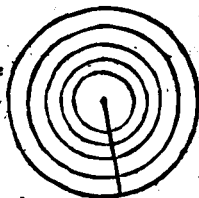
Et rectam lineam terminatam in cōtinuum rectā producere.

γ

Καὶ παντὶ κέντρῳ, καὶ διαστήματι κύκλον γράφεισθαι.

3

In quouis centro & in
teruallo circulum descri-
bere.



Κοινὰ ἔννοια.

α

Τὰ τῶ αὐτῶ ἴσα, καὶ ἀλλήλοις εἰν ἴσα.

Communes notiones.

I

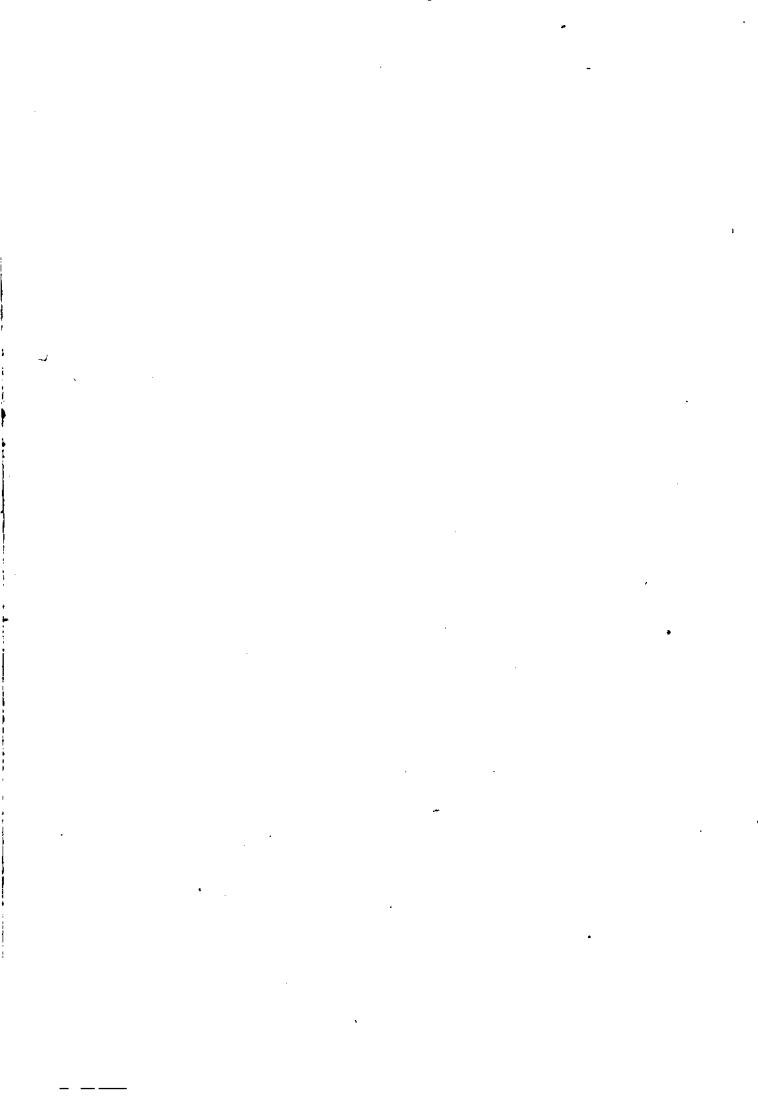
Quæ eidē æqualia, & inter se sunt æqualia.

β

Καὶ ἐάν ἴσοις ἴσα προσεθῇ, τὰ ὅλα εἰν ἴσα.

2 Et





²
Et si aequalibus aequalia adiecta sint, tota
sunt aequalia.

^γ
Καὶ ἐὰν ἀπὸ ἰσων ἴσα ἀφαιρεθῇ, τὰ καταλειπόμε-
να ἔσιν ἴσα.

³
Et si ab aequalibus aequalia ablata sint, quae
relinquuntur sunt aequalia.

^δ
Καὶ ἐὰν ἀνίσοις ἴσα προσεθῇ, καὶ ὅλα ἔσιν ἄνισα.

⁴
Et si inaequalibus aequalia adiecta sint, tota
sunt inaequalia.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 2 \\ 4 \quad 4 \\ \hline 6 \quad 7 \end{array}$$

⁵
Καὶ ἐὰν ἀπὸ ἀνίσων ἴσα ἀφαιρεθῇ, τὰ λοιπὰ ἔσιν
ἄνισα.

⁵
Et si ab inaequalibus aequalia ablata sint, reli-
qua sunt inaequalia. *ἡ δὲ ἐστὶν ἀνωτέρα συγγένεια*

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \quad 7 \\ 4 \quad 4 \\ \hline 5 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

⁵
Καὶ τὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διπλασία, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις ἔσιν.

⁶
Quae eiusdem duplicia sunt, inter se sunt a-
qualia.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6 - 6 \end{array}$$

⁷
Καὶ τὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἡμίση, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις ἔσιν.

7 Et

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

7

Et quæ eiusdem sunt dimidia, inter se æqualia sunt.

η

Καὶ τὰ ἐφαρμόζοντα ἐπ' ἀλλήλα, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις εἰσί.

8

Et quæ sibi mutuo congruunt, ea inter se sunt æqualia.

θ

Καὶ τὸ ὅλον τοῦ μέρους μείζον ἔστι.

9

Totum est sua parte maius.

ζ

Καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ ὀρθαὶ γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσί.

10

Item, omnes recti anguli sunt inter se æquales.

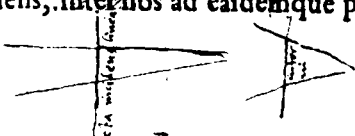


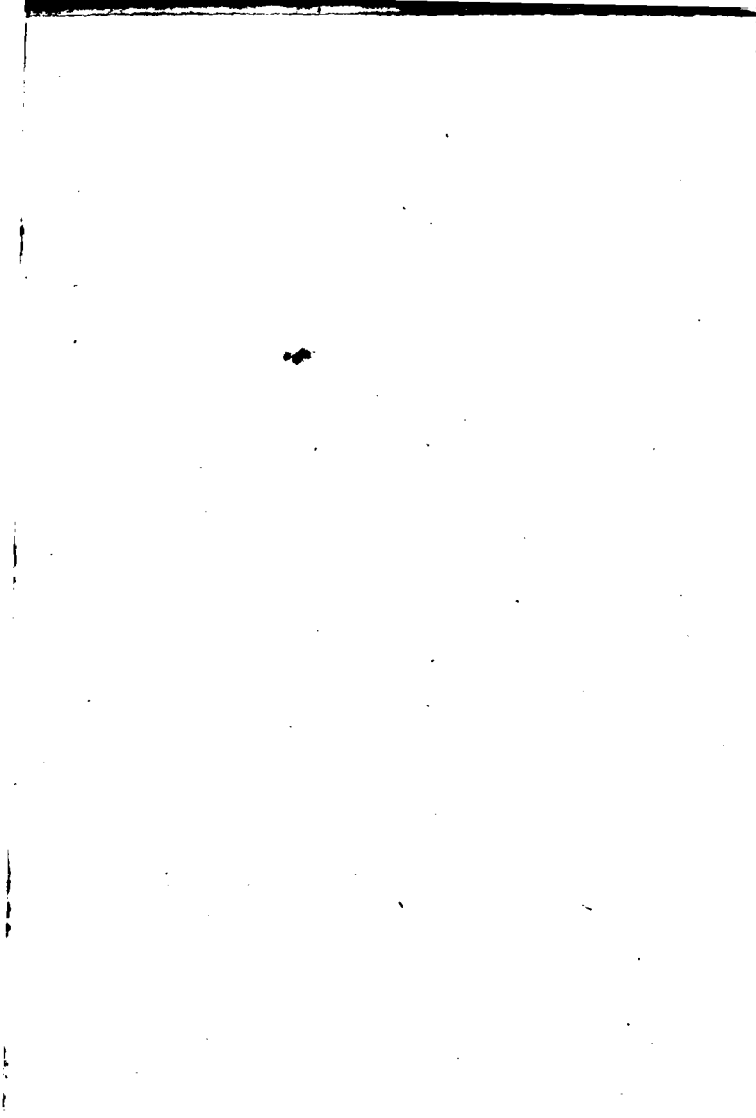
11

Καὶ ἐὰν εἰς δύο εὐθείας εὐθεῖα ἐμπίπτῃσα, τὰς ἐν-
τὸς καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη γωνίας, δύο ὀρθῶν ἐλάσ-
σονας ποιῇ, ἢ ἑκατέρωθεν αἱ δύο αὐταὶ εὐθεῖαι ἐπ'
ἀπειρον, συμπεσύνονται ἀλλήλαις ἐφ' ἃ μέρη εἰσὶν αἱ
τῶν δύο ὀρθῶν ἐλάσσονες γωνίαι.

Definit minus lineas
non parallelas rectas
tas equales sed non
ubi æquali spatio dis-
tantes.

Et si in duas rectas lineas altera recta in-
cidens, internos ad easdemque partes an-
gulos





Duae rectae in omni area vel superficie ad minimū tria latera, vel tres rectae et eundem angulū sūt necesse est, et erit Trigonus, aut unus tantum ^{terminus} ~~terminus~~ et erit Circulus, quod est unum tantum lat^{us}. aut quatuor et tunc p^{er} ratione angulorum et laterum vocabitur aut quadratum, aut quadrilaterum aut Rhombus, aut Rhomboides aut Trapezioz. aut plura habebit latera, et plura quoq^{ue} angulos. Eodem m^{odo} plura sunt anguli quot latera de quibus antea. Itaq^{ue} si duae rectae etiam in infinitum p^{er}currerent nunq^{am} aream conscriberent et includerent, quia nullum faciunt angulum q^{uia} sunt parallelae. Sed ut, non sit parallelae et tandem concurrant angulusq^{ue} consistit de quibus paulo ante. II. si communi sententia dicat^{ur}. firmen novum sp^{eci}em vel aream circumscribent quāvis superficies ut iam dictum est quatuor sūt latera et quatuor angulos, aut unum aut tres aut p^{er}imetros.

angustia
nervosa
fundam
mentum
suis

8

13

ut ipse sua herede natus area
 huiusmodi pueri pueri
 angustis pueri

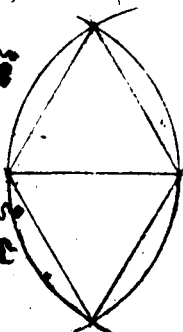
Πρόταση.

α

٤٣٥٥١-



464

 β 

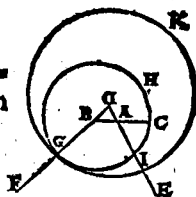
Pro

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Problema 2. Propo-

sitio 2.

Addatum punctum, da-
tæ rectæ lineæ æqualem
rectam lineam ponere.



Δύο δοθέντων ευθείων ἀνίσων ἀπὸ τῆς μείζονος τῇ
ἐλάσσονι ἰσὺν ευθεῖαν ἀφελεῖν.

Problema 3. Propo-

sitio 3.

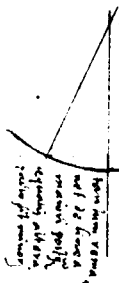
Quabus datis rectis li-
neis inæqualibus, de ma-
iore æqualem minori re-
ctam lineam detrahare;



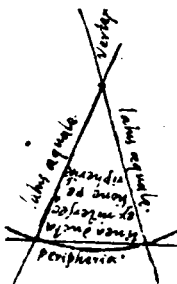
Εάν δύο τρίγωνα τὰς δύο πλευρὰς τᾶς δυσὶ πλευ-
ραῖς ἴσας ἔχῃ, ἑκατέραν ἑκατέρα, καὶ τὴν γωνίαν τῇ
γωνίᾳ ἰσὺν ἔχῃ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν ἰσῶν ευθείων περιεχο-
μένῳ: καὶ τὴν βάσιν τῇ βάσει ἰσὺν ἔξει, καὶ τὸ τρίγω-
νον τῷ τρίγῳ ἴσον ἔσται, καὶ αἱ λοιπαὶ γωνίαι τᾶς λοι-
παῖς γωνίαις ἴσαι ἔσονται, ἑκατέρα ἑκατέρα, ὅφ' ὅς
αἱ ἰσαὶ πλευραὶ ὑποτείνουσιν.

Theorema primum. Propositio 4.

Si duo triangula duo latera duobus lateri-
bus æqualia habeant, utrunque utriusque, ha-
beat verò & angulum angulo æqualem sub
æqualibus rectis lineis contentum: & basi
basi



Euclidus idem a trian-
gulis, angulis et lineis
æqualibus, utrunque
triangulum æquale
triangulo, et angulum
angulo æqualem sub
æqualibus rectis lineis
contentum, et basi
basi



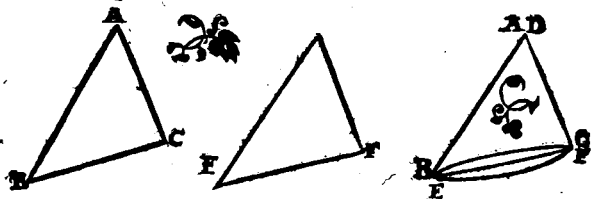
Problema 3. Propositio 3.

Ex hac propositione perficiuntur omnia theorematum, quia cum
 globus duo habeat aequalia latera, et omnes lineae ab eodem
 centro in eandem periphæriam ductae, omnes sunt aequales.
 necesse est si duabus lineis quae verticem fecerunt, ex eodem
 vertice circum scribas periphæriam, etiam ipsae lineae sunt
 aequales. At ut perfectum theorema deserviat, et ut verti-
 cem lateris, duobus prioribus inaequalibus, hinc lineam
 mittam ab una illarum quibus periphæriam circum scrips-
 isti, in alteram, et si loco ubi circum scripsisti circum scri-
 ptam, quemadmodum videtur in hac figura ad marginem
 referri.



LIBER PRIMVS.

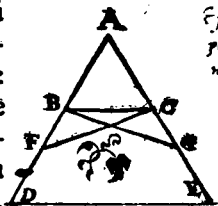
baſi æqualem habebunt, eritq; triangulum
triangulo æquale, ac reliqui anguli reliquis
angulis æquales erunt, vterque vtrique, ſub
quibus æqualia latera ſubtenduntur.



Τῶν ἰσοσκελῶν ῥιγῶνων αἱ πρὸς τῇ βάσει γωνίαι
ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσί. Καὶ προσεχλεηδεῖσιν τῶν ἴσων
ὑποκειῶν, αἱ ὑπὸ τὴν βάσιν γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ἔ-
σονται.

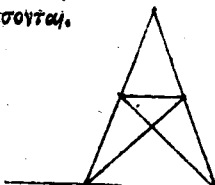
Theorema 2. Propoſitio 5.

Iſoſcelium triangulorū
qui ad baſim ſunt angu-
li, inter ſe ſunt æquales:
& ſi vltcrius produca-
ſint æquales illæ rectæ li-
neæ, q̄ ſub baſi ſunt angu-
li, inter ſe æquales erunt.



Ex hac propoſitione
reſultat propoſitio no-
na in ſua additio.

Εὰν ῥιγῶνὲ αἱ δύο γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ᾶσι, καὶ
ὑπὸ τὰς ἴσας γωνίας ὑποτείνεſαι πλευραὶ, ἴσαι ἀλ-
λήλαις ἔſονται.



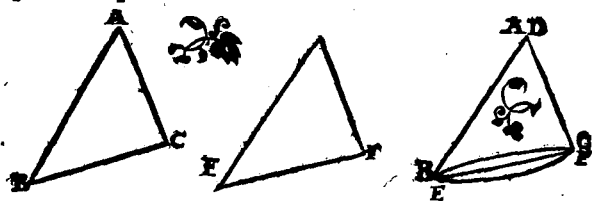
B

Theo-



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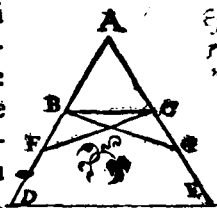
basī æqualem habebunt, eritq; triangulum
triangulo æquale, ac reliqui anguli reliquis
angulis æquales erunt, vterque vtrique, sub
quibus æqualia latera subtenduntur.



Τῶν ἰσοσκελῶν ἑξήκων αἱ πρὸς τῇ βάσει γωνίαι
ἴσαι ἀλλήλας εἰσὶ. Καὶ προσκεκληθεισῶν τῶν ἴσων
ἐυθειῶν, αἱ ὑπὸ τὴν βάσιν γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλας ἐ-
σονται.

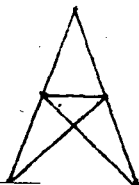
Theorema 2. Propositio 5.

Iſoſcelium triangulorū
qui ad baſim ſunt angu-
li, inter ſe ſunt æquales:
& ſi ulterius producā
ſint æquales illæ rectæ li-
næ, q̄ ſub baſi ſunt angu-
li, inter ſe æquales erunt.



Ex hac propositione
patet et oppositum no-
na infra additionem

Εὰν ῥιγὼν αἱ δύο γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ᾦσι, καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς ἴσας γωνίας ὑποτείνεσθαι πλευραὶ, ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ἔσονται.



B

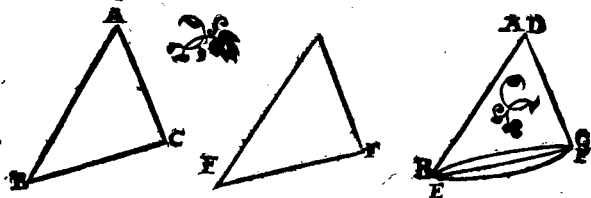
Theo-





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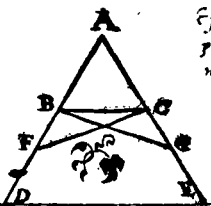
basī æqualem habebunt, eritq; triangulum
triangulo æquale, ac reliqui anguli reliquis
angulis æquales erunt, vterque vtrique, sub
quibus æqualia latera subtenduntur.



Τῶν ἰσοσκελεῶν ἑξήκων αἱ πρὸς τῇ βάσει γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσὶ. Καὶ προσεκληθεῖσιν τῶν ἴσων ἐυθειῶν, αἱ ὑπὸ τὴν βάσιν γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ἔ-
χονται.

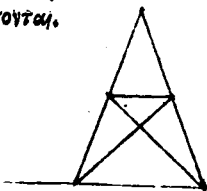
Theorema 2. Propositio 5.

Isoscelium triangularū
qui ad basim sunt angu-
li, inter se sunt æquales:
& si ulterius producæ
sint æquales illæ rectæ li-
næ, q̄ sub basi sunt angu-
li, inter se æquales erunt.



Ex hac propositione
patet et oppositum no.
na infra adiectionem

Εὰν ῥιζῶν αἱ δύο γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ᾦσι, καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς ἴσας γωνίας ὑποτείνεσθαι πλευρά, ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ἔσονται.



B

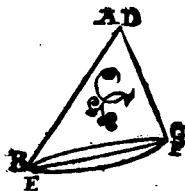
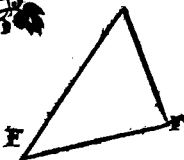
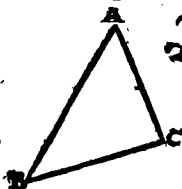
Theory



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9

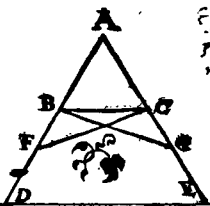
Βασι ἄξωαλεμ habebunt, eritq; triangulum
triangulo ἄξωαλε, ac reliqui anguli reliquis
angulis ἄξωαλες erunt, vterque vtrique, sub
quibus ἄξωαλα latera subten duntur.



Τῶν ἰσοσκελῶν ῥιγῶνων αἱ πρὸς τῇ βάσει γωνίαι
ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσὶ. Καὶ πρὸς κελευθεισῶν τῶν ἴσων
ευθειῶν, αἱ ὑπὸ τὴν βάσιν γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ἔ-
σονται.

Theorema 2. Propositio 5.

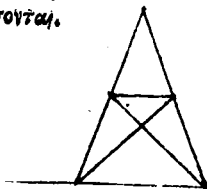
Isofelium triangulorū
qui ad basim sunt angu-
li, inter se sunt ἄξωαλες:
& si vltcrius produat
sint ἄξωαλες illæ rectæ li-
neæ, q sub basi sunt angu-
li, inter se ἄξωαλες erunt.



Ex hac ppositio ne
pnoet ppositio no
na pifia adictu ubi

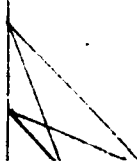
5

Εάν ῥιγῶν αἱ δύο γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ᾶσι, καὶ
ὑπὸ τὰς ἴσας γωνίας ὑποκείνεται πλευρὰ ἴσαι ἀλ-
λήλαις ἴσονται.



B

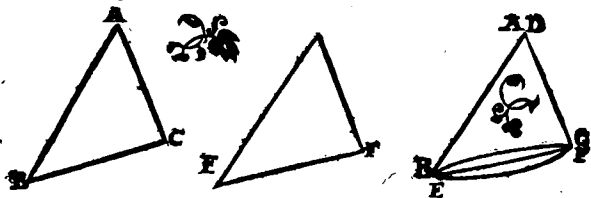
Theo





LIBER PRIMVS.

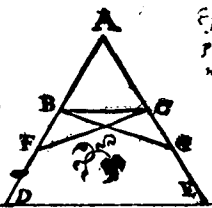
ἄντι ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται, ἐκ τῆς ἰσότητος τῶν ἰσῶν ἰσοσκελῶν, ὅτι ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται.



Τῶν ἰσοσκελῶν ἰσῶν ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται.

Theorema 2. Propositio 5.

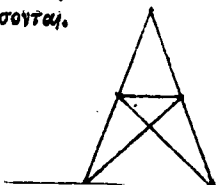
Isoſcelium triangulorū qui ad basim sunt anguli, inter se sunt æquales: & si ulterius producantur sint æquales illæ rectæ lineæ, q̄ sub basī sunt anguli, inter se æquales erunt.



Ἐὰν ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται.

5

Ἐὰν ἰσῶν ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀντιθέτως ἰσοσκελὲς ἔσται.



B

Theo



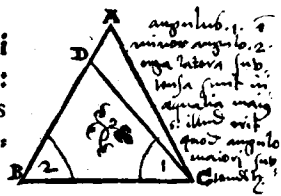
et utriusque peripheria angulis duobus, ut hoc no. tra
 adest in figura quam appropi est æqualis, ergo ipse in
 vultu sunt inter se æquales, tam ut præpositi hanc jactant
 sunt æqualia que anguli
 ut in q. q. anguli subten
 Similiter hoc est præposita
 dico ut æqualia in l. l. p.
 quod utriusque æqualia p. o. b.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theorema 3. Propo.

sitio 6.

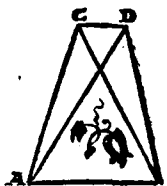
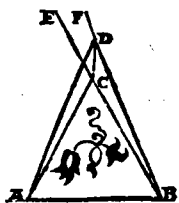
**Si trianguli duo anguli
 æquales inter se fuerint:
 & sub æqualibus angulis
 subtēta latera æqualia in-
 ter se erunt.**



**Ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῇ εὐθείᾳ, δυσὶ ταῖς αὐταῖς εὐθείαις ἄλλαι
 δύο εὐθεῖαι ἰσαῖς ἐκάτερα ἐκάτερα οὐ συσταθῆνται,
 πρὸς ἄλλω καὶ ἄλλω σημείῳ, ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη, τὰ
 αὐτὰ πέρατα ἔχουσαι, ταῖς ἀρχαῖς εὐθείαις.**

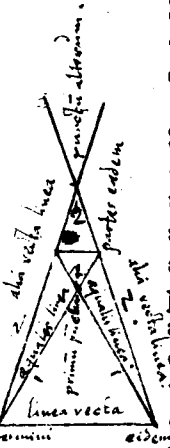
Theorema 4. Propositio 7.

**Super eadem recta linea, duabus eisdem re-
 ctis lineis, alia duæ rectæ lineæ æquales, v-
 traque utrique, non constituentur, ad aliud
 atque
 aliud
 pūctū,
 ad eas-
 dē par-
 tes, eof-
 demq;**



**terminos cum duabus initio ductis rectis li-
 neis habentes.**

**Ἐὰν δύο τρίγωνα τὰς δύο πλευρὰς ταῖς δυσὶ
 πλευραῖς ἰσας ἔχῃ, ἐκάτεραν ἐκάτερα, ἔχῃ καὶ βά-
 σιν τῇ βάσει ἰσὺν καὶ τὴν γωνίαν τῇ γωνίᾳ ἰσὺν ἔξει
 τὴν**



Problema: 4. Propositione: 9

Quod si angulus erit obliquus non poterit ex uno
 ipso ubi qua ubi dicit Euclides, ~~ita~~ ~~ang~~ ~~ut~~
 ut angulus quoq obliquus modo rectilineus & p
 riam fecit sic quovis. Ex vertice anguli quon
 bifurcam locatum vis, secundum lateris alterius lon
 gitudinem describo peripheria partem quae angulum
 circumscribendum ex opposito comprehendit: quod si hunc
 eam peripheriam bifurcam locabis et facilius p
 tum cum anguli vertice recta linea coniungas,
 tunc angulus datus bifurcam secutus erit, quia ubi
 ubi anguli segmentum inter eam aequali peripheria con
 prehenditur. Atq haec ratio ratio et structura valet
 in omnibz triangularibz quibz sunt, figura seqt.



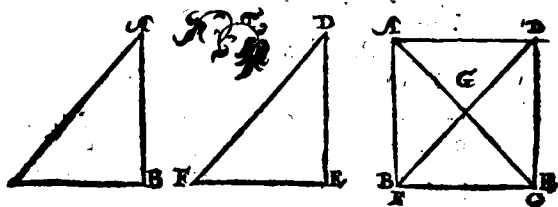
observandum ratio
 si alius bifurcam
 fecerit angulum eae
 lendum et aliud
 fecerit angulum eae

vertice anguli qui
 bifurcam secutus
 longitudine lateris
 secutus quod de
 vertice peripheria
 appropinquat: sic fa.
 linea q locat an
 gulum.

τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν ἰσῶν ἐυθειῶν περιεχομένην.

Theorema 5. Propositio 8.

Si duo triangula duo latera habuerint duobus lateribus, vtrunque vtrique, æqualia, habuerint verò & basim basi æqualem; angulū quoque sub æqualibus rectis lineis contentum angulo æqualem habebunt.



8

Τὴν δοθεῖσαν γωνίαν ἐυθύγραμμον δίχα τεμεῖν.

Problema 4. Propositio 9.

Datum angulum rectilineum bifariam secare.



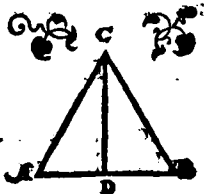
Hæc figura pendet ex propositione quintæ in superioribus, eam videlicet.

Τὴν δοθεῖσαν ἐυθειᾶν πεπρασμένην, δίχα τεμεῖν.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Problema 5. Pro- positio 10.

Datam rectam lineam fi-
nitam bifariam secare.



α.

Τὴν δοθεῖσαν εὐθεῖαν, ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς αὐτῇ δοθέντος ση-
μεῖος, πρὸς ὀρθὰς γωνίας εὐθείαν γραμμὴν ἀγα-
γεῖν.

Problema 6. Propositio 11.

Data 1) granae toples
habet determinat Data
data recta linea recta li

nea, à

observandum est puncto
tantum ut magis
eibol uti alibi
dividem punctum
est perpendiculari
vis.

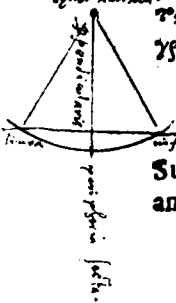
neam ad angulos rectos excitare.



nihil aliud est in
perpendiculari rectam
excitare, sed da-
tum punctum
sup. rectam li-
neam.

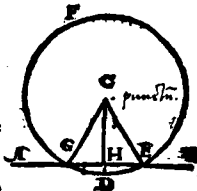
β

Επὶ τὴν δοθεῖσαν εὐθεῖαν ἀπειρον, ἀπὸ τοῦ δοθέν-
τος σημείου, ὃ μὴ ἐστὶν ἐπ' αὐτῆς, κάθετον εὐθεῖαν
γραμμὴν ἀγαγεῖν.



Problema 7. Pro- positio 12.

Super datam rectam line-
am infinitam, à dato pun-
cto



Propositio 10.

Linea recta & terminata bifariam secatur si
utroque termino quodam perpendicularare in medium lin
quod perpendicularare coniunctum cum linea data ea
bifariam secabit



Εἰς το quod in ea nō est, perpendicularē re-
ctam deducere.

17

Ὡς δὲ ἐκθεῖα ἐπ' ἐκθεῖαν καθῆσα, γωνίας ποιῇ ἵσας ὁρθῶν. ἡ δὲ ἐκθεῖα ἐπ' ἐκθεῖαν καθῆσα, γωνίας ποιῇ ἵσας ὁρθῶν.

Theorema 6. Propo-

sitio 13.

Cū recta linea super re-
ctam consistens lineā an-
gulos facit, aut duos re-
ctos, aut duobus rectis æ-
quales efficiet.

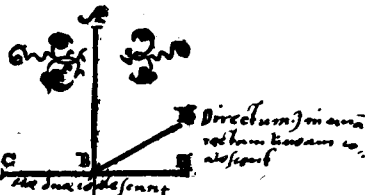


18

Εὰν πρὸς ἐκθεῖα, ἢ τῶν πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείων δύο
ἐκθεῖαι μὴ περὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη κείσθωαι, τὰς ἐφεξῆς
γωνίας δυσὶν ὁρθῶν ἴσας ποιῶσιν, ἐπ' ἐκθεῖας ἑκά-
στην ἀλλήλων ἀντεκθεῖαι.

Theorema 7. Propositio 14.

Si ad aliquam rectam lineam, atque ad eius
punctū, duæ rectæ lineæ
non ad easdem partes du-
ctæ, eos qui sunt deinceps
angulos duobus rectis æ-
quales fecerint, in dire-
ctum erunt inter se ipsas
rectæ lineæ.

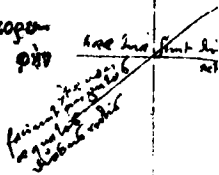


19

Εὰν δύο ἐκθεῖαι τέμνωσιν ἀλλήλους, τὰς κατὰ κορυ-

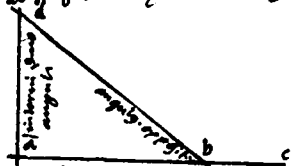
B 3

φθ



Propositio .16.

Hæc propositio nihil aliud nunc quam si unum congru-
 ti iam trianguli latus producat, angulum qui ibi
 est est si extra triangulum et maioram reliquis an-
 gulis, non quidam simul sumptis sed comparatione
 ad singulum separationem. Exemplum tale est o. In hoc



exemplo trianguli datus
 est, a. d. b. At b. c. est la-
 tus productum quod angu-
 lum facit maiorem reli-
 quibus. b. angulus op-
 positus. a. d. anguli duo
 interni. Ceterum b. c. d.

angulus interioris q. factus est producto latere. a. b. ma-
 ior est opposito q. est. b. q. id est b. tantum acutus est.
 est plura maiore duobus interioribus scilicet a. et d.
 quorum a. est rectus, alter vero. d. acutus. Maior
 est. a. obtusus angulus recto.

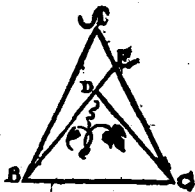


EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

πάντος ὁ ζυγών δύο πλευρῶν ἐλάττωες μὲν ἔσονται,
μείζονα δὲ γωνίαν περιέξουσι.

Theorema 14. Propositio 21.

Si super trianguli uno la-
tere, ab extremitatibus
duæ rectæ lineæ, interius
constitutæ fuerint, hæ cō-
stitutæ reliquis trianguli
duobus lateribus mino-
res quidem erunt, maiō-
rem verò angulum continebunt,



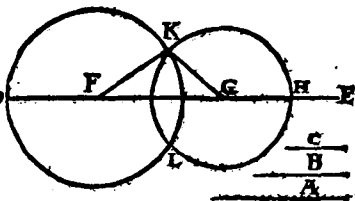
α β

Ex ζυγῶν ἐυθέρων, αἳ εἰσιν ἴσαι ζυγὰ τῶν δοθείσων ἐυ-
θείων, ζυγῶν συνήσασθαι. Δεῖ δὴ τὰς δύο τῆς λοι-
πῆς μείζονας εἶναι, πάντα μεταλαμβάνομένας, διὰ
τὸ καὶ πάντος ζυγῶν τὰς δύο πλευράς, τὴν λοιπὴν μεί-
ζονας εἶναι, πάντα μεταλαμβάνομένας.

ista desunt apud
Proclum.

Problema 8. Propositio 22.

Ex tribus
rectis line-
is quæ sunt
tribus da-
tis rectis li-
neis æqua-
les, trian-

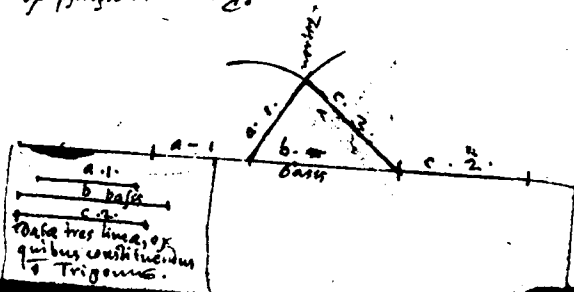


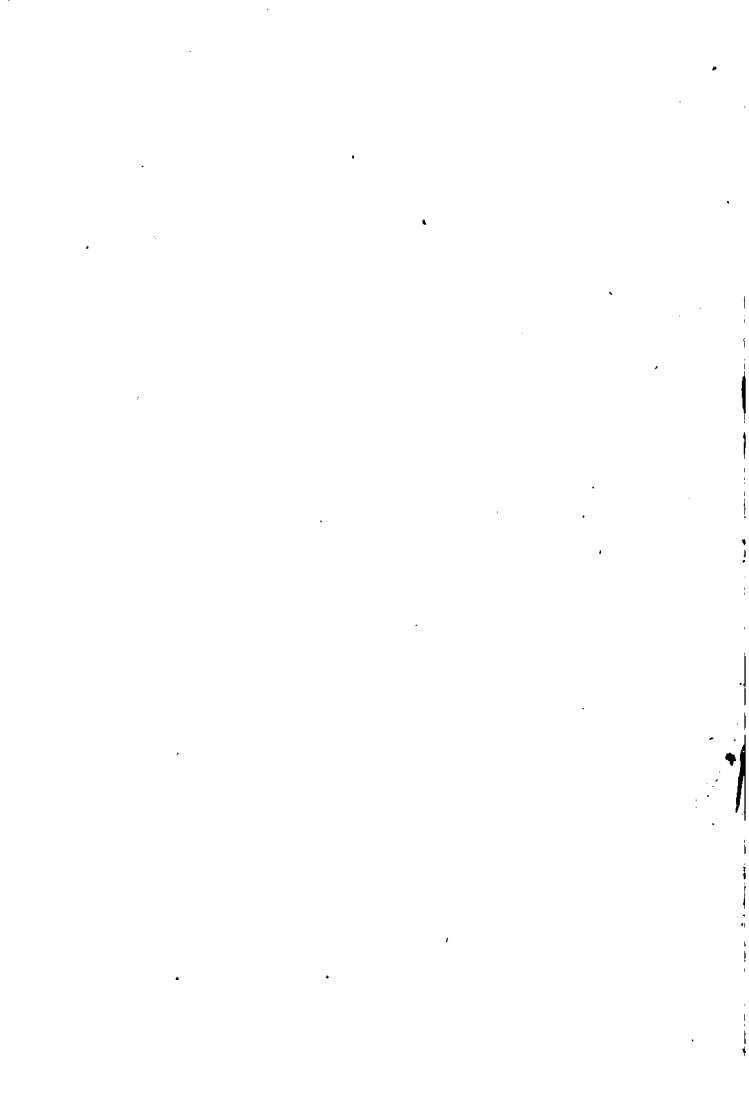
gulum constituere. Oportet autem duas re-
ctas esse maiores omnifariâ sumptas: quo-
niam uniuscuiusq; trianguli duo latera om-
nifariam

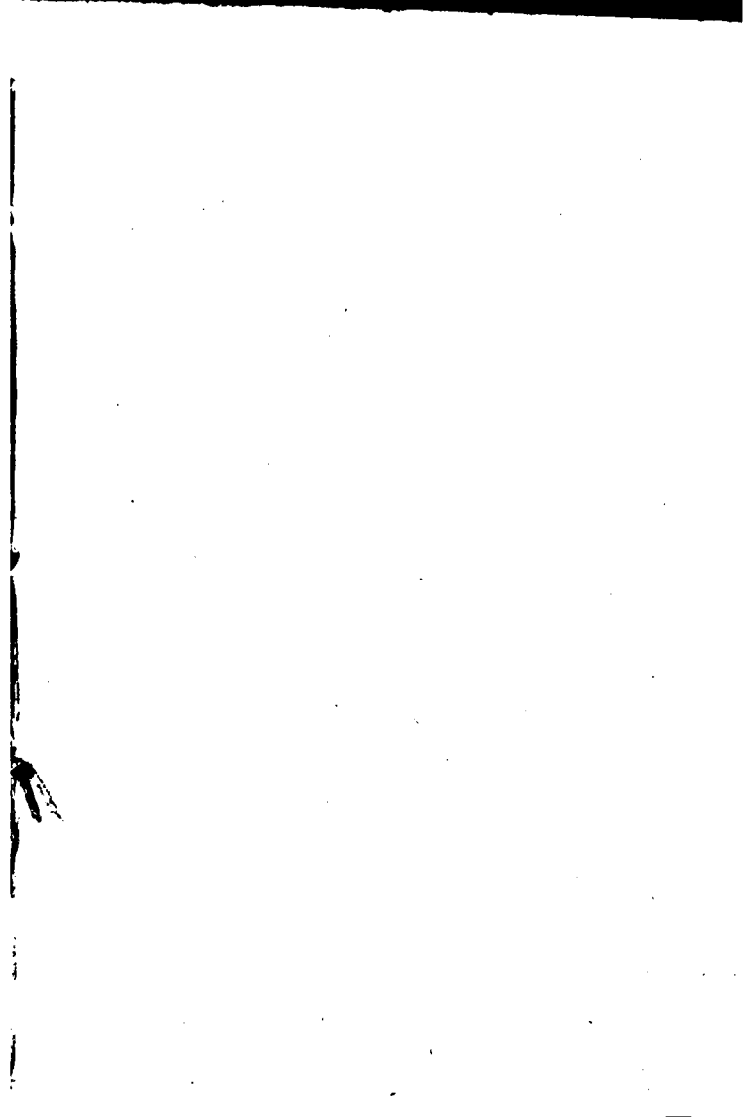
partes / hæc qua
requiritur non fuit
Euclidis sed
addita a posteriori
auctore. Sicut fuit
Euclidis 20 propo.
nono deo.

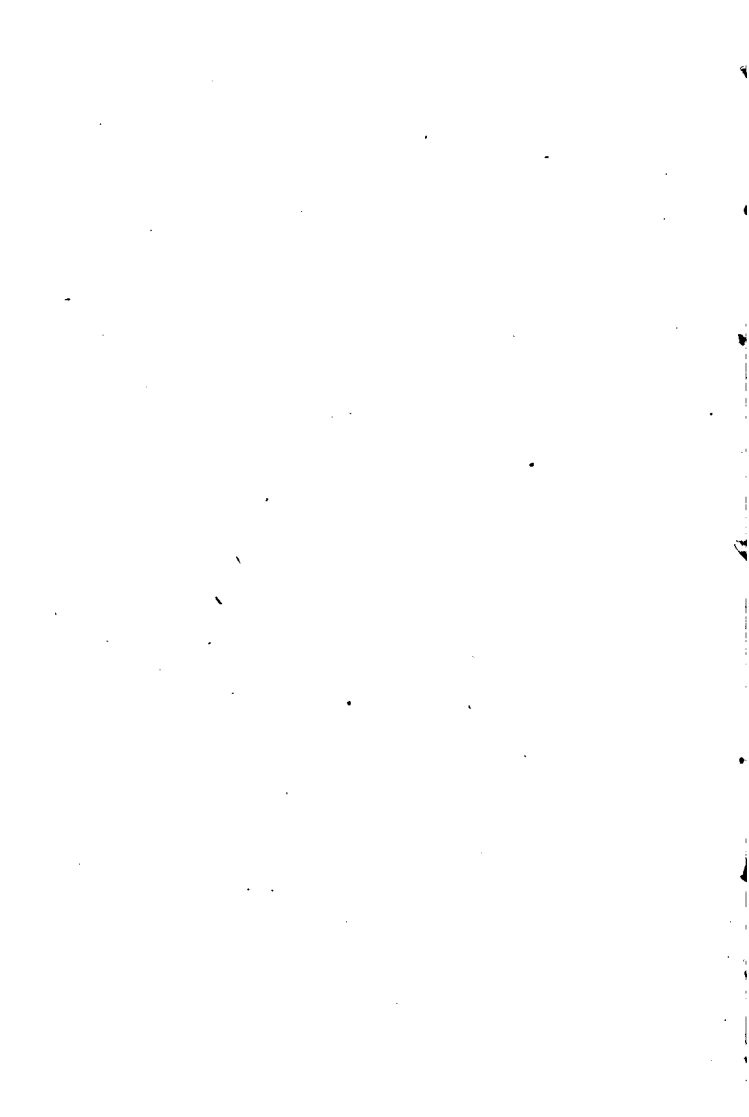
Propositio 22.

Proposita sunt tres lineae quarum duae quaelibet unam tertiam sunt maiores, ex his constituere triangulum tali
descriptione. ducatur linea recta satis longa ad comparan-
dendas tres lineas datas: hinc ab una extremitate linee
singularum trium linearum, ex quibus constituendus est tri-
gonus, longitudines per puncta distinges, ita ut
quam ex istis tribus datis lineis, basim ac trianguli con-
stituendi sis, eam mediam in linea longa constituas,
reliquas duas ab extremis linea constituas. inde si
secundum intermedium extremitatum linearum arcum
peripheria partes describas et ubi illae concurrent coniunge
ris rectas ab extremitatibus gestitaram erit triangulum
ex p[ro]posito ut voluit p[ro]positio.







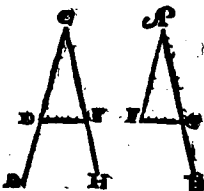


nifariam sumpta reliquo sunt maiora.

$\chi\gamma$
 Πρὸς τῇ δοθείσῃ ἐνδοείᾳ $\chi\gamma$ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ, τῇ
 δοθείσῃ γωνίᾳ ἐνδογράφειν ἴσων γωνίαν ἐνδο-
 γραμμον συστήσασθαι.

Problema 9. Propo-
 sitio 23.

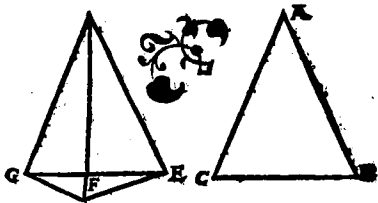
Ad datam rectam lineam
 datumq; in ea punctum,
 dato angulo rectilineo α .
 qualem angulum rectili-
 neum constituere.



$\alpha\delta$
 Εάν δύο τρίγωνα τὰς δύο πλευρὰς τῆς δυοῖ πλευ-
 ρῶν ἴσας ἔχῃ, ἑκατέραν ἑκατέρα, τὴν ὀγώνιαν τῇ
 γωνίᾳ μείζονα ἔχῃ. τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν ἰσῶν ἐνδοφθῶν περι-
 χομένῳ, $\chi\gamma$ τὴν βάσιν τῆς βάσεως μείζονα ἔξῃ.

Theorema 15, Propositio 24.

Si duo
 triangu-
 la duo la-
 tera duo
 bus late-
 ribus α .
 qualia ha-



buerint, vtrunq; vtriq; angulum verò angu-
 lo maiorem sub α qualibus rectis lineis con-
 tentum; & basin basi maiorem habebunt.

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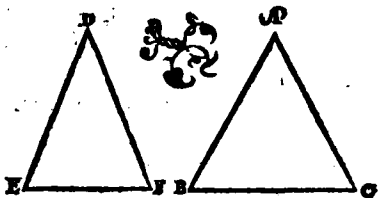
κ ε

Εάν δύο τρίγωνα τὰς δύο πλευρὰς τᾶς δυσὶ πλευρᾶς ἴσας ἔχη, ἑκατέραν ἑκατέρα, τὴν βάσιν ᾗ τὴν βάσειως μείζονα ἔχη, καὶ τὴν γωνίαν τὴν γωνίᾳ μείζονα ἔξῃ, τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν ἴσων ἐυθειῶν περιεχομένην.

Theorema 16. Propositio 25.

Si duo triangula duo latera duobus lateribus æqualia habuerint, vtrunque vtriq̃ue, basin verò basi maiorem; & angulum sub æqualib⁹

rectis lineis contentū angulo maiorem habebunt.



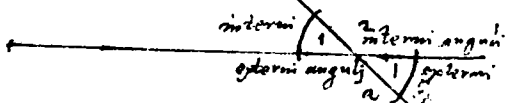
κ ε

Εάν δύο τρίγωνα τὰς δύο γωνίας τᾶς δυσὶ γωνίαις ἴσας ἔχη, ἑκατέραν ἑκατέρα, καὶ μίαν πλευρὰν μιᾷ πλευρᾷ ἴσῳ, ἢ τὴν πρὸς τᾶς ἴσαις γωνίαις, ἢ ὑποτείνουσαν ὑπὸ μίαν τῶν ἴσων γωνιῶν: καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς πλευρὰς τᾶς λοιπᾶς πλευρᾶς ἴσας ἔξει, ἑκατέραν ἑκατέρα, καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν γωνίαν τῇ λοιπῇ γωνίᾳ.

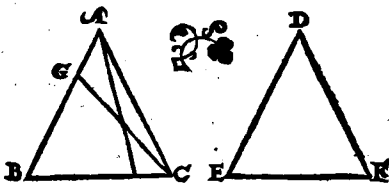
Theorema 17. Propositio 26.

Si duo triangula duos angulos duobus angulis æquales habuerint, vtrunque vtriq̃ue, vnum-

ταὶ ἐναλλα^{κῆς} μὲν ἵαβ^ο αἱ ἐναλλα^ξ γω^ν
νίας ποσὶν δύο anguli quos recta linea & duas
rectas aequabiliter distantes transuersim inci-
dens intra eandem lineam infra & supra trans-
uersam lineam infra & supra effecerint aequa-
les ut sic exemplum subiactum solerat.



vnumque latus vni lateri æquale, siue quod
 æqualibus adiacet angulis, seu quod vni æ-
 qualium angulorum subtenditur: & reliqua
 latera
 reliquis
 laterib.
 æqualia,
 vtrum-
 q; vtri-
 que, &
 reliquum angulum reliquo angulo æqua-
 lem habebunt.

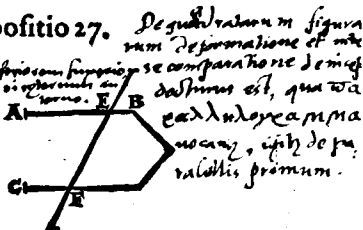


κζ

Εάν εἰς δύο εὐθείας εὐθεῖα ἐμπέσῃ, τὰς ἐν-
 ἄντιων γωνίας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις ποιῇ, παράλληλοι ἐστίαι
 ἀλλήλαις αἱ εὐθεῖαι.

Theorema 18. Propositio 27.

Si in duas rectas lineas re-
 cta incidens linea alterna-
 tim angulos æquales inter
 se fecerit: parallelæ erunt
 inter se illæ rectæ lineæ.



κ η

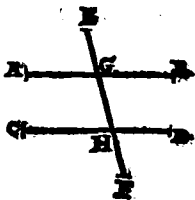
Εάν εἰς δύο εὐθείας εὐθεῖα ἐμπέσῃ, τὴν ἐκτὸς γω-
 νίαν τῇ ἐντὸς, καὶ ἀπεναντίον, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη
 ἴσως ποιῇ, ἢ τὰς ἐντὸς καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη δυσὶν
 ὀρθαῖς ἴσας ποιῇ, παράλληλοι ἐστίαι ἀλλήλαις αἱ
 εὐθεῖαι.

Theo-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theorema 19. Propositio 28.

Si in duas rectas lineas recta incidens linea,
externum angulum inter
no, & opposito, & ad eas
dem partes æqualem fece
rit, aut internos & ad eas
dem partes duobus rectis
æquales: parallelæ erunt
inter se ipsæ rectæ lineæ.

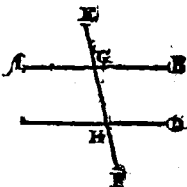


x θ

ἂν εἰς τὰς παραλλήλους εὐθείας εὐθεῖα ἐμπίπτουσα,
τὰς τε ἐναλλὰξ γωνίας ἴσας ἀλλήλους ποιῇ, καὶ τὴν
ἐκ τὸς τῇ ἐν τὸς καὶ ἀπεναντίου, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη,
ἴσων, καὶ τὰς ἐν τὸς καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη δυσὶν ὅρ-
θωγῶν ἴσας.

Theorema 20. Propositio 29.

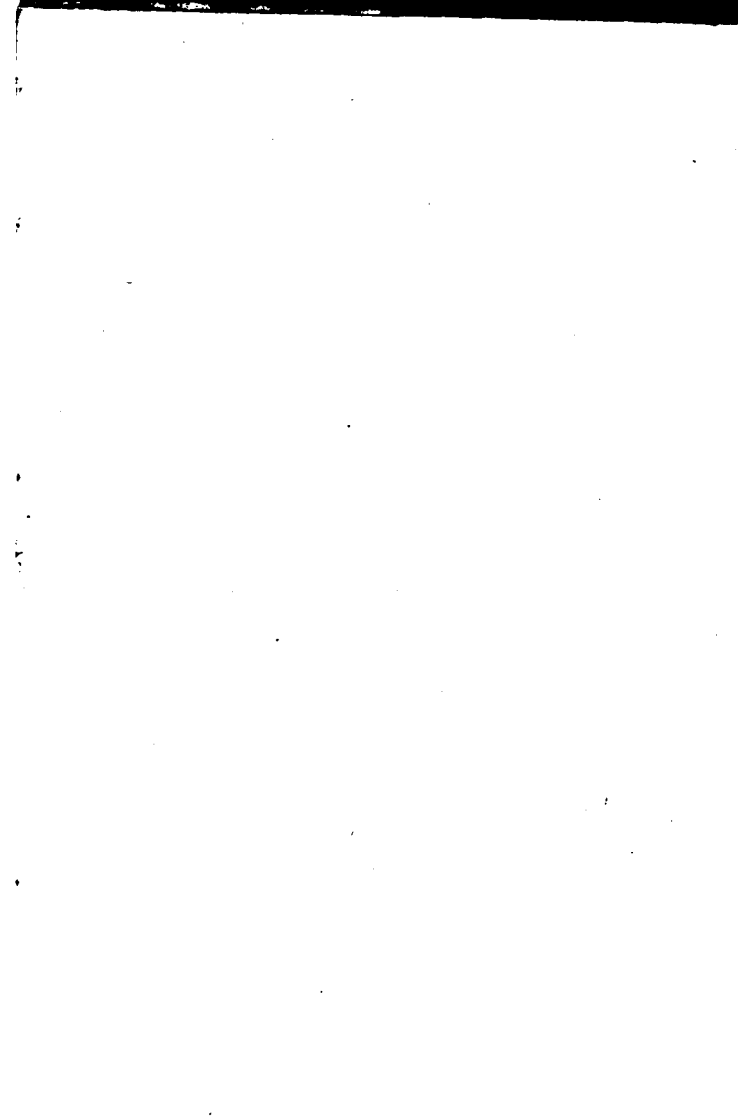
In parallelas rectas lineas
recta incidens linea, & al-
ternatim angulos inter se
æquales efficit & externū
interno & opposito & ad
easdem partes æqualem, &
internos & ad easdem par-
tes duobus rectis æquales facit.

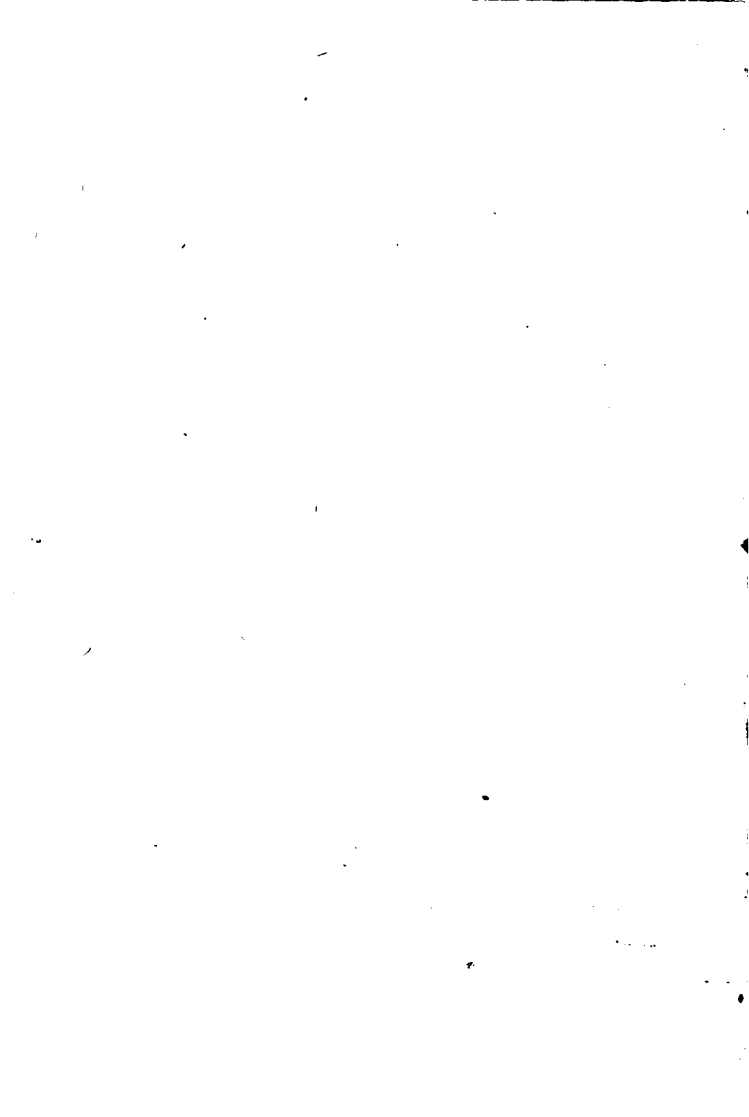


λ

ἂν τῇ αὐτῇ εὐθείᾳ παραλλήλοι, καὶ ἀλλήλους εἰσὶ πα-
ράλληλοι.

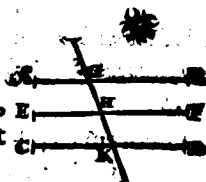
Theo





Theorema 11. Propositio 30.

Quæ eidem rectæ lineæ, parallelæ, & inter se sunt parallelæ.

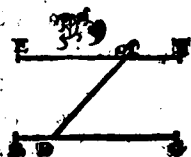


λ α

Απὸ τοῦ δοθέντος σημείου, τῇ δοθείσῃ εὐθείᾳ παράλληλον εὐθεῖαν γραμμὴν ἀγαγῆναι

Problema 10. Propositio 31.

A dato puncto datæ rectæ lineæ parallelam rectam lineam ducere.

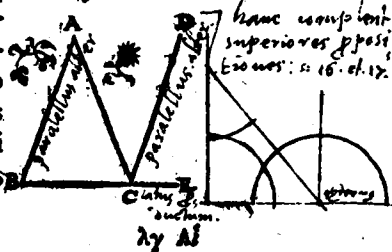


λ β

Παντὸς ῥιγώνος μιᾶς τῶν πλευρῶν προσεχεληδείσης, ἡ ἐκτὸς γωνία δυσὶ ταῖς ἐντὸς καὶ ἀπεναντίον ἰσχήσιν. Καὶ αἱ ἐντὸς τοῦ ῥιγώνος ῥεῖς γωνίαι δυσὶν ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσὶν.

Theorema 22. Propositio 32.

Cuiuscunque trianguli vno latere vltius producto: externus angulus duobus internis & oppositis est æqualis. Et trianguli tres interni anguli duobus sunt rectis æquales.



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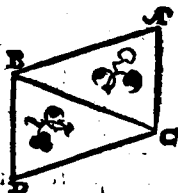
λγ

Αἱ τὰς ἴσας καὶ παραλλήλους ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη ἐπὶ
ζευγίσσασιν ἐνδεδῆαι, καὶ αὐταὶ ἴσαι τε καὶ παραλλήλοι
εἶσιν.

Theorema 23. Propo-

sitio 33.

Rectæ lineæ quæ æqua-
les & parallelas lineas ad
partes easdē coniungunt,
& ipsæ æquales & paral-
lele sunt.



λδ

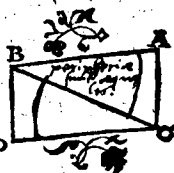
χωρίων ἢ χωρίων
ἐκ τῆς ἴσης καὶ
παραλλήλων
εἰσὶν ἴσα.

Τῶν παραλληλογράμμων χωρίων αἱ ἀπεναντίας
πλευραὶ τε καὶ γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλους εἰσὶ· καὶ ἡ διάμε-
τρος αὐτὰ διχα τέμνει.

Διάμετρος ὅτι
ἐκ τῆς ἴσης καὶ
παραλλήλων
εἰσὶν ἴσα.

Theorema 24. Propo-

sitio 34.



Παραλληλόγραμμα
ἐκ τῆς ἴσης καὶ
παραλλήλων
εἰσὶν ἴσα.

Parallelogrammorum spa-

tiorum æqualia sunt in-

ter se quæ ex aduerso & latera & anguli: at-
que illa bifariam secat diameter.

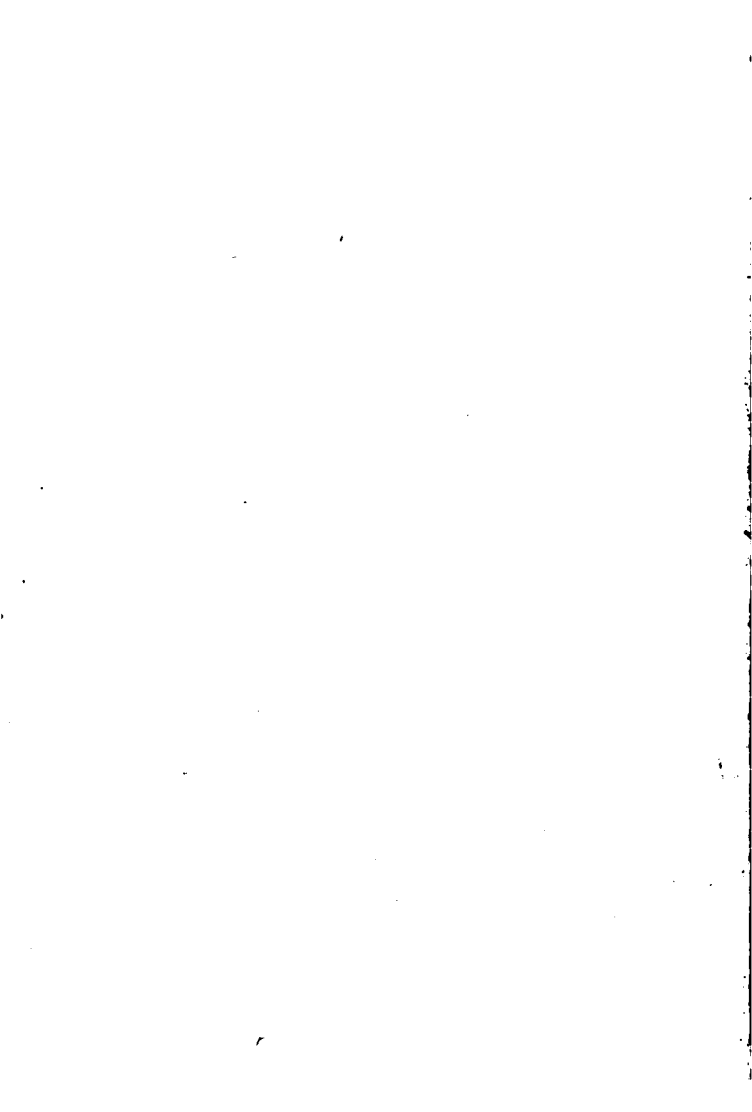
λε

Τὰ παραλληλόγραμμα, τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως
ὄντα, καὶ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς παραλλήλοις, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις
εἰσιν.

Theo-

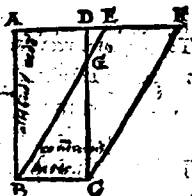
Propositio. 34.

Commodius fortassis sic uerheret. In parallelogramis
arcis et latera & anguli ex opposito aequalia minime sunt.
ipsas areas diametros per aequalia fecit.



Theorema 25. Propositio 35.

Parallelogramma super eadem basi & in eisdem parallelis constituta, inter se sunt æqualia.

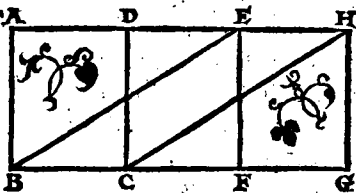


λϛ

Τὰ παραλληλόγραμμα, πᾶσι τῶν ἰσῶν βάσεων ὄντα, καὶ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς παραλλήλοις, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις εἶναι.

Theorema 26. Propositio 36.

Parallelogramma super æqualibus basibus & in eisdem parallelis constituta, inter se sunt æqualia.

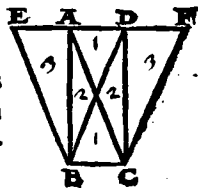


λϛ

Τὰ τρίγωνα, τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως ὄντα καὶ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς παραλλήλοις, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις εἶναι.

Theorema 27. Propositio 38.

Triangula super eadem basi constituta, & in eisdem parallelis, inter se sunt æqualia.



λϛ Τὰ

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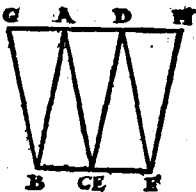
λη

Τὰ ῥίγματα τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ἴσων βάσεων καὶ ἐν ταῖς αὐ-
ταῖς παραλλήλοις, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις εἰσίν.

Theorema 28. Pro-

positio 38.

Triangula super æquali-
bus basibus constituta &
in eisdem parallelis, inter
se sunt æqualia.



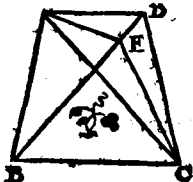
λθ

Τὰ ἴσα ῥίγματα τὰ ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῇ βάσει ὄντα, καὶ ἐπὶ
τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη, καὶ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς παραλλήλοις εἰσίν.

Theorema 29. Pro-

positio 38.

Triangula æqualia super
eadem basi & ad easdem
partes constituta: & in eis-
dem sunt parallelis. ἀμειψία



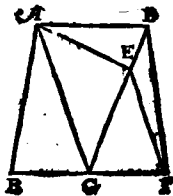
μ

Τὰ ἴσα ῥίγματα τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ἴσων βάσεων ὄντα καὶ
ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη, καὶ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς παραλλήλοις
εἰσίν.

Theorema 30. Pro-

positio 40.

Triangula æqualia super
æqualibus basibus & ad
easdem partes constituta,
& in eisdē sunt parallelis.

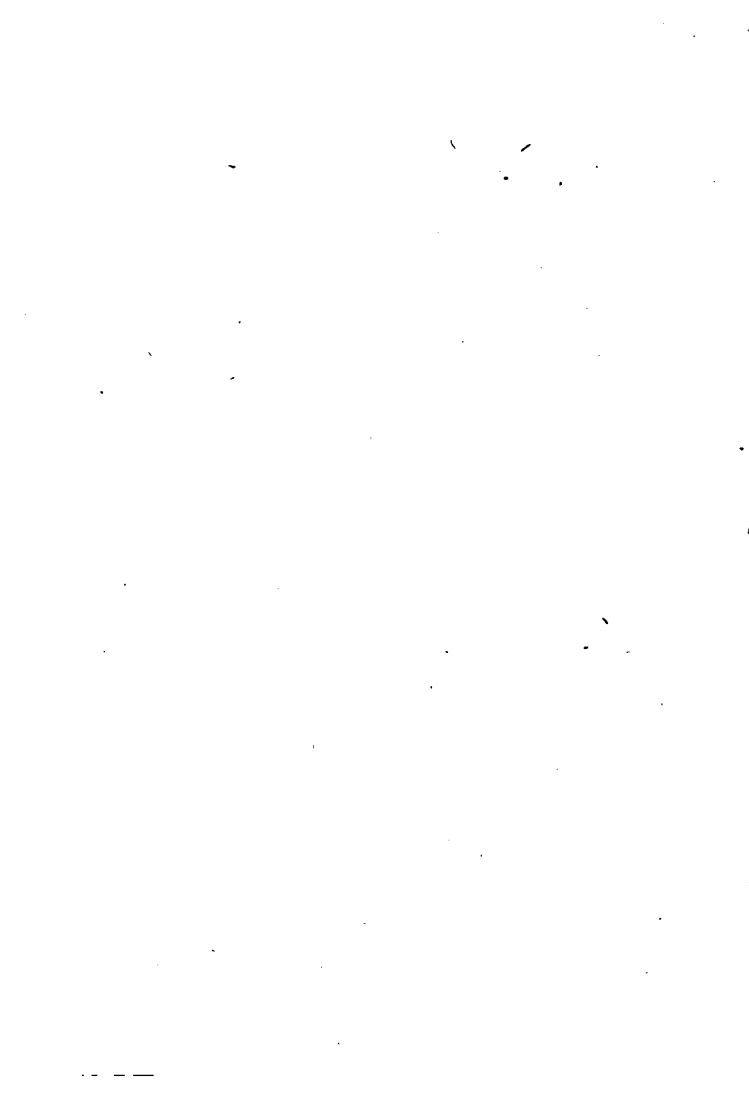


μα. Ἐάν

Proclus.

Propositio 38.

Et in eisdem sunt paralleli. in eisdem parallelis & in eadem
altitudine esse idem est, omnia. n. que sunt in ydem parallelis
sub eadem sunt altitudine et conuersim. Altitudo. n. & perpen-
dicularis ab altero parallelo in alterum demissa est. q.

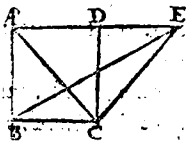


μα

Εάν παραλληλόγραμμον ζιγῶν βάσιν τε ἔχη τὴν αὐτὴν, καὶ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς παραλλήλοις ᾗ, διπλάσιον ἴσται τὸ παραλληλόγραμμον τοῦ ζιγῶν.

Theorema 31. Propositio 41.

Si parallelogrammum cū triangulo eandem basim habuerit, in eisdemq; fuerit parallelis, duplum erit parallelogrammum ipsius trianguli.

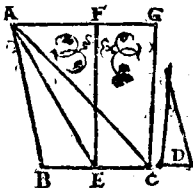


μβ

Τῷ δοθένι ζιγῶν ἴσον παραλληλόγραμμον συστήσασθαι, ἐν τῇ δοθείσῃ ἐκδυγράμμῳ γωνίᾳ.

Problema II. Propositio 42.

Dato triangulo æquale parallelogrammum constituere in dato angulo rectilineo,



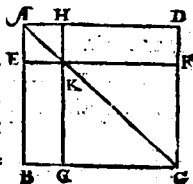
μγ

Παντὸς παραλληλογράμμου, τῶν περὶ τὴν διάμετρον παραλληλογράμμων ἰὰ παραπληρώματα, ἴσα ἑλλήλοις ἔσιν.

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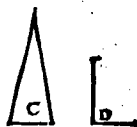
Theorema 32. Propositio 43.

In omni parallelogrammo, complementa eorum quæ circa diametrum sunt parallelogrammorum, inter se sunt æqualia.



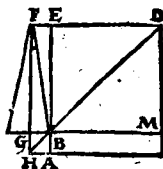
μδ

Παρά τὴν δοθεῖσαν εὐθεῖαν, τῷ δοθέντι ῥηγώνῳ ἵσῃ παραλληλόγραμμον παραβαλεῖν ἐν τῇ δοθείσῃ γωνίᾳ εὐθυγράμμω.



Problema 12. Propositio 44.

Ad datam rectam lineam, dato triangulo æquale parallelogrammum applicare in dato angulo rectilineo.



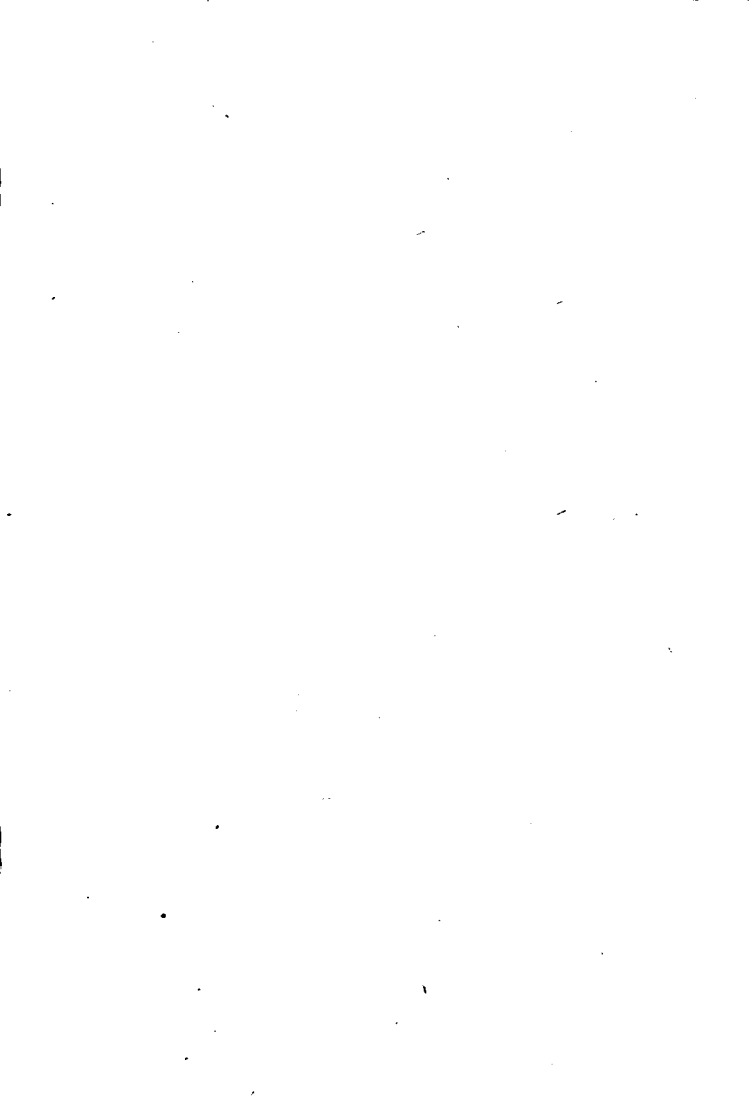
με

Τῷ δοθέντι εὐθυγράμμῳ ἵσῃ παραλληλόγραμμον συστήσασθαι ἐν τῇ δοθείσῃ εὐθυγράμμῳ γωνίᾳ.

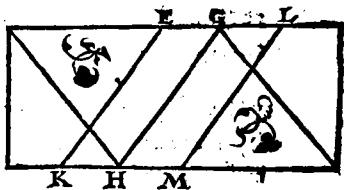
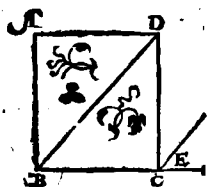
Problema 13. Propositio 45.

Dato rectilineo æquale parallelogrammum constituere in dato angulo rectilineo.

μς Απὸ





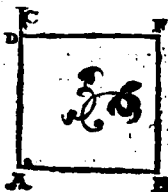


μς

Απὸ τῆς δοθείσης εὐθείας τετράγωνον ἀναγράψαι.

Problema 14. Propositio 46.

A data recta linea quadratum describere.

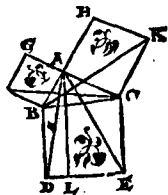


μζ

Εν τῇς ὀρθογωνίοις τριγώνοις, τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν ὑποτείνουσας πλευρᾶς τετράγωνον, ἴσον ἐστὶ τῇς ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν περιεχουσῶν πλευρῶν τετράγωνοις.

Theorema 33. Propositio 47.

In rectangulis triangulis, quadratum quod à latere rectum angulum subtendente describitur, æquale est eis quæ à lateribus



C 2

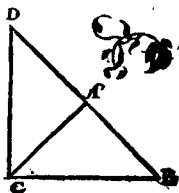
rectum

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 rectum angulum continentibus describuntur,
 quadratis.

μη
 Εάν ζιγώντ τὸ ἀπὸ μιᾶς τῶν πλευρῶν τετραγώνον
 ἔσθ' ἢ τις ἀπὸ τῶν λοιπῶν τοῦ ζιγώντος δύο πλευρῶν
 τετραγώνοις, ἡ περιεχομένη γωνία ὑπὸ τῶν λοιπῶν
 τοῦ ζιγώντος δύο πλευρῶν, ὀρθή ἐστ.

Theorema 34. Propositio 48.

Si quadratum quod ab vno laterum trian-
 guli describitur, æquale sit
 eis quæ à reliquis triangu-
 li lateribus describuntur,
 quadratis: angulus cōpre-
 hensus sub reliquis duo-
 bus trianguli lateribus, re-
 ctus est.



FINIS ELEMENTI I.



EYKΛEI¹⁹

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ

ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN- TVM SECVNDVM.

ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΣ.

α

ΠΑΝ παραλληλόγραμμον ὀρθογώνιον, περιέχεται ὑπὸ δύο τῶν τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν περιεχουσῶν ἐκείνων.

DEFINITIONES.

1

Omne parallelogrammum rectangulū continetur sub rectis duabus lineis, quæ rectum comprehendunt angulum.

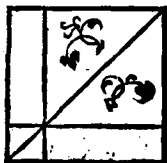
β

Παντὸς ὃ παραλληλογράμμου χωρὶς, τῶν περὶ τὴν διάμετρον αὐτοῦ, ἐν παραλληλογράμμοις ὁποιοῦν σὺν τοῖς δυσὶ παραπληρώμασι, γνώμων χαλεπώτερος.

C 3

2 In

In omni parallelogrammo spatio, vnumquodlibet eorum quæ circa diametrum illius sunt parallelogrammorum, cū duobus complementis, Gnomio vocetur.

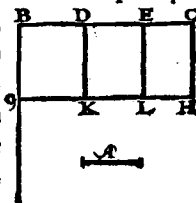


Πρότασις α.

Εάν ὡσεὶ δύο εὐθείαι, τμηθῇ ἢ ἑτέρα αὐτῶν εἰς ὅσα διηγοτοῦν τμήματα, τὸ περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ὑπὸ τῶν δύο εὐθειῶν, ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς ὑπὸ τε τῶν ἀτμή-
τε καὶ ἐκάστῃ τῶν τμημάτων περιεχομένοις ὀρθογών-
ίοις.

Theorema 1. Propositio 1.

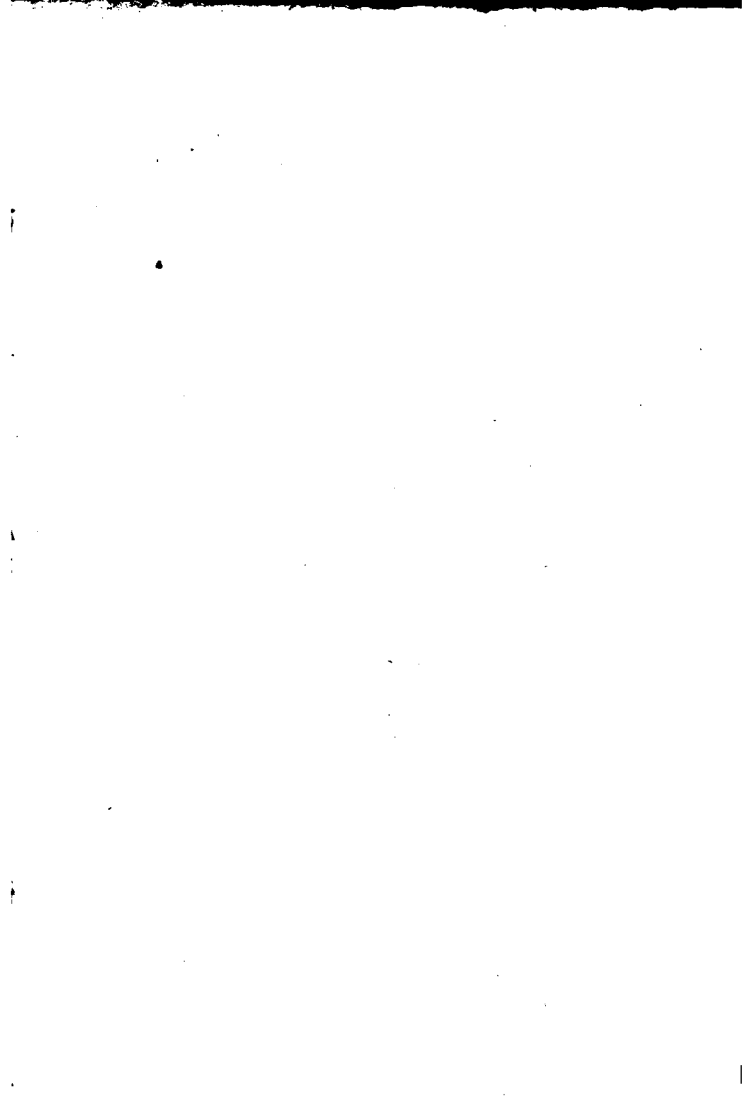
Si fuerint duæ rectæ lineæ, seceturque ipsa-
rum altera in quotcunq; segmenta: rectangulum
comprehensum sub illis
duabus rectis lineis, æqua-
le est eis rectangulis quæ
sub insecta & quolibet se-
gmentorum comprehen-
duntur.

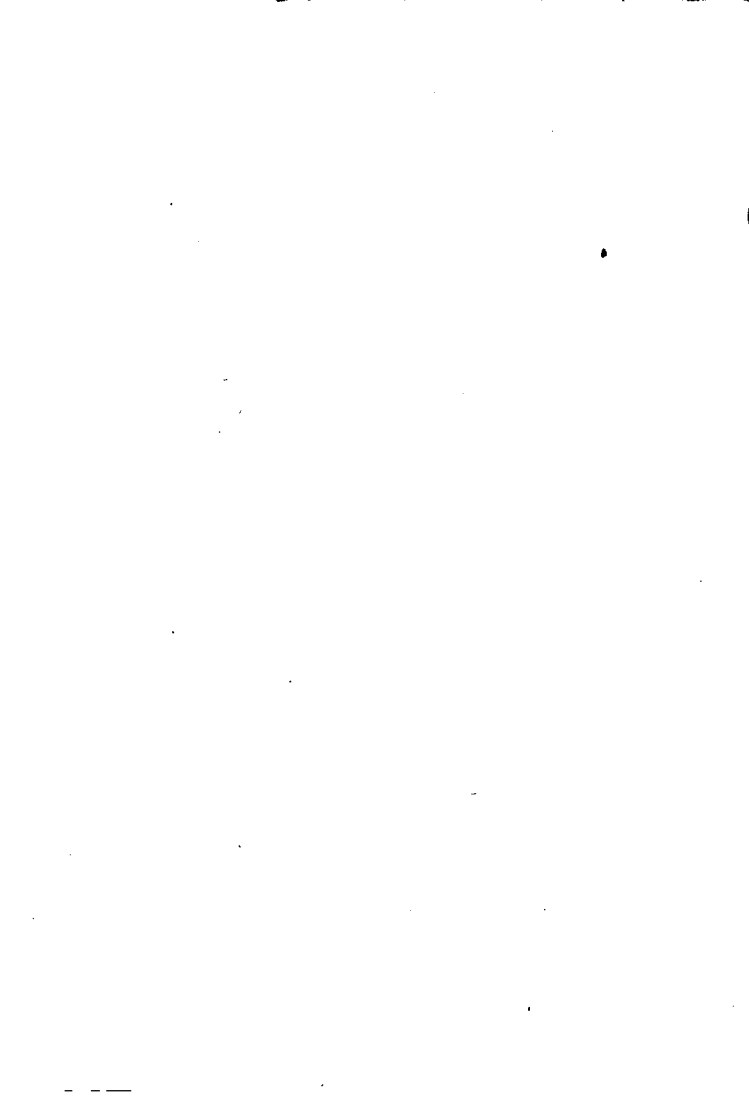


β

Εάν εὐθεῖα γραμμὴ τμηθῇ ὡς ἐτύχε, τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν ὅλων
καὶ ἐκάστῃ τῶν τμημάτων περιεχόμενα ὀρθογώ-
νια ἴσα ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῶν ὅλων τετραγώνῳ.

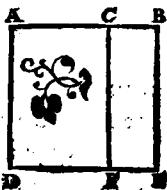
Theo-





Theorema 2. Propositio 2.

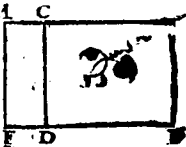
Si recta linea secta sit ut-
cunq; rectangula quæ sub
tota & quolibet segmen-
torum comprehenduntur,
æqualia sunt eî, quod à to-
ta fit, quadrato.



Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ ὡς ἐτύχε τμηθῇ, τὸ ὑπὲρ ὅλης
καὶ ἐνὸς τῶν τμημάτων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον,
ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ τε ὑπὸ τῶν τμημάτων περιεχομένῳ ὀρ-
θογωνίῳ, καὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ περιεφεμένου τμήματος
τετραγώνῳ.

Theorema 3: Propositio 3.

Si recta linea secta sit utcunque, rectangu-
lum sub tota & uno se-
gmentorum comprehen-
sum, æquale est & illi quod
sub segmentis compre-
henditur rectangulo, & il-
li, quod à prædicto segmento describitur,
quadrato.

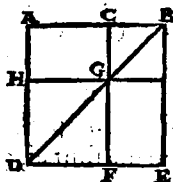


Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ τμηθῇ ὡς ἐτύχε, τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ὅ-
λης τετραγώνον, ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς τε ἀπὸ τῶν τμημά-
των τετραγώνοις, καὶ τῷ δις ὑπὸ τῶν τμημάτων πε-
ριεχομένῳ ὀρθογωνίῳ.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theorema 4. Propositio 4.

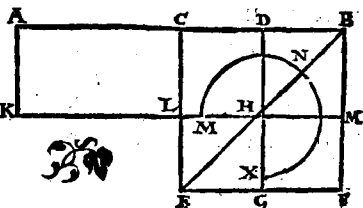
Si recta linea secta sit ut-
cumque: quadratum quod
à tota describitur, æquale
est & illis quæ à segmentis
describuntur quadratis, &
ei quod bis sub segmentis
comprehenditur, rectángulo.



Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ τμηθῇ εἰς ἴσα καὶ ἄνισα, τὸ ὑπὸ
τῶν ἀνίσων τῶν τμημάτων περιεχόμενον ὀρθο-
γώνιον, μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς μεταξὺ τῶν τομῶν τετρα-
γώνου, ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας τετραγώνου.

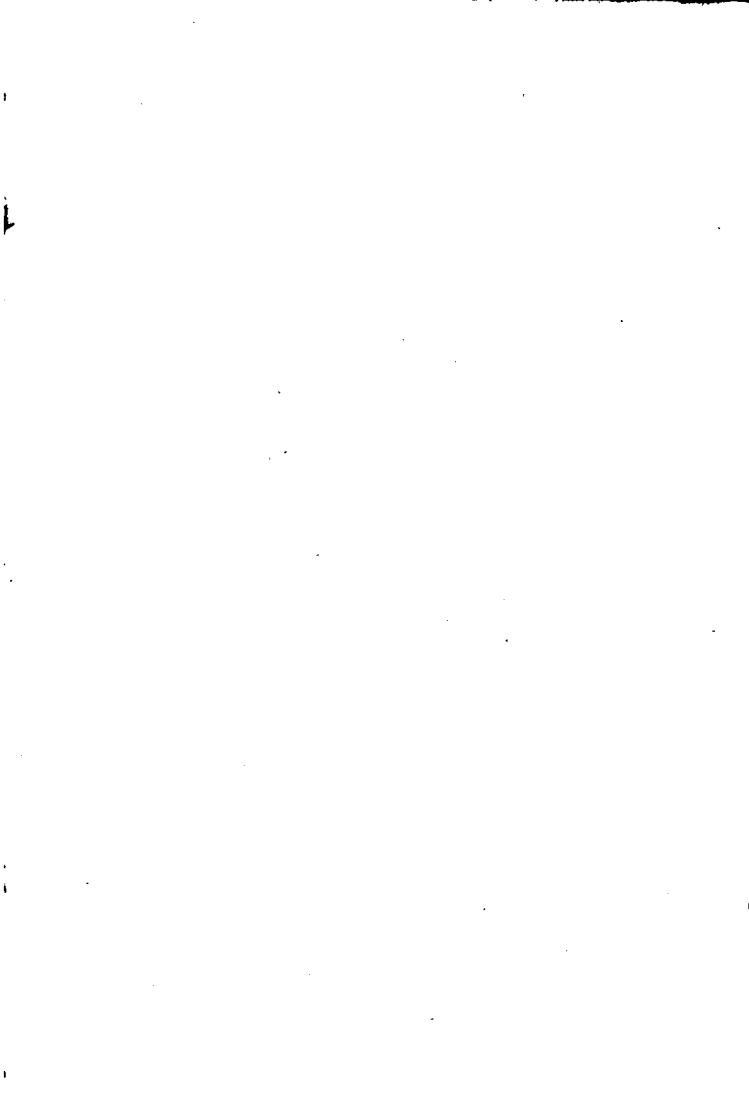
Theorema 5. Propositio 5.

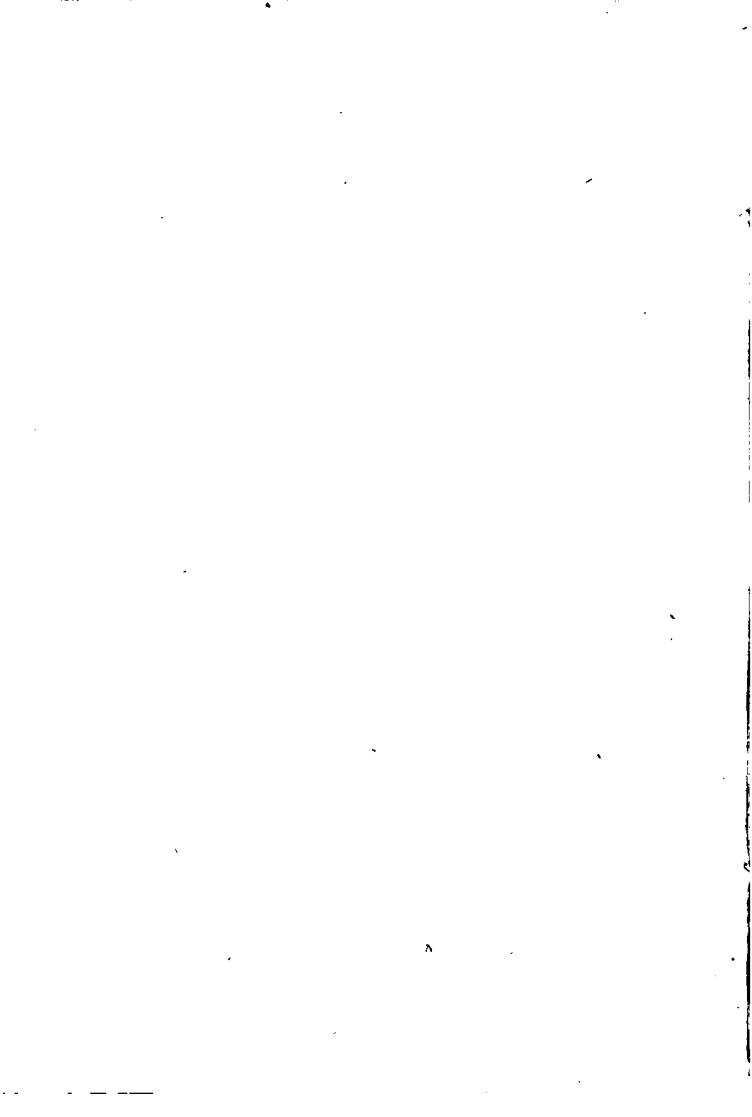
Si recta linea secetur in æqualia & non æ-
qualia: rectángulum sub inæqualibus seg-
mentis totius comprehensum, una cum qua-
drato, qd' ab inter-
media se-
ctione, æ-
quale est
ei quod à
dimidia
describitur, quadrato.

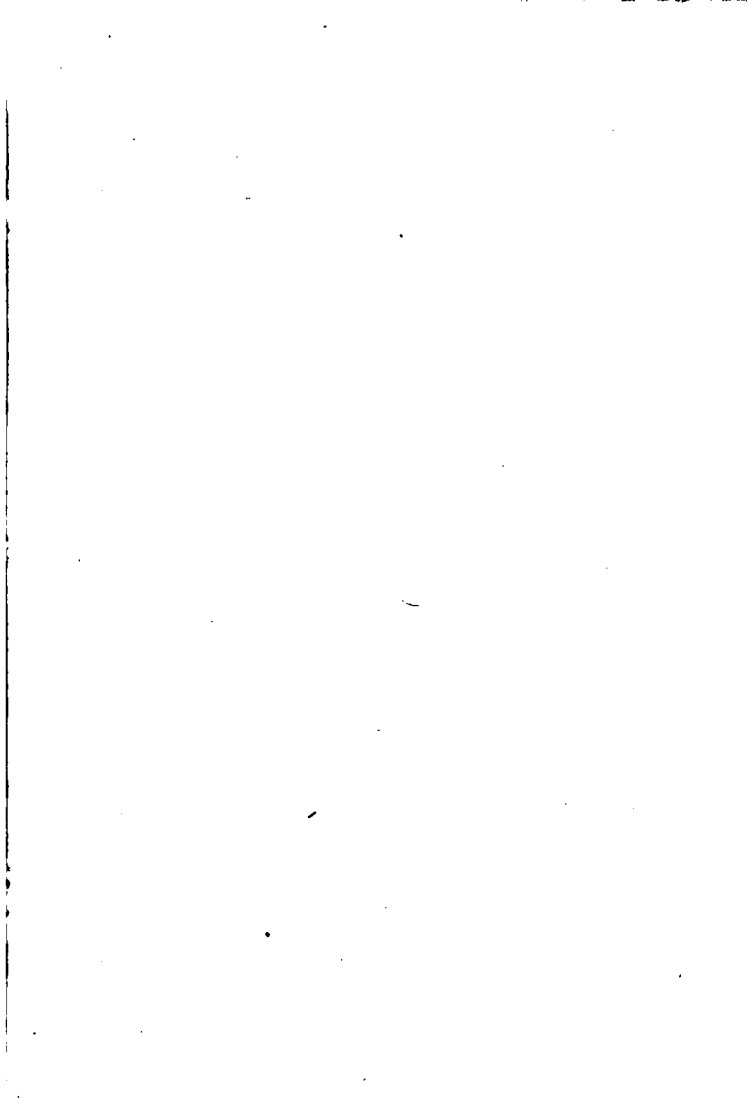


5

Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ τμηθῇ δίχα, προσεθῇ δέ τις αὐ-
τῇ ευθεία ἐπ' ευθείας, ὀρθογώνιον τὸ ὑπὸ τῆς ὅλης
συν





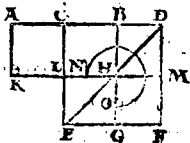




σὺν τῇ προσκειμένῃ, καὶ τῇ προσκειμένης περιεχόμε-
νον ὀρθογώνιον, μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας τετραγώ-
νου, ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς συγκειμένης ἐκ τε τῆς ἡμισείας
καὶ τῆς προσκειμένης, ὡς ἀπὸ μιᾶς, ἀναγραφέντα τε-
τραγώνω.

Theorema 6. Propositio 6.

Si recta linea bifariam fecetur, & illi recta
quædam linea in rectum adijciatur, rectan-
gulum comprehensum sub tota cum adie-
cta & adiecta, simul, cum
quadrato à dimidia, æ-
quale est quadrato à li-
nea, quæ tum ex dimidia,
tum ex adiecta componi-
tur, tanquam ab una de-
scripto.



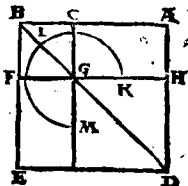
Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ τμηθῇ ὡς ἐτύχε, τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ὅ-
λης, καὶ τὸ ἀφ' ἐνὸς τῶν τμημάτων, τὰ σωμαφότε-
ρα τετραγώνων ἴσα ἐστὶ τῷ τετρίῳ ὑπὸ τῆς ὅλης καὶ τοῦ
εἰρημένου τμήματος περιεχομένῳ ὀρθογώνιῳ, καὶ τῷ
ἀπὸ τοῦ λοιποῦ τμήματος τετραγώνῳ.

Theorema 7. Propositio 7.

Si recta linea secetur utcumque: quod à to-
ta, quodque ab vno segmentorum, utraque
C 5 simul

ELUCID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

ſimul quadrata, æqualia ſunt & illi quod bis ſub tota & dicto ſegmento comprehenditur, rectangulo, & illi quod à reliquo ſegmento fit, quadrato.

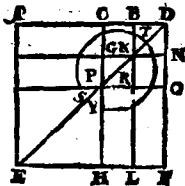


π

Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ τμηθῇ ὡς ἐτύχε, τὸ τε τρίαις ὑπὸ τῆς ὅλης καὶ ἐνὸς τῶν τμημάτων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον, μετὰ τοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ λοιποῦ τμήματος τετραγώνου, ἴσον εἴς τῷ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ὅλης καὶ τοῦ εἰρημένου τμήματος, ὡς ἀπὸ μιᾶς, ἀναγραφέντι τετραγώνῳ.

Theorema 8. Propositio 8.

Si recta linea ſecetur vtcunque: rectangulum quater comprehenſum ſub tota & vno ſegmentorum, cum eo quod à reliquo ſegmento fit, quadrato; æquale eſt ei quod à tota & dicto ſegmento, tanquam ab vna linea deſcribitur, quadrato.



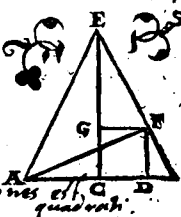
θ

Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ τμηθῇ εἰς ἴσα καὶ ἀνίστα, τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνίσων τῆς ὅλης τμημάτων τετραγωνα, διπλασία ἐστὶ τοῦτε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας, καὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς μεταξὺ τῶν τμημάτων τετραγώνου.

Theor

Theorema 9. Propositio 9.

Si recta linea secetur in æqualia & non æqualia: quadrata quæ ab inæqualibus totius segmentis fiunt, duplicia sunt & eius quod à dimidia, & eius quod ab intermedia sectionum fit, quadratorum.

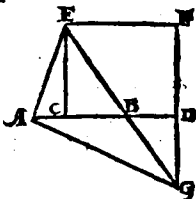


et eius quæ inter sectiones est quadrati.

Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ τμηθῇ δίχα, προσεθῇ δὲ τις αὐτῇ ευθεία ἐπ' ευθείας τὸ ἀπὸ τ' ὅλης σὺν τῇ προσκειμένῃ, καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς προσκειμένης τὰ συμμερότερα τετράγωνα, διπλάσια ἔσονται τοῦ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας, καὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τ' συγκεκλιμένης ἑκτε τῆς ἡμισείας καὶ τῆς προσκειμένης, ὡς ἀπὸ μιᾶς ἀναγραφέντος τετραγώνου.

Theorema 10. Propositio 10.

Si recta linea secetur bifariam, adijciatur autem ei in rectum quæpiam recta linea: quod à tota cum adiuncta, & quod ab adiuncta, vtraque simul quadrata, duplicia sunt & eius quod à dimidia, & eius quod à composita ex dimidia & adiuncta, tanquam ab vna descriptum sit, quadratorum.



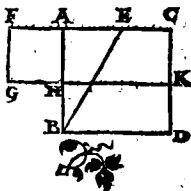
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1α

Τὴν δοθεῖσαν ἐυθεῖαν τεμεῖν, ὥς τε τὸ ὑπὸ τῇ ὅλῃς καὶ τοῦ ἐτέρου τῶν τμημάτων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον εἶναι τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ λοιποῦ τμήματος τετραγώνῳ.

Problemata. Propositio 11.

Datam rectam lineam secare, ut comprehensum sub tota & altero segmentorum rectangulum, æquale sit ei quod à reliquo segmento fit, quadrato.

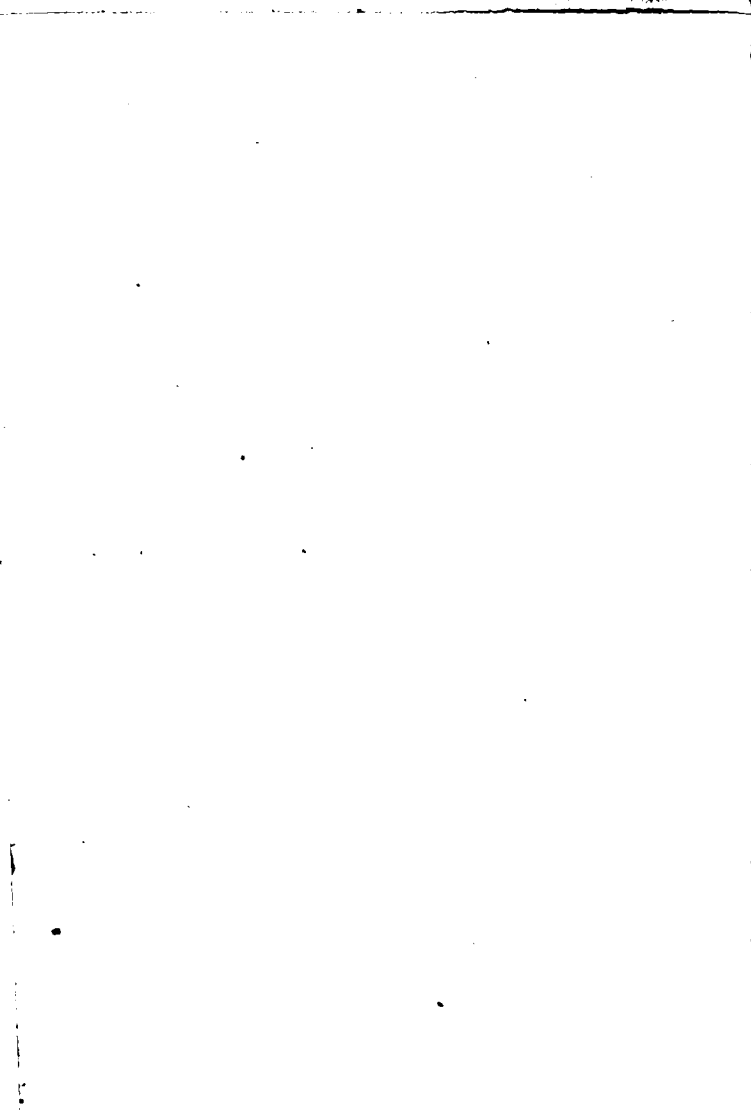


1β

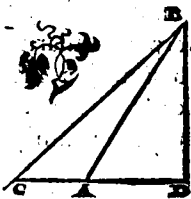
Ἐν τοῖς ἀμβλυγώνοις, τετραγώνοις, τὸ ἀπὸ τῇ τὴν ἀμβλείαν γωνίαν ὑποταυύσης πλευρᾶς τετραγώνον, μείζον ἔστι τῶν τὴν ἀμβλείαν περιεχουσῶν πλευρῶν, τετραγώνων, τῷ περιεχομένῳ δις ὑπὸ τε μιᾶς τῶν περὶ τὴν ἀμβλείαν γωνίαν, ἐφ' ἣν ἐκβληθεῖσαν ἡ καθεστὸς πίπτῃ, καὶ τῇ ἀπολαμβανομένης ἐκ τὸς ὑπὸ τῇ καθεστὸς πρὸς τῇ ἀμβλείᾳ γωνίᾳ.

Theorema 11. Propositio 12.

In amblygonijs triangulis, quadratū quod fit à latere angulum obtusum subtendente, maius est quadratis quæ fiunt à lateribus obtusum angulum comprehendentibus, pro quan-



quantitate rectanguli bis comprehensi & ab vno laterum quæ sunt circa obtusum angulum, in quod, cum protractum fuerit, cadit perpendicularis, & ab assumpta exteriori linea sub perpendiculari prope angulum obtusum.



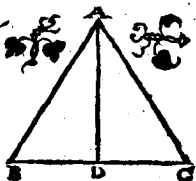
Εν τοῖς ὀξυγωνίοις τριγώνοις, τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ὀξείας γωνίας ὑποτείνουσας πλευρᾶς τετραγώνον, ἐλαττόν ἐστι τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν ὀξείαν γωνίαν περιεχουσῶν πλευρῶν τετραγώνων, τῷ περιεχομένῳ δις ὑπὸ τῆς μιᾶς τῶν περὶ τὴν ὀξείαν γωνίαν, ἐφ' ἣν ἡ καθεύτης πίπτει, καὶ τῆς ἀπολαμβανομένης ὀρθῆς ὑπὸ τῆς καθεύτης πρὸς τῇ ὀξείᾳ γωνίᾳ.

Theorema 12. Propositio 13.

In oxygonijs triangulis, quadratum à latere angulum acutum subtendente, minus est quadratis quæ fiunt à lateribus acutum angulum comprehendentibus, pro quantitate rectanguli bis comprehensi, & ab vno laterum

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rum, quæ sunt circa acutum angulum, in quod perpendicularis cadit, & ab assumpta interius linea sub perpendiculari prope acutum angulum.



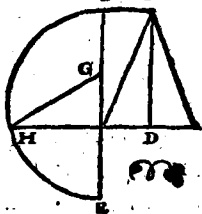
18

Τὸ δοθέν ἐκδογράμμῳ ἴσον
τετράγωνον συστήσασθαι.

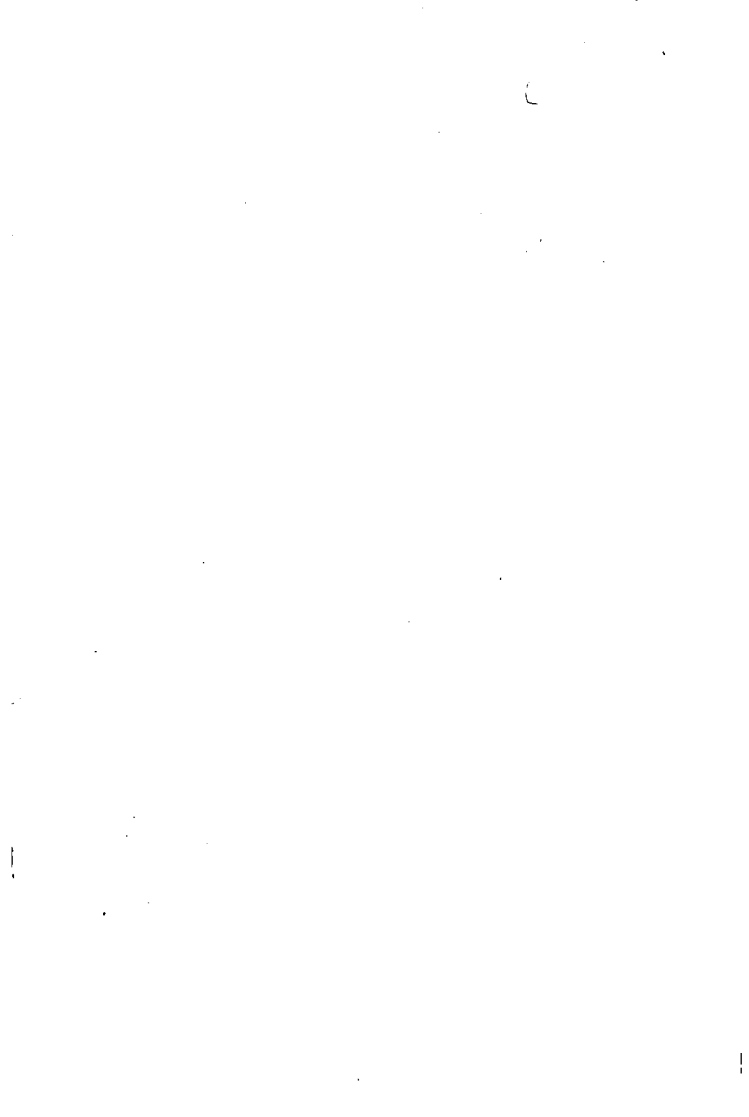


Problema 2. Propo-
sitio 14.

Dato rectilineo æquale
quadratum constituere.



ELEMENTI II. FINIS.





ΕΥΚΛΕΙ

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ

ΤΡΙΤΟΝ.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN-

TVM TERTIVM.

ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΣ.

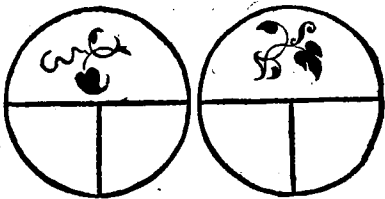
α

ΙΣΟΙ κύκλοι εἰσὶν, ὧν αἱ διαμέτροι εἰσὶ ἴσαι· ἢ
ὧν αἱ ἐκ τῶν κέντρων ἴσαι εἰσὶν.

DEFINITIONES.

Ι

Aequales circuli, sunt quorū diametri sunt
æquales,
vel quo-
rum quæ
ex cētris
rectæ li-
neæ sunt
æquales.

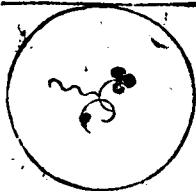


β

Εὐθεῖα κύκλῳ ἐφάπτεσθαι λέγεται, ἡ ὡς ἀπιομένη
τοῦ κύκλου, καὶ ἐκβαλλομένη, οὐ τέμνῃ τὸν κύκλον.

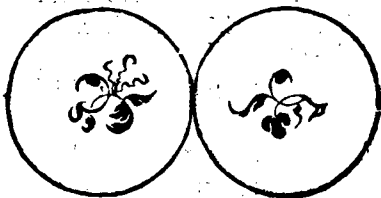
2 Recta

²
**Recta linea circulum tan-
 gere dicitur, quæ cùm cir-
 culum tangat, si produca-
 tur, circulum non secat.**



^γ
 Κύκλοι ἐφάπτεσθαι ἀλλήλων λέγονται, ὅτε τινες ἀπὸ-
 μδοι ἀλλήλων, οὐ τέμνουσιν ἀλλήλους.

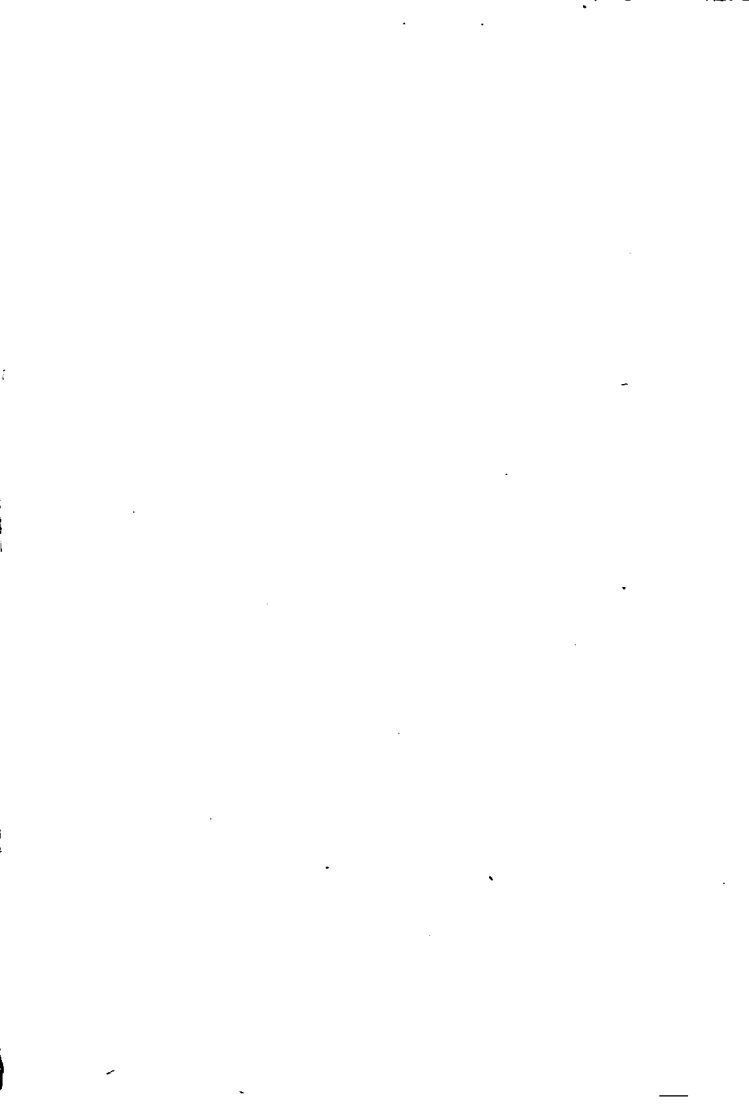
³
**Circuli
 sese mu-
 tuo tan-
 gere di-
 cuntur:
 qui sese
 mutuo**



tangentes, sese mutuo non secant.

^δ
 Ἐν κύκλῳ ἴσθιν ἀπέχειν τοῦ κέντρου εὐθείαι λέγονται,
 ὅταν αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου εἰς αὐτάς κάθετοι ἀγόμε-
 ναι ἴσαι ᾖσι: μείζον ὃ ἀπέχειν λέγεται, ἐφ' ἣν ἡ μεί-
 ζων κάθετος πίπτει.

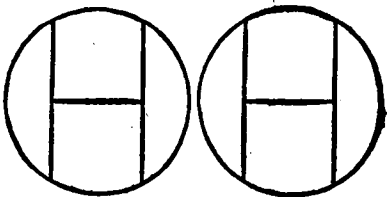
⁴
**In circulo æqualiter distare à centro rectæ
 lineæ dicuntur, cùm perpendiculares, quæ
 à cen-**





à centro
in ipfas
ducútur,
sunt æ-
quales.

Longius
auté ab-
esse illa dicitur, in quam maior perpendicu-
laris cadit.



Τμήμα κύκλῳ ἐστὶ τὸ περιεχόμενον σχῆμα ὑπό-
τε ἑυθείας καὶ κύκλῳ περιφερείας.

Segmentum circuli est, fi-
gura quæ sub recta linea
& circuli peripheria com-
prehenditur.



Τμήματος ὁ γωνία ἐστὶν ἡ περιεχομένη ὑπὸ τε ἑυ-
θείας, καὶ κύκλῳ περιφερείας.

Segmenti autem angulus est, qui sub recta li-
nea & circuli peripheria comprehenditur.

Ἐν τμήματι ὁ γωνία ἐστὶν, ὅταν ἐπὶ τῆς περιφε-
ρείας τοῦ τμήματος ληφθῇ ἡ σημεῖον, καὶ ἀπ' αὐ-
τοῦ ἐπὶ τὰ πέρατα τῆς ἑυθείας, ἢ ἐπὶ βάσεις τῆς τμή-
ματος,

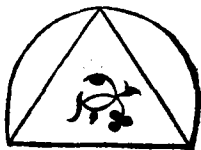
D

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μαρς, ἐπεὶ εὐχθῶσιν ἐυθεῖαι, ἢ περιεχομένη γωνία
ὑπὸ τῶν ὀπίεὺς εὐχθῶν ἐυθῶν.

7

In segmento autem angulus est, cū in segmenti peripheria sumptum fuerit quodpiam punctum, & ab illo in terminos rectæ eius lineæ, quæ segmenti basis est, adiunctæ fuerint rectæ lineæ: is, inquam, angulus ab adiunctis illis lineis comprehensus.

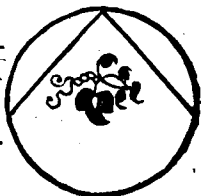


η

ὅταν ᾖ αἱ περιέχουσαι τὴν γωνίαν ἐυθεῖαι ἀπολαμβάνουσιν ἀνα περιφέρειαν, ἐπ' ἐκείνης λέγεται βεβηκέναι ἡ γωνία.

8

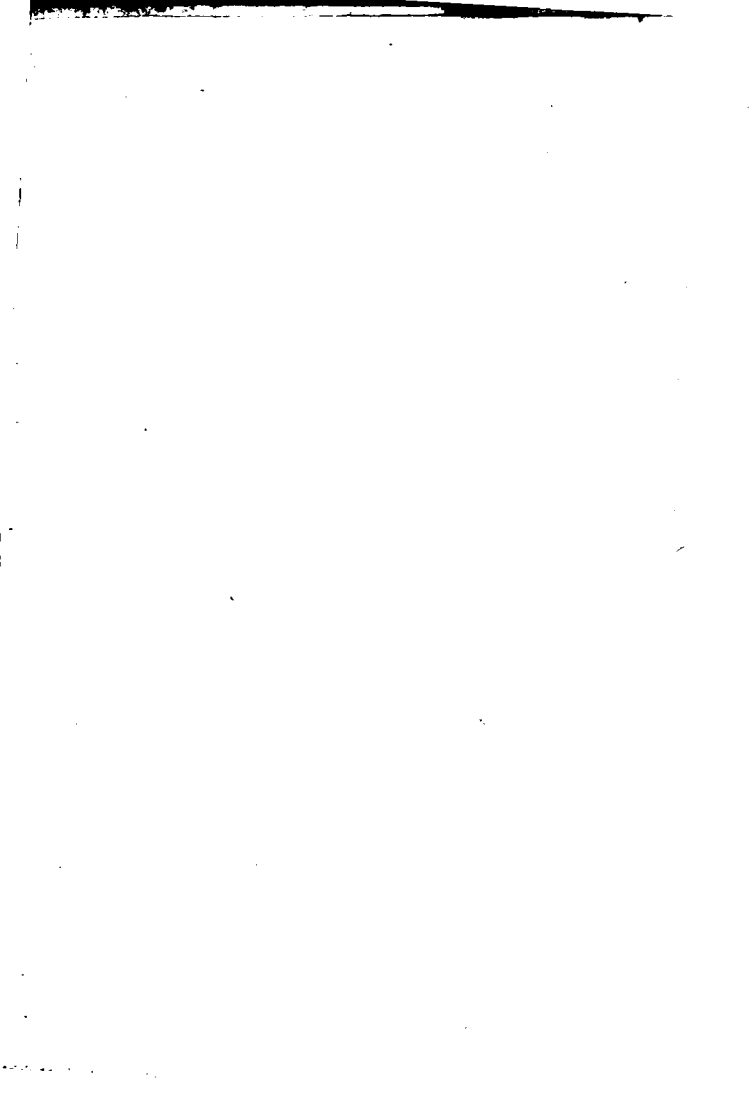
Cū verò comprehendentes angulum rectæ lineæ aliquam assumunt peripheriam, illi angulus insistere dicitur.

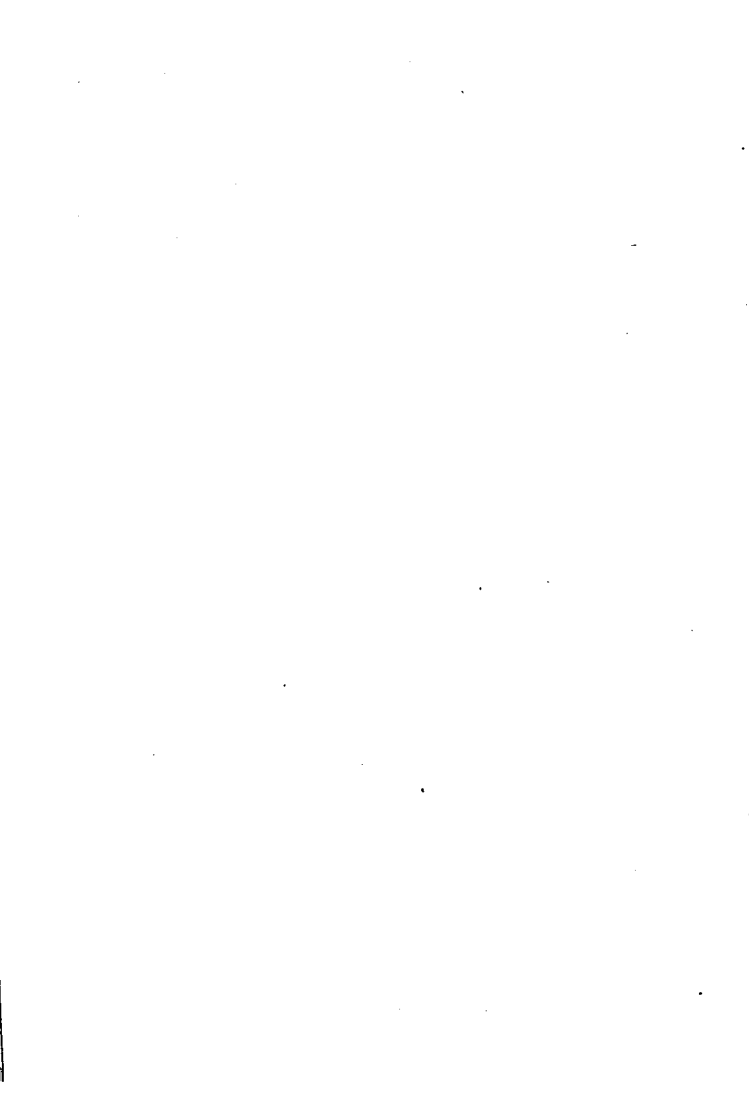


θ

Τομεὺς ὁ κύκλος ἐστίν, ὅταν πρὸς τῷ κέντρῳ αὐτοῦ τοῦ κύκλου σταθῇ ἡ γωνία: τὸ περιεχόμενον σχῆμα ὑπὸ τε τῶν τὴν γωνίαν περιεχουσῶν ἐυθεῶν καὶ τῆς ἀπολαμβανομένης ὑπ' αὐτῶν, περιφέρειας.

9 Sector





9

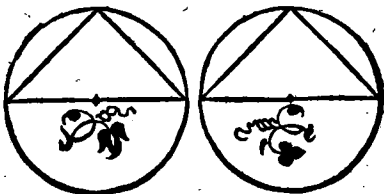
Sector autem circuli est, cum ad ipsius circuli centrum constitutus fuerit angulus, comprehensa ni mirum figura & à rectis lineis angulum continentibus, & à peripheria ab illis assumpta.



ὁμοια τμήματα κύκλῳ εἰσὶν, τὰ δεχόμενα γωνίας ἴσας· ἢ ἐν οἷς αἱ γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσὶν.

10

Similia circuli segmenta sunt, quæ angulos æquales:
aut in quibus anguli inter se sunt æquales.



Προτάσις.

α

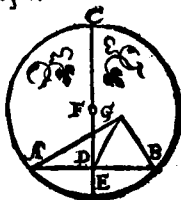
Τοῦ δοθέντος κύκλῳ τὸ κέντρον εὐρεῖν.

Problema I. Propositionio I.

Dati circuli centrum reperire.

D 2

β Εδν



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β

Εάν κύκλος ἐπὶ τῇ περιφερείᾳ ληφθῇ δύο τυχόντα σημεῖα, ἢ ἐπὶ αὐτὰ σημεῖα ὁπίζευγνυμένη εὐθεῖα, ὅτῳς πεσέται τοῦ κύκλου.

Theorema 1. Pro-
positio 2.

Si in circuli peripheria duo quælibet puncta accepta fuerint, recta linea quæ ad ipsa puncta adiungitur, intra circum cadet.



γ

Εάν ὁ κύκλος εὐθεῖα τις διὰ τοῦ κέντρου, εὐθεῖαν τινα μὴ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου δίχα τέμνη, καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς αὐτὴν τεμεῖ. καὶ ἐάν πρὸς ὀρθὰς αὐτὴν τέμνη, καὶ δίχα αὐτὴν τεμεῖ.

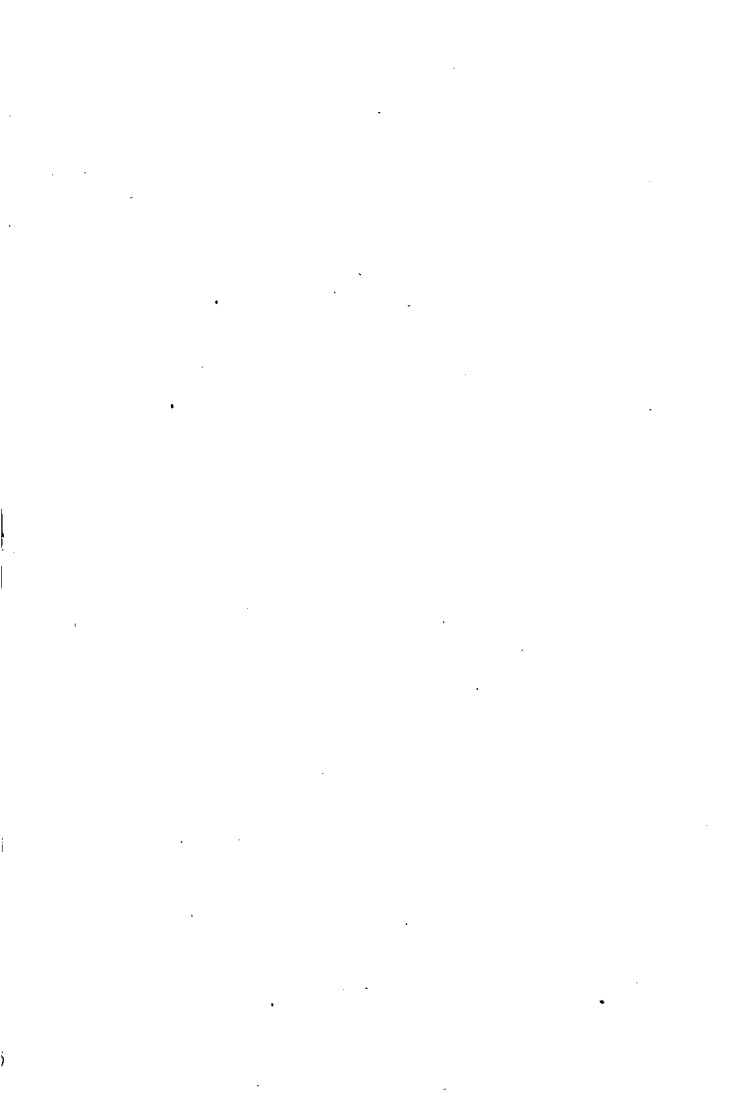
Theorema 2. Propositio 3.

Si in circulo recta quædam linea per centrum extensa quandam non per centrum extensam bifariam secet: & ad angulos rectos ipsam secabit. Et si ad angulos rectos eam secet, bifariam quoque eam secabit.



δ

Εάν ὁ κύκλος δύο εὐθεῖαι τέμνωσιν ἀλλήλας, μὴ διὰ τοῦ

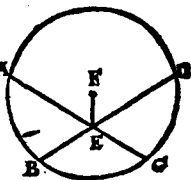




τοῦ κέντρου οὐσαι, οὐ τέμνουσιν ἀλλήλας δίχα.

Theorema 3. Propositio 4.

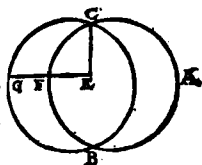
Si in circulo duæ rectæ lineæ sese mutuò secant nō per centrum extensæ, sese mutuò bifariam non secabunt.



Εάν δύο κύκλοι τέμνωσιν ἀλλήλους, οὐκ ἔσται αὐτῶν τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον.

Theorema 4. Propositio 5.

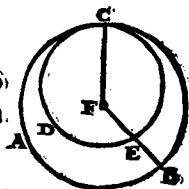
Si duo circuli sese mutuò secant, non erit illorum idem centrum.



Εάν δύο κύκλοι ἐφάπλωνται ἀλλήλων ἐντός, οὐκ ἔσται αὐτῶν τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον.

Theorema 5. Propositio 6.

Si duo circuli sese mutuò interius tangent, eorum non erit idem centrum.



Εάν κύκλος ἐπὶ τῇ διαμέτρῳ ληφθῇ τὶ σημεῖον, δὲ μὴ ᾧ ἐστὶ κέντρον τοῦ κύκλου, ἀπὸ τοῦ σημείου προσπίπτωσιν

D 3

πίπτωσιν

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πῶσιν εὐθεῖαι τινες πρὸς τὸν κύκλον : μέγιστη μὲν ἔσται ἐφ' ἧς τὸ κέντρον, ἐλαχίστη ἢ ἡλοιπὴ: τῶν δὲ ἄλλων αἰὲς ἡ ἐγγιον τῇ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου τ' ἀπώτερον μέγιστων ἐστὶ. Δύο ἢ μόνον εὐθεῖαι ἴσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σημείου προσωπεσθῶνται πρὸς τὸν κύκλον, ἐφ' ἑκάστη τῆς ἐλαχίστης.

Theorema 6. Propositio 7.

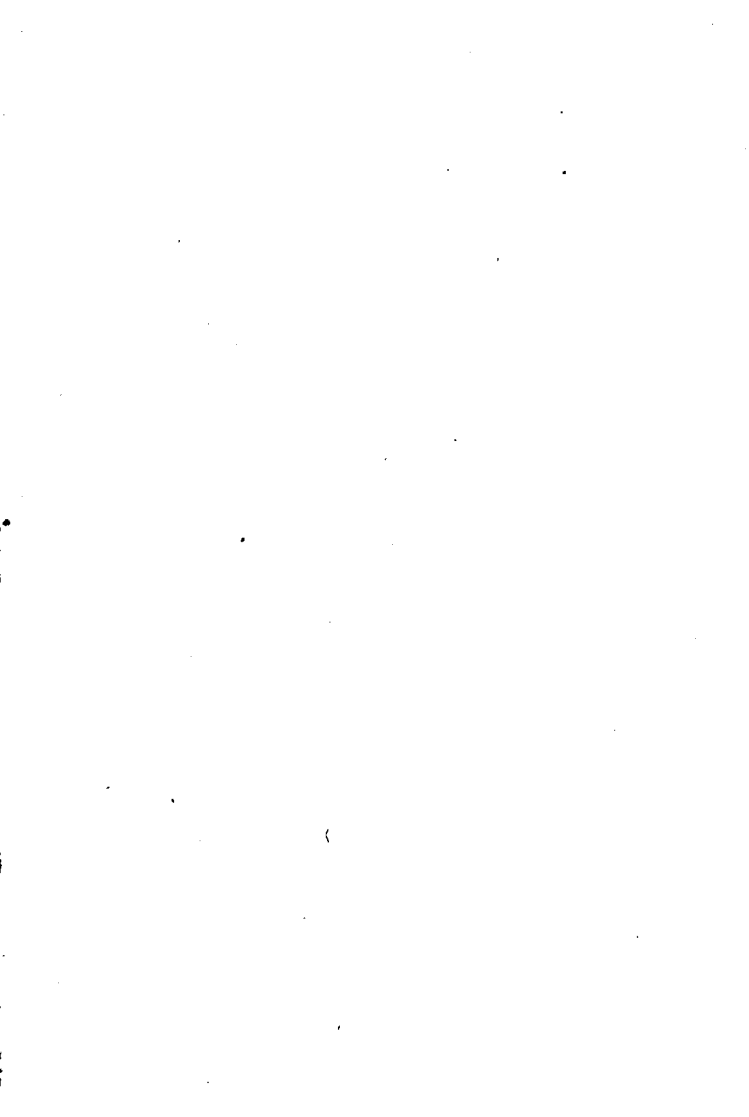
Si in diametro circuli quodpiam sumatur punctum, quod circuli centrum non sit, ab eoque puncto in circulum quædam rectæ linee cadant: maxima quidem erit ea in qua centrum, minima verò reliqua: aliarum vero propinquier illi quæ per centrum ducitur, remotiore semper maior est. Duæ autem solùm rectæ lineæ æquales ab eodem puncto in circulum cadunt, ad utraq; partes minimæ.

reliqua i: quæ δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἐστὶ, ἀλλὰ ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου μὴ ἔχουσι ἴσην.



η

Ἐὰν κύκλος ληφθῇ τὶ σημεῖον ἐκτὸς, ἀπὸ ἧς τοῦ σημείου πρὸς τὸν κύκλον διαχθῶσιν εὐθεῖαι τινες, ὧν μία μὲν διὰ τοῦ κέντρου, αἱ ἡλοιπαὶ ὡς ἔτυχε: τῶν μὲν πρὸς τὴν κοίλῃ περιφέρειαν προσπιπθῶντων εὐθεῶν, μέγιστη μὲν ἡ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου, τῶν ἡ ἄλλων αἰὲς ἡ ἐγγιον τῇ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου, τ' ἀπώτερον μέγιστων ἔσται.

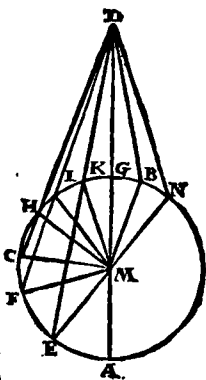




ἔσαι. τῶν δὲ πρὸς τὴν κυρτὴν περιφέρειαν προσπι-
 πησῶν εὐθειῶν, ἐλαχίστη μὲν ὅστις ἢ μεταξὺ τοῦτε ση-
 μεία καὶ τὸ διαμέτρου. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων αἰεὶ ἢ ἐγγιον τὴν ἐλα-
 χίστης, τὴν ἀπώτερόν ὅστις ἐλάττω. Δύο δὲ μόνον εὐ-
 θεῖαι ἴσαι προσπεσθύνται ἀπὸ τοῦ σημείου πρὸς τὸν
 κύκλον ἐφ' ἑκάτερα τὴν ἐλαχίστης.

Theorema 7. Propositio 8.

Si extra circulum sumatur punctum quod-
 piam, ab eoque puncto ad circulum dedu-
 cantur rectæ quædam lineæ, quarū vna qui-
 dem per centrum protendatur, reliquæ ve-
 rò ut libet: in concavam peripheriam cadentiū
 rectarum linearum maxima quidem est illa,
 quæ per centrum ducitur: aliarum autem
 propinquior ei, quæ per
 centrum transit, remo-
 tiore semper maior est.
 in convexam verò peri-
 pheriā cadentiū rectarū
 linearū, minima quidem
 est illa, quæ inter punctū
 & diametrum interponi-
 tur: aliarum autē, ea quæ
 propinquior est mini-
 mæ, remotiore semper mi-
 nor est. Dux autē tantūm
 rectæ lineæ æquales ab eo



D 4

puna

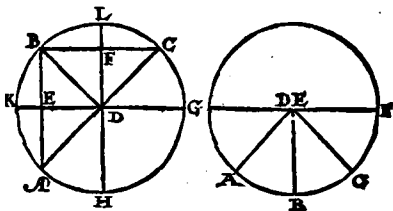
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puncto in ipsum circulum cadunt, ad vtra-
que partes minimæ. 3

Εάν κύκλος ληφθῇ τὶ σημεῖον ἐν τῷ, ἀπὸ τοῦ ση-
μεῖου πρὸς τὸν κύκλον προσπίπτωσιν πλείους ἢ δύο
ἐυθεῖαι ἴσαι, τὸ ληφθὲν σημεῖον, κέντρον ἐστὶ τοῦ κύ-
κλου.

Theorema 8. Propo. 9.

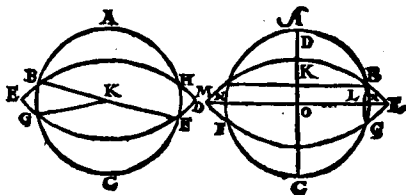
Si in circulo acceptum fuerit punctum ali-
quod, & ab eo puncto ad circulum cadant
plures
quæ duæ
rectæ li-
neæ, æ-
quales,
acceptū
pūctum
centrum ipsius est circuli.



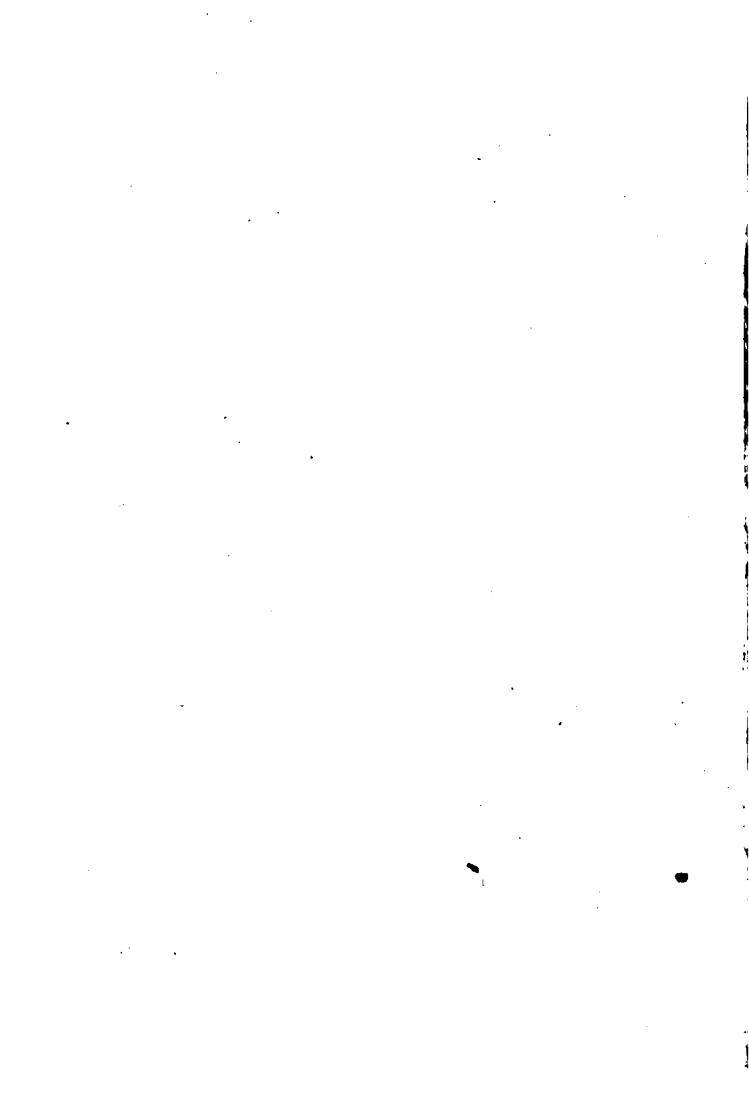
Κύκλος οὐ τέμνει κύκλον κατὰ πλείονα σημεῖα, ἢ
δύο.

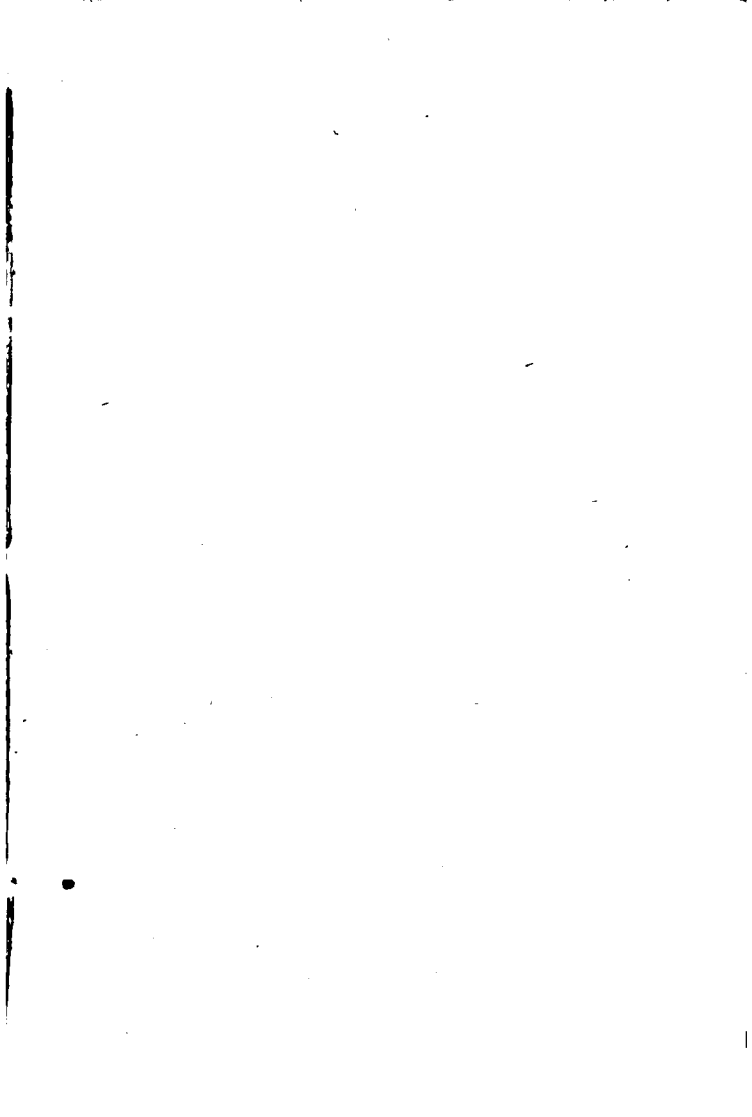
Theorema 9. Propositio 10.

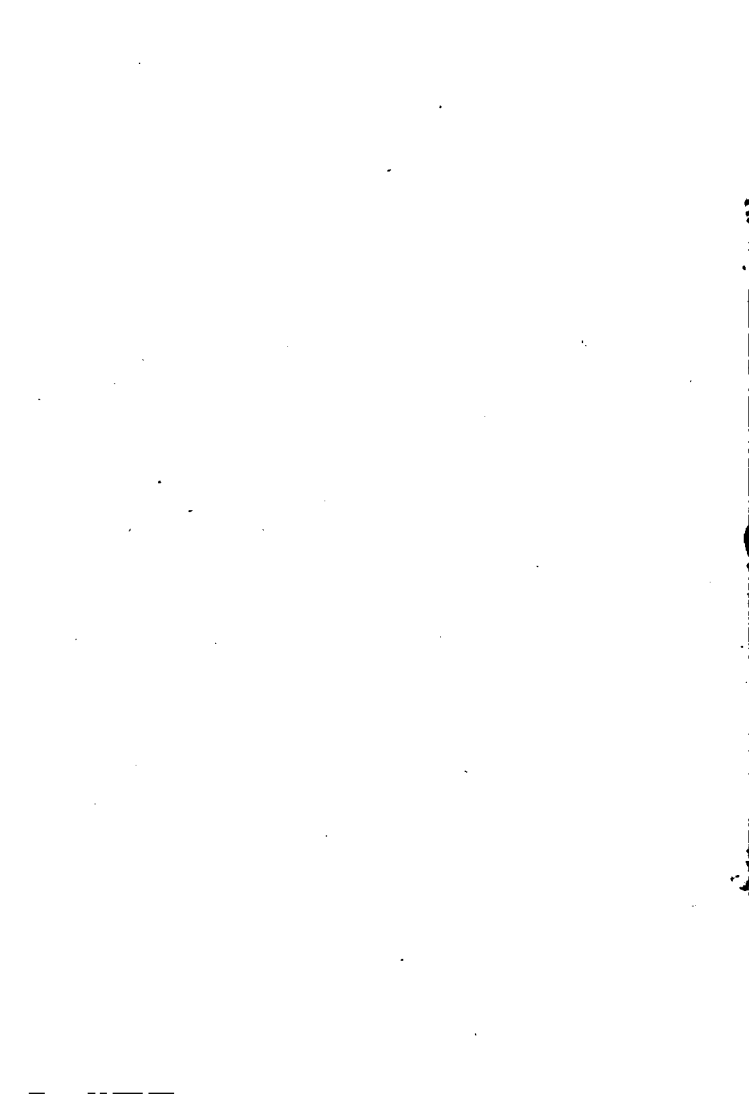
Circu-
lus cir-
culū in
plurib.
quàm
duob'
pūctis
non fecat.









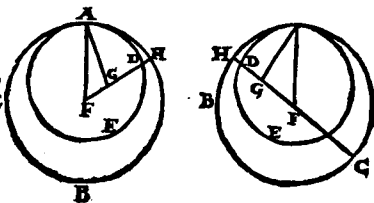


1α

Εάν δύο κύκλοι ἐφάπωνται ἀλλήλων ἐντός, καὶ λη-
φθῇ αὐτῶν τὰ κέντρα, ἢ ἐπὶ τὰ κέντρα αὐτῶν ὅπι-
ζευγυμένη εὐθεῖα καὶ ἐκβαλλομένη, ἐπὶ τὴν συνα-
φὴν πεσεῖται τῶν κύκλων.

Theorema 10. Propositio 11.

Si duo circuli sese intus contingant, atq; ac-
cepta fu-
erint eo-
rū cētra,
ad eorū cētra ad-
iūctare-
cta linea
& producta in contactum circularū cadet.

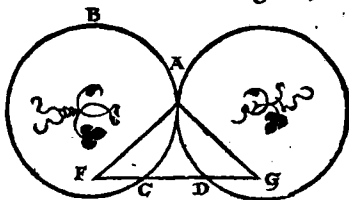


1β

Εάν δύο κύκλοι ἀπλωνται ἀλλήλων ἐκτός, ἢ ἐπὶ τὰ
κέντρα αὐτῶν ἐπιζευγυμένη, διὰ τῆς ἐπαφῆς ἐλεύ-
σεται.

Theorema 11. Propositio 12.

Si duo circuli sese exterius cōtingant, linea
recta q̄
ad cētra
eorū ad-
iūgitur,
per cōta-
ctū illū
trāsibit.



D 5 17 Κύ-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

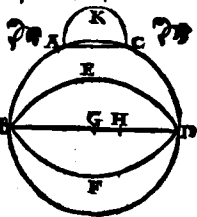
17

Κύκλος κύκλῳ ὅτ' ἐφάπτεται πλείονα σημεῖα ἢ
καὶ' ἐν, εἴαντε ὁ ἓν ἐκτὸς ἐφάπτεται.

Theorema 12. Propo-

sitio 13.

Circulus circulum non
tangit in pluribus pun-
ctis, quam uno, siue intus
siue extra tangat.

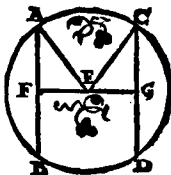


18

Ἐν κύκλῳ αἱ ἴσαι ἐυθεῖαι ἴσιν ἀπέχουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ
κέντρου. καὶ αἱ ἴσιν ἀπέχουσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου, ἴσαι
ἐκείναις εἰσίν.

Theorema 13. Propositio 14.

In circulo æquales rectæ
lineæ æqualiter distant à
centro. Et quæ æqualiter
distant à centro, æquales
sunt inter se.



19

Ἐν κύκλῳ μέγιστη μὲν ἔστιν ἡ διάμετρος, τῶν δὲ
ἄλλων αἰεὶ ἡ ἐγγιον τοῦ κέντρου, τῆς ἀπώτερον μείζων
ἔστιν.

Theo-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

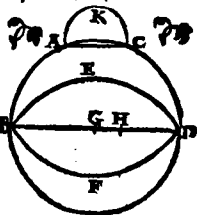
17

Κύκλος κύκλῳ ὅτ' ἐφάπτεται πλείονα σημεῖα ἢ κατ' ἓν, εἰάντε ἐντὸς εἰάντε ἔκτος ἐφάπτεται.

Theorema 12. Propo-

sitio 13.

Circulus circulum non tangit in pluribus punctis, quam uno, siue intus siue extra tangat.

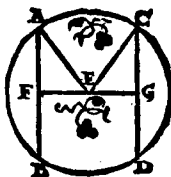


18

Ἐν κύκλῳ αἱ ἴσαι ἐυθεῖαι ἴσ' ἀπέχουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου. καὶ αἱ ἴσ' ἀπέχουσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου, ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσιν.

Theorema 13. Propositio 14.

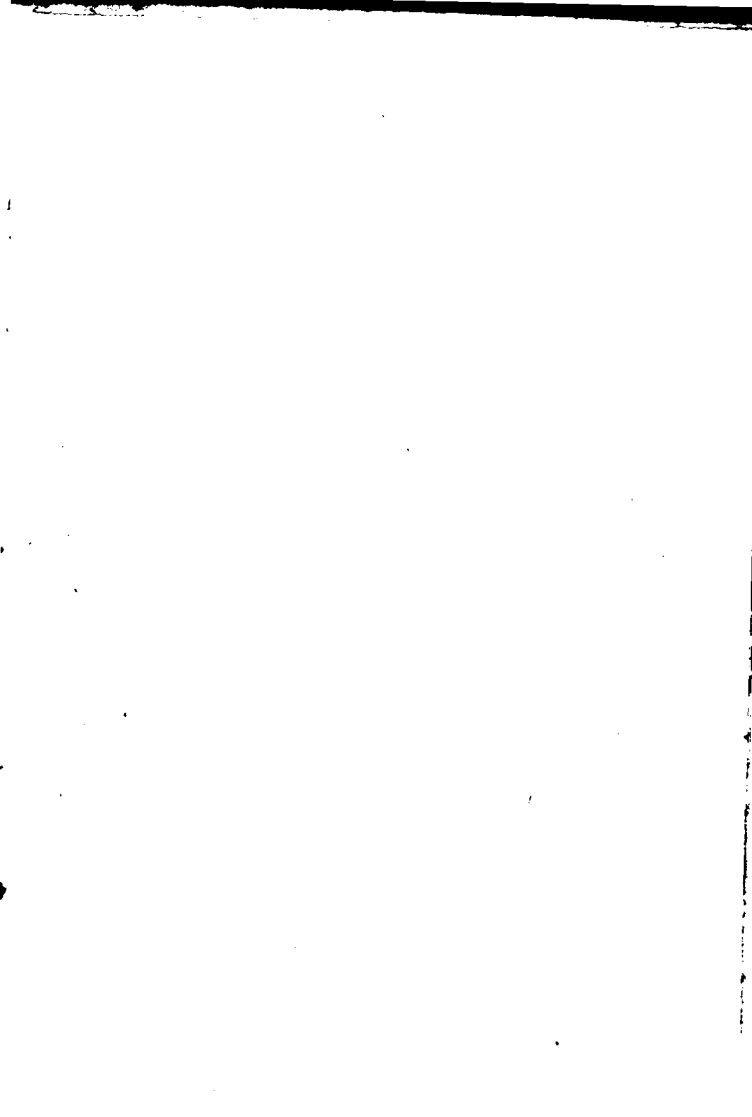
In circulo æquales rectæ lineæ æqualiter distant à centro. Et quæ æqualiter distant à centro, æquales sunt inter se.



19

Ἐν κύκλῳ μεγίστη μὲν ἔσται ἡ διάμετρος, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων αἰεὶ ἡ ἐγγιον τοῦ κέντρου, τῆς ἀπώτερον μείζων ἔσται.

Theo-



EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

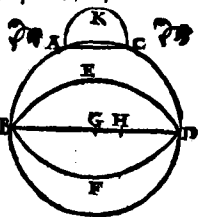
17

Κύκλος κύκλῳ ὅτε ἐφάπτεται πλείονα σημεῖα ἢ κατ' ἐν, εἴαντε ἐντὸς εἴαντε ἔκτος ἐφάπτεται.

Theorema 12. Propo-

sitio 13.

Circulus circulum non tangit in pluribus punctis, quam uno, siue intus siue extra tangat.

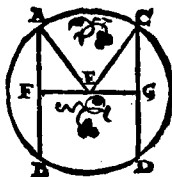


18

Ἐν κύκλῳ αἱ ἴσαι εὐθεῖαι ἴσιν ἀπέχουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου. καὶ αἱ ἴσιν ἀπέχουσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου, ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν.

Theorema 13. Propositio 14.

In circulo æquales rectæ lineæ æqualiter distant à centro. Et quæ æqualiter distant à centro, æquales sunt inter se.



19

Ἐν κύκλῳ μέγιστη μὲν ἔστιν ἡ διάμετρος, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων αἰεὶ ἡ ἐγγιον τοῦ κέντρου, τῆς ἀπώτερον μείζων ἔστιν.

Theo-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

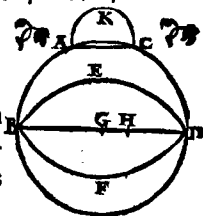
17

Κύκλος κύκλῳ ὅτ' ἐφάπτεται πλείονα σημεῖα ἢ
καὶ ἓν, εἰάντε ἐντὸς εἰάντε ἔκτος ἐφάπτηται.

Theorema 12. Propo-

sitio 13.

Circulus circulum non
tangit in pluribus pun-
ctis, quam uno, siue intus
siue extra tangat.

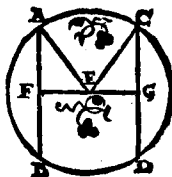


18

Ἐν κύκλῳ αἱ ἴσαι ἐυθεῖαι ἴσ' ἀπέχουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ
κέντρου. καὶ αἱ ἴσ' ἀπέχουσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου, ἴσαι
ἐλλείλαυς εἰσίν.

Theorema 13. Propositio 14.

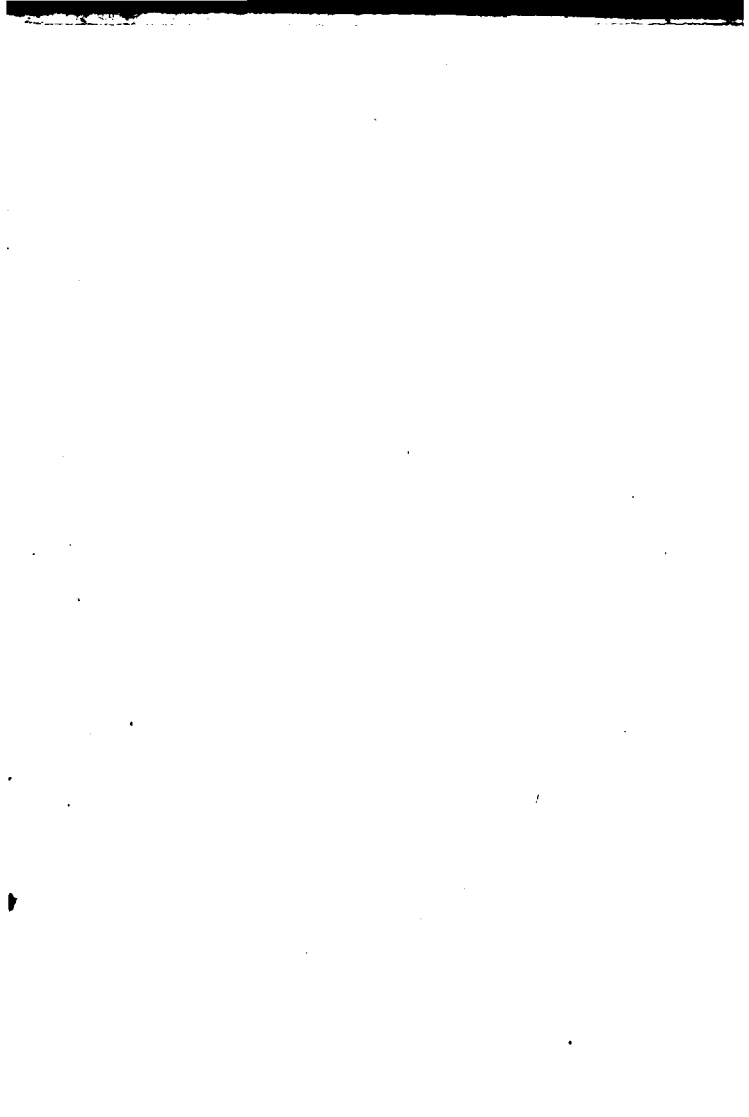
In circulo æquales rectæ
lineæ æqualiter distant à
centro. Et quæ æqualiter
distant à centro, æquales
sunt inter se.



19

Ἐν κύκλῳ μέγιστη μὲν ἔστω ἡ διάμετρος, τῶν δὲ
ἄλλων αἰεὶ ἡ ἐγγιον τοῦ κέντρου, τῆς ἀπώτερον μείζων
ἔστω.

Theo-



EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

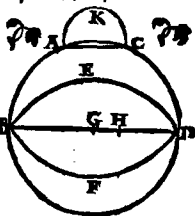
17

Κύκλος κύκλῳ ὅτ' ἐφάπτεται πλείονα σημεῖα ἢ κατ' ἓν, ἐάντε ἐντὸς ἐάντε ἔκτος ἐφάπτεται.

Theorema 12. Propo-

sitio 13.

Circulus circulum non tangit in pluribus punctis, quam uno, siue intus siue extra tangat.

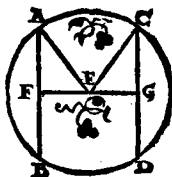


18

Ἐν κύκλῳ αἱ ἴσαι ἐυθεῖαι ἴσθ' ἀπέχουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου. καὶ αἱ ἴσθ' ἀπέχουσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου, ἴσαι ἐκείλαις εἰσίν.

Theorema 13. Propositio 14.

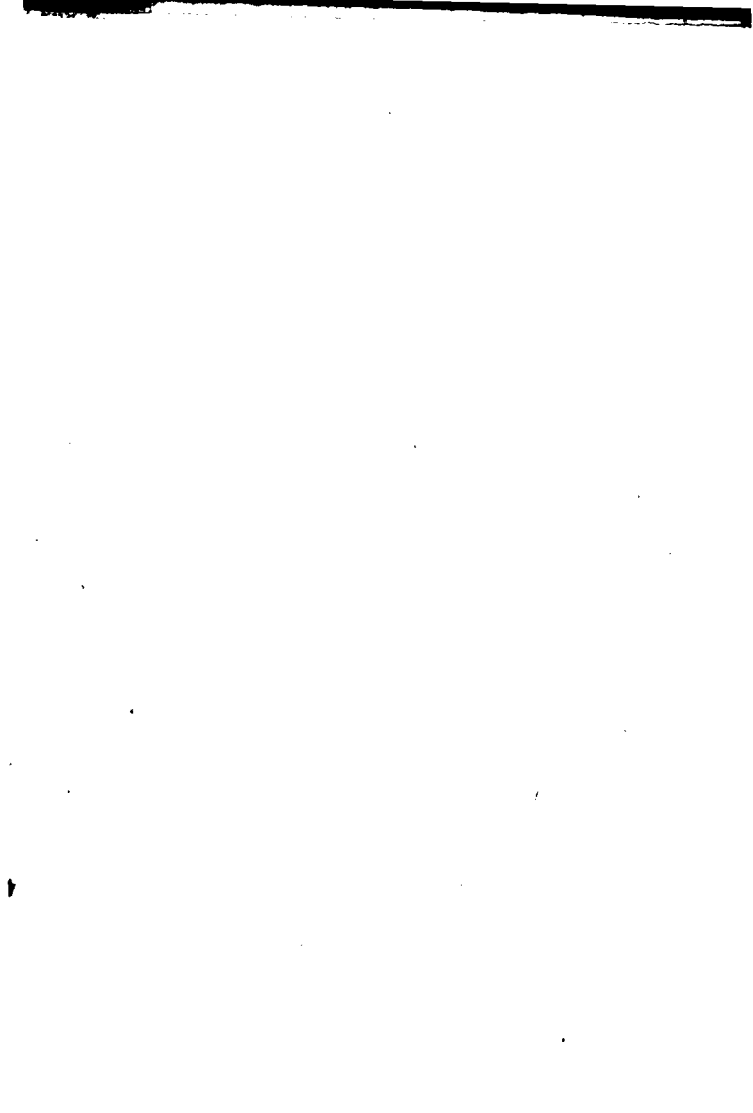
In circulo æquales rectæ lineæ æqualiter distant à centro. Et quæ æqualiter distant à centro, æquales sunt inter se.

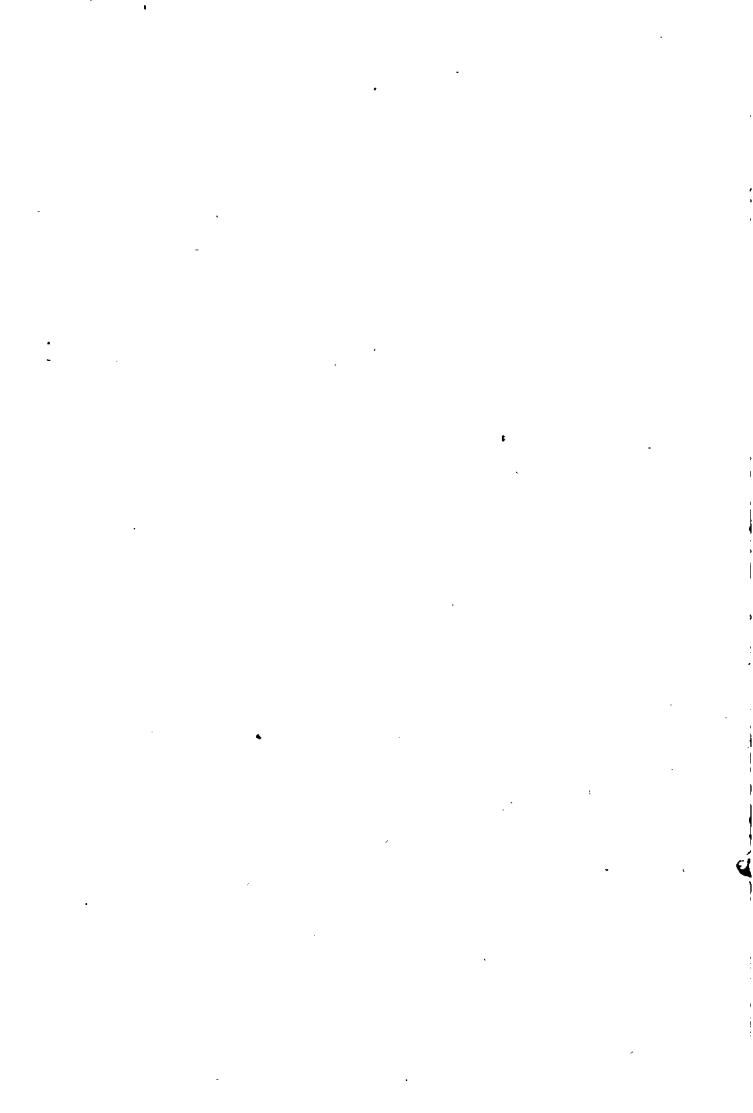


19

Ἐν κύκλῳ μεγίστη μὲν ἔστιν ἡ διάμετρος, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων αἰεὶ ἡ ἐγγιον τοῦ κέντρου, τῆς ἀπώτερον μείζων ἔστιν.

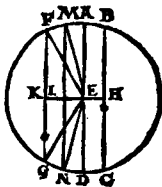
Theo-





Theorema 14. Propositio 15.

In circulo maxima quidē linea est diameter: aliarum autem propinquior centro, remotiore semper maior.

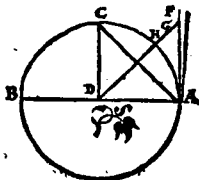


15

ἡ τῇ διαμέτρῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀπὸ ἀκρᾶς ἀγομένη, ἐκτὸς πεσεῖται τοῦ κύκλου, καὶ εἰς τὸν μεταξὺ τόπον τῆς ἐυθείας καὶ τῆς περιφερείας, ἑτέρα ἐυθεῖα οὐ παρεμπεσεῖται καὶ ἡ μὲν τοῦ ἡμικυκλίου γωνία, ἀπ᾽ αὐτῆς ὀξείας γωνίας ἐυθυγράμμου μείζων ἐστίν, ἡ δὲ λοιπὴ, ἐλάττω.

Theorema 15. Propositio 16.

Quæ ab extremitate diametri cuiusque circuli ad angulos rectos ducitur, extra ipsum circulum cadet, & in locum inter ipsam rectam lineam & peripheriā comprehensum, altera recta linea non cadet. Et semicirculi quidem angulus quovis angulo acuto rectilineo maior est, reliquus autem minor.



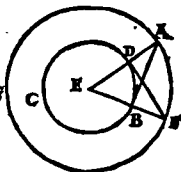
16

Ἀπὸ τοῦ δοθέντος σημείου, τοῦ δοθέντος κύκλου ἑφαπτομένην ἐυθεῖαν γραμμὴν ἀγαγεῖν,

Pro.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.
 Problema 2. Propo-
 sitio 17.

A dato puncto rectam li-
 neam ducere, quæ datum
 tangat circulum.

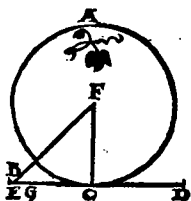


14

Εὰν κύκλος ἐφάπῃται τις εὐθεία, ἀπὸ ᾗ τοῦ κέντρου
 ἐπὶ τὴν ἀφ' ἣν ἐπιζευχθῇ τις εὐθεία, ἡ ἐπιζευχθεῖ-
 σα κάθετος ἔσται ἐπὶ τὴν ἀπτομένην.

Theorema 16. Propositio 18.

Si circulum tangat recta
 quæpiam linea, à cetro au-
 tem ad contactum adiun-
 gatur recta quædā linea:
 quæ adiuncta fuerit ad ip-
 sam cōtingentem perpen-
 dicularis erit.



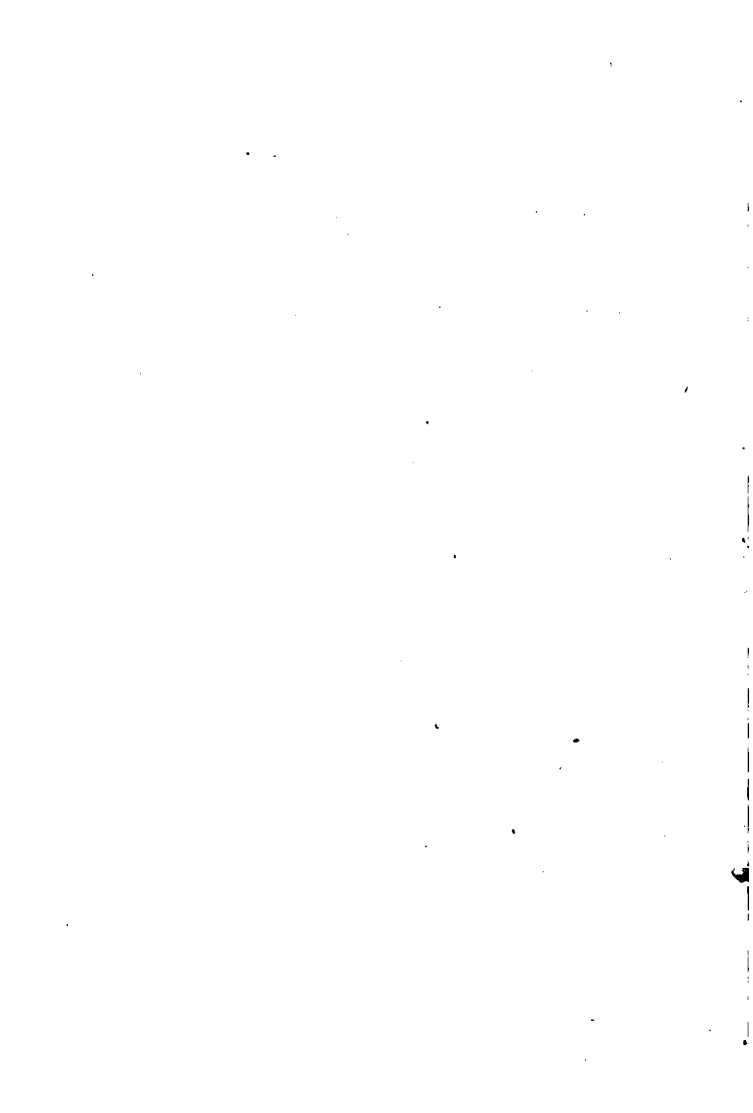
18

Εὰν κύκλος ἐφάπῃται τις εὐθεία, ἀπὸ ᾗ ἀφ' ἣς τῇ ἐ-
 φαπτομένη πρὸς ὀρθὰς γωνίας εὐθεία γραμμὴ
 ἀχθῇ, ἐπὶ ᾗ ἀχθείσης ἔσται τὸ κέντρον τοῦ κύκλου.

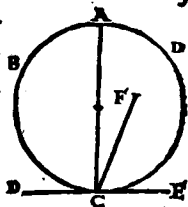
Theorema 17. Propositio 19.

Si circulum tetigerit recta, quæpiam linea, à
 cons.





contactu autem recta linea ad angulos rectos ipsi tangenti excitetur, in excitata erit centrum circuli.



Εν κύκλῳ ἡ πρὸς τῷ κέντρῳ γωνία, διπλασίων ἐστὶ τῇ πρὸς τῇ περιφερείᾳ, ὅταν τὴν αὐτὴν περιφέρειαν βάσιν ἔχωσιν αἱ γωνίαι.

Theorema 18. Propositio 20.

In circulo angulus ad centrum duplex est anguli ad peripheriam, cum fuerit eadem peripheria basis angulorum.



Εν κύκλῳ αἱ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τμήματι γωνίαι, ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν.

Theorema 19. Propositio 21.

In circulo, qui in eodem segmento sunt anguli, sunt inter se æquales.



Τῶν ἐν τοῖς κύκλοις τετραπλεύρων αἱ ἀπεναντίον γωνίαι,

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.
 γωνία, δυσὶν ὁρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσὶν.

Theorema 20. Propo-
 sitio 22.

Quadrilaterorum in cir-
 culis descriptorum angu-
 li qui ex aduerso, duobus
 rectis sunt æquales.

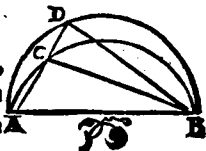


κ γ

Ἐπὶ ταύτης ἐνδείας, δύο τμήματα κύκλων ὅμοια
 καὶ ἄνισα οὐ συσπείρονται ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη.

Theorema 21. Propo-
 sitio 23.

Super eadem recta linea,
 duo segmenta circulorum
 similia & inæqualia non
 constituentur ad easdem
 partes.

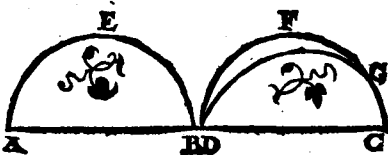


κ δ

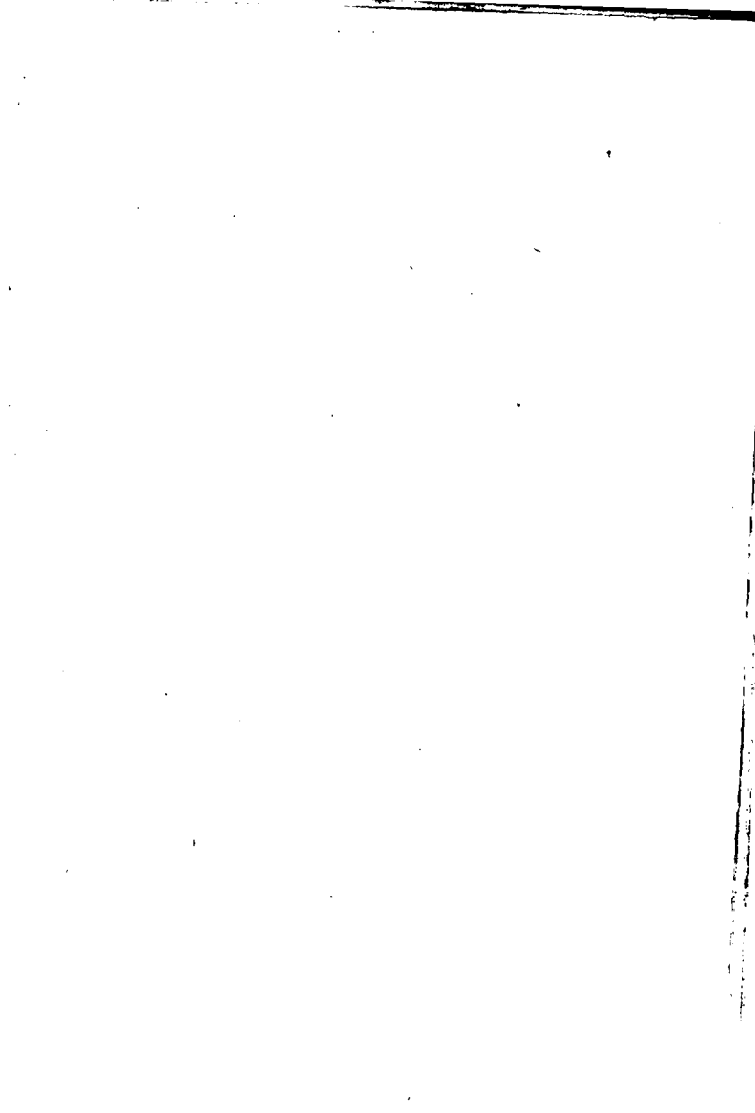
Τὰ ἐπὶ ἴσων ἐνδείων ὅμοια τμήματα κύκλων, ἴσα
 ἀλλήλοις εἰσὶν.

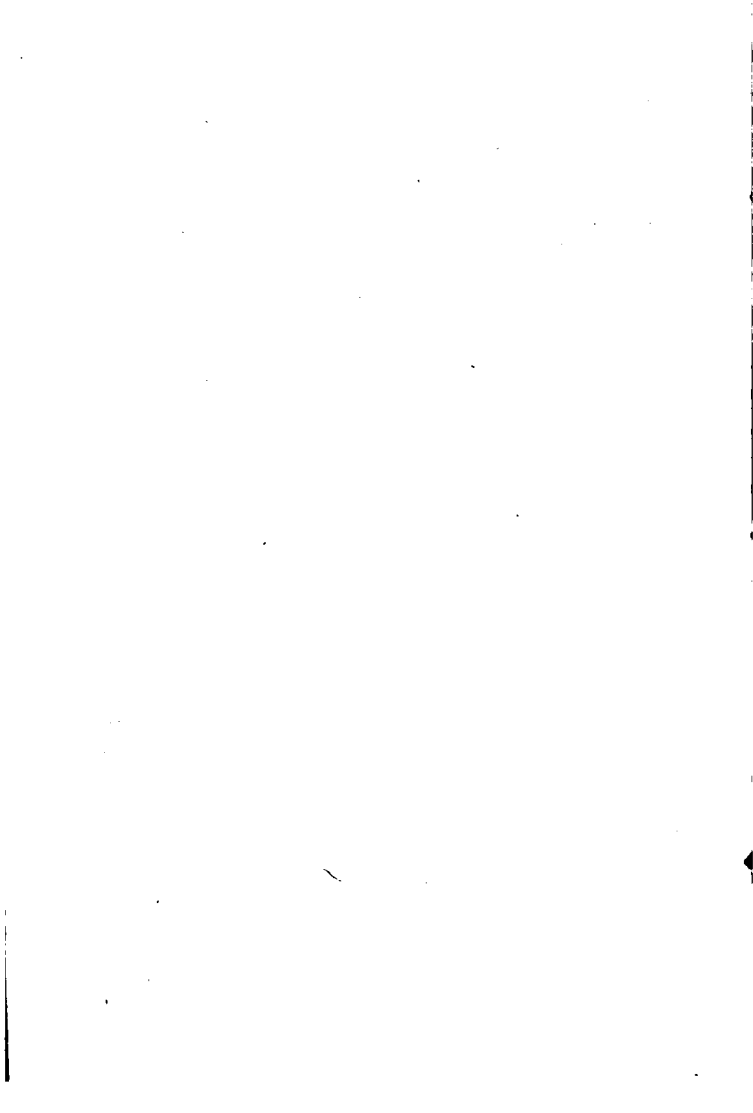
Theorema 22. Propositio 24.

Super e-
 qualib.
 rectis li-
 neis simi-
 lia circu-
 lorú se-
 gmenta



sunt





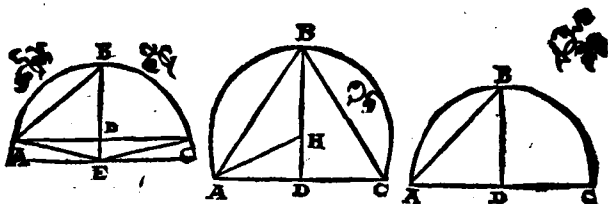
sunt inter se æqualia.

κε

Κύκλος τμήματος δοθέντος, προσαναγράψαι τὸν κύκλον, οὗ περ ἐστὶ τμήμα.

Problema 3. Propositio 25.

Circuli segmento dato, describere circulū, cuius est segmentum.



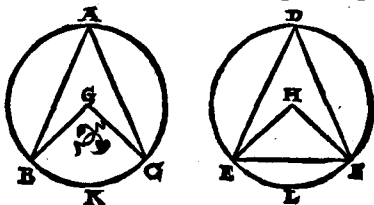
κς

Εν τοῖς ἴσοις κύκλοις αἱ ἴσαι γωνίαι, ἐπὶ ἴσων περιφερειῶν βεβήκασι, εἴαντε πρὸς τοῖς κέντροις, εἴαν τε πρὸς ταῖς περιφερείαις ὥσι βεβηκῶσι.

Theorema 23. Propositio 26.

In æqualibus circulis, æquales anguli æqua-

lib. pe-
riphē-
rijs infi-
stunt
sive ad
centra,
sive ad



peripherias constituti insistant.

κς Εγ

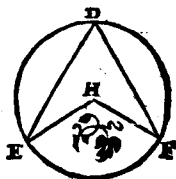
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

κζ

Εν τοῖς ἴσῃς κύκλοις, αἱ ἐπὶ ἴσων περιφερειῶν βε-
βηκῆαι γωνίαι, ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσὶν, ἕκαστε πρὸς τοῖς
κέντροις, ἕκαστε πρὸς ταῖς περιφερείαις ὥσι βεβη-
κῆαι.

Theorema 24. Propositio 27.

In æqualibus circulis, anguli qui æqualibus
periphe-
rijs insi-
stūt, sunt
inter se
æquales
siue ad
centra, si
ue ad peripherias constituti insistant.

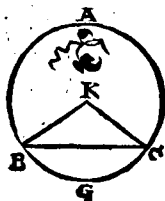


κη

Εν τοῖς ἴσῃς κύκλοις αἱ ἴσαι ἐνθεῖαι ἴσας περιφε-
ρείας ἀφαροῦσι, τὴν μὲν μείζονα, τῇ μείζονι, τὴν δὲ
ἐλάττωνα, τῇ ἐλάττω.

Theorema 25. Propositio 28.

In æqualibus circulis æquales rectæ lineæ
æquales
periphe-
rias aufe-
runt, ma-
ioré qui-
dem ma-
iori, mi-
norem autem minori.



Ερ

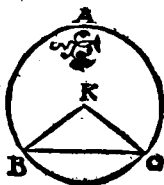


x θ

Εν τοῖς ἴσοις κύκλοις ὑπὸ τὰς ἴσας περιφέρειας
ἴσας ἐνδοθεῖαι ὑποτείνουσιν.

Theorema 26. Propositio 29.

In equa-
libus cir-
culis, æ-
quales pe-
ripheri-
as æqua-
les rectæ
lineæ subtendunt.

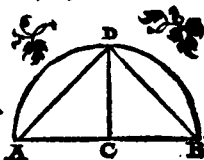


λ

Τὴν ἐνδοθεῖσαν περιφέρειαν δίχα τέμνειν.

Problema 4. Propo-
sitio 30.

Datam peripheriam bifa-
riam secare.



λα

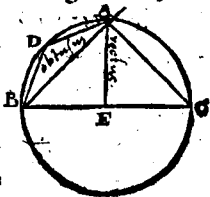
Εν κύκλῳ, ἡ μὲν ἐν τῷ ἡμικυκλίῳ γωνία ὀρθή ἐστιν,
ἡ δὲ ἐν τῷ μείζονι τμήματι, ἐλάττω ὀρθῆς, ἡ δὲ ἐν τῷ
ἐλάττωι, μείζων ὀρθῆς: καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἡ μὲν τοῦ μείζονος τμή-
ματος γωνία, μείζων ἐστὶν ὀρθῆς, ἡ δὲ τοῦ ἐλάττωος
τμήματος γωνία, ἐλάττω ἐστὶν ὀρθῆς.

Theorema 27. Propositio 31.

In circulo angulus qui in semicirculo, re-

E Aus

Cuius est: qui autem in maiore segmento, mi-
 nor recto: qui verò in mi-
 nore segmento, maior est
 recto. Et insuper angulus
 maioris segmenti, recto
 quidem maior est: mino-
 ris autem segmenti angu-
 lus, minor est recto.

 $\lambda\beta$

Εάν κύκλος ἐφάπται τῆς εὐθεΐας, ἀπὸ ἧς τῆς ἀφ᾽ ἑνὸς τοῦ κύκλου διαχθῇ τῆς εὐθεΐας τέμνουσα τὸν κύκλον· αἱ ποιεῖ γωνίας πρὸς τῇ ἐφαπτομένῃ, ἴσαι ἔσονται ταῖς ἐν τοῖς ἐναλλάξ τοῦ κύκλου τμήμασι γωνίαις.

Si circulum tetigerit aliqua recta linea, &

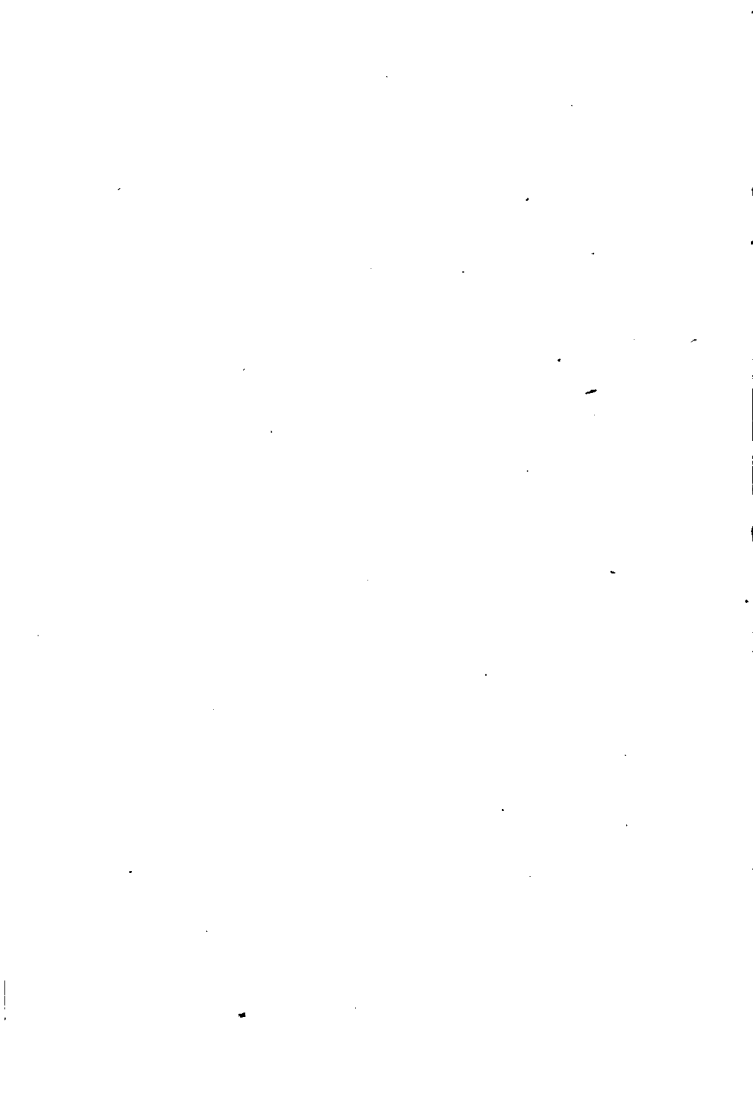
contactu autem produca-
tur quædam recta linea
circulum secans: anguli
quos ad contingentem
facit, æquales sunt ijs qui
in alternis circuli segmē-
tis consistunt, angulis.

 $\lambda \gamma$

Ἐπὶ τῆς δοθείσης ἐκείνης γραφῆς τμήμα κύκλου
δεχόμενον γωνίαν ἴσλην τῇ δοθείσῃ γωνίᾳ ἐκδο-
γράμῳ.

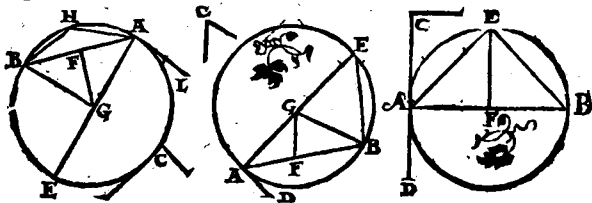
Pro





Problema 5. Propositio 33.

Super data recta linea describere segmentū circuli quod capiat angulum æqualem dato angulo rectilineo.



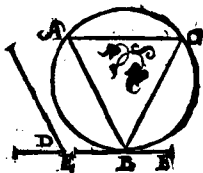
λ δ

Ἀπὸ τοῦ δοθέντος κύκλου τμήμα ἀφελεῖν δεχόμενον γωνίαν ἴσλην τῇ δοθείσῃ γωνίᾳ ευθυγράμμω.

Problema 6. Propo-

sitio 34.

A dato circulo segmentum abscindere capiens angulum æqualem dato angulo rectilineo.



λ ε

Εὰν ὁ κύκλος δύο ευθεῖαι τέμνωσιν ἀλλήλας, τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς μιᾶς τμημάτων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον, ἴσον εἴη τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς ἑτέρας τμημάτων περιεχόμενῳ ὀρθογώνιῳ.

Theorema 29. Propositio 35.

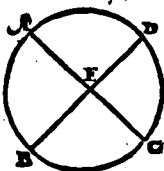
Si in circulo duæ rectæ lineæ sese mutuo

E 2

secue-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

secuerint, rectangulum comprehensum sub
segmen-
tis vnus,
æquale
est ei, qd'
sub seg-
mentis al-
terius cō
prehenditur, rectangulo.

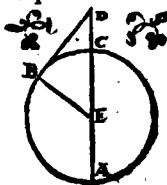


λς

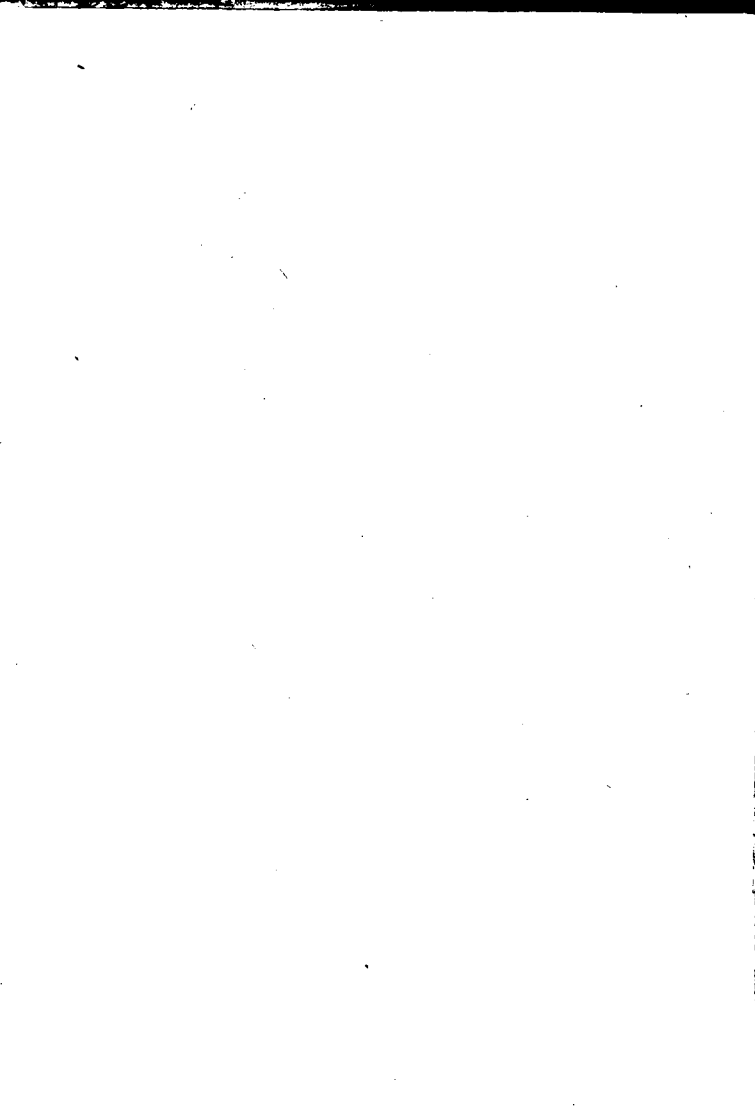
Εάν κύκλῳ ληφθῇ τὶ σημεῖον ἐκτὸς καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ
πρὸς τὸν κύκλον προσπίπτωσι δύο εὐθεῖαι, καὶ ἡ μὲν
αὐτῶν τέμνῃ τὸν κύκλον, ἡ δὲ ἐφάπτηται: ἔσται τὸ ὑπὸ
ὅλης τῆς τεμνοῦσης καὶ τῆς ἐκτὸς ἀπολαμβανομένης
μεταξὺ τοῦ τε σημείου καὶ τῆς κυρτῆς περιφερείας, πρὸς
τὸν ἐξ ὁμοίων ὀρθογώνιον, ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐφαπτομένης
τετραγώνῳ.

Theorema 30. Propositio 36.

Si extra circulum sumatur punctum ali-
quod, ab eoque in circulum cadant duæ re-
ctæ lineæ, quarum altera quidem circulum
secet, al-
tera ve-
rò tan-
gat: qd'
sub to-
ta secā-
te & ex



terius





terius inter punctum & conuexam peripheriam assumpta comprehenditur rectangulum, æquale erit ei, quod à tangente describitur, quadrato.

λζ

Εὰν κύκλος ληφθῇ τι σημεῖον ἐκτὸς, ἀπὸ τοῦ σημείου πρὸς τὸν κύκλον προσπίπτωσι δύο εὐθεῖαι, καὶ ἢ μὲν αὐτῶν τίμνη τὸν κύκλον, ἢ δὲ προσπίπτῃ, ἢ δὲ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν τεμνοῦσας, καὶ τὸ ἐκτὸς ἀπολαμβάνομένης μεταξὺ τούτου σημείου καὶ τῆς κυρτῆς περιφέρειας, ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς προσπίπτούσης: ἢ προσπίπτῃσα ἐφάπεται τοῦ κύκλου.

Theorema 31. Propositio 37.

Si extra circulum sumatur punctum aliquod, ab eoque puncto in circulum cadant duæ rectæ lineæ, quarum altera circulum secet, altera in eum incidat, sit autem quod sub tota secante & exterius inter punctum & conuexam peripheriâ assumpta, comprehenditur rectangulum, æquale ei, quod ab incidente describitur quadrato: incidens ipsa circulum tanget.



Elementi tertij finis.

Ε 3

ΕΥΚΛΕΙ-

ΕΥΚΛΕΙ

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΟΝ

TETARTON.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN-
TVM QVARTVM.

Β Ρ Ο Ι.

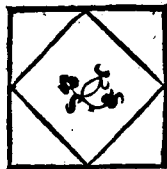
α

Σ Χῆμα εὐθύγραμμον εἰς σχῆμα εὐθύ-
γραμμον ἐγγράφεισθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἐ-
κάστη τῶν τοῦ ἐγγραφομένου σχήματος
γωνιῶν, ἐκάστης πλευρᾶς τοῦ εἰς δ' ἐγγρά-
φεται ἀπλήται.

DEFINITIONES.

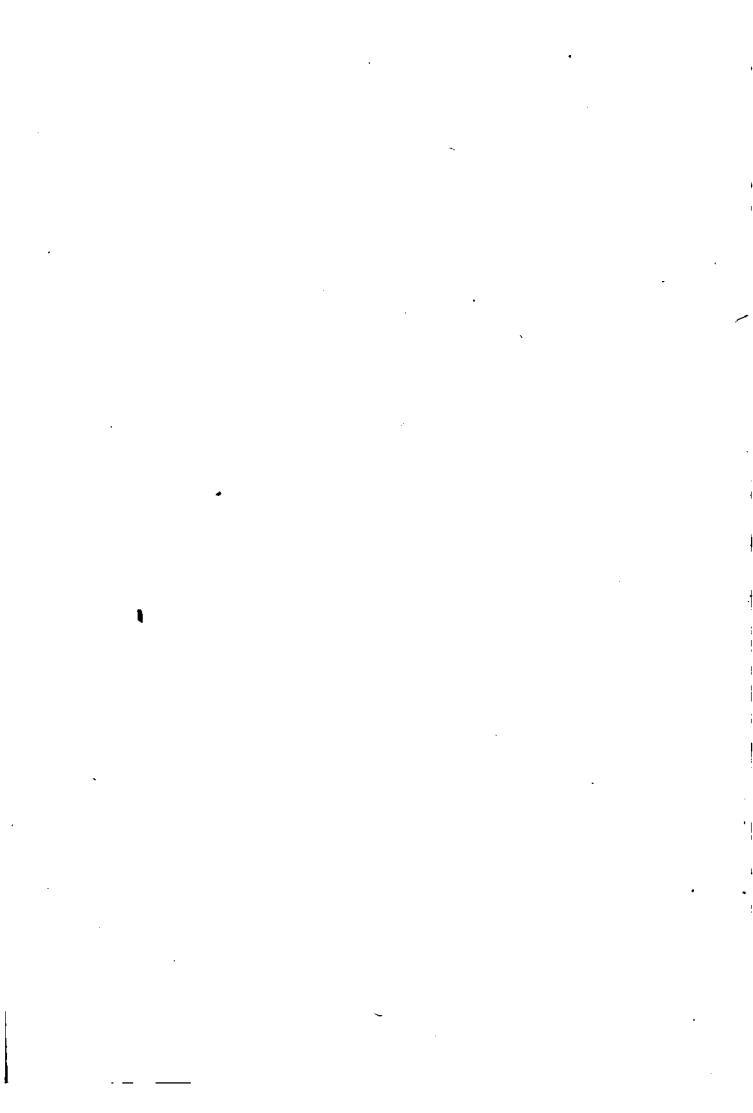
I

Figura rectilinea in figu-
ra rectilinea inscribi dici-
tur, cū singuli eius figu-
ræ quæ inscribitur, angu-
li singula latera eius, in
qua inscribitur, tangunt.



β Σχῆ-





β

Σχήμα ὁμοίως περὶ σχῆμα περιγράφεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἐκάστη πλευρὰ τοῦ περιγραφομένου, ἐκάστης γωνίας τοῦ περὶ ὃ περιγράφεται, ἀπλήται.

2

Similiter & figura circum figuram describi dicitur, quum singula eius quæ circumscribitur, la-

tera singulos eius figuræ angulos tetigerint,



circum quam illa describitur.

γ

Σχήμα ὁμοίως περὶ κύκλον ἐγγράφεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἐκάστη γωνία τοῦ ἐγγραφομένου ἀπλήται τῷ τοῦ κύκλου περιφερείᾳ.

3

Figura rectilinea in circulo inscribi dicitur, quum singuli eius figuræ quæ inscribitur, anguli tetigerint circuli peripheriam.

δ

Σχήμα ὁμοίως περὶ κύκλον περιγράφεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἐκάστη πλευρὰ τῆς τοῦ κύκλου περιφερείας, τοῦ περιγραφομένου ἐφάπληται.

E 4

4 Fi-

4

Figura verò rectilinea circa circulum describi dicitur, quum singula latera eius, quæ circum scribitur, circuli peripheriam tangunt.

ε

Κύκλος ὁμοίως εἰς σχῆμα λέγεται ἐγγράφεισθαι, ὅταν ἡ τοῦ κύκλου περιφέρεια, ἐκάστης πλευρᾶς τοῦ εἰς ὃ ἐγγράφεται, ἀπῆται.

ς

Similiter & circulus in figura rectilinea inscribi dicitur, quum circuli peripheria singula latera tangit eius figuræ cui inscribitur.

ζ

Κύκλος ὁ περὶ σχῆμα περιγράφεισθαι λέγεται, ὅταν ἡ τοῦ κύκλου περιφέρεια, ἐκάστης γωνίας τοῦ περὶ ὃ περιγράφεται, ἀπῆται.

6

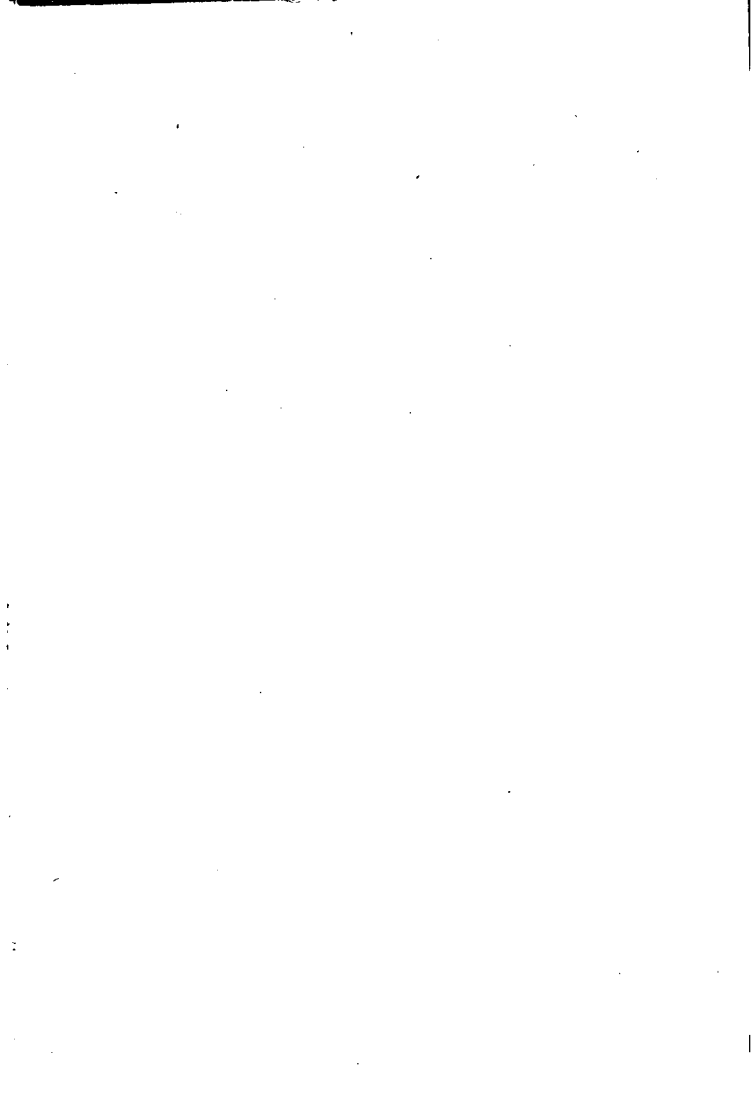
Circulus autem circum figuram describi dicitur, quum circuli peripheria singulos tangit eius figuræ, quam circumscribit, angulos.

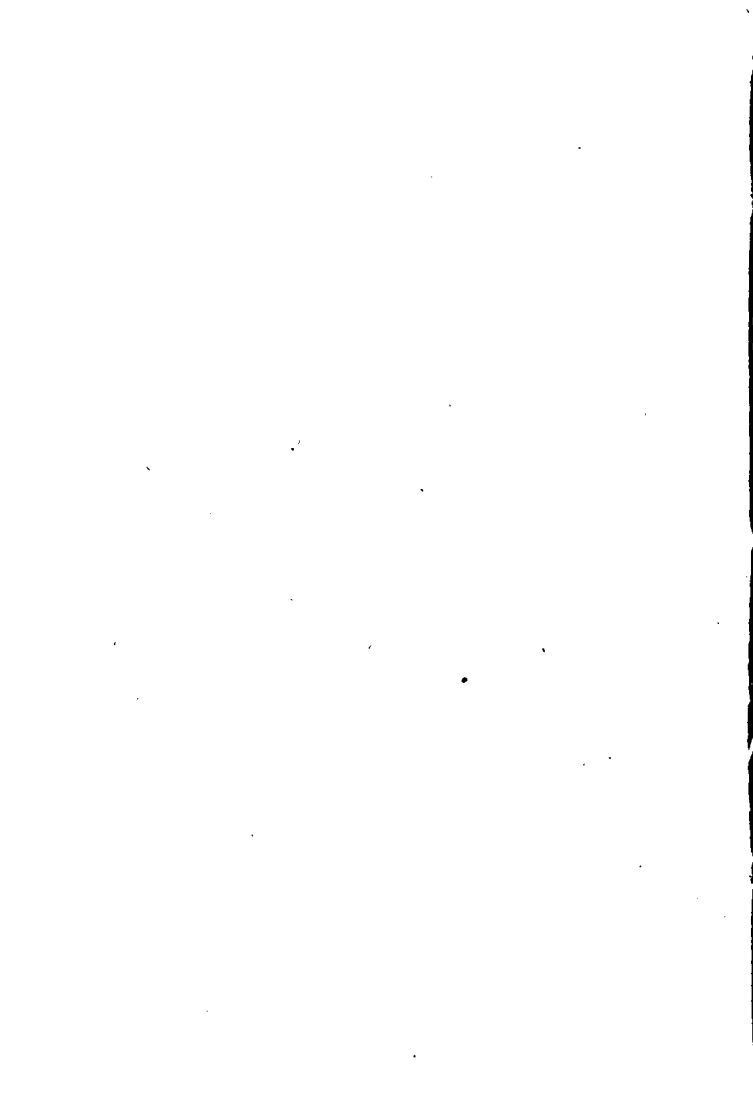
η

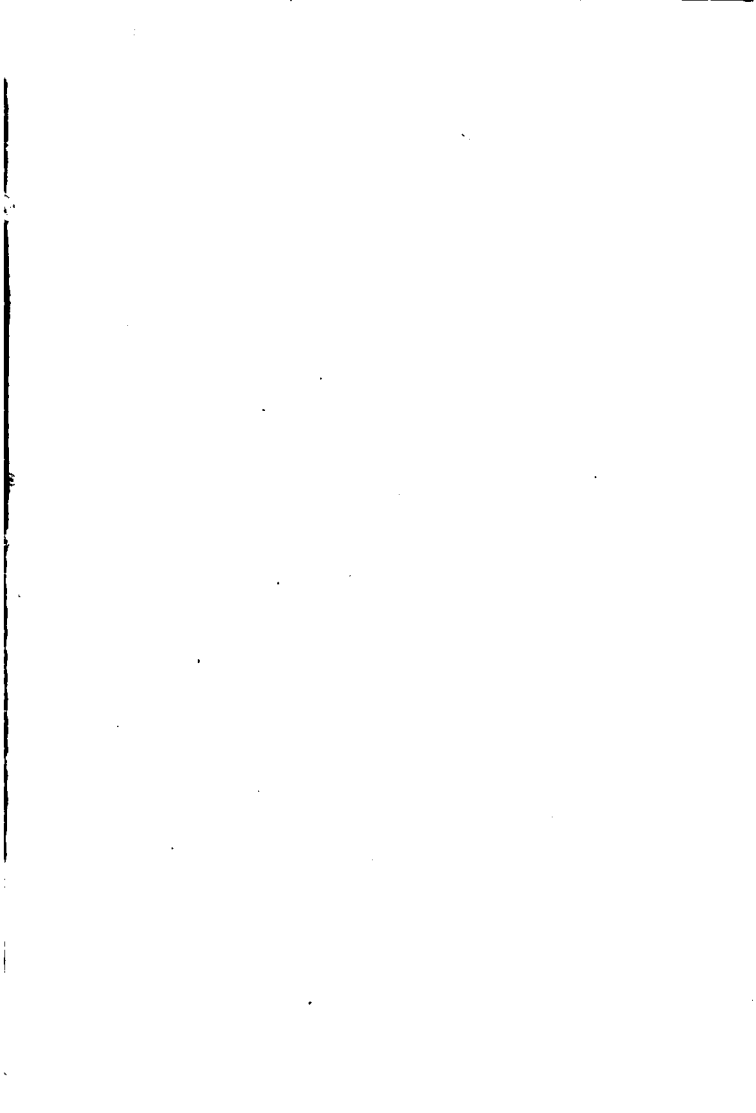
Εὐθεῖα εἰς κύκλον ἑναρμόζεσθαι λέγεται, ὅταν τὰ πέρατα αὐτῆς, ἐπὶ τῇ περιφερείᾳ ᾗ τοῦ κύκλου.

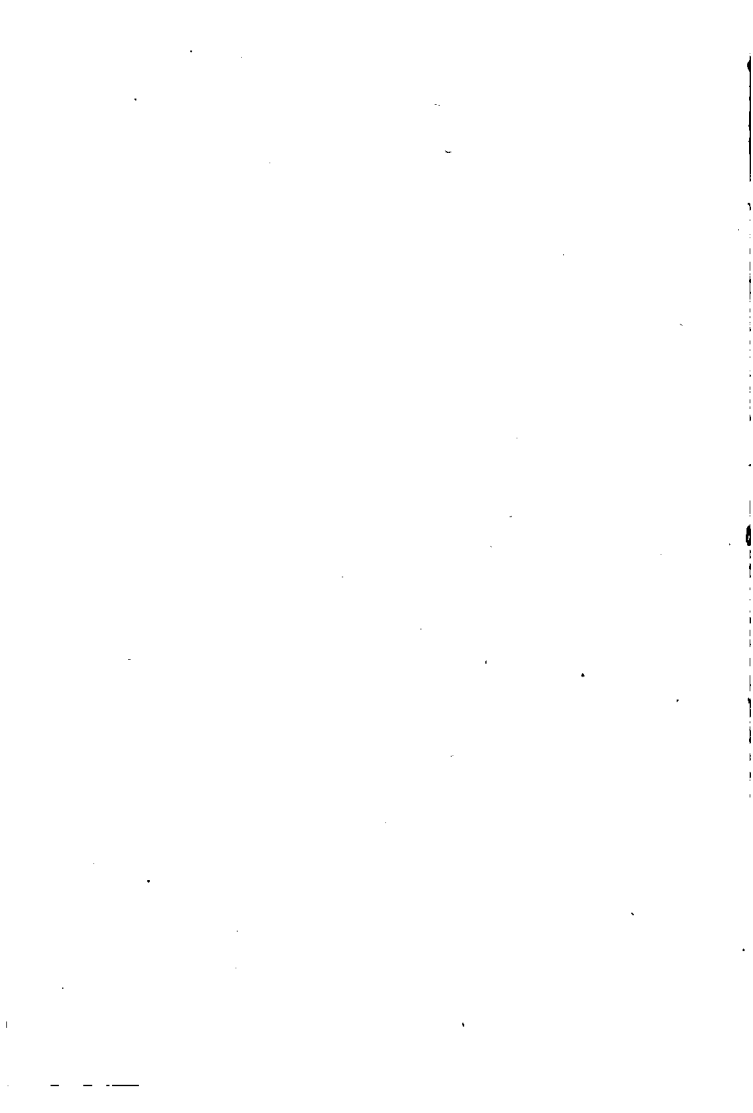
7

Recta linea in circulo accommodari seu coaptari

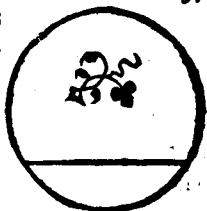








aptari dicitur, quum eius
extrema in circuli peri-
pheria fuerint.



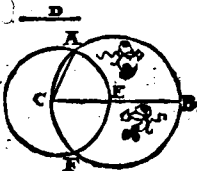
Προτάσεις

α

Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον τῇ δοθείσῃ ἐυθείᾳ μὴ μεί-
ζονι οὕσῃ τῆς τοῦ κύκλου διαμέτρου, ἴσῳ ἐυθεῖαν ἐ-
ναρμόσαι.

Problema 1. Propo-
silio 1.

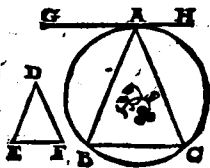
In dato circulo, rectam li-
neam accommodare æ-
qualem datæ rectæ lineæ,
quæ circuli diametro nō
sit maior.



Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον, τῷ δοθέντι ῥηγώνῳ ἴσῳ γῶ-
νιον ῥηγῶνον ἐγγράψαι.

Problema 2. Propo-
silio 2.

In dato circulo, triangu-
lum describere dato trian-
gulo æquiangulum.



γ

Περὶ τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον, τῷ δοθέντι ῥηγώνῳ ἴσογῶ-
νιον ῥηγῶνον περιγράψαι.

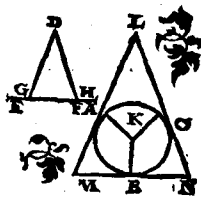
E 5

Pro-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Problema 3. Propositio 3.

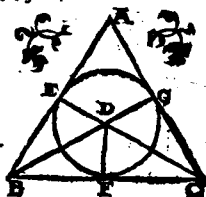
Circa datum circulū triangulū, describere dato triangulo equiangulum.



Εἰς τὸ δοθὲν τρίγωνον, κύκλον ἐγγράψαι.

Problema 4. Propositio 4.

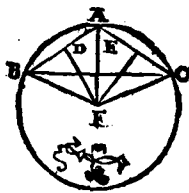
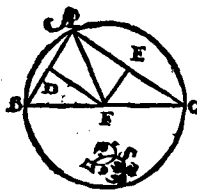
In dato triangulo circulum inscribere.



Περὶ τὸ δοθὲν τρίγωνον, κύκλον περιγράψαι.

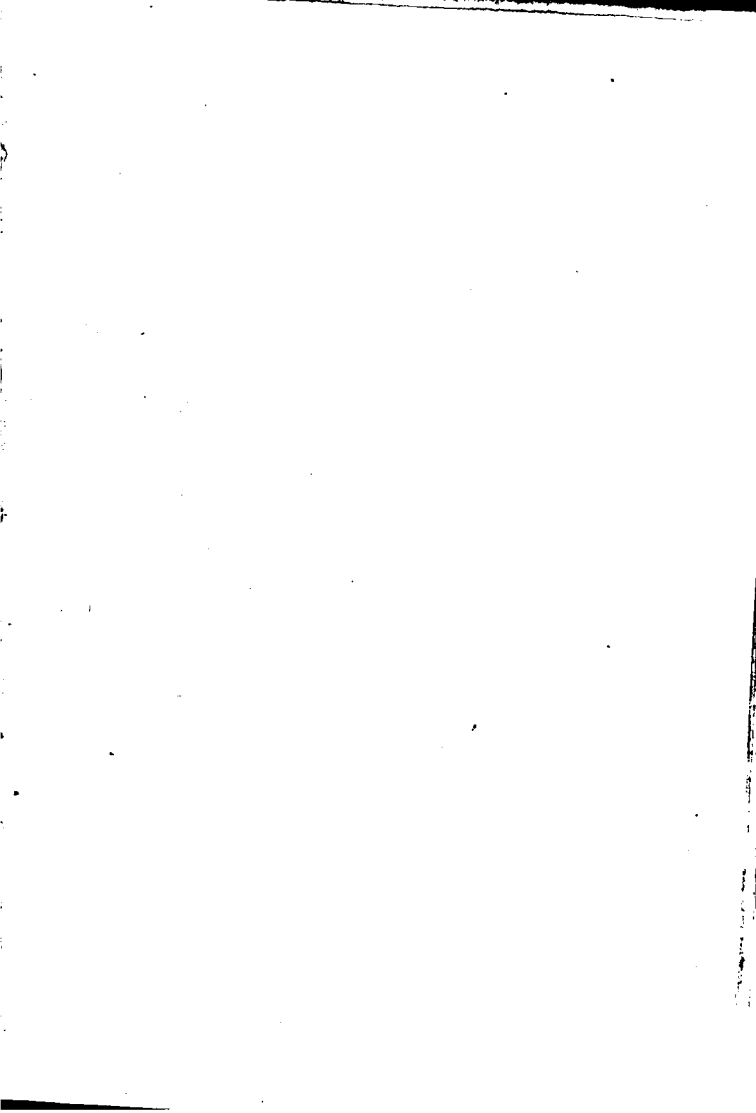
Problema 5. Propositio 5.

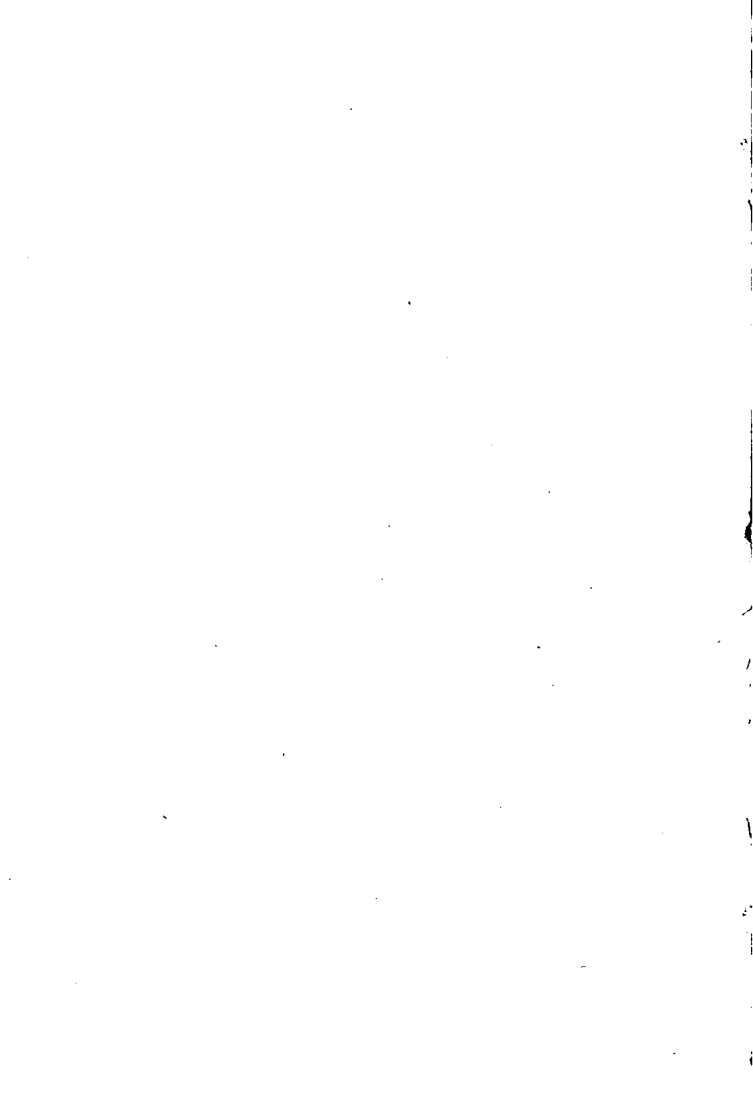
Circa datum triangulum, circulum describere.



Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον, τὸ τρίγωνον ἐγγράψαι.

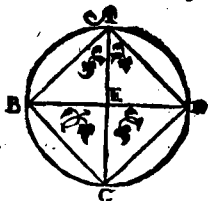
Pro:





Problema 6. Propo-
sitio 6.

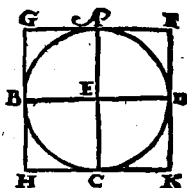
In dato circulo quadratū
describere.



Περὶ τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον, τετράγωνον περιγρά-
ψαι.

Problema 7. Propo-
sitio 7.

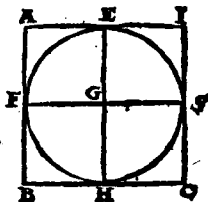
Circa datum circulum,
quadratum describere.



Εἰς τὸ δοθὲν τετράγωνον, κύκλον ἐγγράψαι.

Problema 8. Propo-
sitio 8.

In dato quadrato circu-
lum inscribere.



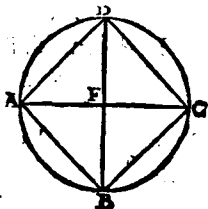
Περὶ τὸ δοθὲν τετράγωνον, κύκλον περιγρά-
ψαι.

Proo

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Problema 9. Propositio 9.

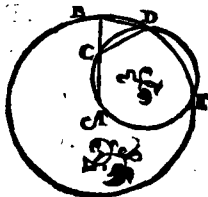
Circa datum quadratum, circulum describere.



Ἰσοσκελὲς τρίγωνον συσθῆσαι, ἔχον ἑκατέραν τῶν πρὸς τῇ βάσει γωνιῶν, διπλασίονα τῇ λοιπῇ.

Problema 10. Propositio 10.

Isoceles triangulum constitutare, quod habeat vtrunque eorum, qui ad basin sunt, angulorum, duplum reliqui.

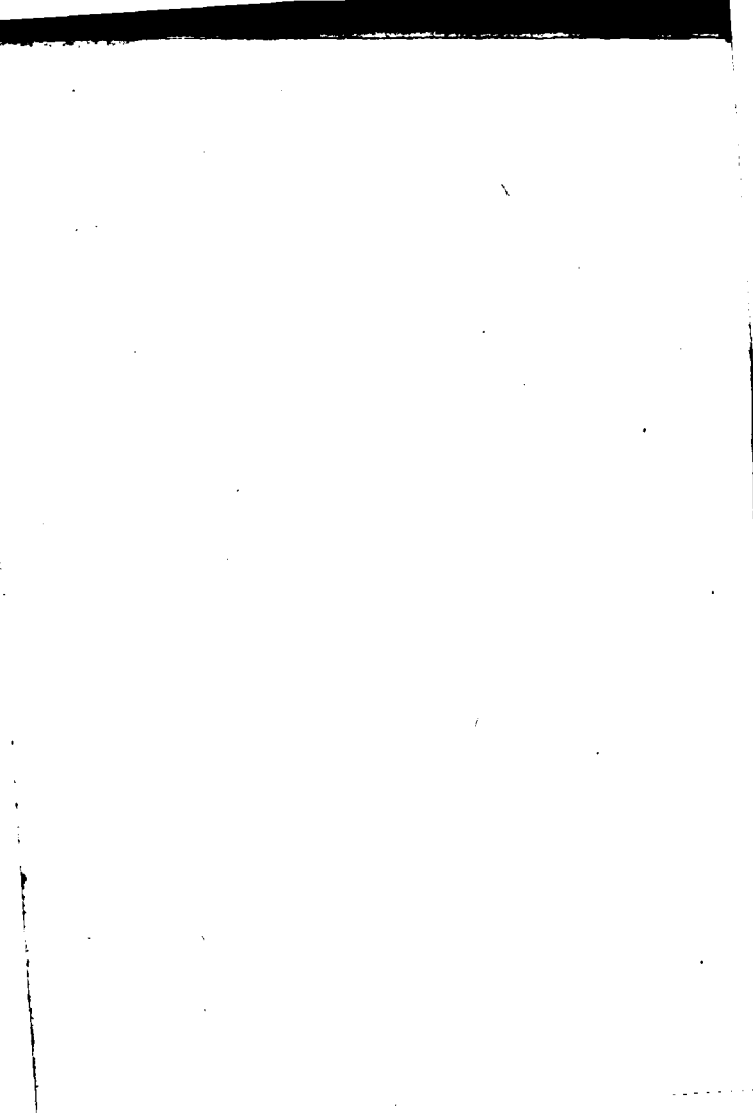


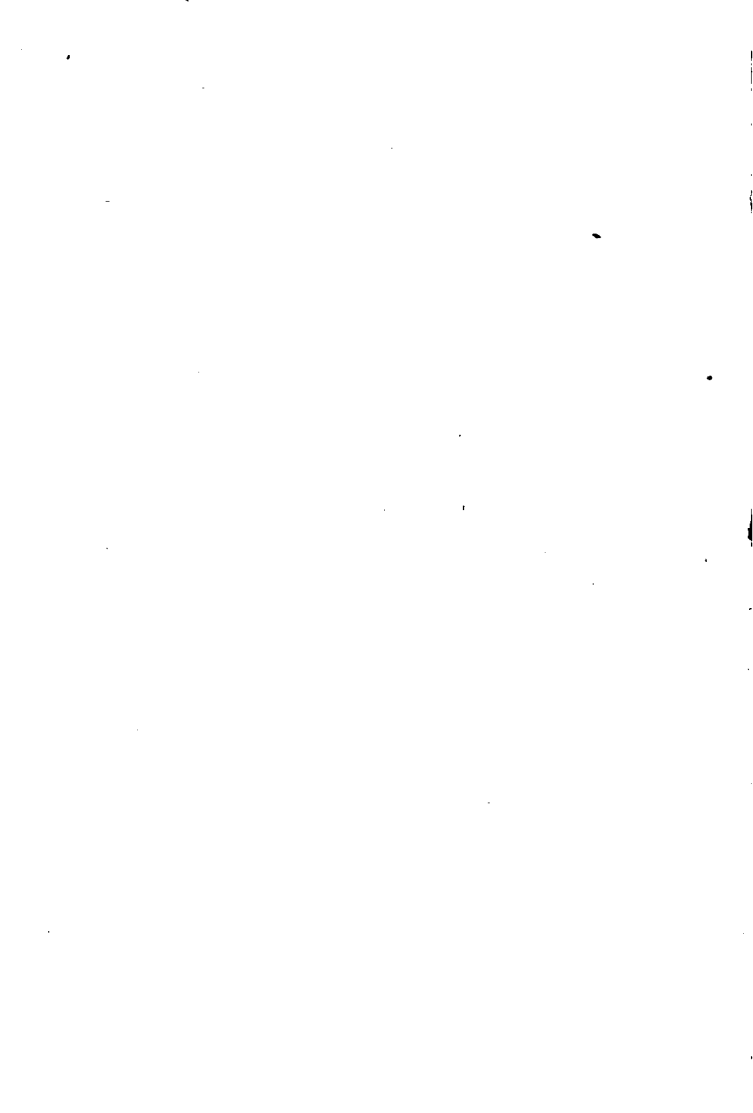
Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον, πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον ἐγγράψαι.

Theorema 11. Propositio 11.

In dato circulo, pentagonum equilaterum & equiangulum inscribere.





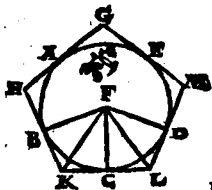


ιβ

Περὶ τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον, πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε
 καὶ ἰσογώνιον περιγράψαι.

Problema 12. Propo-
 sitio 12.

Circa datum circulum,
 pentagonum æquilate-
 rum & æquiangulum de-
 scribere.

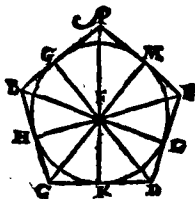


ιγ

Εἰς τὸ δοθὲν πεντάγωνον, ὃ ἔστιν ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰ-
 γώνιον, κύκλον ἐγγράψαι.

Problema 13. Propo-
 sitio 13.

In dato pentagono æqui-
 latero & æquiangulo, cir-
 culum inscribere.



ιδ

Περὶ τὸ δοθὲν πεντάγωνον, ὃ ἔστιν ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ
 ἰσογώνιον, κύκλον περιγράψαι.

Problema 14. Propo-
 sitio 14.

Circa datum pentagonū,
 æquilaterū & æquian-
 gulū, circulū describere.



ιε Εἰς

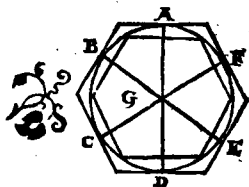
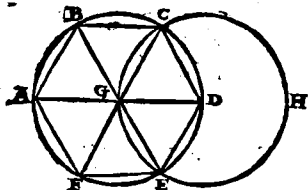
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

14

Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον, ἑξάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον ἐγγράψαι.

Problema 15. Propositio 15.

In dato circulo hexagonum & equilaterum & æquiangulum inscribere.



15

Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον πεντεκαδεγώνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον ἐγγράψαι.

Propo. 16.

Theor. 16.

In dato cir

culo quin

tidecagw

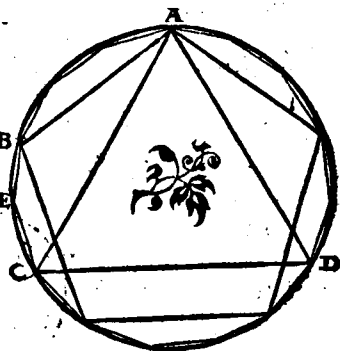
num & æ

quilaterū

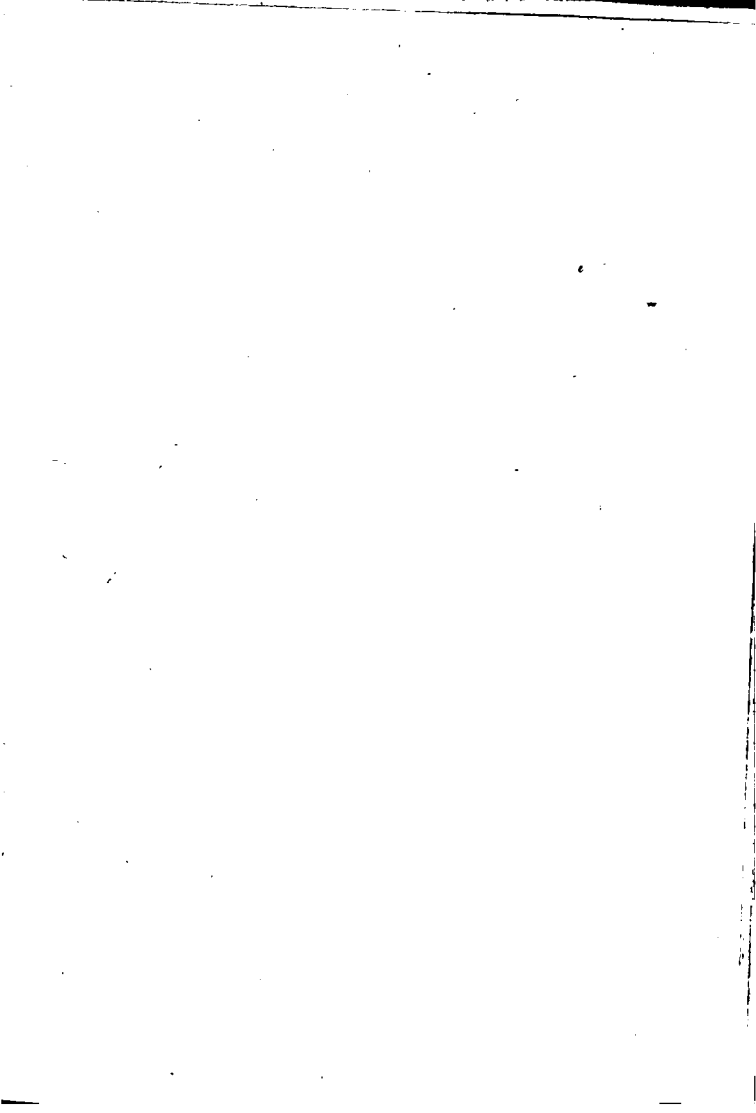
& æquian

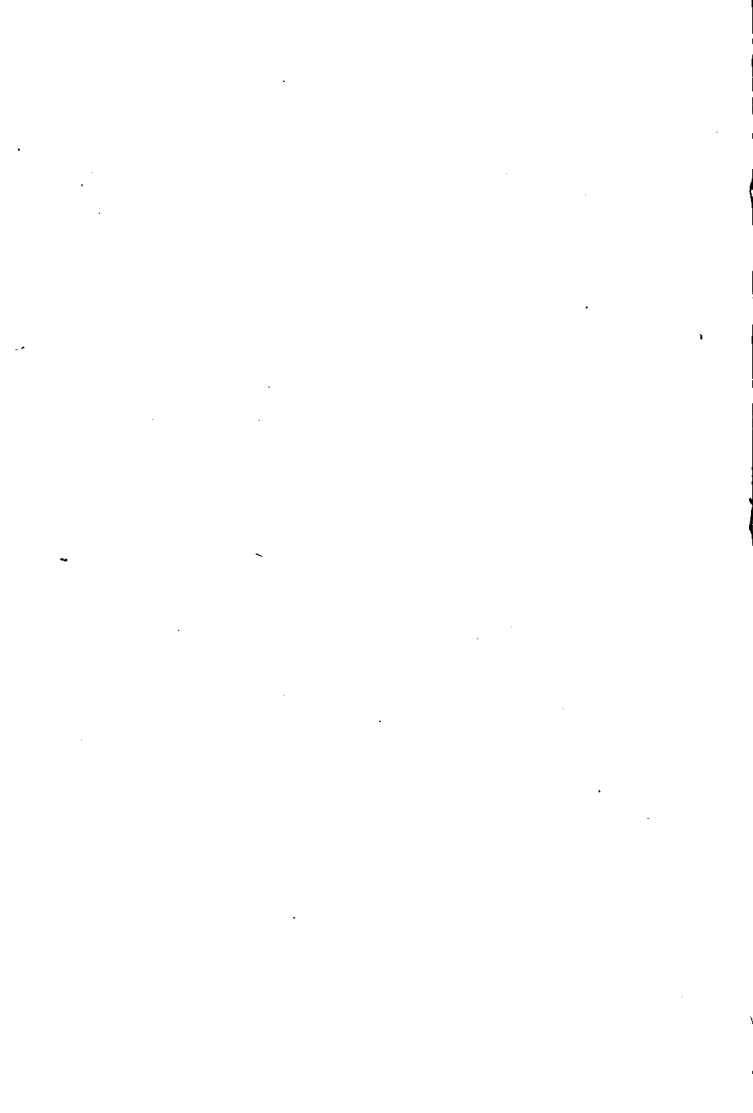
gulum de

scribere.



Elementi quarti finis.





ΕΥΚΛΕΙ⁴⁰

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ
ΠΕΜΠΤΟΝ.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN- TVM QVINTVM. ὁ Ρ Ο Ι.

α

Μερος ἐστὶ μέγεθος μεγέθυς, τὸ ἐλάσθην τοῦ μεί-
ζονος, ὅταν καταμετρήῃ τὸ μείζον.

DEFINITIONES.

1

Pars est magnitudo magnitudinis minor
maioris, quum minor metitur maiorem.

β

Πολλαπλάσιον ὃ, τὸ μείζον τοῦ ἐλάσθηνος, ὅταν κα-
ταμετρηται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐλάσθηνος.

2

Multiplex autem est maior minoris, cum
minor metitur maiorem.

γ

Λόγος ἐστὶ δύο μεγέθῶν ὁμογενῶν ἢ κατὰ πηλικότητα ὁμογενῶν
τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλα ποιά σχέσις.

3 Ratio

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

³
Ratio, est duarum magnitudinum eiusdem generis mutua quædam secundum quantitatem habitudo.

^δ
Αναλογία δὲ ἔστιν, ἡ τῶν λόγων ὁμοιότης.

⁴
Proportio verò, est rationum similitudo.

^ε
Λόγον ἔχειν πρὸς ἄλληλα μεγέθη λέγεται, ὃ δύνανται πολλαπλασιαζόμενα ἀλλήλων ὑπερέχειν.

⁵
Rationem habere inter se magnitudinis dicuntur, quæ possunt multiplicatæ sese mutuò superare. ~~εὐδαιμονία~~

⁵
Εν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ μεγέθη λέγεται εἶναι, πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον, καὶ τρίτον πρὸς τέταρτον, ὅταν τὰ τοῦ πρώτου καὶ τρίτου ἰσάκεις πολλαπλάσια, τῶν τοῦ δευτέρου καὶ τετάρτου ἰσάκεις πολλαπλασίων καὶ ὅποιοι οὖν πολλαπλασιασμόν, ἑκάτερον ἕκαστος ἢ ἅμα ἐλλείπη, ἢ ἅμα ἴσα ᾖ, ἢ ἅμα ὑπερέχη ληφθέντα κατὰλληλα.

⁶
In eadem ratione magnitudines dicuntur esse, prima ad secundam, & tertia ad quare



quartam: cū primæ & tertiæ æquē ~~multi-~~ *multiplicibus*
~~plia~~ à secundæ & quartæ æquē multiplici-
 bus, qualiscunque sit hæc multiplicatio, v-
 trāque ab ytrāque, vel vnā deficiunt, vel
 vnā æqualia sunt, vel vnā excedunt, si ex-
 sumantur quæ inter se respondent.

ξ

Τὰ ὅ τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχοντα μεγέθη λόγον, ἀνάλογον κα-
 λείσθω.

7

Eandem autem habentes rationem magni-
 tudines, proportionales vocentur.

η

ὅταν ὅ τῶν ἰσάκεις πολλαπλασίων, τὸ μὲν τοῦ πρῶ-
 τῆ πολλαπλάσιον ὑπερέχη τοῦ τοῦ δευτέρου πολ-
 λαπλάσιον, τὸ ὅ τοῦ τρίτου πολλαπλάσιον, μὴ ὑπερ-
 ἔχη τοῦ τοῦ τετάρτου πολλαπλάσιον, τὸ τε πρῶτον
 πρὸς τὸ δεύτερον μείζονα λόγον ἔχειν λέγεται, ἢ πρὸς
 τὸ τρίτον πρὸς τὸ τέταρτον.

8

Cū verò æquē multiplicium, multiplex
 primæ magnitudinis excefferit multiplicem
 secundæ, at multiplex tertiæ non excefferit
 multiplicem quartæ: tunc prima ad secun-
 dam, maiorem rationem habere dicetur,
 quàm tertia ad quartam.

θ

Ἀναλογία ὅ ἐν ῥησίν ὁροις ἐλαχίστοις εἶναι.

F

Pro-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

9

Proportio autem in tribus terminis paucis-
simis consistit.

Όταν ᾗ τρία μεγέθη ἀνάλογον ᾗ, τὸ πρῶτον πρὸς τὸ
τρίτον, διπλασίονα λόγον ἔχῃ λέγεται, ἥπερ πρὸς
τὸ δεύτερον. ὅταν ᾗ τέσσαρα μεγέθη ἀνάλογον ᾗ, τὸ
πρῶτον πρὸς τὸ τέταρτον, τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχῃ
λέγεται, ἥπερ πρὸς τὸ δεύτερον, καὶ αἰετὶς ἐξῆς ἐνὶ
πλείον, ἕως ἂν ἡ ἀναλογία ὑπάρχῃ.

10

Cum autem tres magnitudines proportio-
nales fuerint, prima ad tertiam, duplicatam
rationem habere dicitur eius, quam habet
ad secundam. At cum quatuor magnitudi-
nes proportionales fuerint, prima ad quar-
tam, triplicatam rationem habere dicitur
eius quam habet ad secundam: & semper de-
inceps vno amplius, quandiu proportio ex-
titerit.

1a

ὁμόλογα μεγέθη λέγεται εἶναι, τὰ μὲν ἡγούμενα τοῖς
ἡγούμενοις, τὰ δὲ ἐπόμενα τοῖς ἐπομένοις.

11

Homologæ, seu similes ratione magni-
tudines dicuntur, antecedentes quidem
antecedentibus, consequentes verò conse-
quentibus.

1β Επαλ-





ιβ

Ἐναλλάξ λόγος, ἐστὶν λήψις τοῦ ἡγούμενου πρὸς τὸ ἡγούμενον, καὶ τοῦ ἐπομένου πρὸς τὸ ἐπόμενον.

12

Alternatio ratio, est sumptio antecedentis comparati ad antecedentem, & consequentis ad consequentem.

ιγ

Ἀνάπαλιν λόγος, ἐστὶ λήψις τοῦ ἐπομένου ὡς ἡγούμενου, πρὸς τὸ ἡγούμενον ὡς ἐπόμενον.

13

Inversa ratio, est sumptio consequentis, seu antecedentis, ad antecedentem velut ad consequentem.

ιδ

Σύνθεσις λόγος, ἐστὶ λήψις τοῦ ἡγούμενου μετὰ τοῦ ἐπομένου ὡς ἐνὸς πρὸς αὐτὸ τὸ ἐπόμενον.

14

Compositio rationis, est sumptio antecedentis cum consequente seu unius, ad ipsum consequentem.

ιε

Διάρρησις δὲ λόγου, ἐστὶ λήψις τῆς ὑπεροχῆς, ἣ ὑπερέχει τὸ ἡγούμενον τοῦ ἐπομένου, πρὸς αὐτὸ τὸ ἐπόμενον.

15

Diuisio rationis, est sumptio excessus

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quo consequentem superat antecedens ad ipsum consequentem.

15

Αναστροφὴ λόγου, ἐστὶ ληΐς τοῦ ἡγούμενου πρὸς τὴν ὑπεροχὴν, ἢ ὑπερέχει τὸ ἡγούμενον τοῦ ἐπομένου.

16

Conuersio rationis, est sumptio antecedentis ad excessum, quo superat antecedens ipsum consequentem.

17

Δίσις λόγος ἐστὶ πλεόνων ὄντων μεγεθῶν, καὶ ἄλλων αὐτοῖς ἴσων τὸ πλεόνος σύνδυο λαμβανομένων καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ, ὅταν ἢ ὡς ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις μεγέθεσι, τὸ πρῶτον πρὸς τὸ ἔσχατον, οὕτως ἐν τοῖς δευτέροις μεγέθεσι, τὸ πρῶτον πρὸς τὸ ἔσχατον. ἢ ἄλλως, ληΐς τῶν ἁκρῶν, καδ' ὑπεξάρσιν τῶν μέσων.

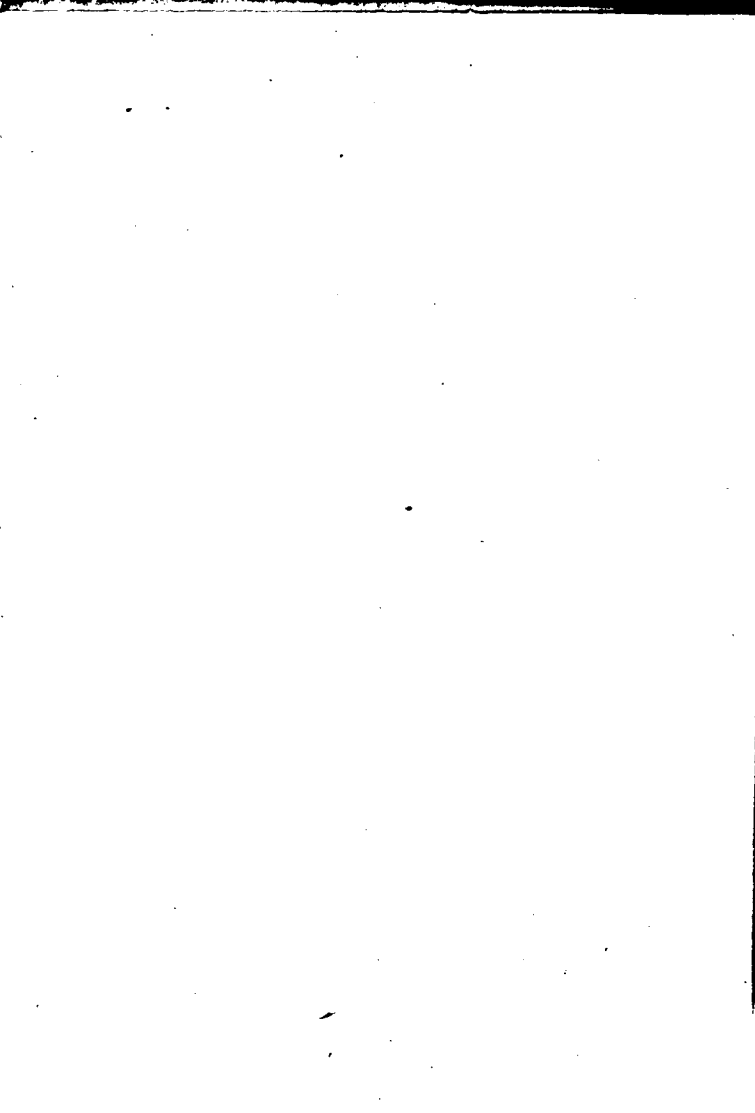
17

Ex æqualitate ratio est, si plures duabus sint magnitudines, & his aliæ multitudine pares quæ binæ sumantur, & in eadem ratione: quum vt in primis magnitudinibus prima ad vltimam, sic & in secundis magnitudinibus prima ad vltimam sese habuerit. vel aliter, sumptio extremorum per subductionem mediorum.

18

Τεταγμένη ἀνάλογια ἐστὶν, ὅταν ἢ ὡς ἡγούμενον πρὸς ἐπόμενον, οὕτως ἡγούμενον πρὸς τὸ ἐπόμε-

τον,





νοι, ἢ ὥς ἐπόμῃον πρὸς ἄλλο τί, οὕτως ἐπόμῃον
πρὸς ἄλλο τί.

18

Ordinata proportio est, cū fuerit quem-
admodum antecedens ad consequentem, ita
antecedens ad consequentem: fuerit etiam
ut consequens ad aliud quidpiam, ita conse-
quens ad aliud quidpiam.

18

Τεταραγμένη ἡ ἀναλογία ἐστίν, ὅταν ζυῶν ὄντων με-
μερισθῶν, καὶ ἄλλων ἴσων αὐτοῖς τὸ πλῆθος γίνεται ὥς
μὲν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις μεγέθεσιν ἡγοῦμῃον πρὸς
ἐπόμῃον, οὕτως ἐν τοῖς δευτέροις μεγέθεσιν, ἡγοῦ-
μῃον πρὸς ἐπόμῃον: ὥς ἢ ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις μεγέ-
θεσιν ἐπόμῃον πρὸς ἄλλο τί, οὕτως ἐν τοῖς δευτέ-
ροις μεγέθεσιν ἄλλο τί πρὸς ἡγοῦμῃον.

19

Perturbata autem proportio est, tribus
positis magnitudinibus, & alijs quæ sint his
multitudine pares, cū ut in primis qui-
dem magnitudinibus se habet antecedens
ad consequentem, ita in secundis magni-
tudinibus antecedens ad consequentem:
ut autem in primis magnitudinibus conse-
quens ad aliud quidpiam, sic in secundis ma-
gnitudinibus aliud quidpiam ad anteceden-
tem.

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Προτάσεις.

α

Εάν ἡ ὁποσαοὺν μεγέθη, ὁποσωνοὺν μεγεθῶν ἴσων
τὸ πλῆθος, ἕκαστον ἕκαστος ἰσάκως πολλαπλάσιον, ὅσα
πλάσιόν ᾖσιν ἐν τῶν μεγεθῶν ἑνὸς, τοσαυταπλάσια
ἔσται καὶ τὰ πάντα τῶν πάντων.

Theorema 1. Propo-
sitio 1.

Si sint quotcunque magnitudi-
nes quotcunque magnitudinum
æqualium numero, singulæ singu-
larum æquè multiples, quàm
multiplex est vnius vna magnitu-
do, tam multiples erunt & om-
nes omnium.

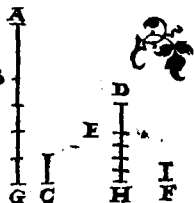


β

Εάν πρῶτον δευτέρῃ ἰσάκως ἢ πολλαπλάσιον καὶ
τρίτον τετάρτῃ, ἢ ᾗ καὶ πέμπτον δευτέρῃ ἰσάκως πολ-
λαπλάσιον, καὶ ἕκτον τετάρτῃ: καὶ συντεθὲν πρῶτον
καὶ πέμπτον, δευτέρῃ ἰσάκως ἔσται πολλαπλάσιον, καὶ
τρίτον καὶ ἕκτον τετάρτῃ.

Theore. 2. Propo. 2.

Si prima secūde æquè fue-
rit multiplex, atq; tertia B
quartæ, fuerit autem &
quinta secūde æquè mul-
tiplex, atq; sexta quartæ:
erit & composita prima



cum





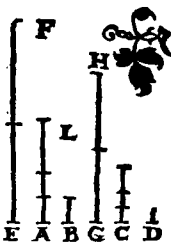
cum quinta, secundæ æquæ multiplex, atq;
 tertia cum sexta, quartæ.

γ

Εάν πρῶτον δευτέρου ἰσάκεις ἢ πολλαπλάσιον, καὶ
 τρίτον τετάρτου, ληφθῇ δὲ ἡ ἰσάκεις πολλαπλάσια τοῦ
 πρώτου καὶ τρίτου· καὶ διίσθ, τῶν ληφθέντων ἑκάτε-
 ρον ἑκατέρῃ ἰσάκεις ἔσαι πολλαπλάσιον, τὸ μὲν τοῦ
 δευτέρου, τὸ δὲ τοῦ τετάρτου.

Theorema 3. Propo-
 sitio 3.

Si sit prima secundæ æquæ
 multiplex atq; tertia quar-
 tæ, sumantur autem æquæ
 multiplices primæ & ter-
 tiæ: erit & ex æquo sumpta
 rum utraque utriusque æquæ multiplex, al-
 tera quidem secundæ, altera autem quartæ.

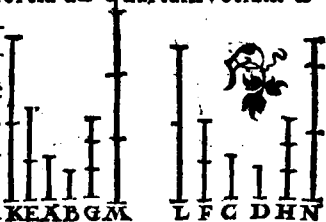


δ

Εάν πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχῃ λόγον,
 καὶ τρίτον πρὸς τέταρτον· καὶ τὰ ἰσάκεις πολλαπλά-
 сия τοῦ πρώτου καὶ τρίτου, πρὸς τὰ ἰσάκεις πολλα-
 πλάσια τοῦ δευτέρου καὶ τετάρτου καθ' ὅποιον οὖν
 πολλαπλασιασμὸν, τὸν αὐτὸν ἔξῃ λόγον ληφθέντα κα-
 τὰ μῆλα.

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Theorema 4. Propositio 4.

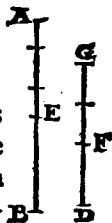
Si prima ad secundam, eandem habuerit
rationem, & tertia ad quartam: etiam æ-
què multipli-
ces primæ & ter-
tiæ, ad æquè
multiplices se-
cundæ & quar-
tæ iuxta quan-
vis multiplica-
tionem, eandem habebunt rationem, si
prout inter se respondent, ita sumptæ fue-
rint.

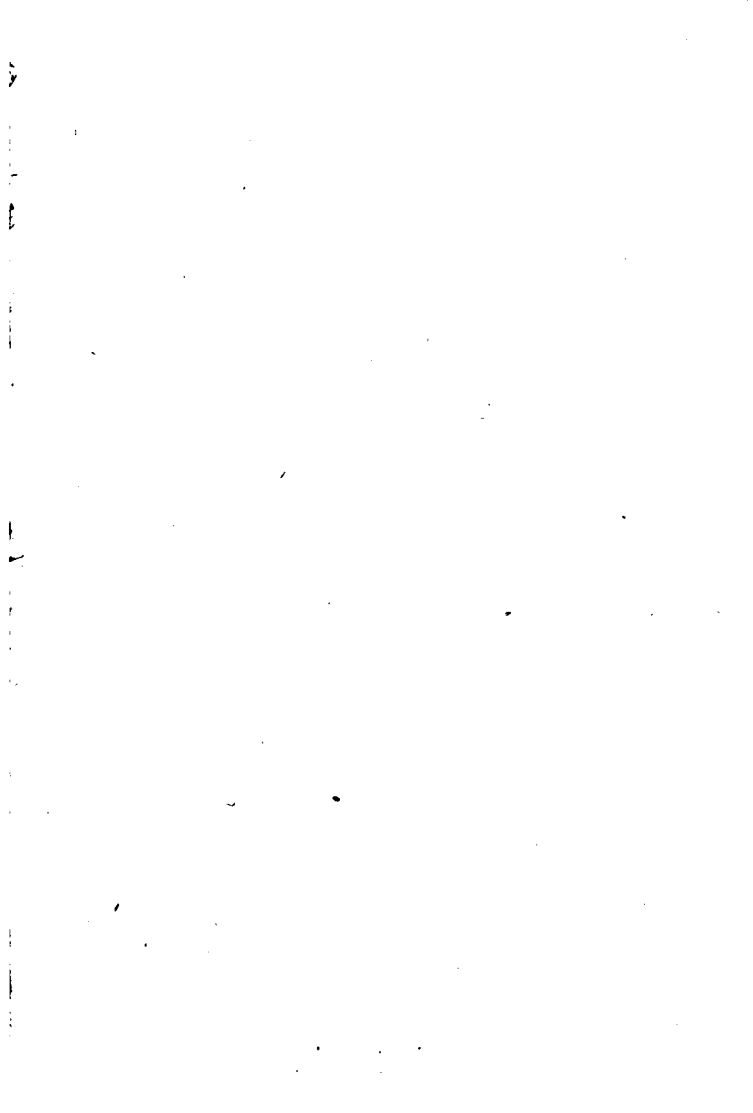


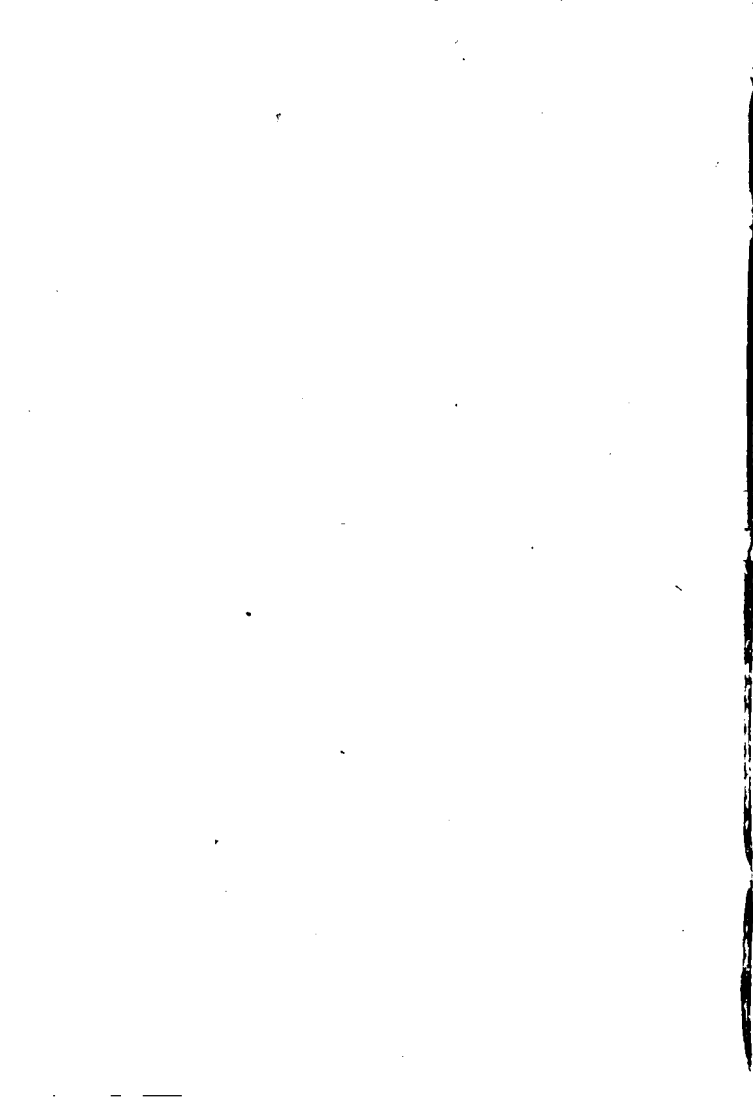
Εάν μέγεθος μέγεθος ἰσάκεις ἢ πολλαπλάσιον,
ὅτι περ ἀφαρεθὲν ἀφαρεθέντος, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ
λοιποῦ ἰσάκεις ἢ πολλαπλάσιον, ὁσαπλάσιόν ᾖ τὸ
τὸ ὅλον τοῦ ὅλου.

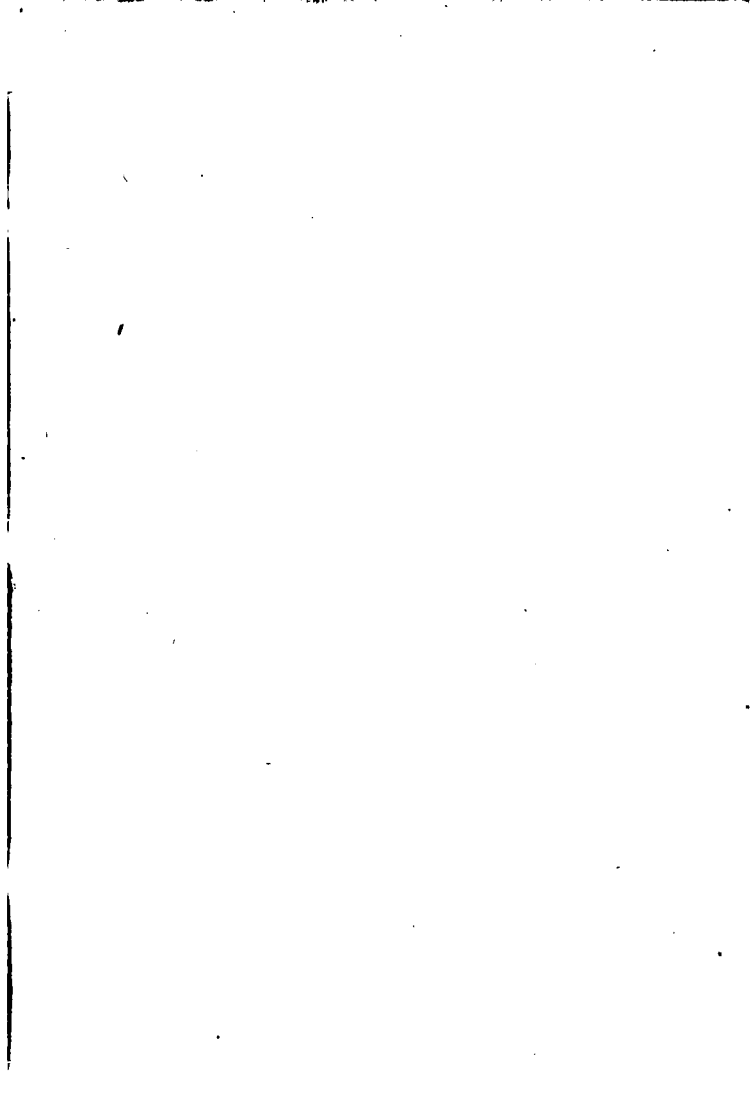
Theorema 5. Propo-
sitio 5.

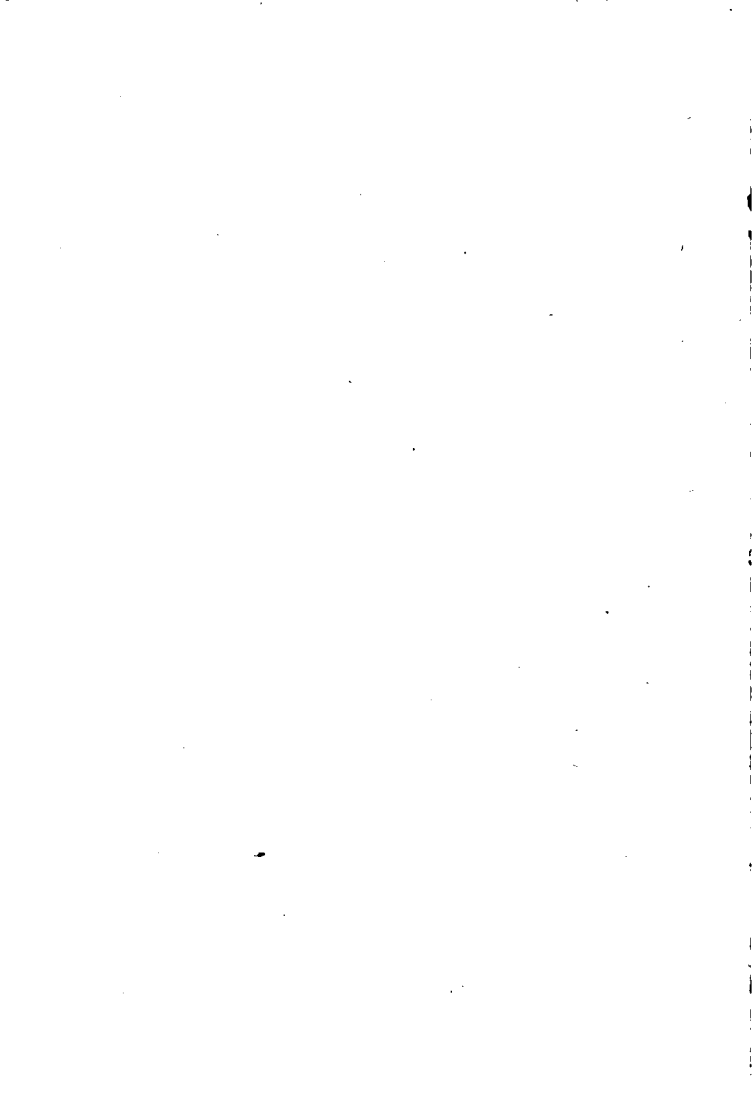
Si magnitudo magnitudinis
æquè fuerit multiplex, atque
ablata ablatæ: etiam reliqua
reliquæ ita multiplex erit, vt to-
ta totius.







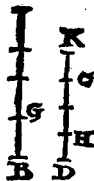




Εάν δύο μεγέδη, δύο μεγεθῶν ἰσάκεις ἢ πολλαπλάσια, καὶ ἀφαιρεθέντα τινὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ἰσάκεις ἢ πολλαπλάσια: καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἢ τοῖς ἴσα ἐσὶν, ἢ ἰσάκεις αὐτῶν πολλαπλάσια.

Theorema 6. Propositio 6.

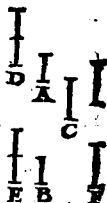
Si duæ magnitudines, duarum magnitudinum sint æquæ multiples, & detractæ quædam sint earundem æquæ multiples: & reliquæ eisdem aut æquales sunt, aut æquæ ipsarū multiples.



Τὰ ἴσα πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχει λόγον: καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ πρὸς τὰ ἴσα.

Theorema 7. Propositio 7.

Æquales ad eandem, eandem habent rationem: & eadem ad æquales.



Τῶν ἀνίσων μεγεθῶν, τὸ μείζον πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ μείζονα λόγον ἔχει, ἢ περ τὸ ἐλάττω: καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ πρὸς τὸ ἐλάττω μείζονα λόγον ἔχει, ἢ περ πρὸς τὸ μείζον.

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Theorema 8. Propositio 8.

Inæqualium magnitudinum, maior ad eandem maiorem rationem habet, quàm minor: & eadem ad minorem, maiorem rationem habet, quàm ad maiorem.



3

Τὰ πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ ἔχοντα λόγον, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις εἰσι: καὶ πρὸς ᾧ τὸ αὐτὸ ἔχει λόγον, καὶ αὐτὴ ἴσα ἀλλήλοις εἰσίν.

Theorema 9. Propositio 9.

Quæ ad eandem, eandem habent rationem, æquales sunt inter se: & ad quas eadem, eandem habet rationem, eæ quæque sunt inter se æquales.

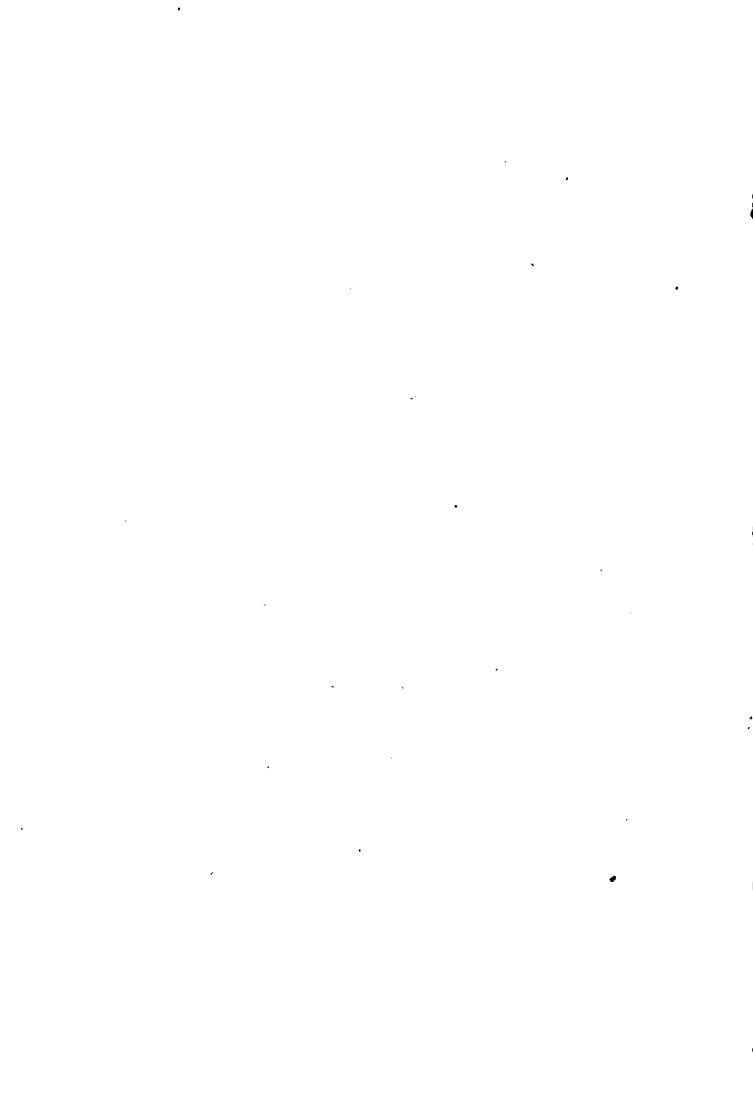


8

Τῶν πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ λόγον ἐχόντων, τὰ τὸν μείζονα λόγον ἔχον, ἐκείνο μείζον ἔστί πρὸς ὃ τὸ αὐτὸ μείζονα λόγον ἔχει, ἐκείνο ἐλάττω ἔστί.

Theo





Theorema 10. Propositio 10.

Ad eandem magnitudinem, rationem habentium, quæ maiorem rationem habet, illa maior est, ad quam autem eadem maiorem rationem habet, illa minor est.



1α

Οἱ τῶ αὐτῷ λόγοι οἱ αὐτοί, καὶ ἀλλήλοις εἰσὶν δι αὐτοί.

Theorema 11. Propositio 11.

Quæ eidem sunt eadem rationes, & inter se sunt eadem.



1β

Εὰν ἡ ὑποσαοῦν μεγέθη ἀνάλογον, ἕως ἐν τῶν ἡ-
γούμενων πρὸς ἐν τῶν ἐπομένων, οὕτως ἅπαντα τὰ
ἡγούμενα, πρὸς ἅπαντα τὰ ἐπόμενα.

Theo-

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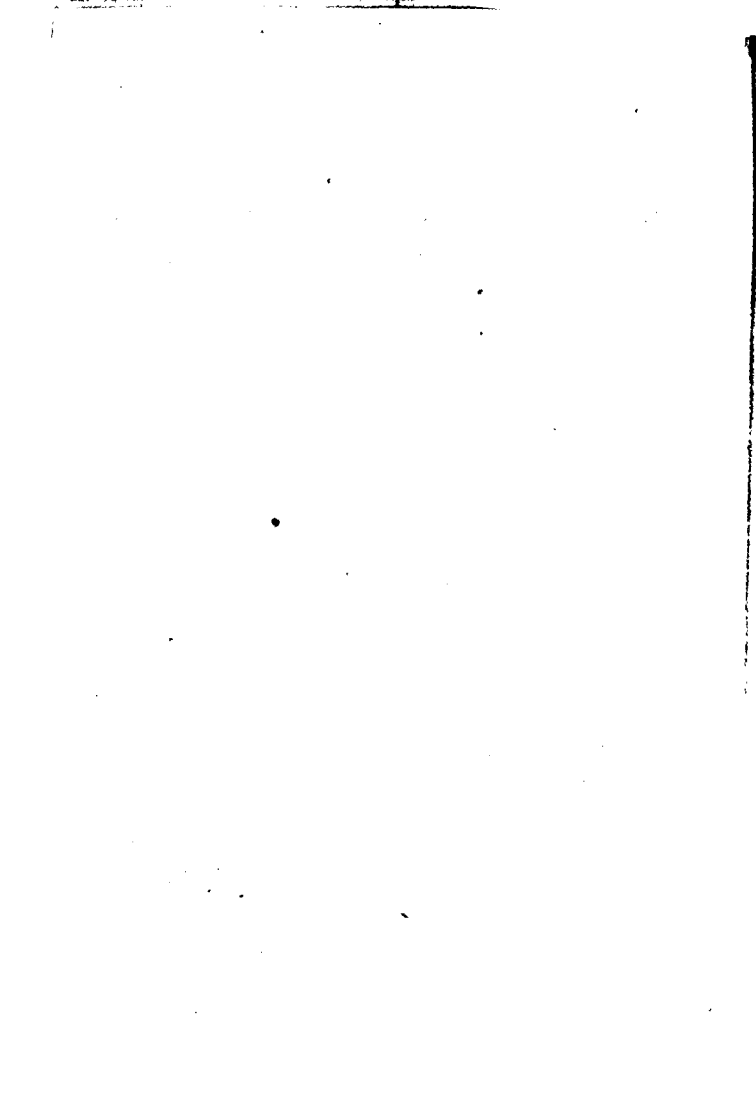
Theorema 12. Propositio 12.

Si sint magnitudines quotcunque proportionales, quemadmodum se habuerit una ante cedentium ad v. G H K A C E B D F L M N nam consequentium, ita se habebunt omnes antecedentes ad omnes consequentes.

Εάν πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχη λόγον, καὶ τρίτον πρὸς τέταρτον, τρίτον δὲ πρὸς τέταρτον μείζονα λόγον ἔχη, ἢ ὡς πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον: καὶ πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον μείζονα λόγον ἔσθι, ἢ ὡς πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον.

Theorema 13. Propositio 13.

Si prima ad secundam, eandem habuerit rationem, quam tertia ad quartam, tertia verò ad quartam, maiorem rationem habuerit, quam quinta ad sextam: prima quoque ad secundam maiorem rationem habebit, quam quinta ad sextam.



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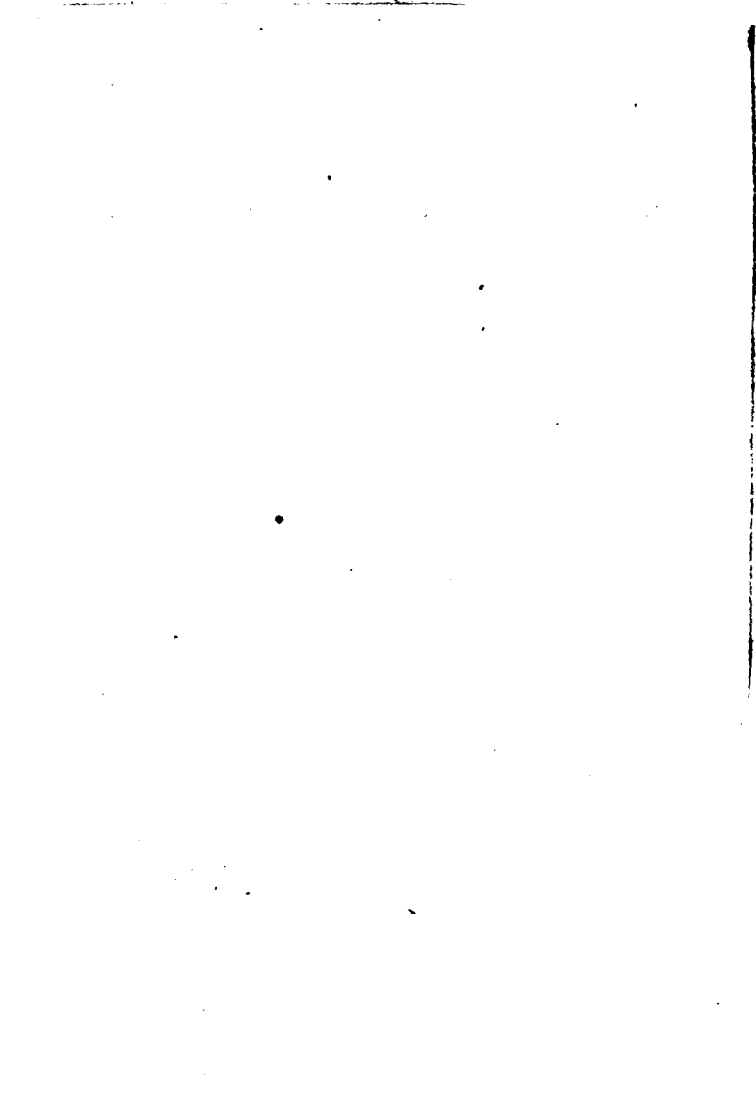
Theorema 12. Propositio 12.

Si sint magnitudines quotcunque proportionales, quemadmodum se habuerit una ante cedentium ad v. G H K A C E B D F L M N nam consequentium, ita se habebunt omnes antecedentes ad omnes consequentes.

¹⁷
Εάν πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχη λόγον, καὶ τρίτον πρὸς τέταρτον, τρίτον δὲ πρὸς τέταρτον μείζονα λόγον ἔχη, ἥτις πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον· καὶ πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον μείζονα λόγον ἔξῃ, ἥτις πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον.

Theorema 13. Propositio 13.

Si prima ad secundam, eandem habuerit rationem, quam tertia ad quartam, tertia verò ad quartam, maiorem rationem habuerit, quàm quinta ad sextam: prima quoq; ad secundam maiorem rationem habebit, quàm quinta ad sextam.



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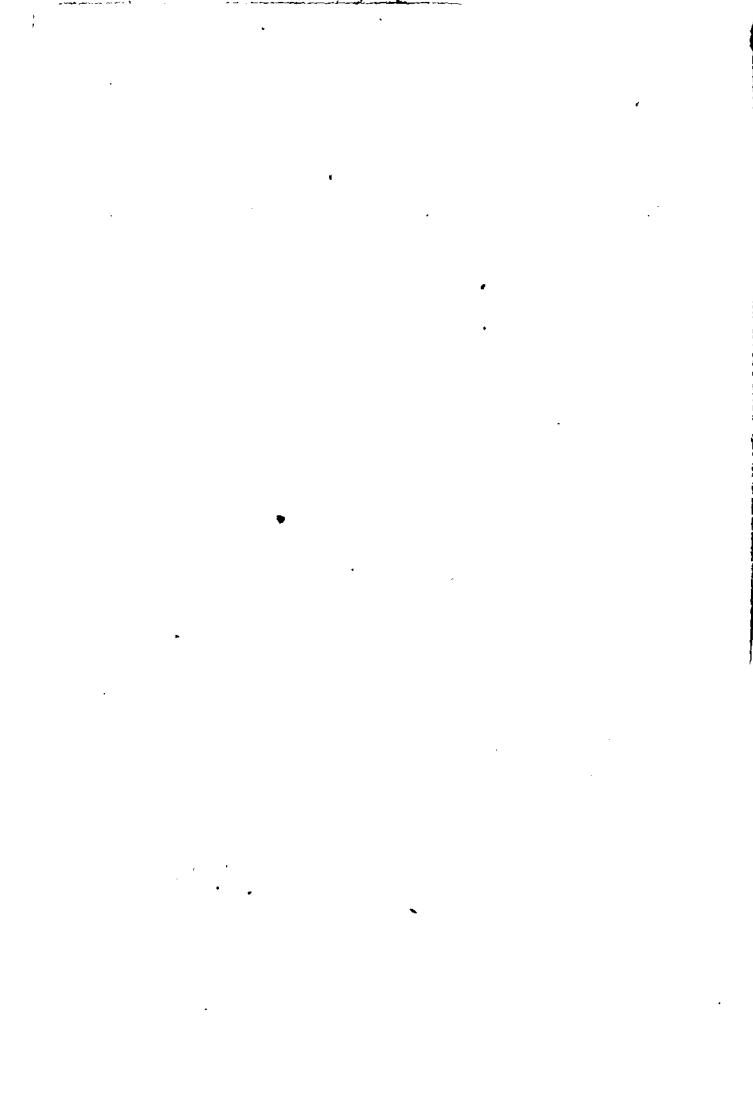
Theorema 12. Propositio 12.

Si sint magnitudines quotcunque proportionales, quemadmodum se habuerit vnā ante cēdentium ad v:  nam consequentium, ita se habebunt omnes antecedentes ad omnes consequentes.

¹⁷
Εάν πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχη λόγον, καὶ τρίτον πρὸς τέταρτον, τρίτον δὲ πρὸς τέταρτον μείζονα λόγον ἔχη, ἥτοι πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον: καὶ πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον μείζονα λόγον ἔξει, ἥτοι πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον.

Theorema 13. Propositio 13.

Si prima ad secundam, eandem habuerit rationem, quam tertia ad quartam, tertia verò ad quartam, maiorem rationem habuerit, quàm quinta ad sextā: prima quoq; ad secundam maiorem rationem habebit, quàm quinta ad sextam.



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Theorema 12. Propositio 12.

Si sint magnitudines quotcunque proportionales, quemadmodum se habuerit una antecedentium ad v. G H K A C E B D F L M N nam consequentium, ita se habebunt omnes antecedentes ad omnes consequentes.

¹⁷
Εάν πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχη λόγον, καὶ τρίτον πρὸς τέταρτον, τρίτον δὲ πρὸς τέταρτον μείζονα λόγον ἔχη, ἥτοι πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον· καὶ πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον μείζονα λόγον ἔξει, ἥτοι πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον.

Theorema 13. Propositio 13.

Si prima ad secundam, eandem habuerit rationem, quam tertia ad quartam, tertia verò ad quartam, maiorem rationem habuerit, quàm quinta ad sextam: prima quoq; ad secundam maiorem rationem habebit, quàm quinta ad sextam.



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Theorema 12. Propositio 12.

Si sint magnitudines quotcunque proportionales, quemadmodum se habuerit una antecedentium ad v. G H K A C E B D F L M N nam consequentium, ita se habebunt omnes antecedentes ad omnes consequentes.

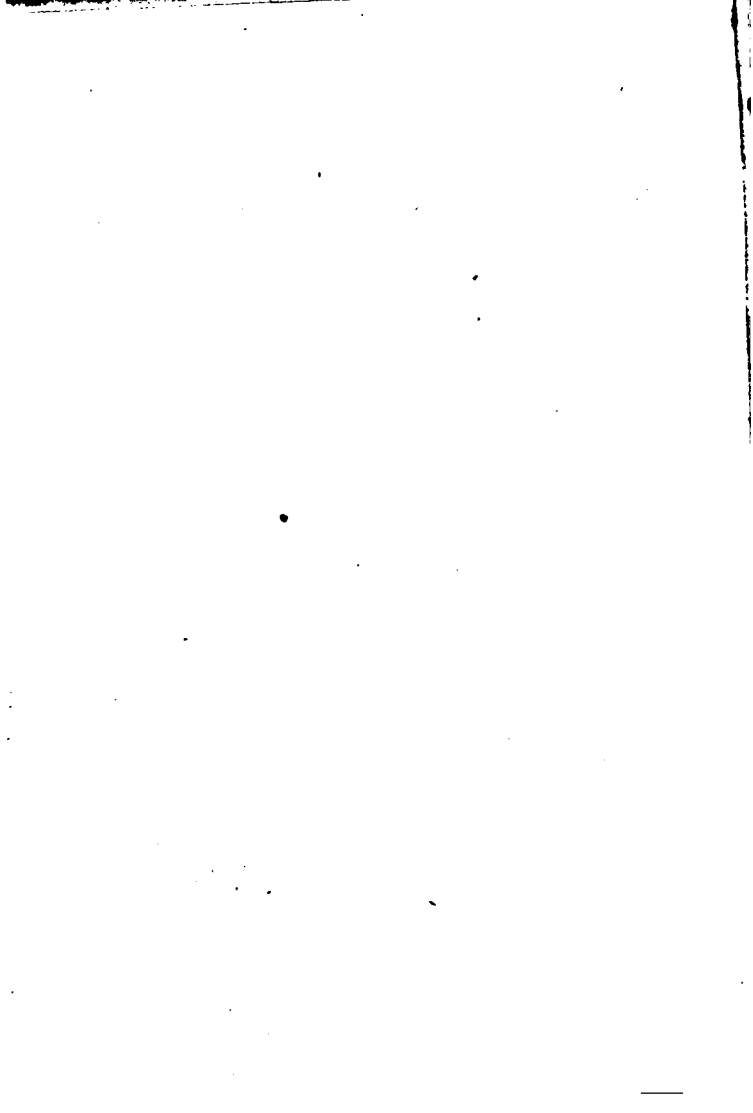
γ

Εάν πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχη λόγον, καὶ τρίτον πρὸς τέταρτον, τρίτον δὲ πρὸς τέταρτον μείζονα λόγον ἔχη, ἥτοι πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον: καὶ πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον μείζονα λόγον ἔξει, ἥτοι πέμπτον πρὸς ἕκτον.

Theorema 13. Propositio 13.

Si prima ad secundam, eandem habuerit rationem, quam tertia ad quartam, tertia verò ad quartam, maiorem rationem habuerit, quam quinta ad sextam: prima quoque ad secundam maiorem rationem habebit, quam quinta ad sextam.

εδ Εαγ



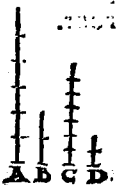


18

Εάν πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχη λόγον, καὶ
 τρίτον πρὸς τέταρτον, τὸ ὅτι πρῶτον τοῦ τρίτου μείζον
 ἢ καὶ τὸ δεύτερον τοῦ τέταρτου μείζον ἔσται, καὶ ἔλασ-
 θεν, ἔλασθεν,

Theorema 14. Propositio 14.

Si prima ad secundam eandem habuerit ra-
 tionem, quam tertia ad quartam,
 prima verò quàm tertia maior
 fuerit: erit & secunda maior quàm
 quarta. Quòd si prima fuerit æ-
 qualis tertiæ, erit & secunda æ-
 qualis quartæ: si verò minor, &
 minor erit.

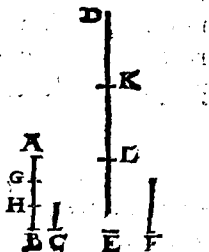


19

Τὰ μέρη, τοῖς ὡσαύτως πολλαπλασίοις τὸν αὐτὸν
 ἔχον λόγον, λήψις κατάλληλα.

Theorema 15. Propo-
 sitio 15.

Partes, cum pariter mul-
 tiplicibus in eadem sunt
 ratione, si prout sibi mu-
 tuo respondent, ita su-
 mantur.



17 E2

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15

Εάν τέσσαρα μεγέθη ἀνάλογον ᾤ, καὶ ἐναλλάξ ἀνάλογον ᾤται.

Theorema 19. Propositio 16.

Si quatuor magnitudines proportionales fuerint, & vicissim proportionales erunt.

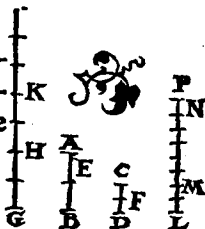


16

Εάν συγχείμεθα μεγέθη ἀνάλογον ᾤ, καὶ διαμετέλλω, ἀνάλογον ᾤται.

Theorema 17. Propositio 17.

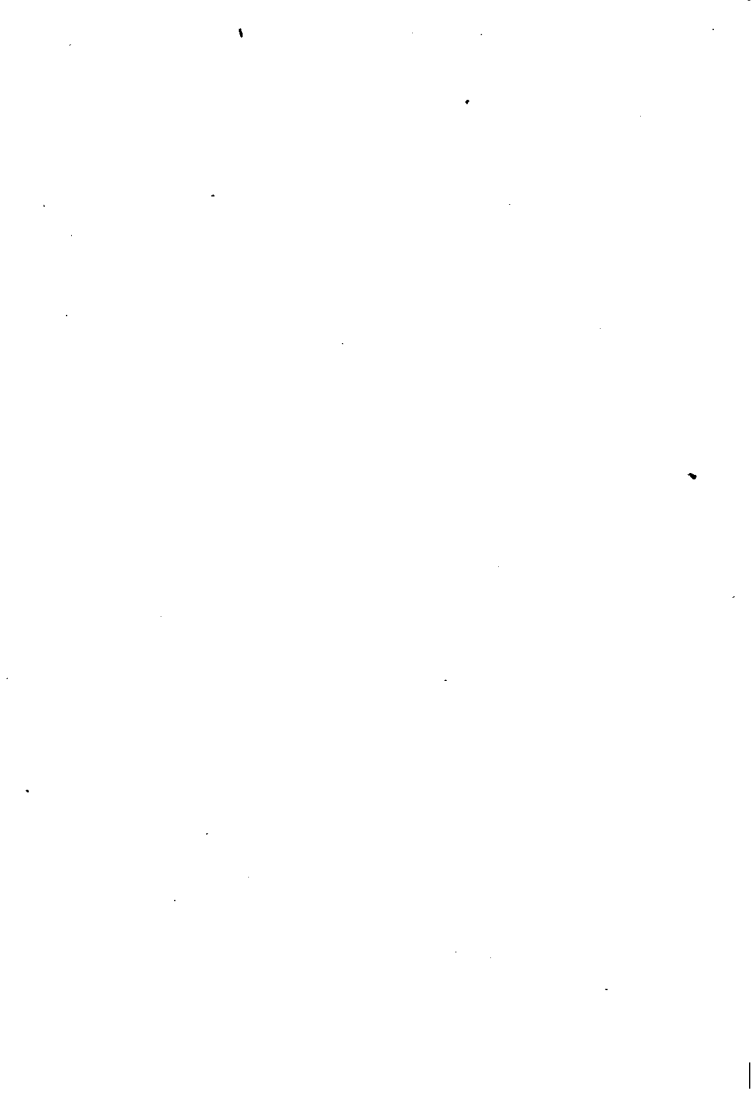
Si compositæ magnitudines proportionales fuerint, hæ quoque diuisæ proportionales erunt.

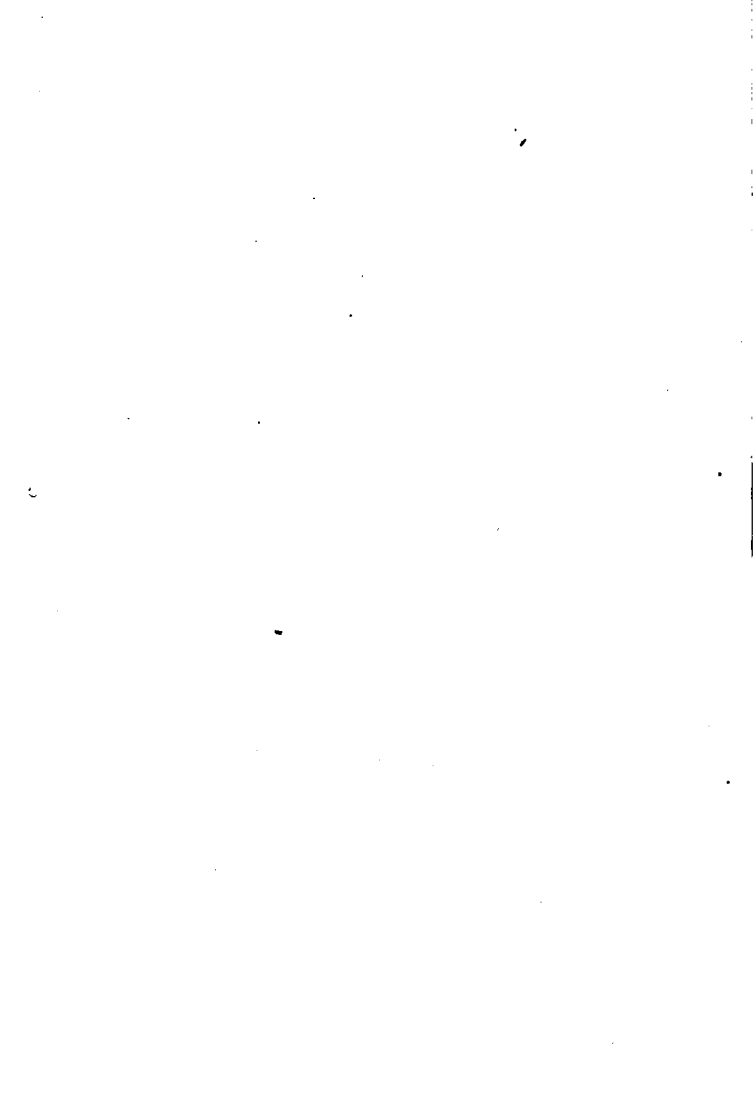


17

Εάν διηρημένα μεγέθη ἀνάλογον ᾤ, καὶ συντεθέντα ἀνάλογον ᾤται.

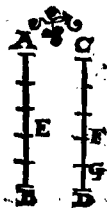
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Theorema 18. Propositio 18.

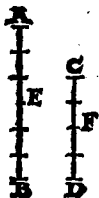
Si diuise magnitudines sint proportionales, hæ quoque compositæ proportionales erunt.



Εάν ἡ ὡς ὅλον πρὸς ὅλον, οὕτως, ἀφαιρεθῇ πρὸς ἀφαιρεθῇ: καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν πρὸς τὸ λοιπὸν ἴσται, ὡς ὅλον πρὸς ὅλον.

Theorema 19. Propositio 19.

Si quemadmodum totum ad totum, ita ablatum se habuerit ad ablatum: & reliquum ad reliquum, vt totum ad totum se habebit.



Εάν ἡ τρία μεγέθη, καὶ ἄλλα αὐτοῖς ἴσα τὸ πλῆθος, σύνδυο λαμβανόμενα, καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ, διίσταται τὸ πρῶτον τοῦ τρίτου μείζον ἢ: καὶ τὸ τέταρτον τοῦ ἑκτοῦ μείζον ἴσται: καὶ ἴσον, ἴσται: καὶ ἑλάσσον, ἑλάσσον.

Theo-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.
Theore. 20. Pro-
positio 20.

Si sint tres magni-
tudines, & alia ip-
sis æquales nume-
ro, quæ binæ & in eadem ratione sumantur,
ex æquo autem prima quàm tertia maior
fuerit: erit & quarta, quàm sexta maior.
Quodd si prima tertiæ fuerit æqualis, erit &
quarta æqualis sextæ: sin illa minor, hæc
quoque minor erit.

κα

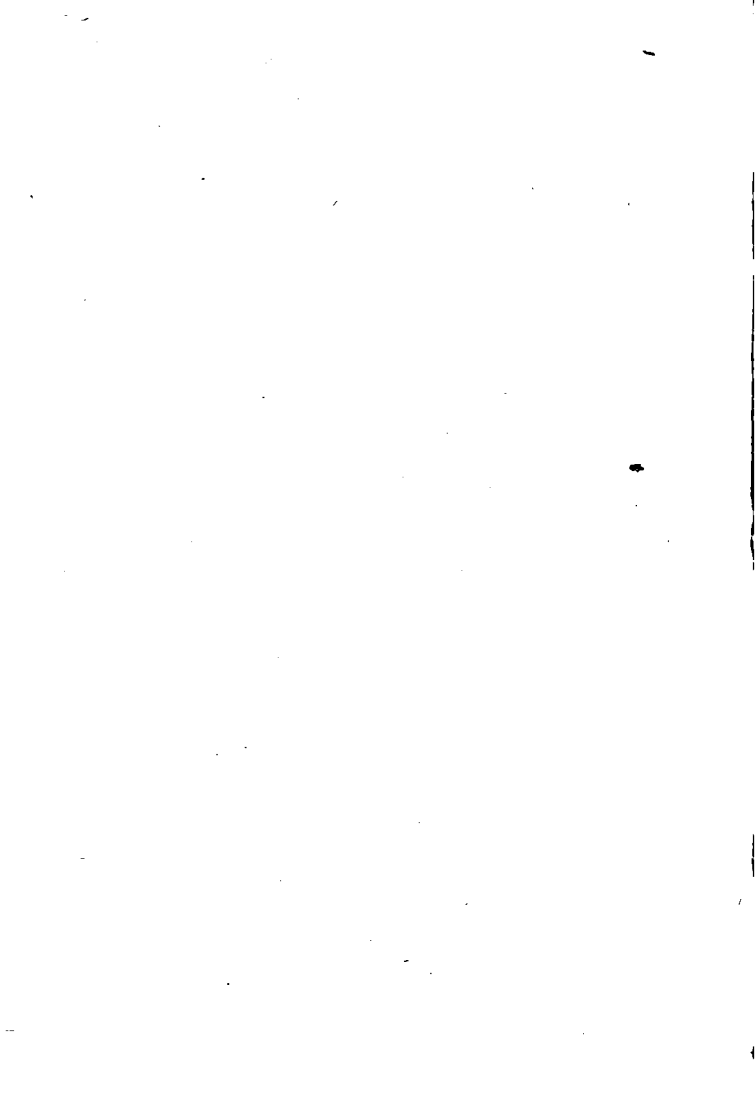
Εάν ἡ βία μεγέθη, καὶ ἄλλα αὐτοῖς ἴσα τὸ πλῆθος
σύνδυο λαμβανόμενα, καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ, ἢ ὅ τε-
ταραγμένη αὐτῶν ἡ ἀναλογία, δίσσῃ δὲ τὸ πρῶτον
τοῦ βίτε μείζον, καὶ τὸ τέταρτον τοῦ ἑκτοῦ μείζον
ἔσται καὶ ἰσὺν, ἰσὺν καὶ ἔλασσον, ἔλασσον.

Theorema 21. Propositio 21.

Si sint tres magni-
tudines, & alia ip-
sis æquales nume-
ro quæ binæ & in
eadē ratioe sumā-
tur, fueritq; per-

turbata





turbata earum proportio, ex æquo autem prima quàm tertia maior fuerit, erit & quarta quàm sexta maior. quòd si prima tertiæ fuerit æqualis, erit & quarta æqualis sextæ: sin illa minor, hæc quoque minor erit.

α β

Εάν ἡ ὀποσαοῦν μεγέθη, καὶ ἄλλα αὐτοῖς ἴσα τὸ πλῆθος, σύνδυο λαμβανόμενα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ, καὶ διίσοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ ἔσται.

Theorem. 22.

Prop. 22.

Si sint quotcunq; magnitudines, & alix ipsis æquales numero,



quæ binæ in eadem ratione sumantur, & ex æqualitate in eadem ratione erunt.

α γ

Εάν ἡ τρία μεγέθη, καὶ ἄλλα αὐτοῖς ἴσα τὸ πλῆθος, σύνδυο λαμβανόμενα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ, ἢ ἡ τετραγμένη αὐτῶν ἡ ἀναλογία, καὶ διίσοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ ἔσται.

G

Theor

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theorema 23. Propositio 23.

Si sint tres magnitudines, aliarq; ipsis equalis numero, quæ binæ in eadem ratione sumantur, fuerit autē perturbata earū proportio: etiā ex æqualitate in eadem ratione erunt.

κδ

Εάν πρῶτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχη λόγον καὶ τρίτον πρὸς τέταρτον, ἔχη ὅ καὶ πέμπτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, καὶ ἕκτον πρὸς τέταρτον: καὶ σιωτῶν πρῶτον καὶ πέμπτον πρὸς δεύτερον τὸν αὐτὸν ἔξει λόγον, καὶ τρίτον καὶ ἕκτον πρὸς τέταρτον.

Theorema 24. Propositio 24.

Si prima ad secundam, eandem habuerit rationem, quam tertia ad quartam, habuerit autem & quinta ad secundam eandem rationem, quam sexta ad quartam: etiam cōposita prima cum quin-



ta ad



ta ad secundam eandem habebit rationem,
quam tertia cum sexta ad quartam.

κβ

Εάν τέσσαρα μεγέθη ἀνάλογον ᾗ, τὸ μέγιστον καὶ τὸ
ἐλάχιστον, δύο τῶν λοιπῶν μείζονά ἐστιν.

Theorema 25. Propo-
sitio 25.

Si quatuor magnitudines
proportionales fuerint, maxi-
ma & minima reliquis dua-
bus maiores erunt.



Elementi quinti finis.

G 2

ΕΥΚΛΕΙ

ΕΥΚΛΕΙ- ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΟΝ ΕΚΤΟΝ.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN- TVM SEXTVM.

ΠΡΟΙ.

α.

Ομοια σχήματα ευθύγραμμά εστιν, ὅσα τὰς τε
γωνίας ἴσας ἔχῃ κατὰ μίαν, καὶ τὰς περὶ τὰς
ἴσας γωνίας πλευρὰς ἀνάλογον.

DEFINITIONES.

1

Similes figuræ rectilineæ sunt, quæ & an-
gulos singulos singulis æquales habent, at-
que etiam latera, quæ circum angulos æqua-
les, proportionalia.

β Ἀνέ-



β

Αντιπεπονηδόντα ὁ σχήματά ἐστιν, όταν ἑκατέρω
τῶν σχημάτων ἡγούμενοί τε καὶ ἐπόμενοι λόγοι
ᾧσιν.

2

Reciproca autem figuræ sunt, cùm in vtra-
que figura antecedentes & consequentes ra-
tionum termini fuerint.

γ

Ἀκρον καὶ μέγν λόγον ἐυδεῖα τετμήσθαι λέγεται, ὅ-
ταν ἥ ὥς ἡ ὅλη πρὸς τὸ μείζον τμήμα, οὕτως τὸ μί-
ζον πρὸς τὸ ἐλασσόν.

3

Secundum extremam & mediam rationem
recta linea secta esse dicitur, cùm ut tota ad
maius segmentum, ita maius ad minus se ha-
buerit.

δ

Υψος ἐστὶ παντὸς σχήματος, ἡ ἀπὸ τῆς κορυφῆς ἐπὶ
τὴν βάσιν κείμετος ἀγομένη.

4

Altitudo cuiusque figuræ, est linea perpen-
dicularis à vertice ad basin deducta.

ε

Λόγος ἐκ λόγων συγχεῖσθαι λέγεται, όταν αἱ τῶν λό-
γων πηλικότητες ἐφ' ἑαυτὰς πολλαπλασιασθεῖσαι
ποιῶσιν ἕνα λόγον.

G 3

Ra-

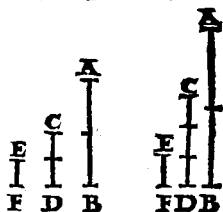
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

5

Ratio ex rationibus componi dicitur, cum rationum quantitates inter se multiplicatæ aliquam effecerint rationem.

multiplicabere non
est cum multiplicat
rationem. in termi
nos datus multiplicat
iatur. ut 3-9-27-81.

1-2-3-4



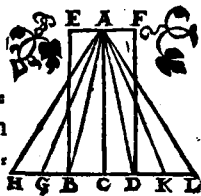
Προτάσις.

α

Τὰ τρίγωνα & τὰ παραλληλόγραμμα, τὰ ὑπὸ τῷ αὐτοῦ ὕψους ὄντα, πρὸς ἀλλήλας ὡς αἱ βάσεις.

Theorema 1. Propositio 1.

Triangula & parallelogramma, quorum eadem fuerit altitudo, ita se habent inter se vt bases.



β

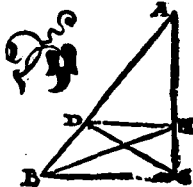
Εὰν τρίγωνον παρὰ μίαν τῶν πλευρῶν ἀχθῇ τις εὐθεῖα παράλληλος ἀνάλογον τεμεῖ τὰς τοῦ τρίγωνου πλευράς. καὶ ἐὰν αἱ τοῦ τρίγωνου πλευραὶ ἀνάλογον τμηθῶσιν, ἢ ἐπὶ τὰς τομὰς ὁπτιζευγνυμένη εὐθεῖα, παρὰ τὴν λοιπὴν ἑσται τοῦ τρίγωνου πλευρὰν παράλληλος.

Theorema 2. Propositio 2.

Si ad vnum trianguli latus parallela du-
cta



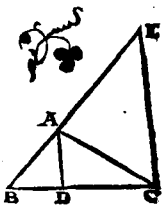
ἢ αὖτε fuerit recta quædam linea: hæc proportionaliter secabit ipsius trianguli latera. Et si trianguli latera proportionaliter secta fuerint: quæ ad sectiones adiuncta fuerit recta linea, erit ad reliquum ipsius trianguli latus parallela.



Εάν τριγώνου γωνία δίχα τμηθῇ, ἢ ᾧ τέμνουσα τὴν γωνίαν εὐθεῖα τέμνῃ καὶ τὴν βάσιν, τὰ τῆς βάσεως τμήματα τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχει λόγον τῆς λοιπῆς τοῦ τριγώνου πλευρᾶς. καὶ ἐὰν τὰ τῆς βάσεως τμήματα, τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχῃ λόγον τῆς λοιπῆς τοῦ τριγώνου πλευρᾶς, ἀπὸ τῆς κορυφῆς ἐπὶ τὴν τομὴν ἐπιζευγυμένῃ εὐθεῖα δίχα τέμνῃ τὴν τοῦ τριγώνου γωνίαν.

Theorema 3. propositio 3.

Si trianguli angulus bifariam sectus sit, secans autem angulum recta linea secuerit & basim: basis segmenta eandem habebunt rationem, quam reliqua ipsius trianguli latera. Et si basis segmenta eandem habeant rationem quam reliqua ipsius trianguli latera, recta li-



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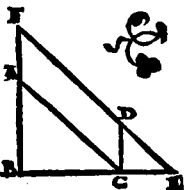
nea, quæ à vertice ad sectionem produci-
tur, ea bifariam secat trianguli ipsius an-
gulum.

δ

Τῶν ἰσγωνίων ῥιγῶνων, ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν αἱ πλευραὶ
αἱ περὶ τὰς ἰσας γωνίας, καὶ ὁμόλογοι αἱ ὑπὸ τὰς
ἰσας γωνίας ὑποτείνουσαι πλευραί.

Theorema 4. Propositio 4.

Aequiangulorum trian-
gulorum proportionalia
sunt latera, quæ circum α .
quales angulos, & homo-
loga sunt latera, quæ α -
qualibus angulis subten-
duntur,

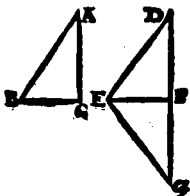


ε

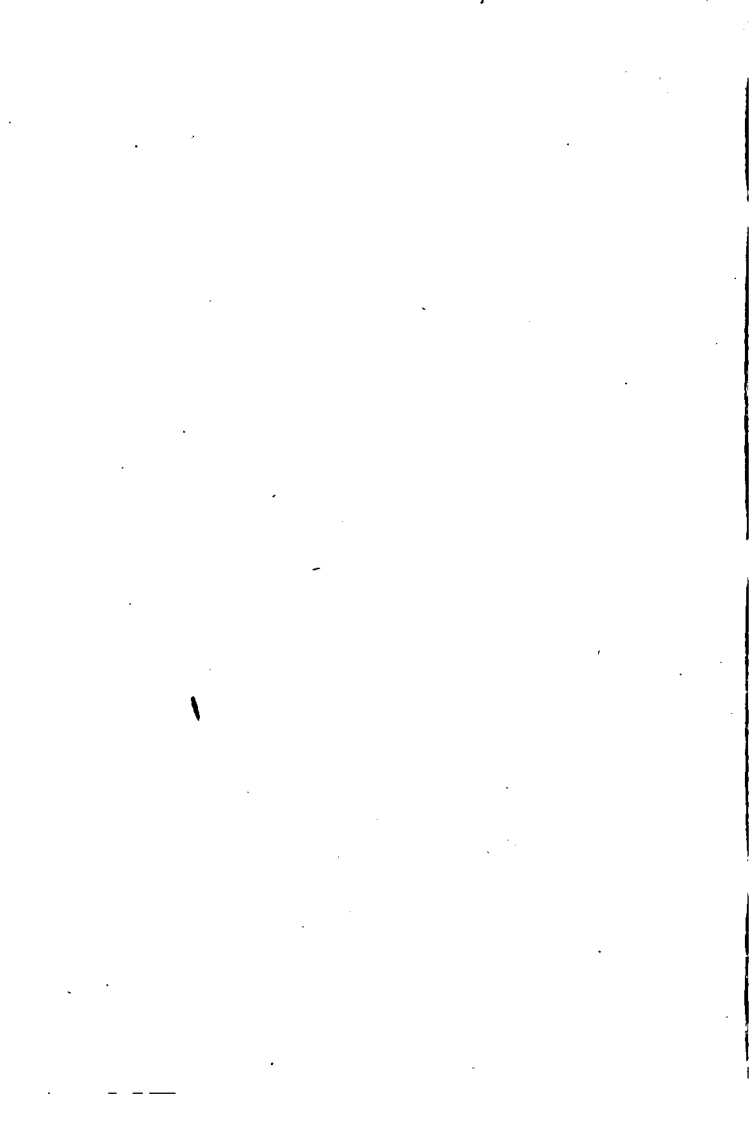
Εὰν δύο ῥιγῶνα τὰς πλευρὰς ἀνάλογον ἔχῃ, ἰσγῶ-
νια ἔσται τὰ ῥιγῶνα, καὶ ἰσας ἔξει τὰς γωνίας ὑφ' αἷς
αἱ ὁμόλογοι πλευραὶ ὑποτείνουσιν.

Theorema 5. Propositio 5.

Si duo triacula latera pro-
portionalia habeant, equi-
angula erunt triacula, &
 α quales habebunt eos an-
gulos, sub quibus homo-
loga latera subtendun-
tur.



ε Εἰν





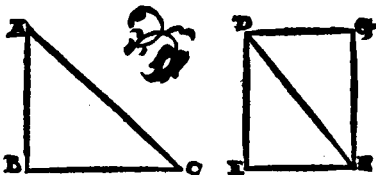
5

Εάν δύο τρίγωνα μίαν γωνίαν μιᾷ γωνία ἴση ἔχη, περὶ ᾗ τὰς ἰσας γωνίας τὰς πλευρὰς ἀνάλογον, ἴσθ' γωνία ἔσαι τὰ τρίγωνα, καὶ ἴσας ἔξῃ τὰς γωνίας, ὅφ' αἷς αὐτὸ μολογοὶ πλευρὰ ὑποτείνουσιν.

Theorema 6. Propositio 6.

Si duo triangula vnum angulum vni angulo æqualem, & circum æquales angulos latera proportionalia habuerint, æquiangula erunt

triangula, æqualesq; habebunt angulos, sub quibus



bus homologa latera subtenduntur.

ζ

Εάν δύο τρίγωνα μίαν γωνίαν μιᾷ γωνία ἴση ἔχη, περὶ ᾗ τὰς ἄλλας γωνίας τὰς πλευρὰς ἀνάλογον, τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν ἑκατέραν ἅμα ἢ τι ἐλάσσονα ἢ μὴ ἐλάσσονα ὀρθῆς, ἴσθ' γωνία ἔσαι τὰ τρίγωνα, καὶ ἴσας ἔξῃ τὰς γωνίας, περὶ αἷς ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν αὐτῶν πλευρὰ.

Theorema 7. Propositio 7.

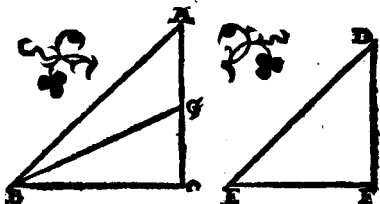
Si duo triangula vnum angulum vni angulo æqualem, circum autem alios angulos

G 5

los

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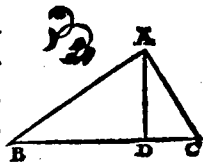
los latera proportionalia habeant, reliquo-
rum verò simul vtrunque aut minorem aut
nō mino
ré recto:
equiāgu
la erunt
triangu-
la, & æ-
qualesha
bebunt eos angulos, circum quos propor-
tionalia sunt latera.



ἡ
Εάν οὖν ὀρθογωνία τριγώνων, ἀπὸ τῆς ὀρθῆς γωνίας
ἐκτὴν βᾶσιν καὶ πρὸς ἀχρῆ, τὰ πρὸς τῇ καθέτῳ
τρίγωνά μοι ἔστιν τῶ τε ὅλῳ, καὶ ἀλλήλοις.

Theorema 8. Propositio 8.

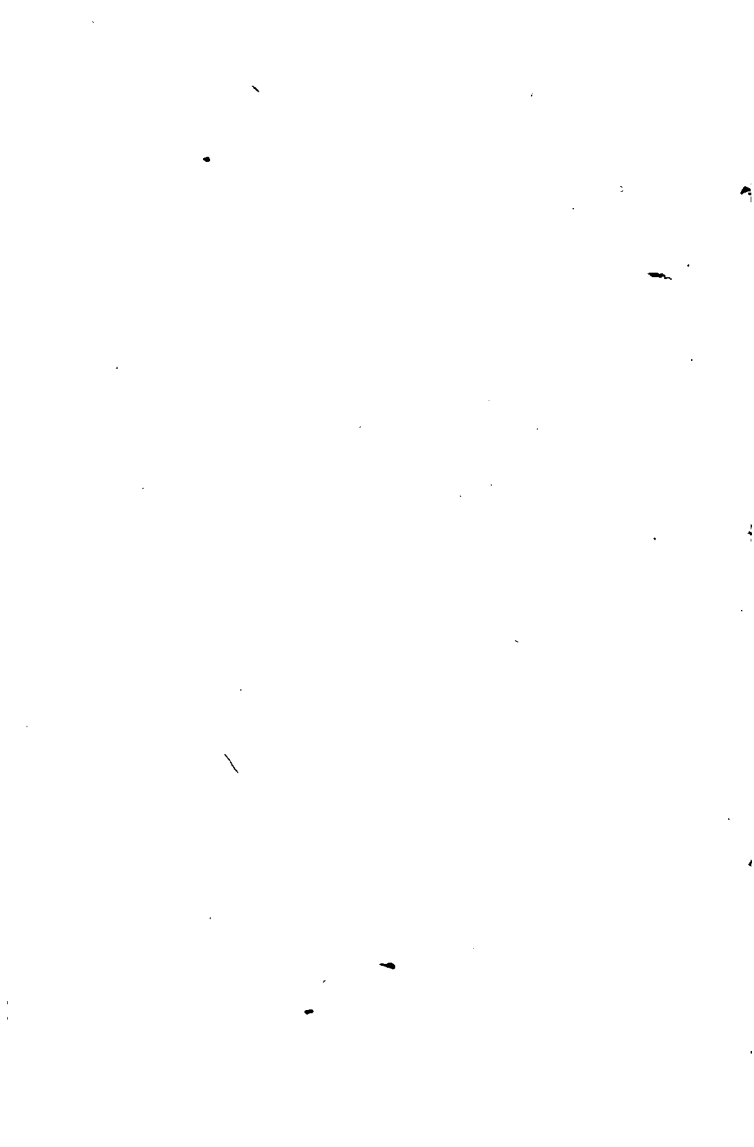
Si in triangulo rectangu-
lo, ab angulo recto in ba-
sin perpendicularis du-
cta sit, quæ ad perpendi-
cularem triangula, tum
toti triangulo, tum ipsa
inter se similia sunt.



ἡ
Τῆς δοθείσης ἐνείκης τὸ προσταχθὲν μέρος ἀρελῆν.

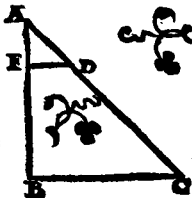
Pro





Problema 1. Propo-
sitio 9.

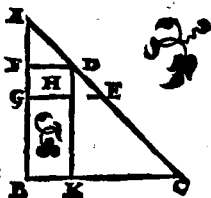
A data recta linea impe-
ratam partem auferre.



Τὴν δοθεῖσαν εὐθεῖαν ἀτμήτον, τῇ δοθείσῃ εὐθείᾳ
τετμημένη ὁμοίως τεμεῖν.

Problema 2. Propo-
sitio 10.

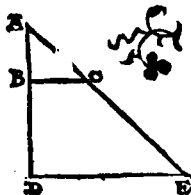
Datam rectam lineam in-
sectam similiter secare, vt
data altera recta secta fue-
rit:



Δύο δοθεῖσων εὐθεῶν, ζήτην ἀνάλογον προστε-
ρεῖν.

Problema 3. Propo-
sitio 11.

Duabus datis rectis li-
neis, tertiam proportio-
nalem adinuenire.



1β Τριῶν

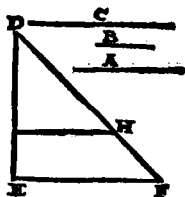
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

ιβ

Τριῶν δοθεισῶν ευθειῶν, τετάρτῳ ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.

Problema 4. Propositio 12.

Tribus datis rectis lineis, quartam proportionalem adinuenire.

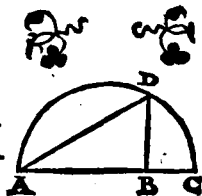


ιγ

Δύο δοθεισῶν ευθειῶν, μέσλῳ ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.

Problema 5. Propositio 13.

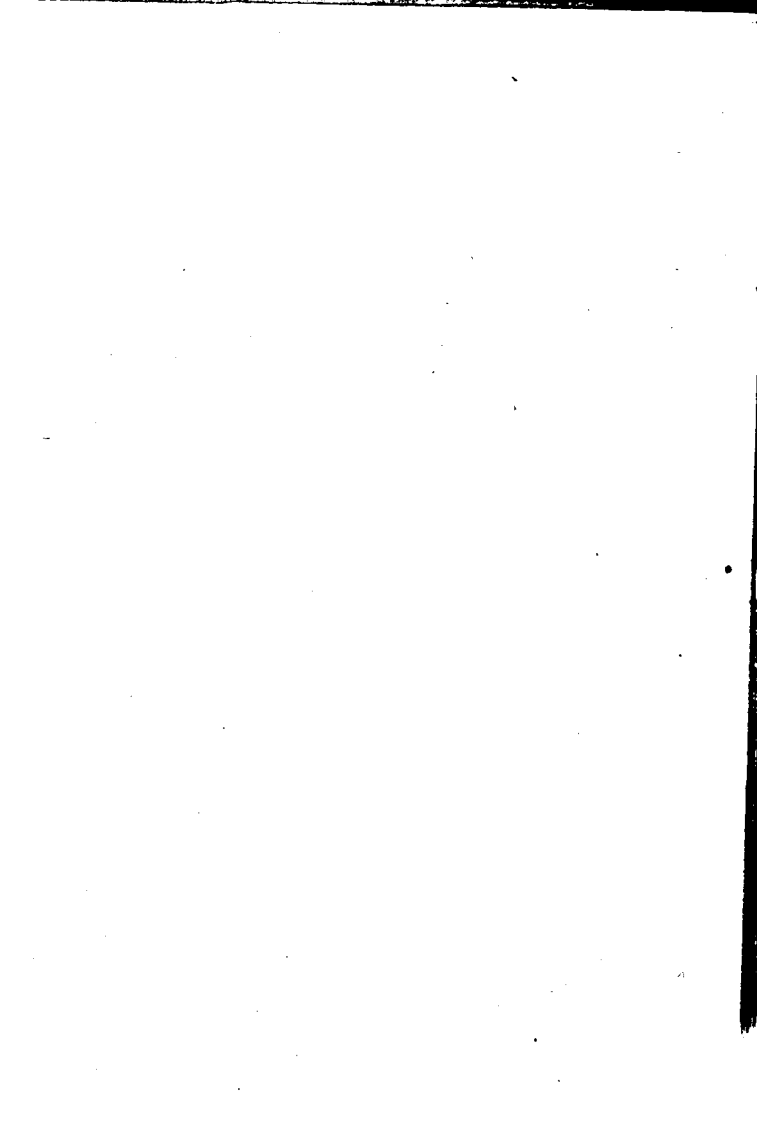
Duabus datis rectis lineis, mediam proportionalem adinuenire.



ιδ

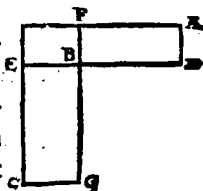
Τῶν ἴσων τε καὶ μίαν μὲν ἴσῳ ἐχόντων γωνίαν παραλληλογράμμων, ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ πλευραὶ αἱ περὶ τὰς ἴσας γωνίας: καὶ τῶν παραλληλογράμμων μίαν μὲν ἴσῳ ἐχόντων γωνίαν, ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ πλευραὶ, αἱ περὶ τὰς ἴσας γωνίας, ἴσα εἶναι ἔχοντα.

Theor.



Theorema 8. Propositio 14.

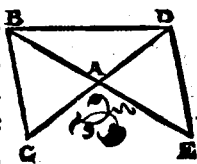
Aequalium, & vnum vni æqualem habentium angulum parallelogrammorum reciproca sunt latera, quæ circum æquales angulos; & quorum parallelogrammorum vnum angulum vni angulo æqualem habentium reciproca sunt latera, quæ circum æquales angulos, illa sunt æqualia.



Τῶν ἰσῶν, καὶ μίαν μὲν ἴσῶν ἐχόντων γωνίαν ὅρι-
γώνων ἀντικειρόμεναι αἱ πλευραὶ, αἱ περὶ τὰς ἴσας
γωνίας; καὶ ὧν μίαν μὲν ἴσῶν ἐχόντων γωνίαν ἀν-
τικειρόμεναι αἱ πλευραὶ αἱ περὶ τὰς ἴσας γωνίας,
ἴσα εἰσι ἐκείνα.

Theorema 10. Propositio 15.

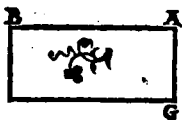
Aequalium, & vnum angulum vni æqualem habentium triangulorum reciproca sunt latera, quæ circum æquales angulos; & quorum triangulorum vnum angulum vni æqualem habentium reciproca sunt latera, quæ circum æquales angulos, illa sunt æqualia.



Εάν τέσσαρες ευθείαι ἀνάλογον ᾦσι, τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄκρων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον, ἰσὸν ᾖ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν μέσων περιεχομένῳ ὀρθογώνιῳ. καὶ εἰ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄκρων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον, ἢ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν μέσων περιεχομένῳ ὀρθογώνιῳ, αἱ τέσσαρες ευθείαι ἀνάλογον ἔσονται.

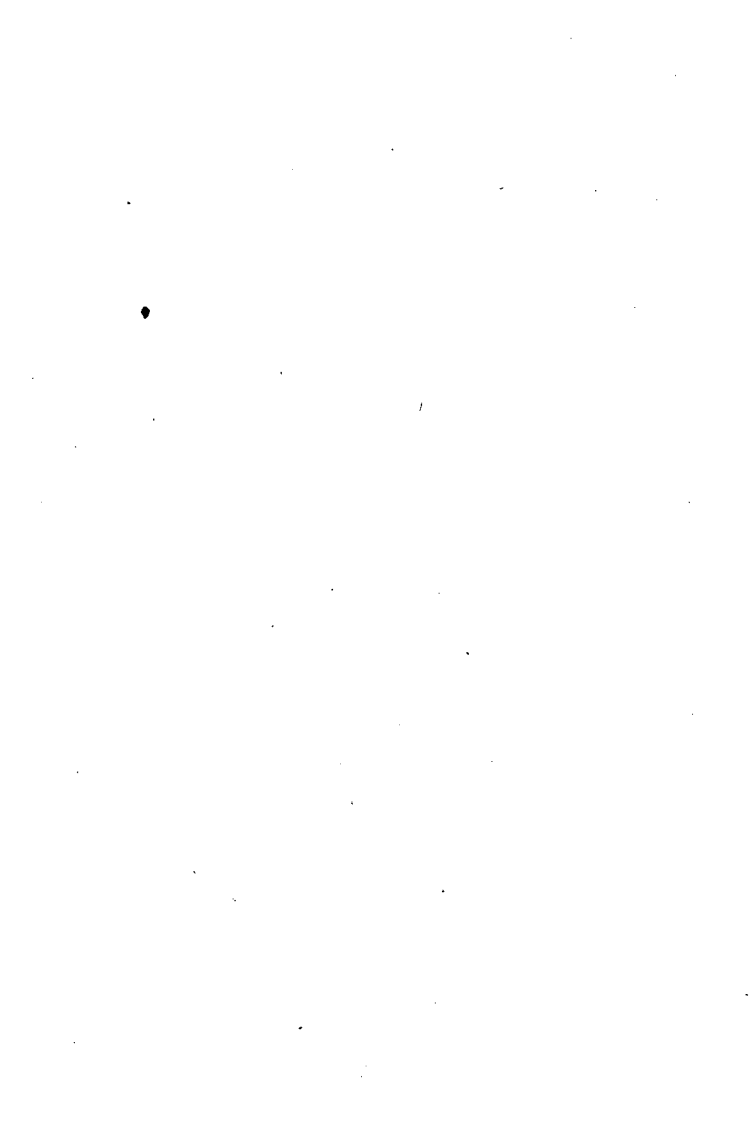
Theorema II. Propositio 16.

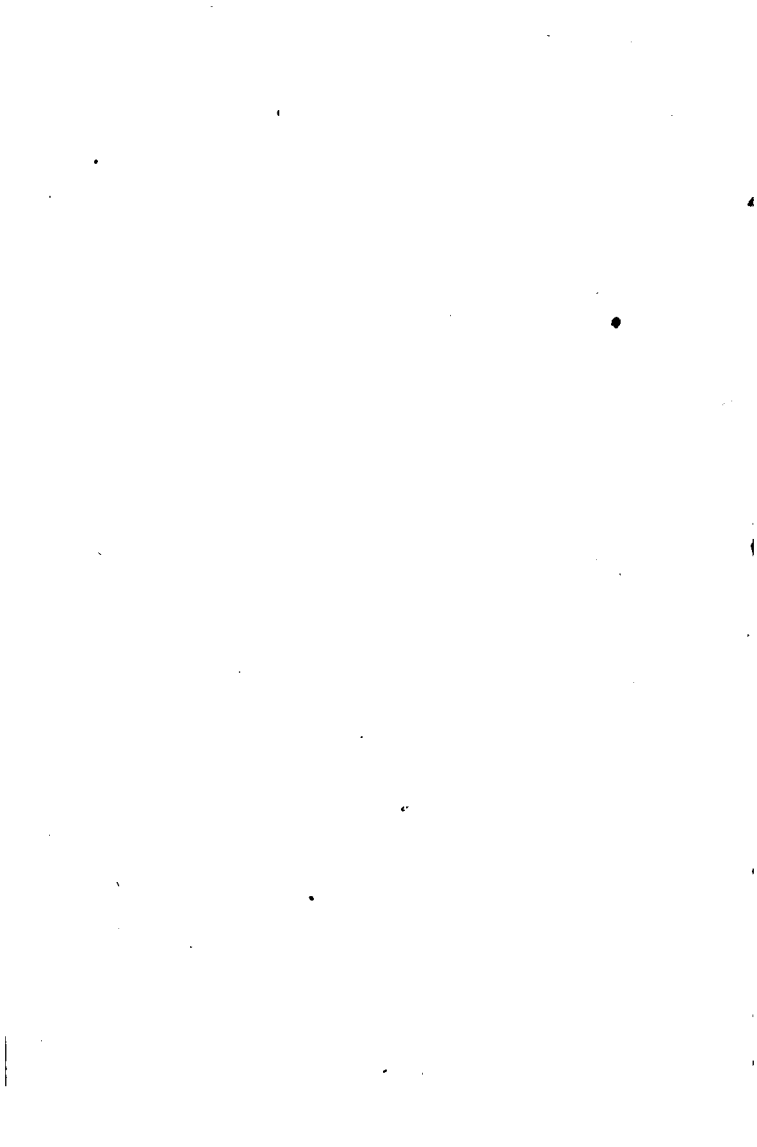
Si quatuor rectæ lineæ proportionales fuerint, quod sub extremis cōprehenditur rectangulū, æquale est ei, quod sub medijs cōprehēditur rectángulo. Et si sub extremis cōprehensum rectangulū æquale fuerit ei, qd^u sub medijs continetur rectangulo, illæ quatuor rectæ lineæ proportionales erunt.



Εάν ᾖς ευθείαι ἀνάλογον ᾦσι, τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄκρων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον ᾖ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης τετραγώνῳ: καὶ εἰ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄκρων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἴσον ἢ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης τετραγώνῳ, αἱ ᾖς ευθείαι ἀνάλογον ἔσονται.

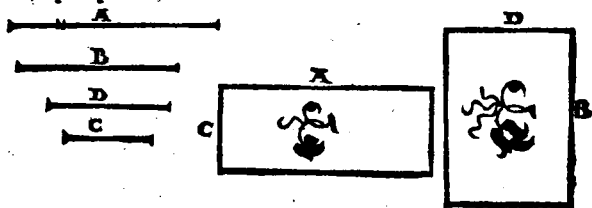
Theo





Theorema 12. Propositio 17.

Si tres rectæ lineæ sint proportionales, quod sub extremis comprehenditur rectangulum æquale est ei, quod à media describitur quadrato: & si sub extremis comprehensum rectangulum æquale sit ei quod à media describitur quadrato, illæ tres rectæ lineæ proportionales erunt.

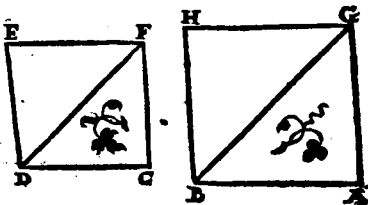


17

Απὸ τῆς δοθείσης ἐκείνης, τῷ δοθέντι ἐκδυγράμμῳ ὁμοιον καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενον ἐκδυγράμμον ἀναγράφαι.

Probl. 6. Propositio 18.

A data recta linea, dato recti lineo simile similiterq; positū rectilineum describere.



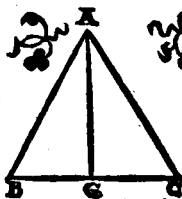
18

Τὰ ὅμοια τρίγωνα πρὸς ἄλληλα ἐν διπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰς τῶν ὁμολόγων πλευρῶν.

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Theorema 13. Propositio 19.

Similia
triangu-
la iter se
funt i du
plicata ra-
tione la-
teru ho-
mologorum.

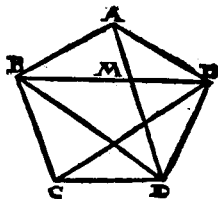


x

Τὰ ὅμοια πολύγωνα εἰς τὰ ὅμοια ῥιζῶνα διαίρεται, καὶ εἰς ἴσα τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ ὁμόλογα τοῖς ὅλοις: καὶ τὸ πολύγωνον διπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει, ἢ περὶ ἡ ὁμόλογος πλευρὰ πρὸς τὴν ὁμόλογον πλευράν.

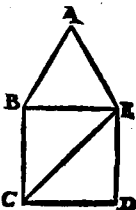
Theorema 14. Propositio 20.

Similia
polygona in si-
milia tri-
angula
diuidun-
tur, & nu-
mero æ-
qualia,
& homo-
loga to-
tis. Et po-
lygona



duplis

duplicitā
habent eā
inter se ra-
tionē, quā
latus ho-
mologum
ad homo-
logum latus.



κα

Τὰ τῶ αὐτῶ εὐδύγραμμα ὁμοία, καὶ ἀλλήλοις
ἴσιν ὁμοία.

Theorema 15. Propo-
sitio 21.

Quæ eidem rectilineo
sunt similia, & inter se
sunt similia.



κβ

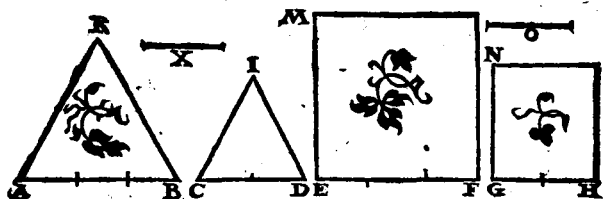
Ἐὰν τέσσαρες εὐθεῖαι ἀνάλογον ᾖσιν, καὶ τὰ αὐτῶν
εὐδύγραμμα ὁμοία τε καὶ ὁμοίως ἀναγεγραμ-
μένα ἀνάλογον ἔσται. καὶ τὰ αὐτῶν εὐδύγραμ-
μα ὁμοία τε καὶ ὁμοίως ἀναγεγραμμένα ἀνάλογον ἦ,
καὶ αὐταὶ αἱ εὐθεῖαι ἀνάλογον ἔσονται.

Theorema 16. Propositio 22.

Si quatuor rectæ lineæ proportionales fue-
rint: & ab eis rectilinea similia similiterque
descripta proportionalia erunt. Et si à rectis
H lineis

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lineis similia similiterque descripta rectili
nea proportionalia fuerint, ipsæ etiam re-
ctæ lineæ proportionales erunt.



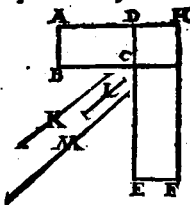
κγ

Τὰ ἰσώγνια παραλληλόγραμμα πρὸς
ἄλληλα λόγον ἔχει τὸν συγκεκμημένον ἐκ
τῶν πλευρῶν.



Theorema 17. Propositio 23.

Aequiangula parallelo-
gramma inter se rationē
habent eam, quæ ex lateri-
bus componitur.



κδ

Παντὸς παραλληλογράμμου τὰ περὶ τὴν διάμε-
τρον παραλληλόγραμμα, ὁμοιάσκει τῷ τε ὅλῳ καὶ
ἄλλοις.

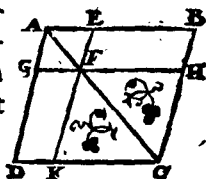
Theorema 18. Propositio 24.

In





In omni parallelogrammo, quæ circa diametrum sunt parallelogramma, & toti & inter se sunt similia.

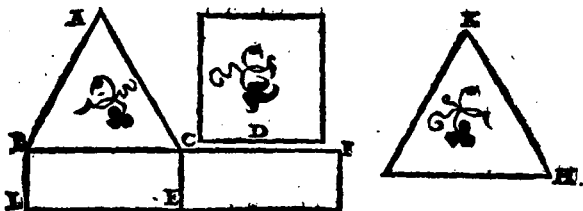


κ ε

Τὸ δὲ δοθέν ἐστὶν γράμμα ὁμοιον, καὶ ἄλλο δὲ δοθέν ἐστὶν τὸ αὐτὸ συστήσασθαι.

Problema 7. Propositio 25.

Dato rectilineo simile, & alteri dato æquale idem constituere.

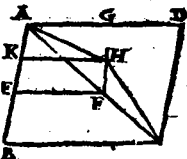


κ ς

Εάν ἀπὸ παραλληλογράμμου παραλληλόγραμμον ἀφαιρεθῇ ὁμοιον τε αὐτῷ ὅλῳ καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενον, κοινὴν γωνίαν ἔχον αὐτῷ, περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν διάμετρον ἔσονται αὐτῷ ὅλῳ.

Theor. 19. Propo. 26.

Si à parallélogramme parallélogramme ablatum sit & simile toti & similiter positum communem cum eo



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habens angulum, hoc circum eandem cum
toto diametrum consistit.

κζ

Πάντων τῶν παρὰ τὴν αὐτὴν εὐθεΐαν παραβαλλο-
μένων παραλληλογράμμων, καὶ ἐλλειπόντων εἶδеси
παραλληλογράμμοις ὁμοίοις τε καὶ ὁμοίως κατμένοις
ὅθεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας ἀναγραφομένῳ, μέγιστον ὅστις
τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας παραβαλλόμενον παραλλη-
λόγραμμον, ὁμοιον ὂν ὅθεν ἐλλείμματι.

Theorema 20. Propositio 27.

Omnium parallelogrammorum secundum
eandem rectam lineam applicatorum defi-
cientiumque figuris parallelogrammis si-
milibus similiterque positis ei, quod à di-
midia

descri-

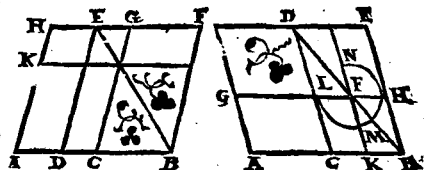
bitur,

maxi-

imum,

id est,

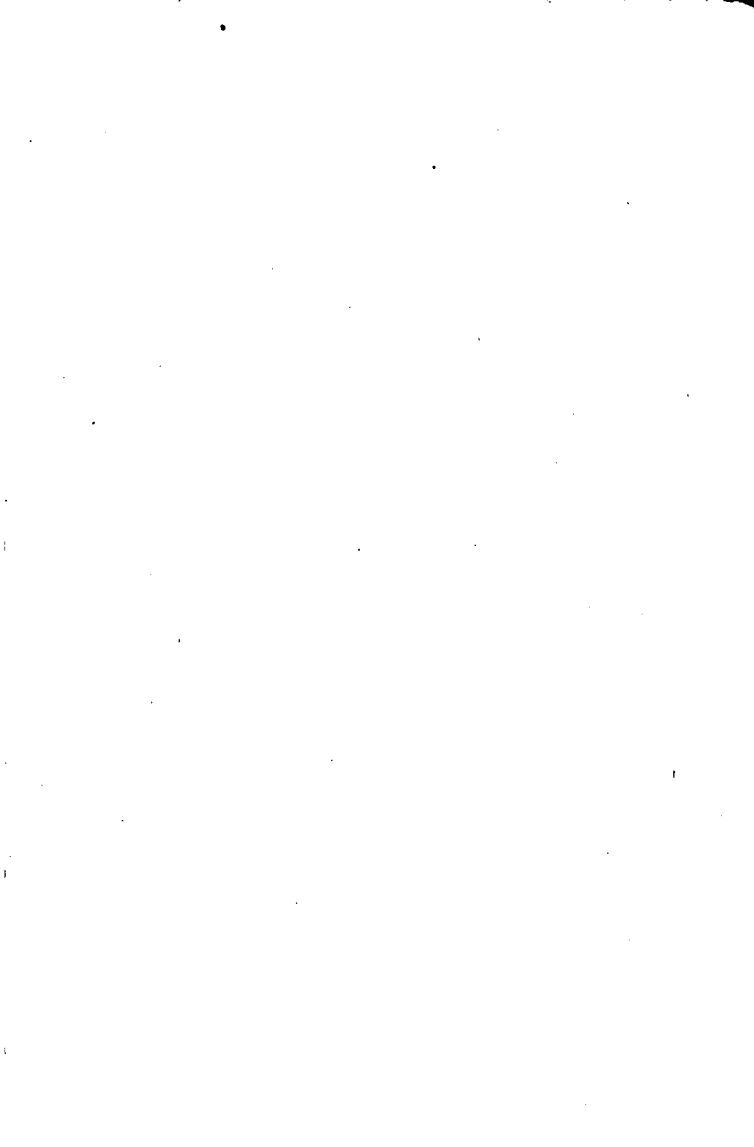
quod



ad dimidiam applicatur parallelogrammum
simile existens defectui.

κη

Παρὰ τὴν δοθείσαν εὐθεΐαν, ὅθεν δοθέντι εὐθυγράμ-
μῳ ἵσον παραλληλόγραμμον παραβαλεῖν, ἐλλεί-
πον εἶδει παραλληλογράμμῳ ὁμοίῳ ὂν τῷ δοθέντι.
δεῖ δὴ τὸ διδομένον εὐθύγραμμον, ὅθεν δεῖ ἵσον παρα-
βαλεῖν,

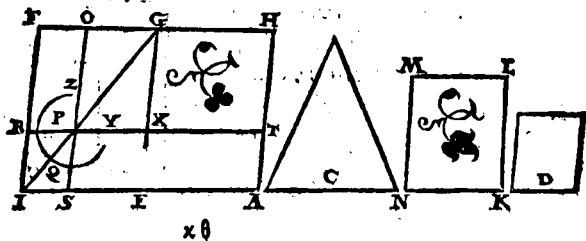




βαλεῖν, μὴ μείζον εἶναι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας παρα-
βαλλομένου, ὁμοίων ὄντων τῶν ἐλλήμμάτων, τοῦ τε
ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας καὶ ὃ δὲ ὁμοιον ἐλλείπεν.

Problema 8. Propositio 28.

Ad datam lineam rectam, dato rectilineo
æquale parallelogrammum applicare defi-
ciens figura parallelogramma, quæ similis
sit alteri rectilineo dato. Oportet autem
datum rectilineum, cui æquale applican-
dum est, non maius esse eo quod ad dimi-
diam applicatur, cū similes sint defectus
& eius quod à dimidia describitur, & eius
cui simile deesse debet.



Παρά τὴν δοθεῖσαν, εὐθεῖαν ὥς δοθέντι εὐθυγράμ-
μῳ ἴσῳ παραλληλόγραμμον παραβαλεῖν ὅπως
βάλλον εἶδος παραλληλογράμμου ὁμοίου ὥς δοθέντι

Problema 9. Propositio 29.

Ad datam rectam lineam, dato rectilineo
H 3 æquale

J

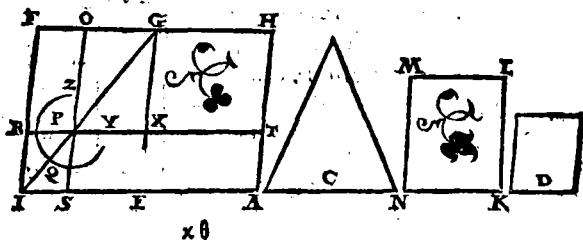
I

Y

βαλεῖν, μὴ μείζον εἶναι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας παρα-
βαλλομένου, ὁμοίων ὄντων τῶν ἐλλειμμάτων, τοῦ τε
ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας καὶ ὡς δὲ ὁμοιον ἐλλείπεν.

Problema 8. Propositio 28.

Ad datam lineam rectam, dato rectilineo æquale parallelogrammum applicare deficiens figura parallelogramma, quæ similis sit alteri rectilineo dato. Oportet autem datum rectilineum, cui æquale applicandum est, non maius esse eo quod ad dimidiam applicatur, cum similes sint defectus & eius quod à dimidia describitur, & eius cui simile deesse debet.



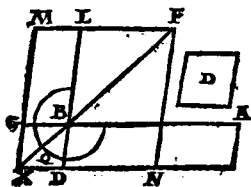
Παρά τὴν δοξῆσαν, ἐβδίζαν δὲ δοξέν, ἐβδυγράμ-
μω ἴδον παραλληλόγραμμον παρὰ βάλειν ὑπερ-
βάλλον εἰς δὲ παραλληλογράμμω ὁμοίω δὲ δοξέν.

Problema 9. Propositio 29.

Ad datam rectam lineam, dato rectilineo
H 3 æquale

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æquale parallelogrammum applicare, excedens figura parallelogramma, quæ similis sit parallelogrammo alteri dato.

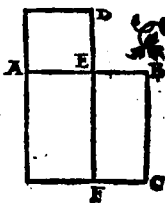


λ

Τὴν τιθεῖσαν εὐθεῖαν πεπερασμένην, ἄκρον καὶ μέγν λόγον τεμῖν.

Problema 10. Propositio 30.

Propositam rectam lineam terminatam, extrema ac media ratione secare.



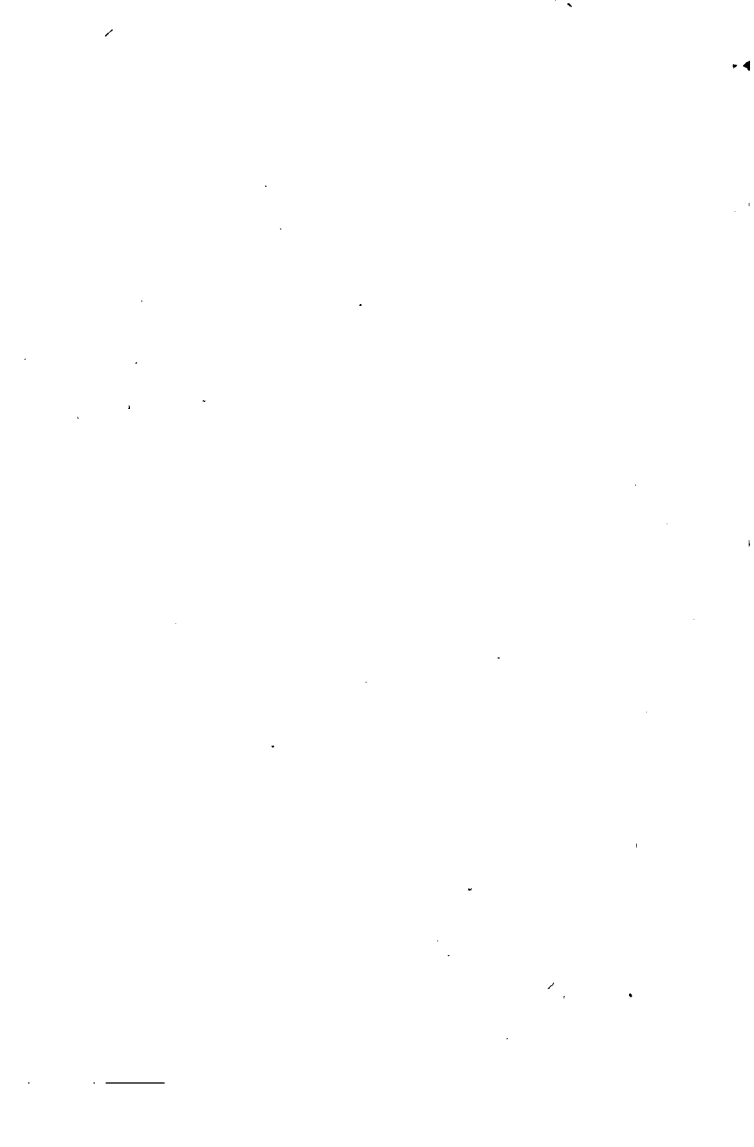
λα

Εν τοῖς ὀρθογωνίοις ῥιγώνοις, τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ὀρθῆς γωνίας ὑποτείνουσας πλευρᾶς εἶδος ἵσιν ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν περιεχουσῶν πλευρῶν εἶδεσι τοῖς ὁμοίοις καὶ ὁμοίως ἀναγραφόμενοις.

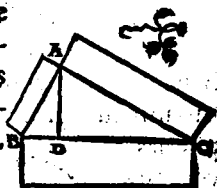
Theorema 21. Propositio 31.

In rectangulis triangulis, figura quævis à latere rectum angulum subtendēte descripta æqua-





æqualis est figuris, quæ
priori illi similes & simi-
liter positæ à lateribus
rectum angulum conti-
nentibus describuntur.

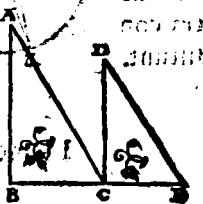


λβ

Εάν δύο τρίγωνα συντεθῇ κατὰ μίαν γωνίαν τὰς
δύο πλευρὰς τῆς δυσὶ πλευρῶν ἀνάλογον ἔχοντα,
ὥς τε τὰς ὁμολόγους αὐτῶν πλευρὰς καὶ παραλλή-
λους εἶναι, αἱ λοιπαὶ τῶν τριγώνων πλευρῶν ὅτε ἐυ-
θείας εἶναι.

Theorema 22. Propositio 32.

Si duo triacula, quæ duo latera duobus la-
teribus proportionalia habeant, secundum
vnum angulum compo-
ta fuerint, ita ut homolo-
ga eorum latera sint etiā
parallela, tum reliqua il-
lorum triangulorum la-
tera in rectam lineam col-
locata reperiuntur.



λγ

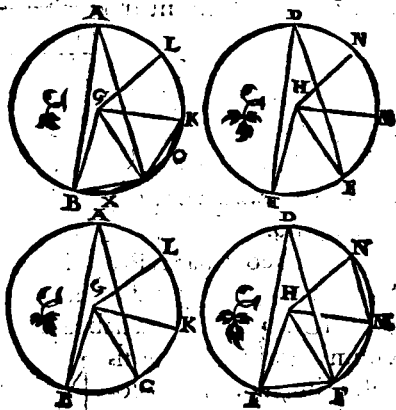
Εν τοῖς ἴσοις κύκλοις αἱ γωνίαι τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχου-
σι τῆς περιφερείας, ἐφ' ᾧν βεβήκασιν, ἔαντε πρὸς
τοῖς κέντροις, ἔαντε πρὸς τῆς περιφερείας ὥς τι βε-
βηκῶσι. ἐκ τῆς καὶ οἱ τομῆς, ἅτε πρὸς τῆς κέντροις
συνιστάμενοι,

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Theorema 23. Propositio 33.

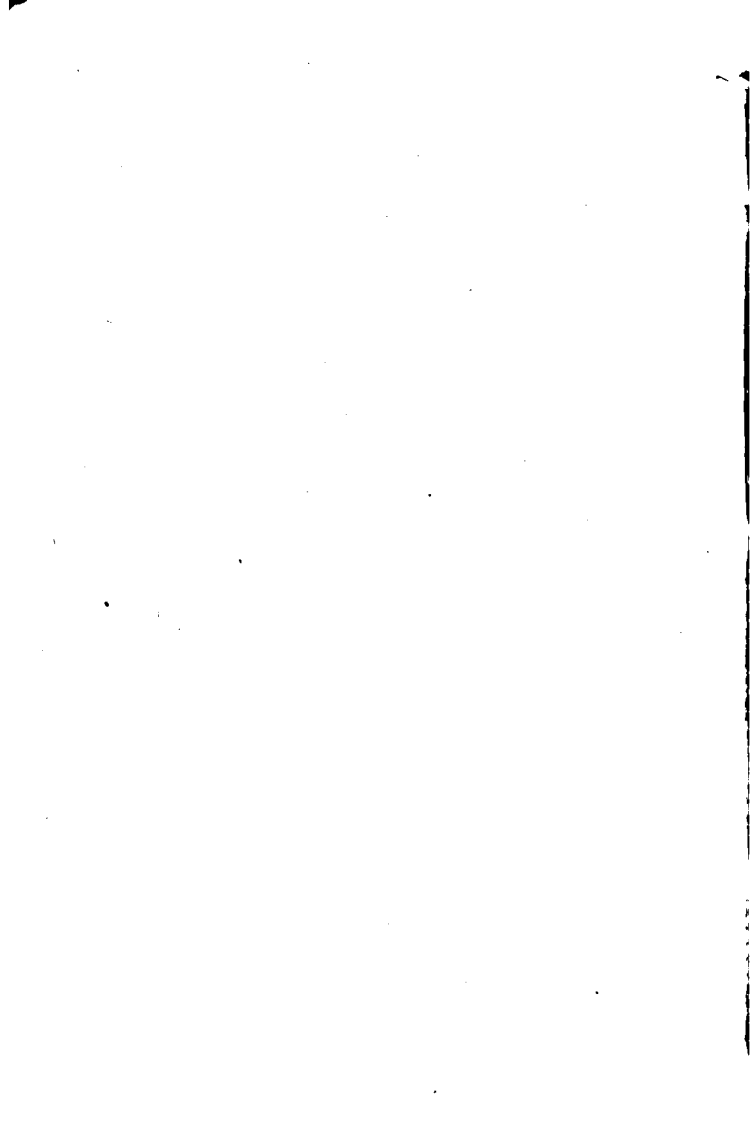
In æqualibus circulis anguli eandem habent rationem cum ipsiſ peripherijs in quibus inſiſtunt, ſive ad centra, ſive ad peripherias

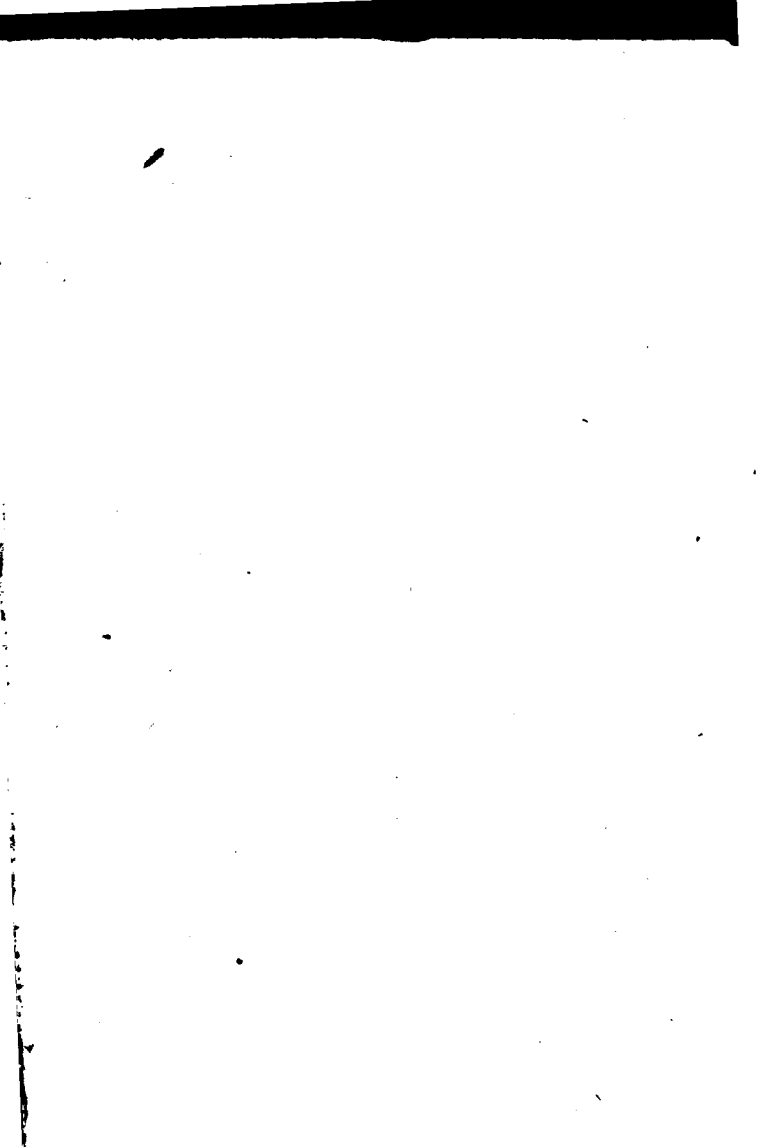
cõſtituti illis inſiſtât peripheriis. Inſuper verò & ſectores, quippe qui ad centra conſiſtunt,

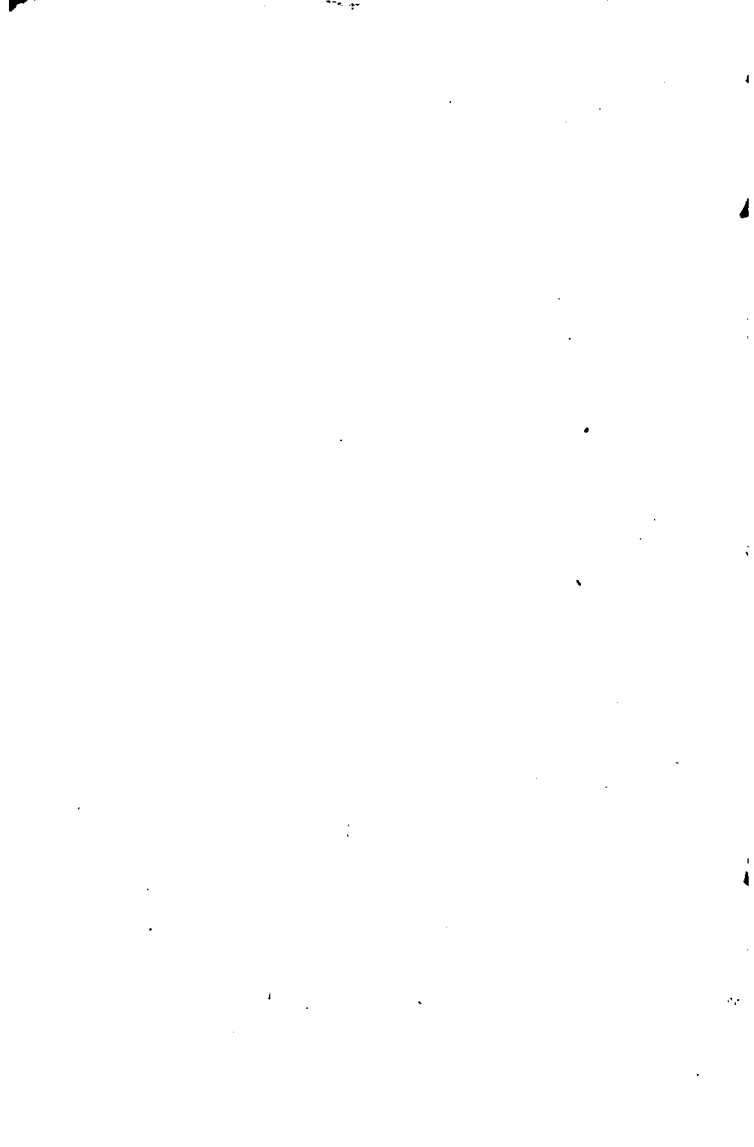


Elementi ſexti finis.









ΕΥΚΛΕΙ

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΟΝ

ΕΒΔΟΜΟΝ.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN-
TVM SEPTIMVM.

ὁ ρ ο ι.

α

Μονάς ἐστὶ, καὶ ἡ ὁ ἕκαστον τῶν ἐντῶν ἐν αὐτῇ
γίνεται.

DEFINITIONES.

I

Vnitas, est secundum quamentium quod
que dicitur vnum.

β

Ἀριθμὸς ὅ, τὸ ἐκ μονάδων συγκείμενον πλῆθος.

2

Numerus autem, ex vnitatibus composita
multitudo.

Η δ

γ μέρος

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

^γ
Μέρος ἐστὶν ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμοῦ ὁ ἐλάσσων τοῦ μείζονος, ὅταν καταμετρήσῃ τὸν μείζονα.

³
Pars, est numerus numeri minor maioris, cum minor metitur maiorem.

^δ
Μέρη δὲ, ὅταν μὴ καταμετρήσῃ.

⁴
Partes autem, cum non metitur.

^ε
Πολλαπλάσιος δὲ, ὁ μείζων τοῦ ἐλάττωτος, ὅταν καταμετρήσῃται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐλάττωτος.

^ς
Multiplex verò, maior minoris, cum maiorem metitur minor.

^ς
Ἀρτιος δὲ ἀριθμὸς ἔστιν, ὁ δίχα διαρροῦμενος.

⁶
Par numerus, est qui bifariam diuiditur.

^ζ
Περισσὸς δὲ, ὁ μὴ διαρροῦμενος δίχα. ἢ, ὁ μονάδι διαφέρων ἀρτίῳ ἀριθμῷ.

⁷
Impar verò, qui bifariam non diuiditur, vel, qui vnitate differt à pari.

^η
Ἀρτιάκις ἄρτιος ἀριθμὸς ἔστιν, ὁ ὑπὸ ἀρτίῳ ἀριθμοῦ





μοῦ μεζούμῃδος κατὰ ἀρτίον ἀριθμόν.

8

Pariter par numerus, est quem par numerus metitur per numerum parem.

9

Ἀρτιάκις ᾧ περισσός ἐστιν, ὁ ὑπὸ ἀρτίῳ ἀριθμῷ μετρούμῃδος κατὰ περισσὸν ἀριθμόν.

9

Pariter autem impar, est quem par numerus metitur per numerum imparem.

10

Περισσάκις ᾧ περισσός ἐστιν ἀριθμός, ὁ ὑπὸ περισσοῦ μεζούμῃδος κατὰ περισσὸν ἀριθμόν.

10

Impariter verò impar numerus, est quem impar numerus metitur per numerum imparem.

11

Πρῶτος ἀριθμός ἐστιν, ὁ μονάδι μόνῃ μεζούμῃδος.

11

Primus numerus, est quem vnitas sola metitur.

12

Πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀριθμοί εἰσιν, οἱ μονάδι μόνῃ μεζούμῃδοι κοινῷ μέτρῳ.

12

Primi inter se numeri sunt, quos sola vnitas mensura communis metitur,

17

Σύνθετος ἀριθμός ἐστίν, ὃ ἀριθμῶ τινὶ μεζούμενος.

13

Compositus numerus est, quem numerus quispiam metitur.

18

Σύνθετοι ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀριθμοὶ εἰσιν, οἱ ἀριθμῶ τινὶ μεζούμενοι κοινῷ μεζῶ.

14

Compositi autem inter se numeri, sunt quos numerus aliquis mensura communis metitur.

12

Ἀριθμός ἀριθμὸν πολλαπλασιάζειν λέγεται, ὅταν ὅσαι εἰσὶν ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδες, τσαυτάκις σιωπεθῇ ὁ πολλαπλασιαζόμενος, καὶ γένηται τις.

15

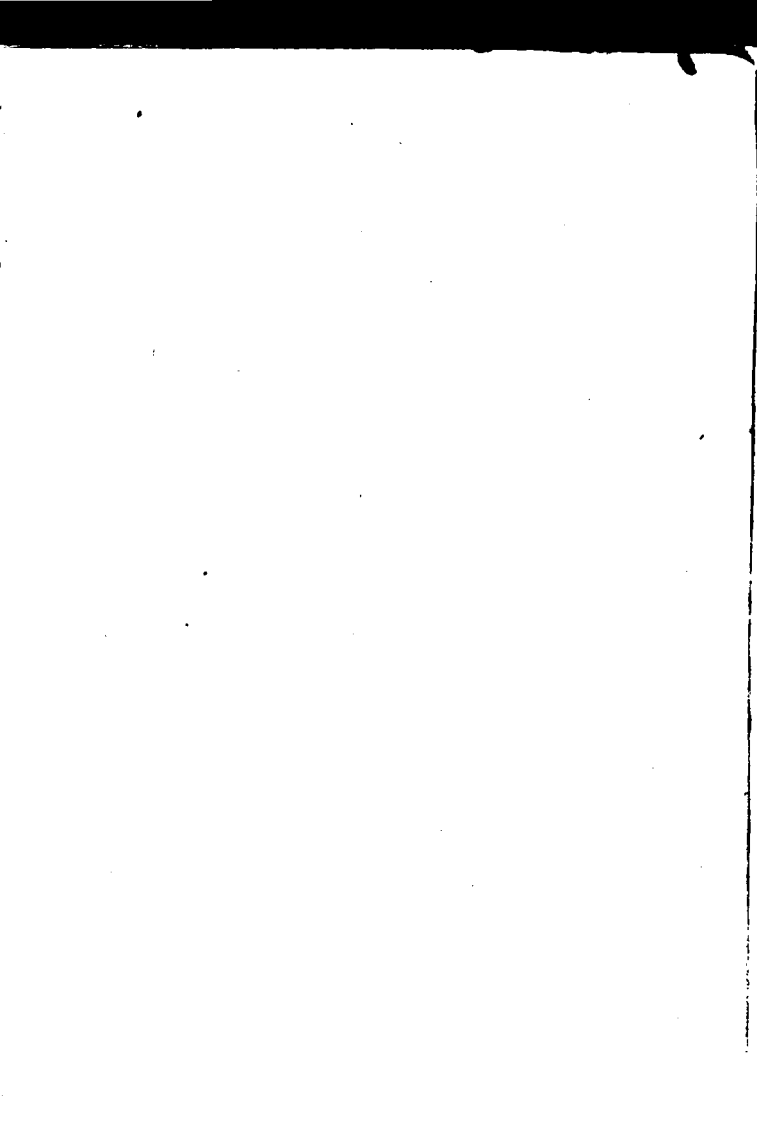
Numerus numerum multiplicare dicitur, cum toties compositus fuerit is qui multiplicatur, quot sunt in illo multiplicante unitates, & procreatus fuerit aliquis.

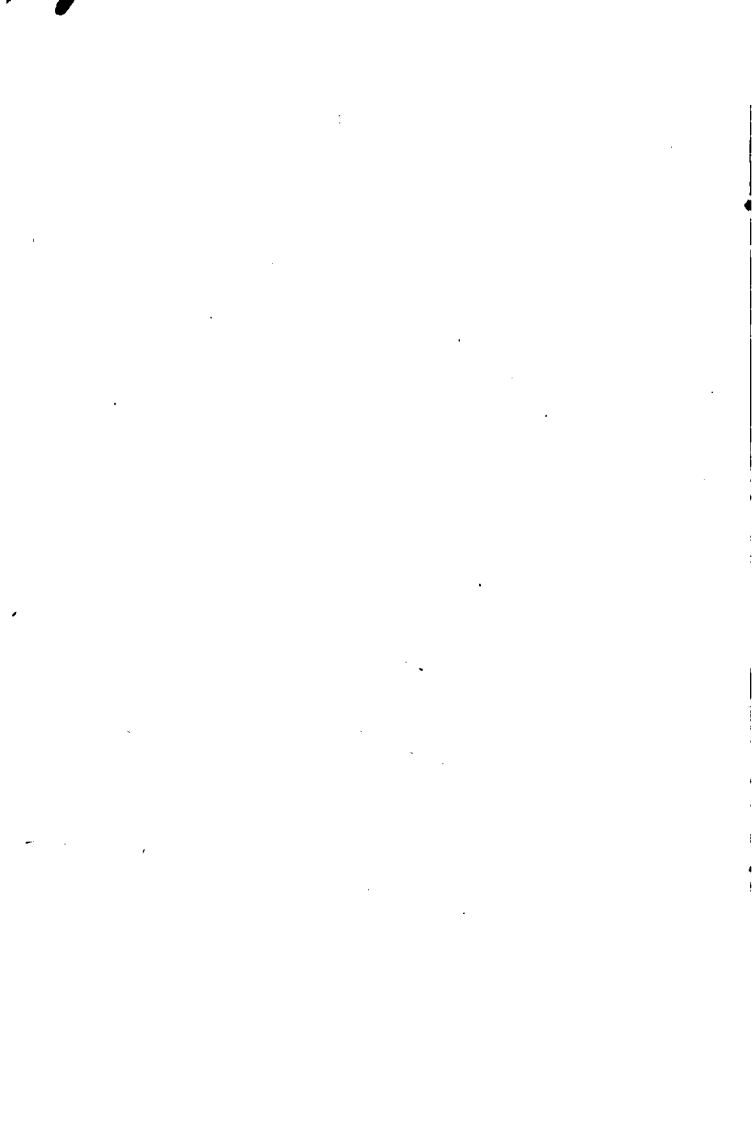
15

ὅταν ἢ δύο ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλους ποιῶσι τινὰ, ὃ γενόμενος ἐπίπαιδος καλεῖται, πλεονεχία ἢ αὐτοῦ, οἱ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλους ἀριθμοί.

16

Cum autem duo numeri mutuò sese multipli-





tiplicâtes quempiam faciunt, qui factus erit planus appellabitur, qui verò numeri mutuò sese multiplicarint, illius latera dicētur.

13

ὅταν ὅ τρεις ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλή-
λως ποιῶσι τινὰ, ὁ γενόμενος τριτὸς καλεῖται,
πλευρὰ δὲ αὐτοῦ οἱ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλως ἀ-
ριθμοί.

17

Cùm verò tres numeri mutuò sese multi-
plicantes quempiam faciunt, qui procrea-
tus erit solidus appellabitur, qui autem nu-
meri mutuò sese multiplicarint, illius latera
dicentur,

14

Τετράγωνος ἀριθμός ἐστιν ὁ ἰσάκεις ἑῷς. ἢ, ὁ ὑπὸ δύο
ἴσων ἀριθμῶν περιεχόμενος.

18

Quadratus numerus, est qui æqualiter æ-
qualis. vel, qui à duobus æqualibus numeris
continetur.

10

Κύβος ὅ, ὁ ἰσάκεις ἑῷς ἰσάκεις. ἢ, ὁ ὑπὸ τριῶν ἴσων
ἀριθμῶν περιεχόμενος.

19

Cubus verò, qui æqualiter æqualis æqua-
liter. vel, qui à tribus æqualibus numeris
continetur,

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

κ

Αριθμοὶ ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, ὅταν ὁ πρῶτος τοῦ δευτέρου καὶ ὁ τρίτος τοῦ τετάρτου ἰσάκως ἢ πολλαπλάσιος, ἢ τὸ αὐτὸ μέρος, ἢ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη ᾖσιν.

20

Numeri proportionales sunt, cū primus secundi, & tertius quarti æquè multiplex est, vel eadem pars, vel eadem partes.

κα

Ὡμοιοὶ ἐπίπεδοι καὶ στερεοὶ ἀριθμοὶ εἰσιν, οἱ ἀνάλογον ἔχοντες τὰς πλευράς.

21

Similes plani & solidi numeri sunt, qui proportionalia habent latera.

κ β

Τέλος ἀριθμός ἐστιν, ὁ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ μέρεσιν ἴσος ᾖν.

22

Perfectus numerus, est qui suis ipsius partibus est æqualis.

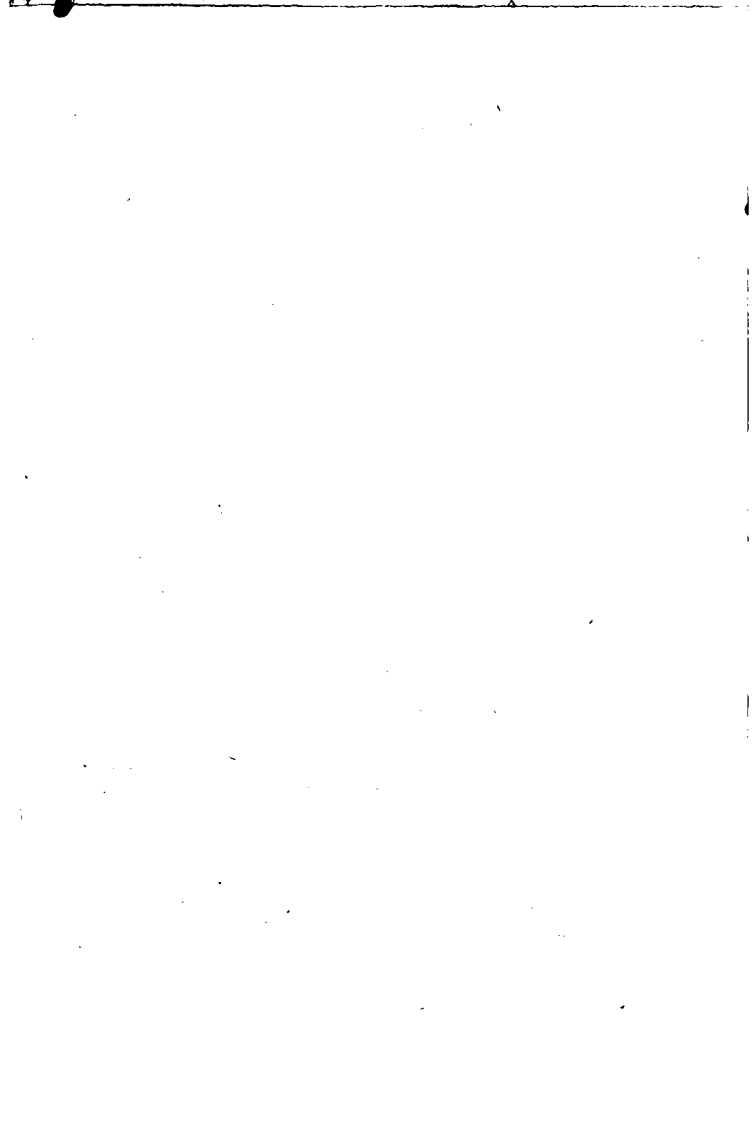
Προτάσις.

α

Εὰν δύο ἀριθμοὶ ἀνίσων ἐκκειμένων, ἀντισημασμένον αὐτῶν τοῦ ἐλαϊσθένος ἀπὸ τοῦ μείζονος ὁ λοιπὸς ἀριθμὸς μηδέποτε καταμετρήσῃ τὸν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἕως οὗ ἀληθινή μονάς, οἱ ἐξαρχῆς ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔσονται.

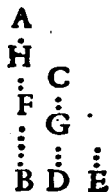
Theo-





Theorema 1. Propositio 1.

Duobus numeris inæqualibus propo-
tis, si detrahatur semper minor
de maiore, alterna quadam de-
tractione, neque reliquus vn-
quam metiatur præcedentem
quoad assumpta sit vnitas: qui
principio propositi sunt nume-
ri primi inter se erunt.

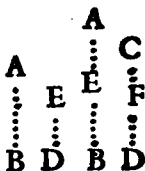


β

Δύο ἀριθμῶν δοθέντων μὴ πρώτων πρὸς ἀλλήλους,
τὸ μέγιστον αὐτῶν κοινὸν μέτρον εὕρεῖν.

Problema 1. Propo. 2.

Duobus numeris datis non
primis inter se, maximam
eorum communem mensu-
ram reperire.



γ

Τριῶν ἀριθμῶν δοθέντων μὴ πρώτων πρὸς ἀλλή-
λους, τὸ μέγιστον αὐτῶν κοινὸν μέτρον εὕρεῖν.

Problema 2. $\begin{array}{ccccc} \dot{A} & \dot{B} & \dot{C} & \dot{D} & \dot{E} \\ 8 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$

Tribus numeris
dati non primis $\begin{array}{ccccc} \dot{A} & \dot{B} & \dot{C} & \dot{D} & \dot{E} & \dot{F} \\ 18 & 13 & 8 & 6 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$
inter

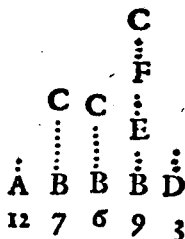
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.
inter se, maximam eorum communem men-
suram reperire.

δ

Πᾶς ἀριθμὸς πάντος ἀριθμοῦ, ὁ εἰλάσσων τοῦ μέ-
ζονος, ἤτοι μέρος ἐστίν, ἢ μέρος.

**Theorema 2. Propo-
sitio 4.**

Omnis numerus, cuiusq;
numeri minor maioris aut
pars est, aut partes.

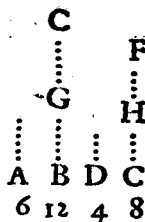


ε

Εὰν ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμοῦ μέρος ᾖ, καὶ ἕτερος ἑτέρῃ τὸ
αὐτὸ μέρος, καὶ σωμαμφοτέρως σωμαμφοτέρῃ τὸ
αὐτὸ μέρος ἔσται, ὅπερ ὁ εἰς τοῦ ἐνός.

**Theorema 3. Propo-
sitio 5.**

Si numerus numeri pars fue-
rit, & alter alterius eadem
pars, & simul vterque vtrius-
que simul eadem pars erit,
quæ vnus est vnus.

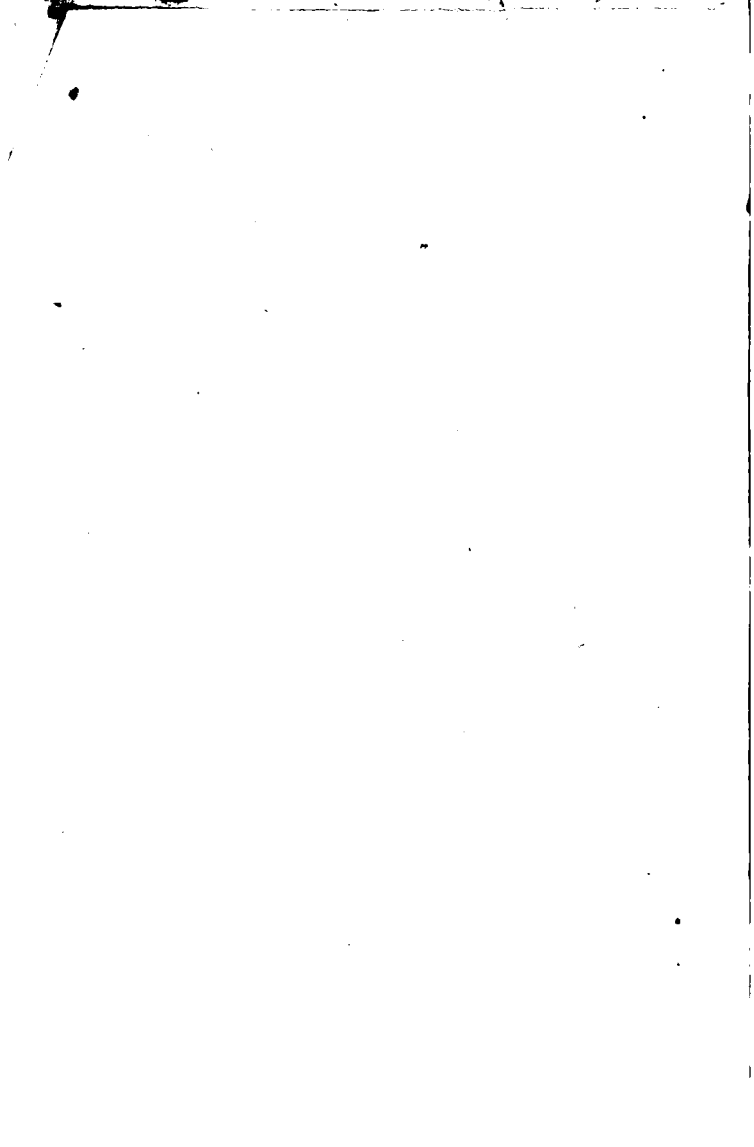


ς

Εὰν ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμοῦ μέρος ᾖ, καὶ ἕτερος ἑτέρῃ τὰ
αὐτὰ μέρος ᾖ, καὶ σωμαμφοτέρως σωμαμφοτέρῃ τὰ
αὐτὰ μέρος ἔσται, ὅπερ ὁ εἰς τοῦ ἐνός.

Theo





Theor. 4. Propo. 6.

Si numerus sit numeri
partes, & alter alterius ex
dem partes, & simul vter
que vtriusque simul eæ
dem partes erūt, quæ sunt
vnus vnus.

		E	
B		⋮	
⋮		H	
H		⋮	
⋮	C	D	F
A			
6	9	8	12

ζ
Εάν ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμοῦ μέρος ἢ ὅπερ ἀφαιρεθεὶς ἀφαί-
ρεθέντος, καὶ ὁ λοιπὸς τοῦ λοιποῦ αὐτὸ μέρος ἔσται ὅ-
περ ὁ ὅλος τοῦ ὅλου.

Theor. 5. Propo. 7.

Si numerus numeri eadē sit pars
quæ deductus deducti, & reli-
quus reliqui eadē pars erit quæ
totus est totius.

	D
	⋮
	F
	⋮
B	⋮
⋮	C
E	⋮
⋮	G
A	
6	16

η
Εάν ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμοῦ μέρος ἢ ὅπερ ἀφαιρεθεὶς ἀφαί-
ρεθέντος, καὶ ὁ λοιπὸς τοῦ λοιποῦ τὸ αὐτὸ μέρος ἔσται ὅ-
περ ὁ ὅλος τοῦ ὅλου.

I Theor.

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

Theor.6.Proposit.8.

Si numerus numeri eadē	B	D
dem sint partes quę detra-	⋮	⋮
ctus detracti, & reliquę	E	F
reliqui eadē partes e-	⋮	⋮
runt, quę sunt totus to-	L	⋮
tius.	⋮	⋮
	A	C
	11	12

9 G...M.K...N.H.

Εὰν ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμοῦ μέρος ᾗ, καὶ ἕτερος ἐπίτῃ τὸ αὐτὸ μέρος, καὶ ἐναλλάξ, ὁ μέρος εἰσὶν ἢ μέρη ὁ πρῶτος τοῦ ἑξῆς, τὸ αὐτὸ μέρος εἶσσι ἢ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη, καὶ ὁ δεύτερος τοῦ τετάρτου.

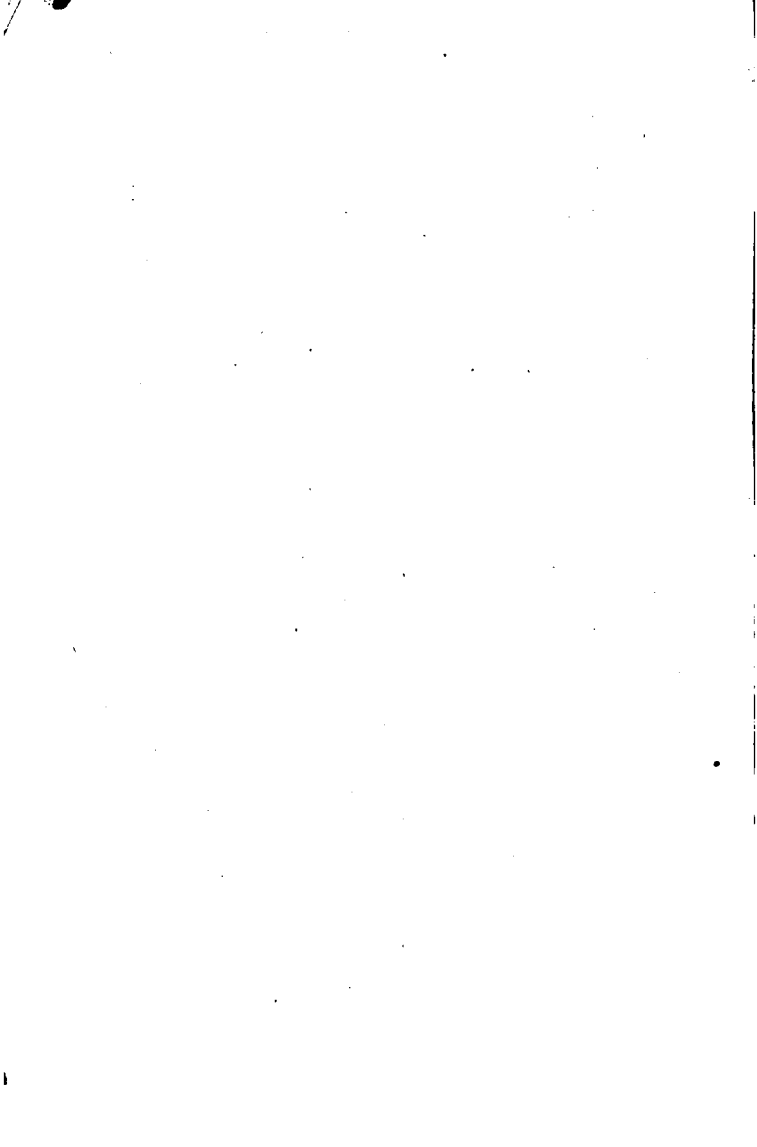
Theor.7.Proposit.9.

Si numerus numeri pars		C		F
fit, & alter alterius eadē		⋮		⋮
pars, & vicissim quę pars		G		H
est vel partes primus ter	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
tij, eadem pars erit vel	A	B	D	E
eadem partes & secun-	4	8	5	10
dus quarti.				

Εὰν ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμοῦ μέρος ᾗ, καὶ ἕτερος ἐπίτῃ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη, καὶ ἐναλλάξ, ὁ μέρος εἰσὶν ὁ πρῶτος τοῦ ἑξῆς ἢ μέρος, τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη εἶσσι, καὶ ὁ δεύτερος τοῦ τετάρτου, ἢ μέρος.

Theon.





Theor. 8. Propo. 10.

Si numerus numeri partes sint, & alter alterius
 eadem partes, etiam vicissim quæ sunt partes
 aut pars primus tertij, eadem partes erunt vel
 pars & secundus quarti.

1a

Εάν ἡ ὅλος πρὸς ὅλον, οὕτως ἀφαιρέεις πρὸς ἀφαιρέντα, καὶ ὁ λοιπὸς πρὸς τὸν λοιπὸν ἴσας ὅλος πρὸς ὅλον.

Theor. 9. Propo. 11.

Si quemadmodum se habet totus ad totum, ita detractus ad detractum, & reliquus ad reliquum ita habebit ut totus ad totum.

1b

Εάν ὅσιν ὁποιοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἀνάλογον, ἴσας ἕως τῶν ἡγμένων πρὸς ἓνα τῶν ἐπομένων, οὕτως ἀπαντες οἱ ἡγούμενοι πρὸς τοὺς ἐπομένους.

Theor. 10. Propo. 12.

Si sint quotcunque numeri proportionales, quemadmodum se habet vnus antecedentium ad vnum sequentium, ita se habet

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habebunt omnes antecedentes ad omnes
consequentes.

17
Εάν τέσσαρες ἀριθμοὶ ἀνάλογον ᾦσι, καὶ ἐναλλάξ
ἀνάλογον ἔσονται.

Theor. 11. Propo. 13.

Si quatuor numeri sint
proportionales, & vicif-
sim proportionales erunt.

$\overset{\cdot}{A}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$	$\overset{\cdot}{C}$	$\overset{\cdot}{D}$
12	4	9	3

18.

Εάν ᾧσιν ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ, καὶ ἄλλοι αὐτοῖς ἴσοι
τὸ πλῆθος σύνδυο λαμβανόμενοι καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λό-
γῳ, καὶ δι' ἴσων ἐν ᾧ αὐτῷ λόγῳ ἔσονται.

Theor. 12. Propo. 14.

Si sint quotcun-
que numeri & a-
lij illis æquales

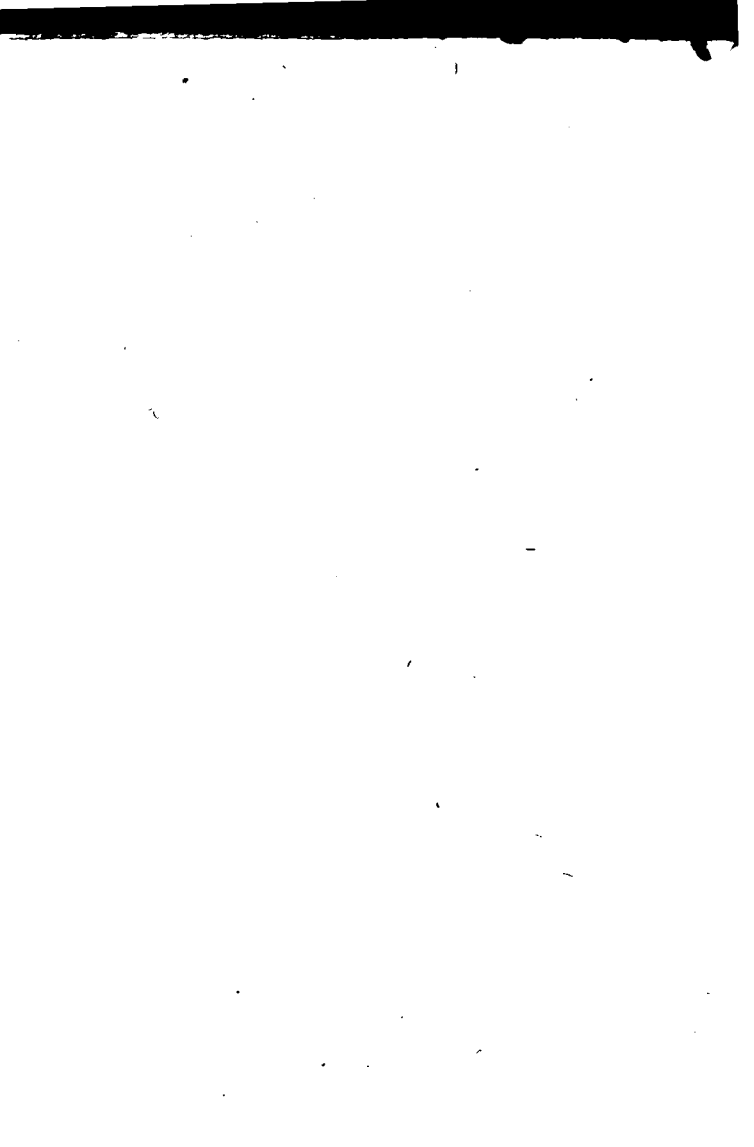
$\overset{\cdot}{A}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$	$\overset{\cdot}{C}$	$\overset{\cdot}{D}$	$\overset{\cdot}{E}$	$\overset{\cdot}{F}$
12	6	3	8	4	2

multitudine, qui bini sumantur & in eadem
ratione: etiam ex æqualitate in eadem ratio-
ne erunt.

19

Εάν μὴ μὲν ἀριθμὸν ἕνα μετρήῃ, ἰσάκεις ᾗ ἑτέρως ἀρι-
θμὸς ἄλλον ἕνα ἀριθμὸν μετρήῃ, καὶ ἐναλλάξ ἰσά-
κεις ἢ μὴ μὲν τὸ τρίτον ἀριθμὸν μετρήσῃ καὶ ὁ δεύτε-
ρος τέταρτον.

Theo-



Theor. 13. Propo. 15.

Si vnitas numerū quem-					F
p̄iam metiatur, alter verò					Ġ
numerus alium quēdam		C			ġ
numerū æquē metiatur,		H			K
& vicissim vnitas tertium		G			Ĥ
numerū æquē metietur,	A	B		D	E
atq; secundus quartum.	1	3		2	6

16

Εὰν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλους ποιῶσι τινὰς, οἱ γινόμενοι ἐξ αὐτῶν ἴσοι ἀλλήλοις ἴσονται.

Theor. 14. Propo. 16.

Si duo numeri mu-	Ĥ	Ġ	ġ	Ĥ	ġ
tuò sese multipli-	1	2	4	8	8
cantes faciant ali-					
quos, q̄ ex illis geniti fuerint, inter se equa-					
les erunt.					

17

Εὰν ἀριθμὸς δύο ἀριθμοὺς πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῇ τινὰς, οἱ γινόμενοι ἐξ αὐτῶν τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχουσι πολλαπλασιασθῆσιν.

Theor. 15. Propo. 17.

Si numerus duos numeros multiplicans fa-				
	I	3		ciat

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM,
 ciat aliquos, qui
 ex illis procreati
 erunt, eandē ra-
 tionem habebunt, quam multiplicati.

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ ἀριθμόν τινα πολλαπλασιάσαν-
 τες ποιῶσι ἑνὰς, οἱ γενόμενοι ἑαυτῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἔξω-
 σι λόγον τοῖς πολλαπλασιάσαντι.

Theor. 16. Propo. 18.

Si duo numeri nume-
 rum quempiam mul-
 tiplicantes faciant ali-
 quos, geniti ex illis eandem habebunt ratio-
 nem, quam qui illum multiplicarunt.

Εάν τέσσαρες ἀριθμοὶ ἀνάλογον ᾤσιν, ὅτε τοῦ πρώ-
 τῃ καὶ τετάρτῃ γινόμενος ἀριθμὸς ἴσος ἔσται τῷ ἐκ
 τοῦ δευτέρου καὶ τρίτου γινομένῳ ἀριθμῷ. καὶ ἴσος
 ὁ ἐκ τοῦ πρώτου καὶ δευτέρου γινόμενος ἀριθμὸς ἴσος
 ᾗ ὁ ἐκ τοῦ δευτέρου καὶ τρίτου, οἱ τέσσαρες ἀριθμοὶ
 ἀνάλογον ἔσονται.

Theorema 17. Propositio 19.

Si quatuor numeri sint proportionales, qui
 ex primo & quarto fit, æqualis erit ei qui ex
 secundo & tertio: & si qui ex primo & quar-
 to fit numerus æqualis sit ei qui ex secundo
 & ter-





& tertio, illi qua-
 tuor numeri pro
 portionales erūt.

:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
6	4	3	2	12	12	18

x

Εάν τρεῖς ἀριθμοὶ ἀνάλογον ᾧσιν, ὁ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄκρων
 ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ μέσου. ἐὰν δὲ ὁ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄκρων
 ἴσος ᾗ τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ μέσου, οἱ τρεῖς ἀριθμοὶ ἀνάλο-
 γον ἔσονται.

Theor. 18. Propo. 20.

Si tres numeri sint proportionales, qui ab
 extremis continetur equalis est ei qui à me-
 dio efficitur. Et si qui ab
 extremis cōtinetur equa-
 lis sit ei qui à medio descri-
 bitur, illi tres numeri pro-
 portionales erunt.

:	:	:
A	B	C
9	6	4
:	:	:
D		
6		

x α

Οἱ ἐλάχιστοι ἀριθμοὶ τῶν τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχόντων
 αὐτοῖς, μετροῦσι τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας αὐ-
 τοῖς ἰσάκεις, ὁ, τε μείζων τὸ μείζονα, καὶ ὁ ἐλάττω τὸν
 ἐλάττωνα.

Theor. 19. Propo. 21.

Minimi numeri omniū,
 qui eandem cum eis ra-
 tionem habēt, equaliter
 metiuntur numeros ean-

D	L		
:	:	:	:
G	H		
:	:	:	:
C	E	A	B
4	3	8	6
I	4		dem

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.
dem rationem habentes, maior quidem ma-
iorem, minor verò minorem.

κβ

Εάν ὡς ἰσῶσι τρεῖς ἀριθμοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι αὐτοῖς ἴσοι τὸ πλῆ-
θος, σύνδυο λαμβανόμενοι καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ,
ἢ ὅ τετραγαγμένη αὐτῶν ἡ ἀναλογία, καὶ δι' ἴσιν ἐν τῷ
αὐτῷ λόγῳ ἔσονται.

Theor. 20. Propo. 22.

si tres sint numeri & alij multitudine illis
æquales, qui bini sumantur & in eadem ra-
tione, sit autem perturbata eorum propor-
tio, etiam ex æ-
qualitate in ea-
dem ratione e-
runt,

$\dot{A}$	$\dot{B}$	$\dot{C}$	$\dot{D}$	$\dot{E}$	$\dot{F}$
6	4	3	12	8	6

κγ

Οἱ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀριθμοὶ ἐλάχιστοι εἰσι
τῶν τ' αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντων αὐτοῖς.

Theor. 21. Prop. 23.

Primi inter se numeri minimi sunt omnium
eandem cum eis ra-
tionem habentiū.

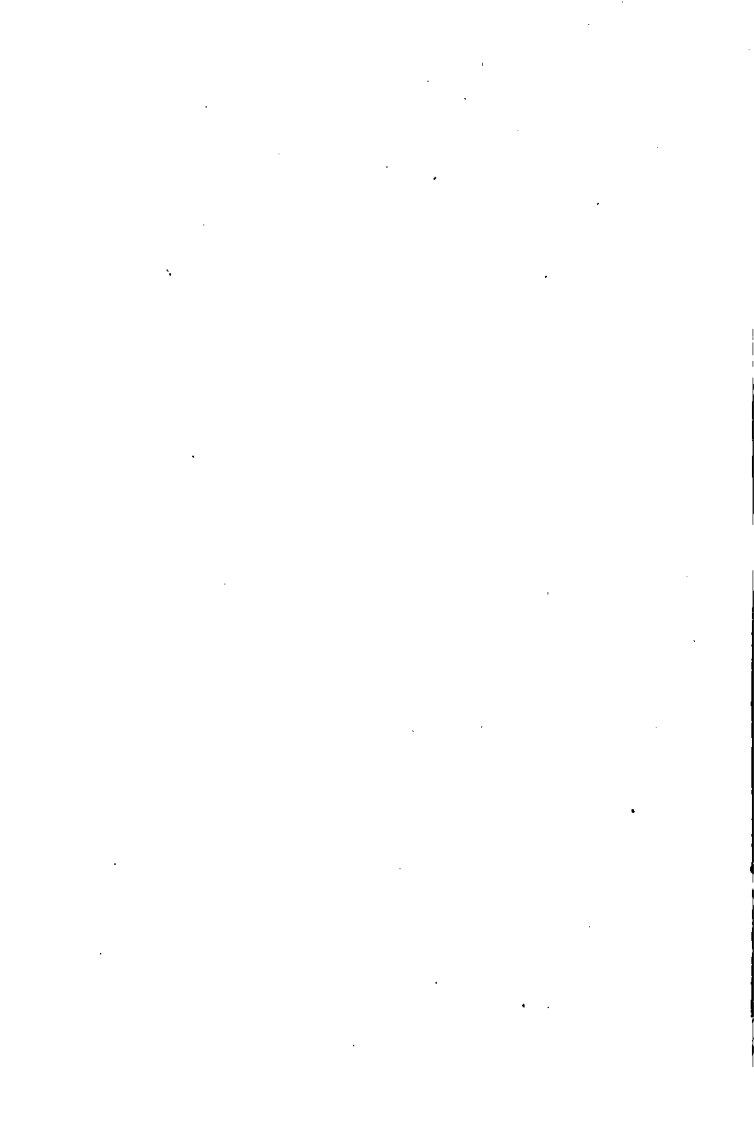
$\dot{A}$	$\dot{B}$	$\dot{E}$	$\dot{C}$	$\dot{D}$
5	6	2	4	3

κδ

Οἱ ἐλάχιστοι ἀριθμοὶ τῶν τ' αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντων
αὐτοῖς πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν.

Theorema 22. Propositio 24.

Mini-







Minimi numeri omnium eandem cum eis rationem habentium, $\begin{matrix} \dot{A} & \dot{B} & \dot{C} & \dot{D} & \dot{E} \\ 8 & 6 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix}$
 primi sunt inter se.

κε

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ᾤσιν, ὁ τὸν ἑνα αὐτῶν μεζῶν ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τὸν λοιπὸν πρῶτος ἔσται.

Theorema 23. Propo. 25.

Si duo numeri sint primi inter se, qui alterutrum illorum metitur $\begin{matrix} \dot{A} & \dot{B} & \dot{C} & \dot{D} \\ 6 & 7 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$
 numerus, is ad reliquū primus erit.

κε

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρὸς ἑνὰ ἀριθμὸν πρῶτοι ᾤσιν, καὶ ὁ ἑξ αὐτῶν γενόμενος πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν πρῶτος ἔσται.

Theor. 24. Propo. 26.

Si duo numeri ad $\begin{matrix} \vdots \\ 3 \end{matrix}$
 quempiam numerū $\begin{matrix} \vdots \\ 3 \end{matrix}$
 primi sint, ad eūdem $\begin{matrix} \vdots \\ 3 \end{matrix}$
 primus is quoque futurus est qui ab illis $\begin{matrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dot{A} & \dot{C} & \dot{D} & \dot{E} & \dot{F} \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix}$
 productus fuerit.

κε

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ᾤσιν, ὁ ἐκ
 I 5 τοῦ

τοῦ ἐνὸς αὐτῶν γενόμενος πρὸς τὸ λοιπὸν πρῶτος ἔσται.

Theor. 25. Propo. 27.

Si duo numeri primi sint inter se, qui ab vno eorum gignitur, ad reliquum primus erit.

B

A

C

D

xη

7

6

3

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρὸς δύο ἀριθμοὺς ἀμφοτέρωθεν πρὸς ἑκάτερον πρῶτοι ᾖσι, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι αὐτῶν γενόμενοι πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔσονται.

Theor. 26. Propo. 28.

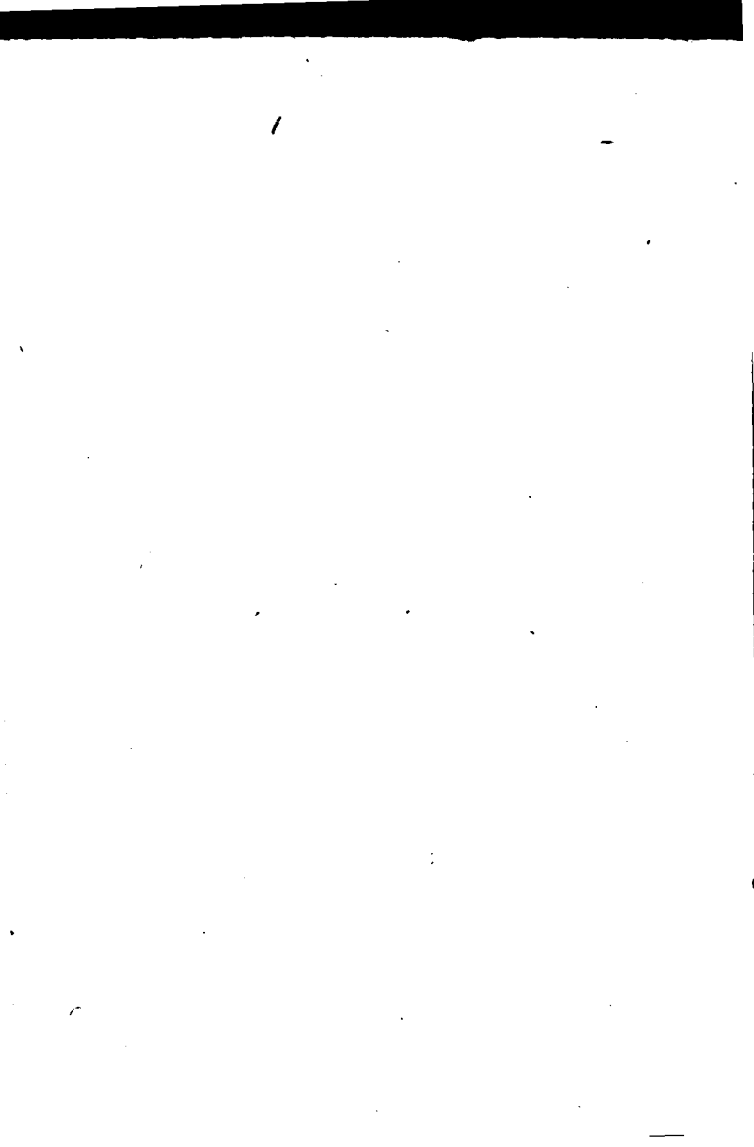
Si duo numeri ad duos numeros ambo ad vtrunque primi sint, & qui ex eis gignentur, primi inter se erunt.

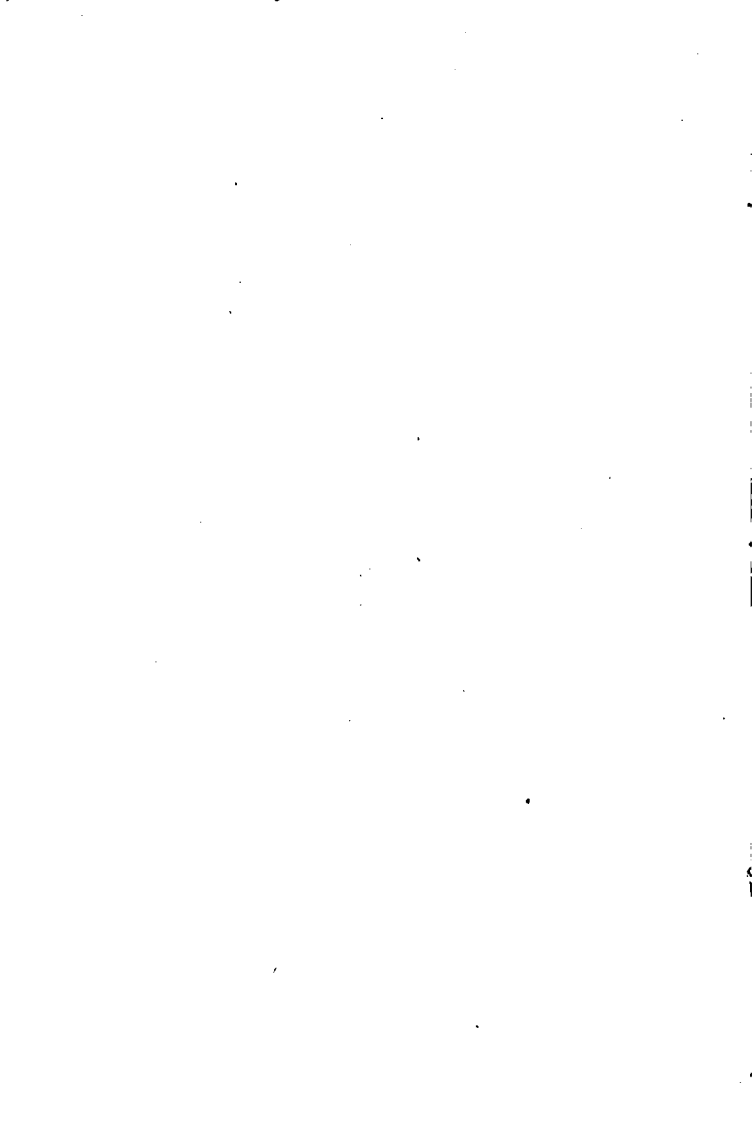
xθ

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ᾖσι, καὶ πολλαπλασιασάσας ἑκάτερος ἑαυτὸ ποιῇ ἑνὰ, οἱ γενόμενοι ἄλλοι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔσονται. καὶ ὁ ἀρχὴς τοὺς γενομένους πολλαπλασιασάντες ποιῶσι ἑνὰς, καὶ οἱ αὖτε πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔσονται, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ συμβαίνει.

Theor. 27. Propo. 29.

Si duo numeri primi sint inter se, & multiplicans vterque seipsum procreet aliquem, qui ex





ex ijs producti fuerint, primi inter se erunt.
 Quod si numeri initio propositi multipli-
 cantes eos qui producti sunt, effecerint ali-
 quos, hi quoq; inter se primi erunt, & circa
 extremos idē hoc

$\overset{\cdot}{A}$	$\overset{\cdot}{C}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$	$\overset{\cdot}{D}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$
3	6	27	4	16	63

semper eueniet.

λ

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ᾿σσι, καὶ συ-
 ναμφοτέρως πρὸς ἐκάτερον αὐτῶν πρῶτος ἴσται. καὶ
 εάν συναμφοτέρως πρὸς ἓνα ἑνὶ αὐτῶν πρῶτος ᾿ῃ,
 καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἴσονται.

Theor. 28. Propo. 30.

Si duo numeri primi sint inter se, etiam si-
 mul vterq; ad vtrunq; illorum primus erit.
 Et si simul vterq; ad vnum aliquem eorum
 primus sit, etiam qui ini-
 tio positi sunt numeri,
 primi inter se erunt.

λα

	$\overset{\cdot}{C}$	
$\overset{\cdot}{A}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$	$\overset{\cdot}{D}$
7	5	4

Ἄρα πρῶτος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς ἀπαντα ἀριθμοὺς, οὓς
 μὴ μετρεῖ, πρῶτος ὅσιν.

Theor. 29. Propo. 31.

Omnis primus numerus ad
 omnem numerum quem nō
 metitur, primus est.

λβ

Εάν

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλους ποιῶσι τινὰ, τὸν ὃ γενόμενον δεῦν αὐτῶν μεζή τις πρώτος ἀριθμὸς, καὶ ἓνα τῶν δεῦν ἀρχῆς μεζήσει.

Theor. 30. Prop. 31.

Si duo numeri sese mutuò multiplicantes faciunt aliquem, hunc aut ab illis productum metiatur primus quidam numerus, is alterum etiam metitur eorum qui initio positi erant.

A	B	C	D	E
2	6	12	3	4

λγ

Ἄπας σύνθετος ἀριθμὸς, ὑπὸ πρώτου τινὸς ἀριθμοῦ μεζείται.

Theor. 31. Prop. 33.

Omnem còpositum numerum aliquis primus metietur.

A	B	C
27	9	3

λδ.

Ἄπας ἀριθμὸς ἢ τοι πρώτος ἐστίν, ἢ ὑπὸ πρώτου ἑνὸς ἀριθμοῦ μεζείται.

Theor. 32. Prop. 34.

Omnis numerus aut primus est, aut eum aliquis primus metitur.

A	A
3	6

λε

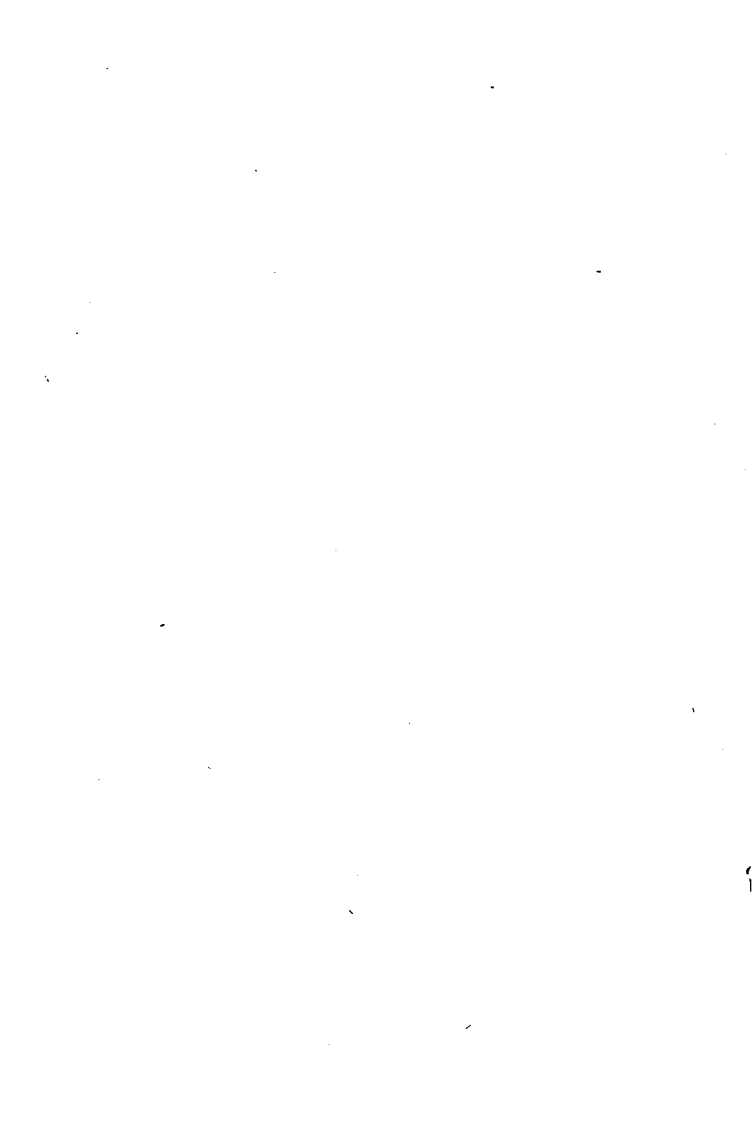
Ἀριθμῶν δοθέντων ὁποσωνοῦν εὐρεῖν τοὺς ἐλαχίστους τῶν τὸ αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχόντων αὐτοῖς.

Probl. 3. Prop. 35.

Numeris datis quocunque, reperire minimos omnium qui eandem cum illis rationem habeant.

:





LIBER VII

71

Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Κ	Ι	Μ
6	8	12	2	3	4	6	2	3	4	3

λς

Δύο ἀριθμῶν δοθέντων, εὐρεῖν ὃν εἰσὶν ἡ μικροτέρα μετρήσιν ἀριθμὸν.

Probl. 4. Propo. 36.

Β	.....	.....	.....	.....
Α	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	12	8	4	5

Duobus numeris datis, reperire quem illi minimū metiantur numerum.

λζ

Α	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Β	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	9	12	9	2	3

Εὰν δύο ἀριθμοὶ ἀριθμὸν ἕνα μετρώσι, καὶ ὁ εἰσὶν ἡ μικροτέρα ὑπ' αὐτῶν μετρουμένης τὸν αὐτὸν μετρώσει.

Theor. 33. Propo. 37.

Si duo numeri numerum quempiam metiantur, & minimus quem illi metiuntur eūdem metietur.

λη

Α	.....	.....	.....	.....
Β	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	6	12	

Τριῶν ἀριθμῶν δοθέντων, εὐρεῖν ὃν εἰσὶν ἡ μικροτέρα μετρήσιν ἀριθμὸν.

Probl. 5. Propo. 38.

Tribus numeris datis reperire quem

Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε
3	4	6	12	8

mini-

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minimum nume-
rum illi metian-
tur.

$\overset{\cdot}{A}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$	$\overset{\cdot}{C}$	$\overset{\cdot}{D}$	$\overset{\cdot}{E}$	$\overset{\cdot}{F}$
3	6	8	12	24	16

λθ

Εάν ἀριθμὸς ὑπότινος ἀριθμοῦ μετῆται, ὁ μετρού-
μενος ὁμώνυμον μέρος ἔξει ὥ μετρούντα.

Theor. 34. Proposit. 39.

Si numerum quispiam numerus metiatur,
mensus partem habe-
bit metienti cognomi-
nem.

$\overset{\cdot}{A}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$	$\overset{\cdot}{C}$	$\overset{\cdot}{D}$
12	4	3	1

μ

Εάν ἀριθμὸς μέρος ἔχη ὅτιοῦν, ὑπὸ ὁμωνύμου ἀρι-
θμοῦ μετῆσεται ὥ μερεῖ.

Theor. 35. Proposit. 40.

Si numerus partem habuerit quamlibet, il-
lum metietur numerus
parti cognominis.

$\overset{\cdot}{A}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$	$\overset{\cdot}{C}$	$\overset{\cdot}{D}$
8	4	2	1

μα

Αριθμὸν εὐρεῖν, ὅς ἐλάχιστος ὦν ἔξει τὰ δοθέντα μέρη.

Proble. 6. Proposit. 41.

Numerū reperire, qui
minimus cū sit, da-
tas habeat partes.

$\overset{\cdot}{A}$	$\overset{\cdot}{B}$	$\overset{\cdot}{C}$	$\overset{\cdot}{G}$	$\overset{\cdot}{H}$
2	3	4	12	10

Elementi septimi finis.





EYKΛEI.

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΟΝ

ὀγδοον.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN- TVM OCTAVVM.

α.

ΕΑν ᾧσιν ὁσοιδηποτῶν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον,
οἱ δὲ ἄκροι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ᾧσιν,
ἐλάχιστοί εἰσι τῶν τ' αὐτ' λόγονέχοντων αὐτοῖς.

Theor. I. Proposit. I.

Si sint quotcunq; numeri deinceps propor-
tionales, quorum extremi sint inter se pri-
mi, min-
mi sunt
omnium
eandem cum eis rationem habentium.

$\dot{A}$	$\dot{B}$	$\dot{C}$	$\dot{D}$	$\dot{E}$	$\dot{F}$	$\dot{G}$	$\dot{H}$
8	12	18	27	6	8	12	18

β Ἀρ.

β

Ἀριθμοὺς εὐρεῖν ἐξ ἧς ἀνάλογον ἐλαχίστους, ὅσους ἐπι-
τάξῃ τις ἐν ᾧ δοθέντι λόγῳ.

Problemata. Prop. 1.

Numeros reperire deinceps proportionales
minimos, quotcunque iusserit quispiam in
data ratione.

$\dot{\text{A}}$	$\dot{\text{B}}$	$\dot{\text{C}}$	$\dot{\text{D}}$	$\dot{\text{E}}$	$\dot{\text{F}}$	$\dot{\text{G}}$	$\dot{\text{H}}$	$\dot{\text{K}}$
3	4	9	12	16	27	36	49	64

γ

Εὰν ᾧσιν ὅποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἐξ ἧς ἀνάλογον ἐλαχί-
στοι τῶν τ' αὐτὸν λόγον ἐχόντων αὐτοῖς, οἱ ἄκροι αὐ-
τῶν πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἶσιν.

Theor. 2. Prop. 3. Conuerfa primæ.

Si sint quotcunq; numeri deinceps propor-
tionales minimi habētium eandem cum eis
rationem, illorum extremi sunt inter se pri-
mi.

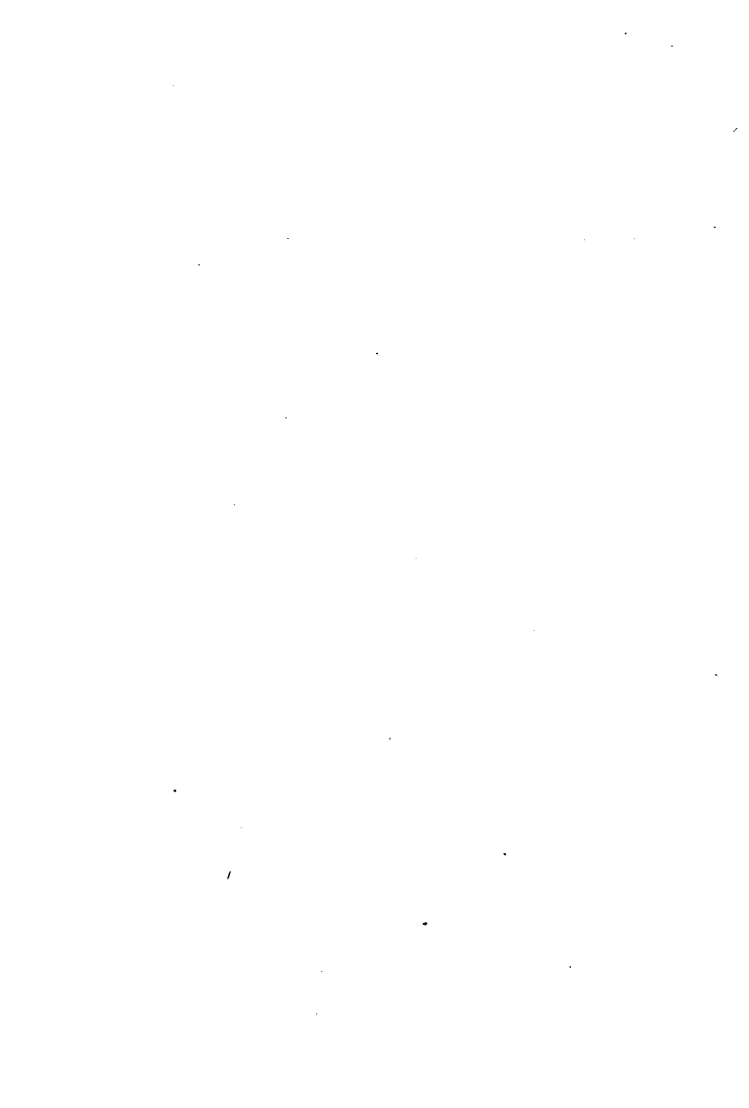
$\dot{\text{A}}$	$\dot{\text{B}}$	$\dot{\text{C}}$	$\dot{\text{D}}$	$\dot{\text{E}}$	$\dot{\text{F}}$	$\dot{\text{G}}$	$\dot{\text{H}}$	$\dot{\text{K}}$	$\dot{\text{L}}$	$\dot{\text{M}}$	$\dot{\text{N}}$	$\dot{\text{O}}$
27	16	48	64	3	4	9	12	16	27	36	48	64

δ

Λόγων δοθέντων ὅποσωνοῦν ἐν ἐλαχίστοις ἀριθμοῖς,
ἀριθμοὺς εὐρεῖν ἐξ ἧς ἐλαχίστους ἐν τοῖς δοθεῖσι λό-
γοις.

Prop.





Problema 2. Prop. 4.

Rationibus datis quocunque in minimis numeris reperire numeros deinceps minimos in datis rationibus.

⋮	⋮	:	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	:	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	B	C	D	E	F	H	G	K	L	N	X	M	O
3	4	2	3	4	5	6	8	12	15	4	6	10	12

8

Οἱ ἐπίπεδοι ἀριθμοὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους λόγον ἔχουσι τὸ συγχείμενον ἐκ τῶν πλευρῶν.

Theorema 3. Prop. 5.

Plani numeri rationem inter se habent ex lateribus compositam,

⋮	⋮	⋮	:	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	L	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K
18	24	32	3	6	4	8	9	12	16

6

Εάν ᾧσιν ὅποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἕξῃς ἀνάλογον, ὃ ᾧ πρῶτος τὸν δεύτερον μὴ μετρεῖ, οὐδεὶς ἄλλος οὐδένα μετρήσει.

Theorema 4. prop. 6.

K Si

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Si sint
quotlibet
numeri A B C D E F G H
deinceps 16 24 36 54 82 4 6 9
proportionales, primus autem secundum
non metiatur, neq; alius quisquam vllum
metietur.

Εάν ὧσιν ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἐξῆς ἀνάλογον, ὃ ᾧ πρῶ-
τος τὸν ἐσχατὸν μετρεῖ, καὶ τὸ δεύτερον μετρήσει.

Theore. 5. Proposi. 7.

Si sint quocunque nume-
ri deinceps proportio-
nales, primus autem extre-
mum metiatur, is etiam
secundum metietur.

A B C D
4 6 12 24

Εάν δύο ἀριθμῶν μεταξύ κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἀνάλο-
γον ἐμπέπῃσιν ἀριθμοὶ, ὅσοι εἰς αὐτὸς μεταξύ κα-
τὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἀνάλογον ἐμπέπῃσιν ἀριθμοὶ, το-
σοῦτοι καὶ εἰς τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας αὐτοὶς με-
ταξὺ κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἀνάλογον ἐμπίσονται.

Theore. 6. Prop. 8.

Si inter duos numeros medijs continua pro-
por-



[illegible]

Ἐάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ᾧσι, καὶ εἰς αὐτοὺς μεταξὺ κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἀνάλογον ἐμπλήωσιν ἀριθμοί, ὅσοι εἰς αὐτοὺς μεταξὺ κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἀνάλογον ἐμπλήωσιν ἀριθμοί, τοσοῦτοι καὶ ἐκὰς τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ μονάδος ἐξῆς μεταξὺ κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἀνάλογον ἐμπεσοῦνται.

Theore.7: Proposi.9.

Si duo numeri sint inter se primi, & inter eos medij continua proportione incidant numeri, quot inter illos medij cōtinua proportionē incidunt numeri, totidem & inter vtrunque eorum ac unitatem deinceps medij continua proportionē incident.

A M H E F N C K X G D L O B
 27 27 9 36 3 36 1 12 48 4 48 16 64 64
 K 2 1 Bay

Ἐάν δύο ἀριθμῶν καὶ μονάδος μεταξύ κατὰ τὸ συνε-
χές ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπῃωσιν ἀριθμοί, ὅσοι ἑκατέρου
αὐτῶν καὶ μονάδος ἐξῆς μεταξύ κατὰ τὸ συνεχές
ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπῃουσιν ἀριθμοί, τοσοῦτοι καὶ εἰς αὐ-
τοὺς μεταξύ κατὰ τὸ συνεχές ἀνάλογον ἐμπεσοῦν-
ται.

Theor. 8. Prop. 10.

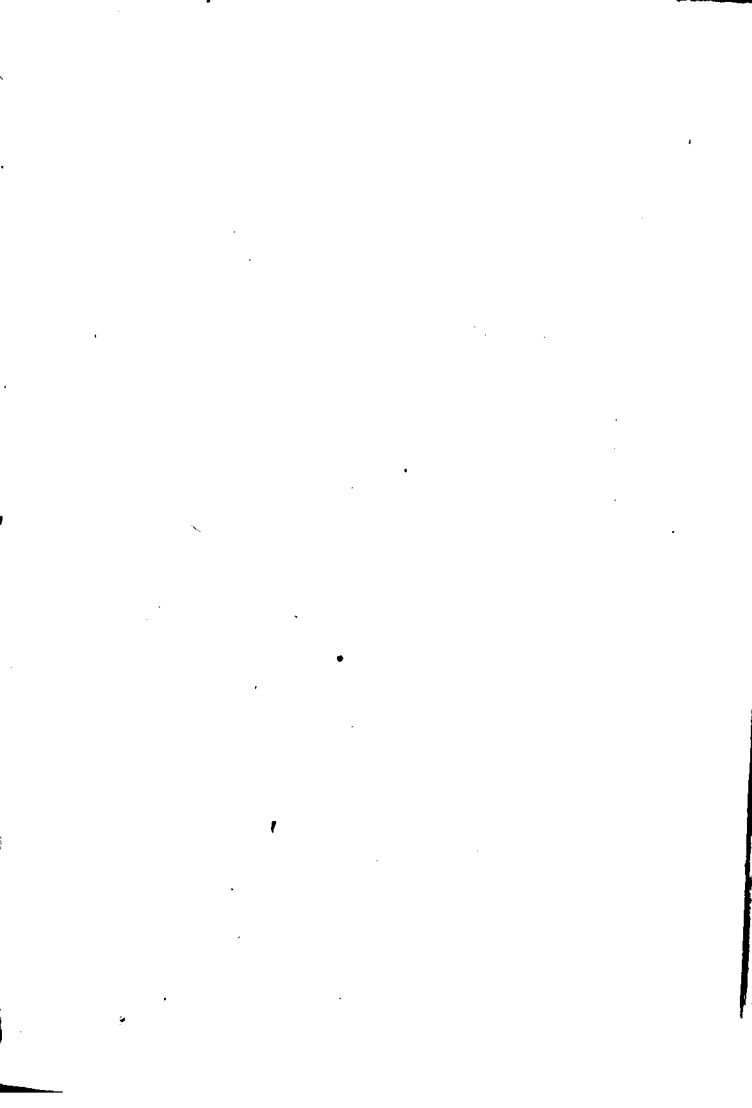
Si inter duos numeros & vnitatem cōtinuē
 proportionales incidant numeri, quot inter
 vtrunq; ipso-
 rum & vnita-
 tem deinceps
 medij conti-
 nua propor-
 tione incidūt
 numeri, toti-
 dem & inter illos medij continua propor-
 tione incident.

A	K	L	B
27	36	48	64
E	H	G	
9	12	16	
	D	F	
	3	4	
	C		
	I		

1α
Δύο τετραγώνων ἀριθμῶν εἰς μέσος ἀνάλογός ἐστιν
ἀριθμός, καὶ ὁ τετράγωνος πρὸς τὸν τετράγωνον δι-
πλασίονα λόγον ἔχει, ἢ περὶ ἡ πλευρὰ πρὸς τὴν πλευ-
ρὰν.

Theor. 9. Proposi. II.

Duorum quadratorum numerorum vnus
medius proportionalis est numerus:& qua-
dra-





dratus ad quadra-
tum duplicatam ha-
bet lateris ad latus
rationem.

$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ A	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ C	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ E	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ D	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ B
9	3	12	4	16

16

Δύο κύβων ἀριθμῶν δύο ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν ἀριθμοί, καὶ ὁ κύβος πρὸς τὸν κύβον ἑξαπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει, ἢ πρὸς τὴν πλευρὰ πρὸς τὴν πλευράν.

Theorema 10. Prop 12.

Duorum cuborum numerorum duo medij proportionales sunt numeri: & cubus ad cubum triplicatam habet lateris ad latus rationem.

$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ A	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ H	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ K	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ B	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ C	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ D	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ E	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ F	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ G
27	36	48	64	3	4	9	12	16

17

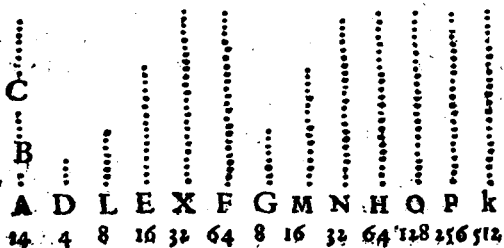
Ἐάν ᾤσιν ἑσοιδηκοτῶν ἀριθμοὶ ἕξ ἑς ἀνάλογον, καὶ πολλαπλασιάσας ἕκαστος ἑαυτὸν ποιῇ ἑνάς, οἱ γε-
γόμενοι δὲ αὐτῶν ἀνάλογον ἔσονται, καὶ τὰν δι' ἑξαρ-
χῆς τοὺς γινόμενους πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῶσι
ἑνάς, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀνάλογον ἔσονται, καὶ αἱ περὶ τοὺς ἀ-
κροῦς τῶν συμβαίνει.

Theore. 11. Propo. 13.

Si sint quotlibet numeri deinceps propor-
tionales, & multiplicans quisq; seipsum fa-

K 3 ciat

ciat aliquos, qui ab illis producti fuerint, proportionales erunt: & si numeri primùm positi, ex suo in procreatos ductu faciant aliquos, ipsi quoque proportionales erunt,



18

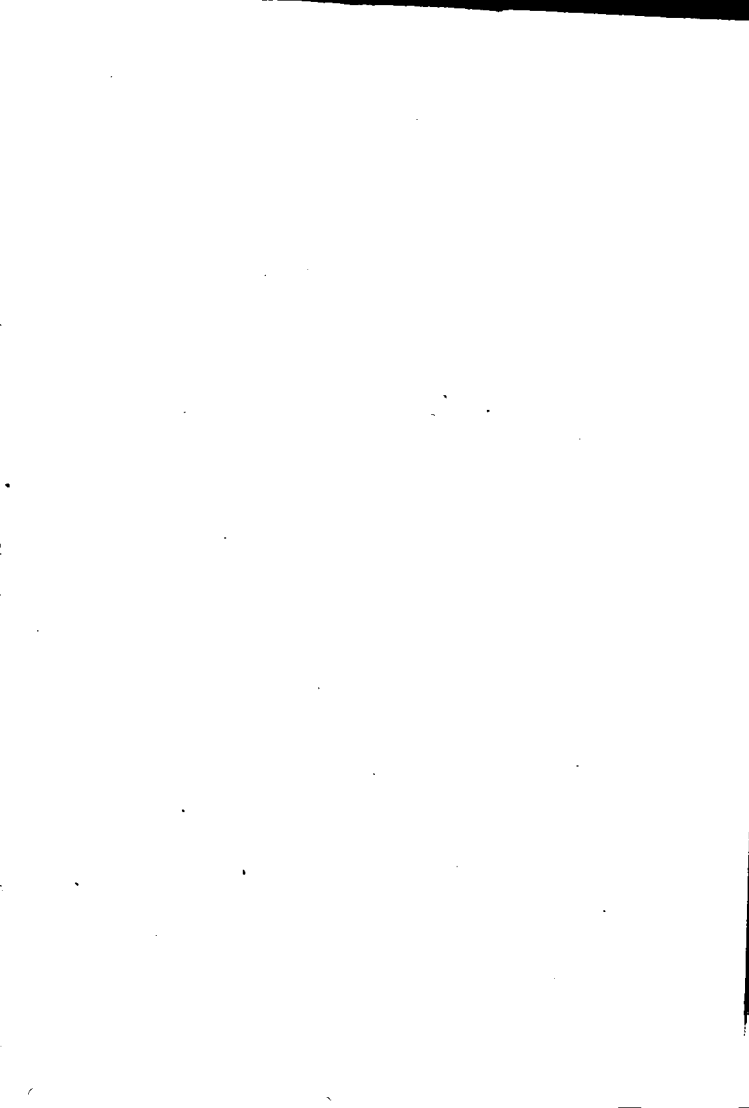
Εάν τετράγωνος τετραγωνον μετρή, καὶ ἡ πλευρὰ τὴν πλευρὰν μετρήσει, καὶ εάν ἡ πλευρὰ τὴν πλευρὰν μετρή, καὶ ὁ τετράγωνος τὸν τετράγωνον μετρήσει.

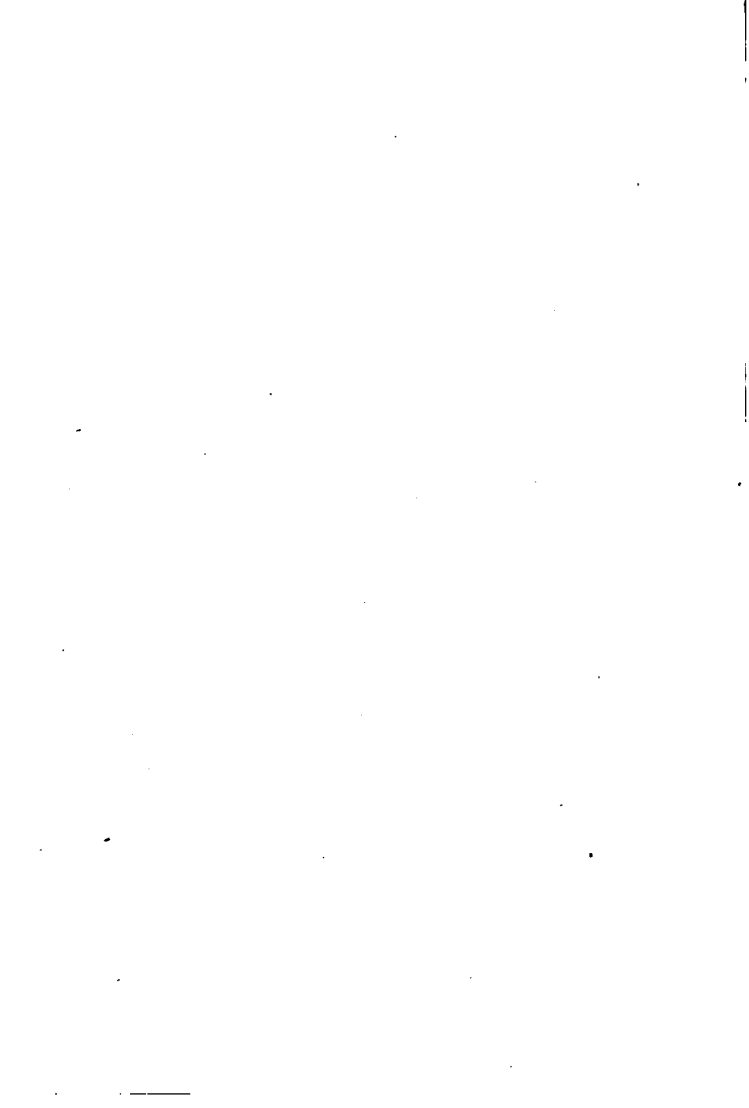
Theor. 12. Prop. 14.

Si quadratus numerus quadratum numerum metiatur, & latus vnus metietur latus alterius. Et si vnus quadrati latus me-
 tiatur latus alteri, & quadratus quadratum metietur.

44

Εάν





Εάν κύβος ἀριθμὸς κύβον ἀριθμὸν μετρήῃ, καὶ ἡ πλευρὰ τὴν πλευρὰν μετρήσῃ. καὶ εἰάν ἡ πλευρὰ τὴν πλευρὰν μετρήῃ, καὶ ὁ κύβος τὸν κύβον μετρήσῃ.

Theorema 13. Propo. 13.

Si cubus numerus cubum numerum metiatur, & latus vnus metietur alterius latus. Et si latus vnus cubi latus alterius metiatur, tum cubus cubum metietur.

⋮ A	⋮ H	⋮ K	⋮ B	⋮ C	⋮ D	⋮ E	⋮ F	⋮ G
8	16	28	64	2	4	4	8	16

Εάν τετράγωνος ἀριθμὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμὸν μετρήῃ, οὐ καὶ ἡ πλευρὰ τὴν πλευρὰν μετρήσῃ, καὶ εἰάν ἡ πλευρὰ τὴν πλευρὰν μετρήῃ, οὐδὲ ὁ τετράγωνος τετράγωνον μετρήσῃ.

Theor. 14. Propo. 16.

Si quadratus numerus quadratum numerum non metiatur, neq; latus vnus metietur alterius latus. Et si latus vnus quadrati non metiatur latus alterius, neq; quadratus quadratum metietur.

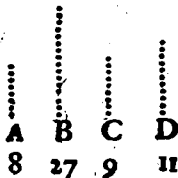
⋮ A	⋮ B	⋮ C	⋮ D
9	16	3	4
K	4		15

13

Εάν κύβος ἀριθμὸς κύβον ἀριθμὸν μὴ μεζῇ, οὐδ' ἡ
πλευρὰ τὴν πλευρὰν μετρήσῃ. καὶ ἡ πλευρὰ τὴν
πλευρὰν μὴ μεζῇ, οὐδ' ὁ κύβος τὸν κύβον μεζήσῃ.

Theor. 15. Propos. 17.

Si cubus numerus cubum numerum nō me-
tiatur, neque latus vnus
latus alterius metietur.
Et si latus cubi alicuius
latus alterius non metia-
tur, neq; cubus cubum
metietur.



14

Δύο ὁμοίων ὀρθοπίπιδων ἀριθμῶν εἰς μίσην ἀνάλογός
ἐστιν ἀριθμὸς, καὶ ὁ ἐπίπιδος πρὸς τὸν ἐπίπιδον δι-
πλασίονα. λόγον ἔχει, ἥπερ ἡ ὁμόλογος πλευρὰ πρὸς
τὴν ὁμόλογον πλευρὰν.

Theore. 16. Propo. 18.

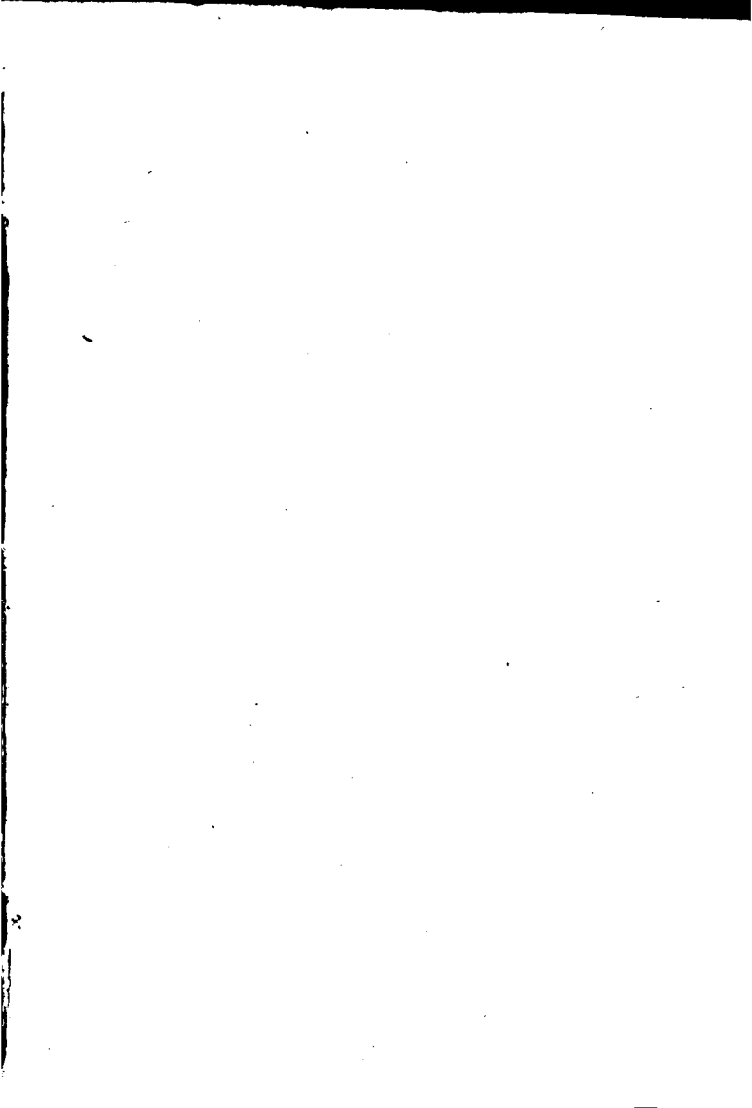
Duorum similibium planorum numerorum
vnus medius
proportiona-
lis est nume-
rus: & planus ad planum duplicatam habet
lateris homologi ad latus homologum ra-
tionem.

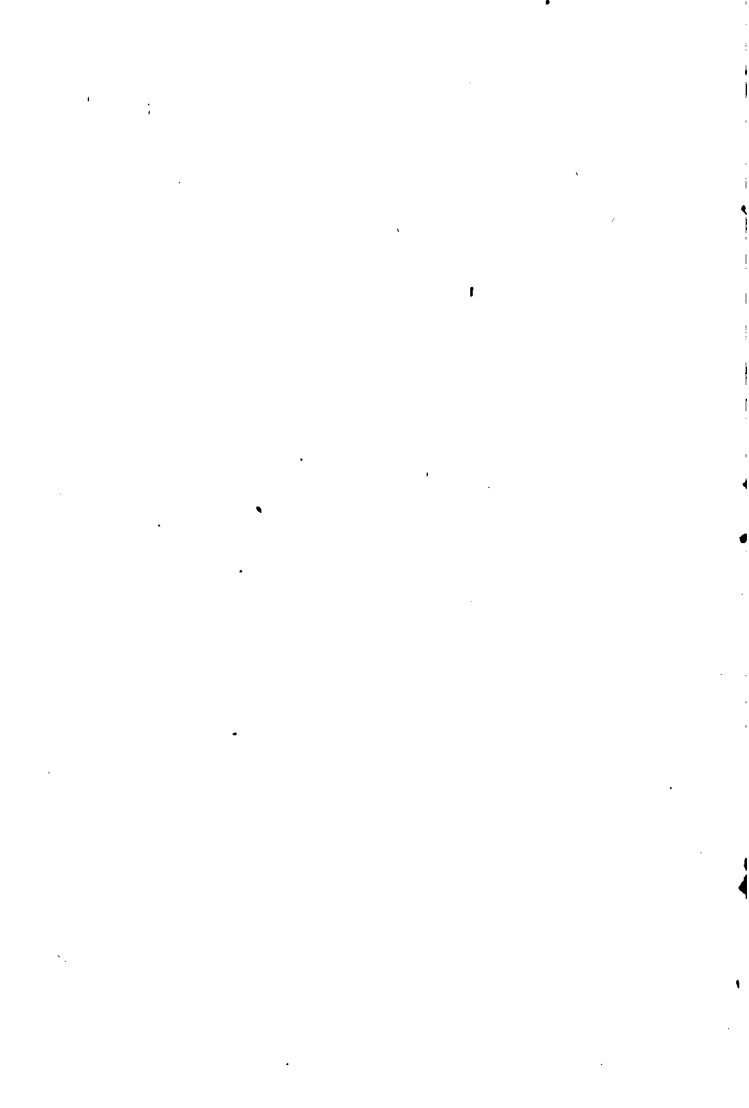


15

Δύο







Δύο ὁμοίῳι σειῶν ἀριθμῶν δύο μίσοι ἀπόλογον ἐκ
πίπτουσιν ἀριθμοί. καὶ ὁ σειῶς πρὸς τὸν ὁμοιον σειῶν
ῥιπασίονα λόγον ἔχει, ἥπερ ἡ ὁμόλογος πλευρὰ
πρὸς τὴν ὁμόλογον πλευράν.

Theore. 17. Propo. 19.

Inter duos similes numeros solidos, duo me-
dij proportionales incidunt numeri: & soli-
dus ad similem solidum triplicatam ratio-
nem habet lateris homologī ad latus homo-
logum.

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	:	:	:	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	N	X	E	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	M	L
8	12	18	27	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	6	9

x

Ἐὰν δύο ἀριθμῶν ἑς μίσος ἀπόλογον ἐκπίπτῃ ἀρι-
θμὸς, ὁμοιοὶ ἐκίπτοιοι ἴσονται ἀριθμοί.

Theore. 18. Propo. 20.

Si inter duos numeros vnus medius propor-
tionalis inci-
dat nume-
rus, similes
planierūt
illi numeri

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	C	B	D	E	F	G
18	24	33	3	4	6	8

x

K 5

Ἐὰν

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

Εάν δύο ἀριθμῶν δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογον ἐμπέπωσιν
ἀριθμοί, ὁμοιοί γεροί εἰσιν οἱ ἀριθμοί.

Theor. 19. Prop. 21.

Si inter duos numeros duo medij propor-
tionales incidant numeri, similes solidi sunt
illi numeri.

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	C	D	B	E	F	G	H	k	L	M
27	36	44	64	9	12	16	3	3	3	4
x6										

Εάν τρεῖς ἀριθμοί ἐξ ἑς ἀνάλογον ᾤσιν, ὃ ᾧ πρῶτος
τετάρτος ἦ, καὶ ὃ τρίτος τετάρτος ἔσται.

Theore. 20. Prop. 22.

Si tres numeri deinceps
sint proportionales, pri-
mus autem sit quadratus,
& tertius quadratus erit.

⋮	⋮	⋮
A	B	D
9	15	25

x7

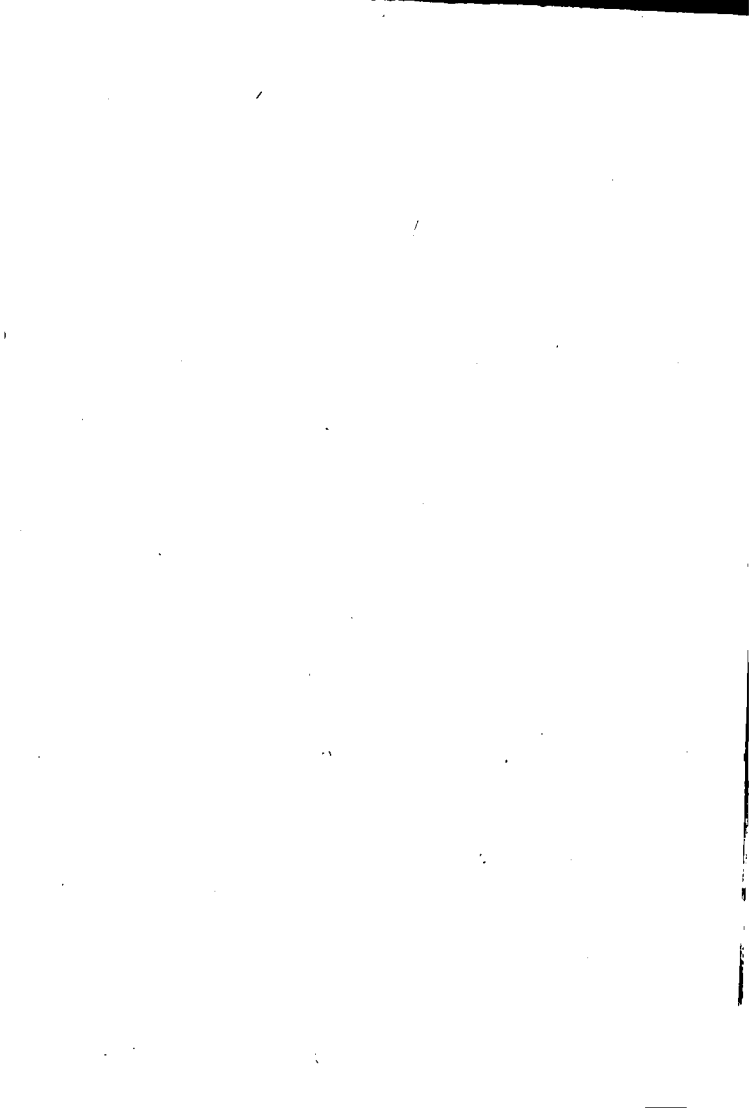
Εάν τίσσaris ἀριθμοί ἐξ ἑς ἀνάλογον ᾤσιν, ὃ ᾧ πρῶ-
τος κύβος ἦ, καὶ ὃ τέταρτος κύβος ἔσται.

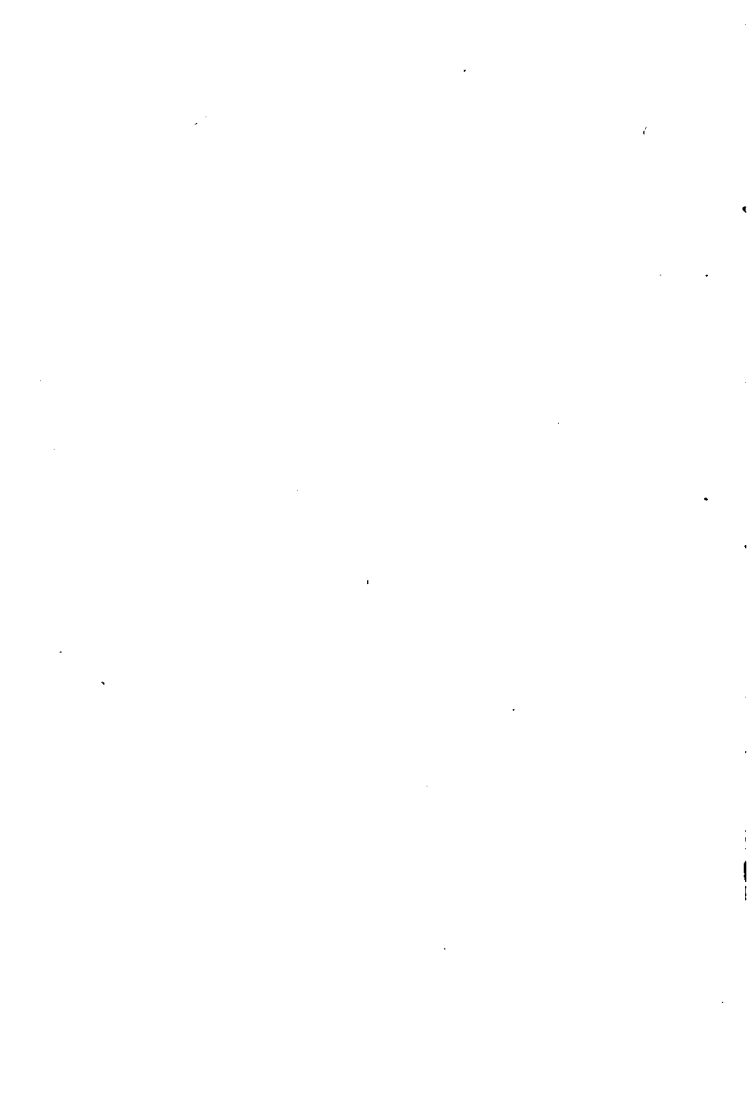
Theore. 21. Prop. 23.

Si quatuor numeri deinceps
sint proportionales,
primus autem sit cubus,
& quartus cubus erit.

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	B	C	D
8	12	18	27

x8





xδ

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους λόγον ἔχωσιν ὅν τε
 τετράγωνος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμὸν, ὃ δὲ
 πρῶτος τετράγωνος ἢ, καὶ ὁ δεύτερος τετράγωνος ἔσται.

Theor. 22. Propo. 24.

Si duo numeri rationem habeant inter se,
 quam quadratus numerus ad quadratū num-
 merum, primus au- : : : : :
 tem sit quadratus, A B C D
 & secundus quadra 4 6 9 16 24 36
 tus erit,

xε

Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους λόγον ἔχωσιν, ὅν κύ-
 βος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς κύβον ἀριθμὸν, ὃ ᾧ πρῶτος κύ-
 βος ἢ, καὶ ὁ δεύτερος κύβος ἔσται.

Theore. 23. Propo. 25.

Si numeri duo rationem inter se habeant,
 quam cubus numerus ad cubum numerum,
 primus autem cubus sit, & secundus cubus
 erit.

A	E	F	B	C			D
8	12	18	27	64	95	140	216

xζ

x 5

Οἱ ὅμοιοι ἐπίπλευ ἀριθμοὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους λόγον ἔχουσιν, διὰ τετραγώνων ἀριθμῶν πρὸς τετραγώνων ἀριθμῶν.

Theor. 24. Propo. 26.

Similes plani numeri rationem inter se habent, quam quadratus
 numerus ad quadratum numerum.

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	C	B	D	E	F
18	24	32	9	12	16

x 3

Οἱ ὅμοιοι στεροὶ ἀριθμοὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους λόγον ἔχουσιν, διὰ κύβων ἀριθμῶν πρὸς κύβων ἀριθμῶν.

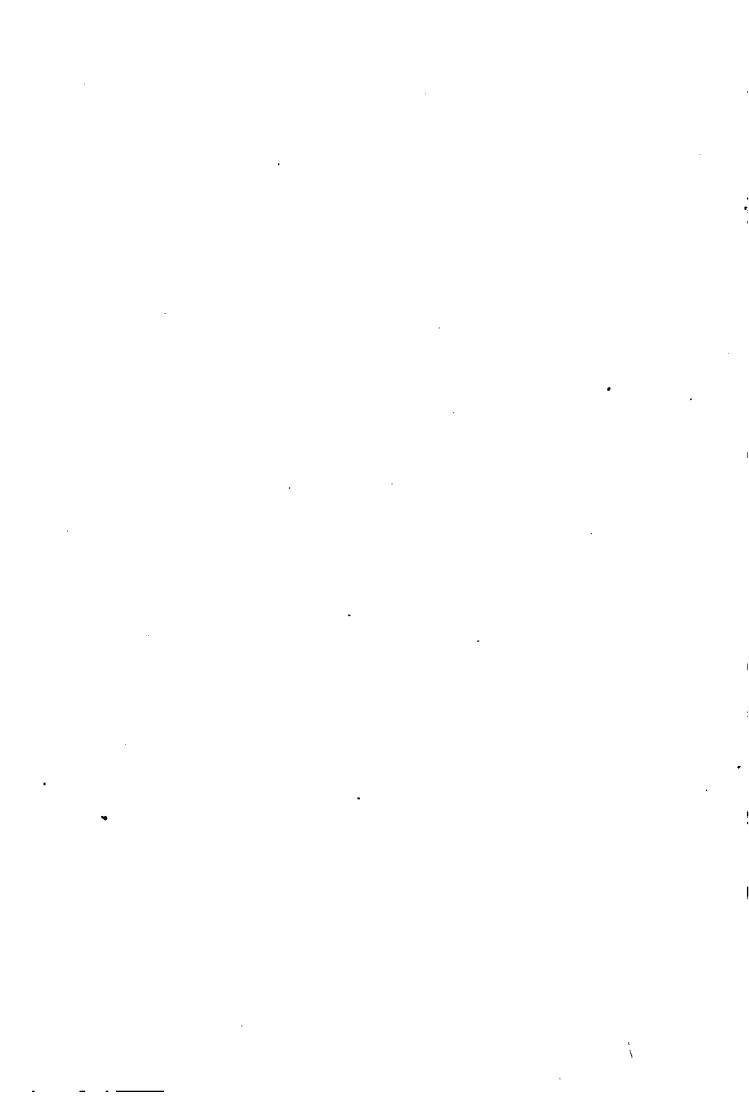
Theore. 25. Propo. 27.

Similes solidi numeri rationem habent inter se, quam cubus numerus ad cubum numerum.

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	C	D	B	E	F	G	H
36	24	36	54	8	12	18	27

Elementi octavi finis.







EYKΛEI.

ΑΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΟΝ ΕΝ-
ΝΑΤΟΝ.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN-
TVM NONVM.

α

Ε Αν δύο ὁμοιοὶ ἐπίπεδοι ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασια-
σάσῃ αἱ ἀλλήλους ποιῶσι τετράγωνον, ὃ γινόμενος τε-
τράγωνος ἔσται.

Theore. I. Propo. I.

Si duo similes plani numeri mutuo se se mul-
tiplicantes
quendā pro
creent, pro-
ductus qua-
dratus erit.

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	E	B	D		C
4	6	9	16	24	36

β

Edv

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.
 Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλους ποιῶσι τετράγωνον, ὅμοιοι ἐπίπεδοι εἰσι.

Theorema 2. Prop. 2.

Si duo numeri mutuò sese multiplicantes quadratum faciunt, illi similes sunt plani.

$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{A}}$	$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{B}}$	$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{D}}$	$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{C}}$
4	6	12	9
			18
			36

Εάν κύβος ἀριθμὸς ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῇ τετράγωνον, ὁ γενόμενος κύβος ἔσται.

Theore. 3. Proposi. 3.

Si cubus numerus seipsum multiplicans procreet aliquem, productus cum talibus erit.

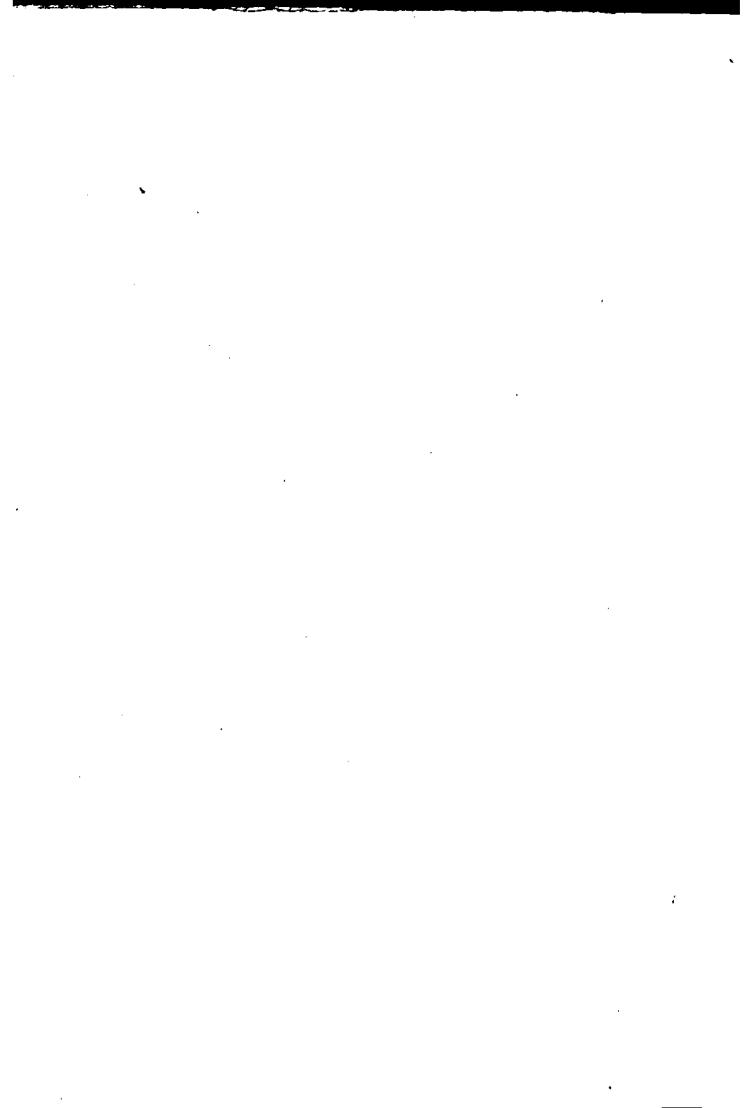
$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{D}}$	$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{D}}$	$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{A}}$	$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{B}}$
3	4	8	16
			32
			64

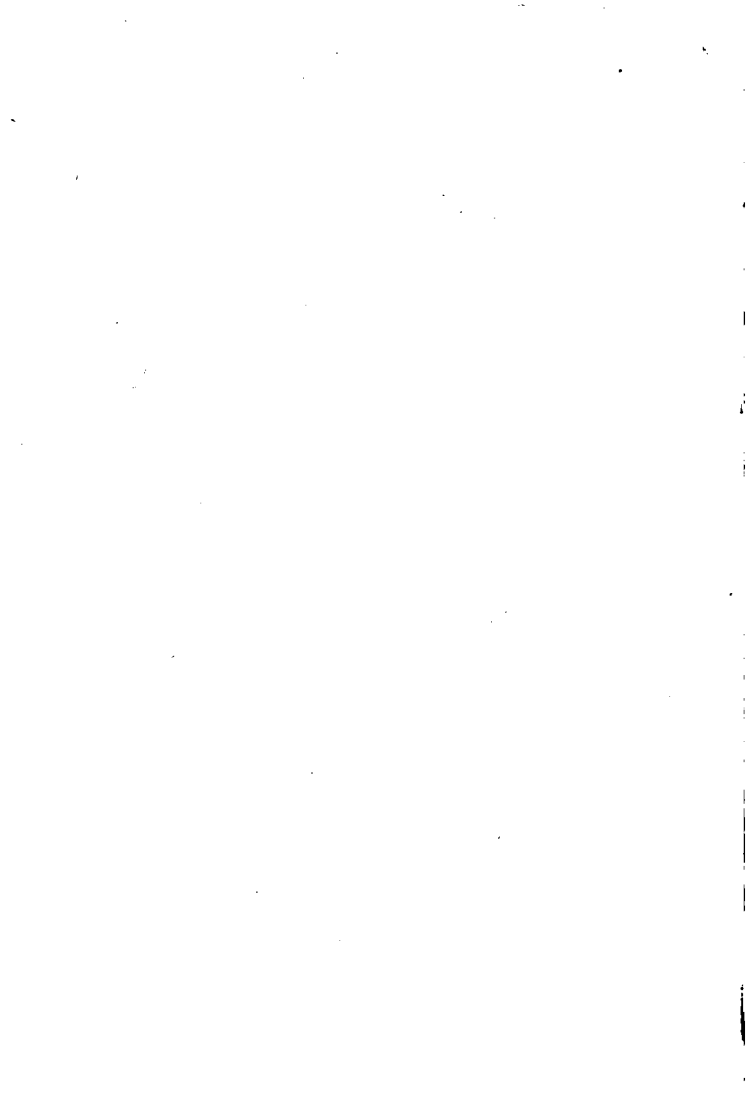
Εάν κύβος ἀριθμὸς κύβον ἀριθμὸν πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῇ τετράγωνον, ὁ γενόμενος κύβος ἔσται.

Theorema 4. prop. 4.

Si cubus numerus cubum numerum multiplicans quendam procreet, procreatus cubus erit.

$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{A}}$	$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{B}}$	$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{D}}$	$\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{C}}$
8	27	64	216





Εάν κύβος ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμὸν ἕνα πολλαπλασιάσας
κύβον ποιῇ, καὶ ὁ πολλαπλασιασθεὶς κύβος ἔσται.

Theor. 5. Proposi. 5.

Si cubus numerus numerum quendam mul-
tiplicans cubum pro-
creet, & multiplica-
tus cubus erit.

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	B	D	C
27	64	729	1728

Εάν ἀριθμὸς ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας κύβον ποιῇ,
καὶ αὐτὸς κύβος ἔσται.

Theorema 6. Proposi. 6.

Si numerus seipsum multi-
plicans cubum procreet,
& ipse cubus erit.

⋮	⋮	⋮
A	B	C
27	729	19683

Εάν σύνθετος ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμὸν ἕνα πολλαπλασιά-
σας ποιῇ ἑνὰ, ὁ γενόμενος σύνθετος ἔσται.

Theorema 7. Prop. 7.

Si compositus numerus quēdam numerum
multiplicans quēm-
piam procreet, pro-
ductus solidus erit.

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	B	C	D	E
6	8	48	2	3

καὶ Εάν

Εάν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὅποιοι οὖν ἀριθμοὶ ἕξῃς ἀνάλογον ᾧσιν, ὁ μὲν τρίτος ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος τετράγωνός ἐστι, καὶ δι᾽ ἑνὸς διαλείποντες πάντες, ὁ δὲ τέταρτος κύβος, καὶ δι᾽ δύο διαλείποντες πάντες, ὁ δὲ ἕξτος κύβος ἑξαμαχὺς τετράγωνος, καὶ δι᾽ ὅλων διαλείποντες πάντες.

Theore. 8. Proposi. 8.

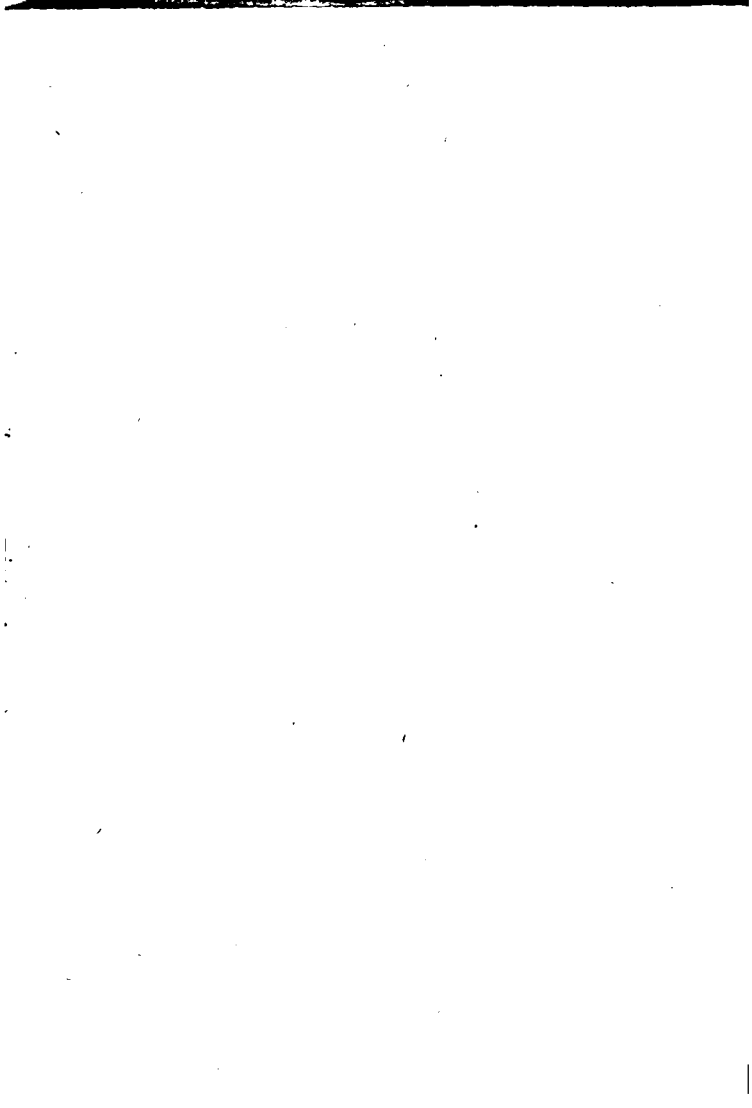
Si ab vnitate quotlibet numeri deinceps proportionales sint, tertius ab vnitate quadratus est, & vnum intermittentes omnes: quartus autem cubus, & duobus intermissis omnes: septimus verò cubus simul & quadratus, & quinque vni intermissis omnes.

	•	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
quintus vni	A	B	C	D	E	F
intermissis	3	9	27	81	243	729

Εάν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὅποιοι οὖν ἀριθμοὶ ἕξῃς ἀνάλογον ᾧσιν, ὁ δὲ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα τετράγωνος ἢ, καὶ ὅλοι οὖν πάντες τετράγωνοι ἴσονται. καὶ ἂν ὁ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα κύβος ἢ, καὶ ὅλοι οὖν πάντες κύβοι ἴσονται.

Theorema 9. Proposi. 9.

Si ab vnitate sint quotcunque numeri deinceps proportionales, sit autem quadratus is qui





qui unitatem se-

531441

F

731969

quitur, & reli-

59049

E

531441

qui omnes qua-

drati erunt.

6561

D

59049

Quod si qui v-

quadrati.

729

C

6561

nitatem sequi-

tur cubus sit, &

81

B

729

reliqui omnes

cubi erunt:

9

A

81

Unitas.

Εάν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὅποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἀνάλογον ᾤσιν· ὁ δὲ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα μὴ ᾗ τετράγωνος, οὐδ' ἄλλος, οὐδ' εἰς τετράγωνος ἔσται, χωρὶς τοῦ τρίτου ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος καὶ τῶν ἐναδιαλεπόντων πάντων. καὶ εἰάν τις μετὰ τὴν μονάδα κύβος μὴ ᾗ, οὐδ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς κύβος ἔσται, χωρὶς τοῦ τετάρτου ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος καὶ τῶν δύο διαλεπόντων πάντων.

Theor. 10. Prop. 10.

Si ab unitate numeri quocunque proportionales sint, non sit autem quadratus is qui unitatem

sequitur,

neq; alius

ullus qua-

Unitas.

A

B

C

D

E

F

3

9

27

81

243

729

L

gratus

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

dratus erit, demptis tertio ab vnitatē ac om-
nibus vnum intermittētib. Quod si qui
vnitatem sequitur, cubus non sit, neque alius
yllus cubus erit, demptis quarto ab vnitatē
ac omnibus duos intermittētib.

1α

Εάν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποῖοι ἄριθμοι ἐξῆς ἀνάλογον
᾿ωσιν, ὁ ἐλάττω τὸν μείζονα μεζείχεται τινὰ τῶν ὑ-
παρχόντων ἐν τοῖς ἀνάλογον ἀριθμοῖς.

Theore. 11. Propo. 11.

Si ab vnitatē numeri quotlibet deinceps
proportionales sint, minor maiorem me-
titur per quempiā eo-
rum qui in proportio- A D C D E
nalibus sunt numeris. 1 2 4 8 16

1β

Εάν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποῖοι ἄριθμοι ἀνάλογον
᾿ωσιν, ὑπ' ὅσων ἀνὸ ἑσχατος πρῶτων ἀριθμῶν με-
τρεῖται, ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ὁ παρὰ τὴν μονάδα
μεζήσεται.

Theore. 12. Propo. 12.

Si ab vnitatē quotlibet numeri sint propor-
tionales, quot primorum numerorum vlti-
mum





num metiuntur, totidem & eum qui vnitati
proximus est, metientur.

•
Vni-
tas.

A	B	C	D	E	H	G	F
1	16	64	256	2	8	32	128

Εάν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποῖοι ἄριθμοὶ ἐξῆς ἀνάλογον
ᾤσιν, ὃ ἔμετὰ τὴν μονάδα πρῶτος ἦ, ὁ μέγιστος ὑπ'
οὐδενὸς ἄλλου μετρήσεται παρὲς τῶν ὑπαρχόντων
ἐν τοῖς ἀνάλογον ἀριθμοῖς.

Theore. 13. Propo. 13.

Si ab vnitae sint quocunque numeri deinceps proportionales, primus autem sit qui vnitatem sequitur, maximum nullus alius metietur, ijs exceptis qui in proportionalibus sunt numeris.

•
Vni-
tas.

A	B	C	D	E	H	G	F
3	9	27	81				

L 2

Edv

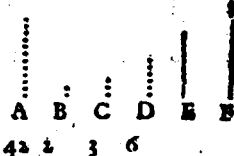
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

18

Εάν ελάχιστος ἀριθμὸς ὑπὸ πρώτων ἀριθμῶν μεστῇ-
ται, ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ἄλλου ἀριθμοῦ μετρηθήσεται παρὰ τῶν ἐξαρχῆς μετρούντων.

Theor. 14. Propo. 14.

Si minimum nu-
merum primi ali-
quot numeri me-
tiantur, nullus al-
lius numerus pri-
mus illum metie-
tur, ijs exceptis qui primò metiuntur.

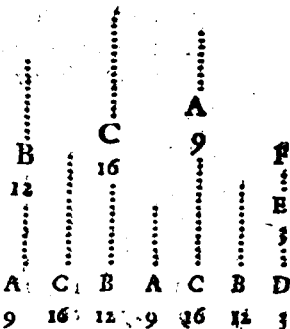


18

Εάν ζεῖς ἀριθμοὶ ἐξῆς ἀνάλογον ὥσιν ελάχιστοι τῶν
τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἐχόντων αὐτοῖς, δύο ὁποιοῦν συν-
τεθέντες πρὸς τὸν λοιπὸν πρῶτον εἰσὶν.

Theore. 15. Propo. 15.

Si tres nume-
ri deinceps
proportiona-
les sint mini-
mi, eadem cū
ipsis habenti-
um rationem,
duo quilibet
compositi ad
tertium pri-
mierunt.



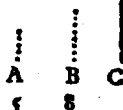
Εάν



Εάν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὦσιν, οὐκ ἔσται ὁ πρῶτος πρὸς τὸν δεύτερον, οὕτως ὁ δεύτερος πρὸς ἄλλον τινά.

Theor. 16. Propo. 16.

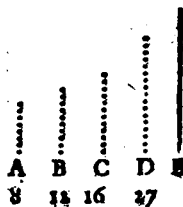
Si duo numeri sint inter se primi, non se habebit quempiam alium.



Εάν ὦσιν ὅσοι δυνατοὶ ἀριθμοὶ ἐξ ἑξ ἀνάλογον, οἱ ἄκροι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὦσιν, οὐκ ἔσται ὁ πρῶτος πρὸς τὸν δεύτερον, οὕτως ὁ ἑσχατὸς πρὸς ἄλλον τινά.

Theore. 17. Propo. 17.

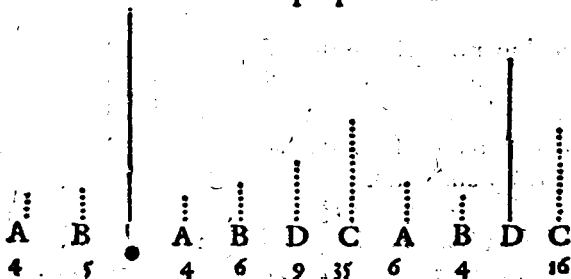
Si sint quotlibet numeri deinceps proportionales, quorum extremi sint inter se primi, non erit quemadmodum primus ad secundum, ita ultimus ad quempiam alium.



Δύο ἀριθμῶν δοθέντων, ἐπισκέψασθαι εἰ δυνατόν
ἔστι αὐτοῖς τρίτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.

Theor. 18. Propo. 18.

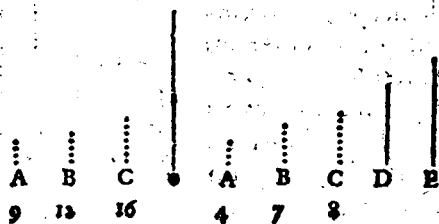
Duobus numeris datis, considerare possitne
tertius illis inveniri proportionalis.

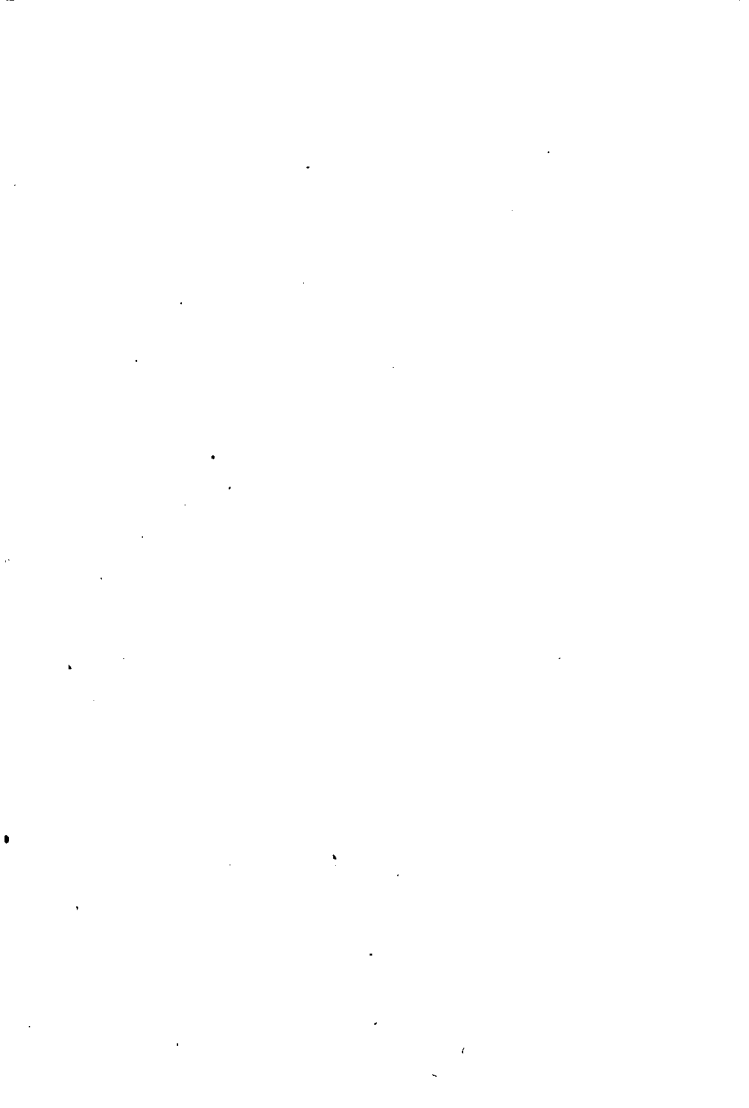


Τριῶν ἀριθμῶν δοθέντων, ἐπισκέψασθαι εἰ δυνατόν
τὸν ἔστιν αὐτοῖς τέταρτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.

Theor. 19. Propo. 19.

Tribus numeris datis, considerare possitne
quartus illis reperiri proportionalis.



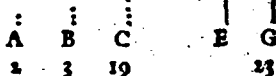




Οἱ πρῶτοι ἀριθμοὶ πλείους εἰσὶ πάντες τοῦ προτε-
θέντος πλήθους πρώτων ἀριθμῶν.

Theore. 20. Propo. 20.

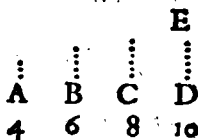
Primi numeri
plures sunt
quacunque
proposita mul-
titudine pri-
morum nu-
merorum.



Εὰν ἄρτιοι ἀριθμοὶ ὁποσοιοῦν συυτεθῶσιν, ὁ ὅλος
ἄρτιός ἐστι.

Theor. 21. Propo. 21.

Si pares numeri quot-
libet compositi sint, to-
tus est par.



Εὰν περισσοὶ ἀριθμοὶ ὁποσοιοῦν συυτεθῶσι, τὸ δὲ
πλήθος αὐτῶν ἄρτιον ἢ, ὁλος ἄρτιος ἐστὶ.

Theor. 22. Propo. 22.

Si impares numeri quolibet compositi
L 4 sint,

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ſint, ſit autem par il-
lorum multitudo, to-
tus par erit.

$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ A \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ B \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ C \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ D \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ E \end{smallmatrix}$
5	9	7	3	

κ γ

Εάν περισσοὶ ἀριθμοὶ ὅποιοι οὖν συντιθέσιν, τὸ δὲ
πλῆθος αὐτῶν περισσὸν ἦ, καὶ ὅλος περισσὸς ἔσται.

Theore. 23. Propo. 23.

Si impares numeri
quocunque; compo-
ſiti ſint, ſit autē im-
par illorum multitu-
do, & totus impar
erit.

$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ A \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ B \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ C \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ D \end{smallmatrix}$
5	7	8	1

κ δ

Εάν ἀπὸ ἀρτίου ἀριθμοῦ ἀρτίος ἀφαιρεθῇ, καὶ ὁ λοι-
πὸς ἀρτίος ἔσται.

Theor. 24. Propo. 24.

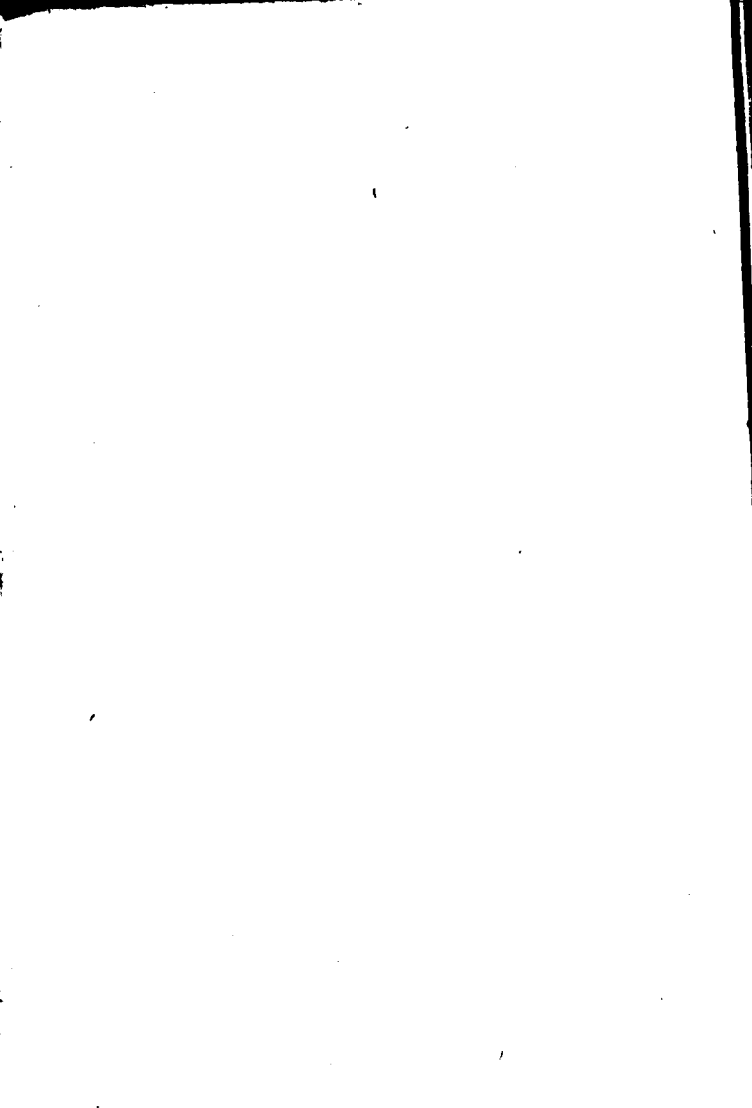
Si de pari numero par detra-
ctus ſit, & reliquus par erit.

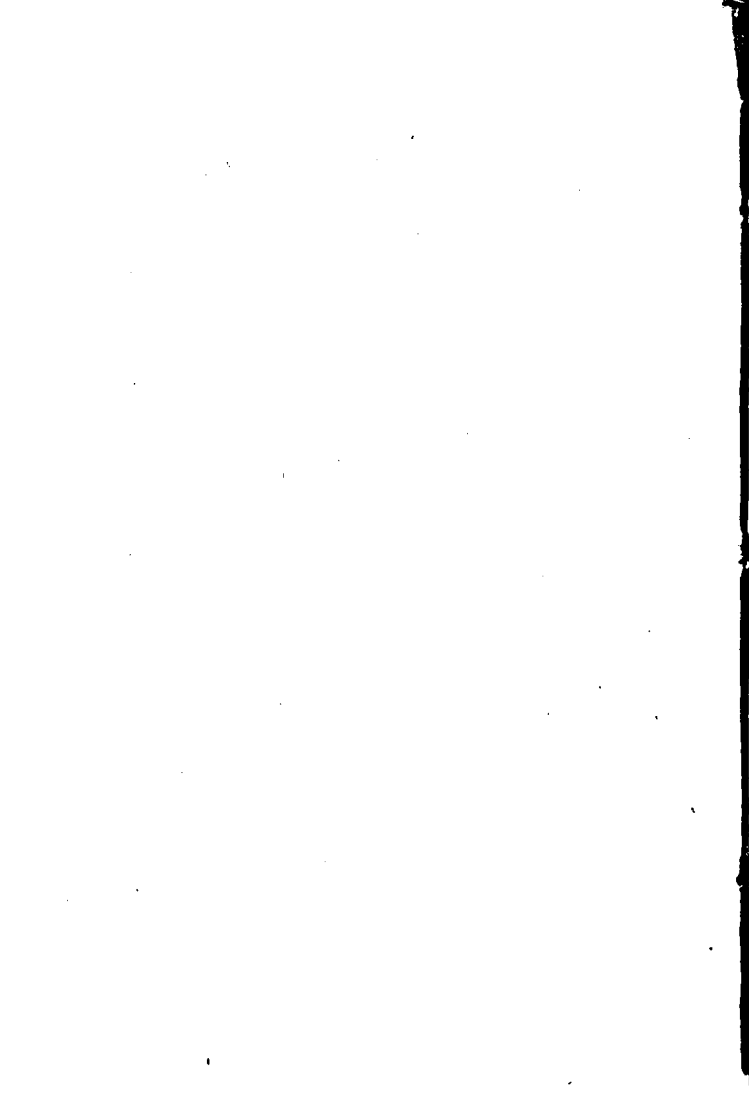
$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ A \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ B \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} \vdots \\ C \end{smallmatrix}$
6		4

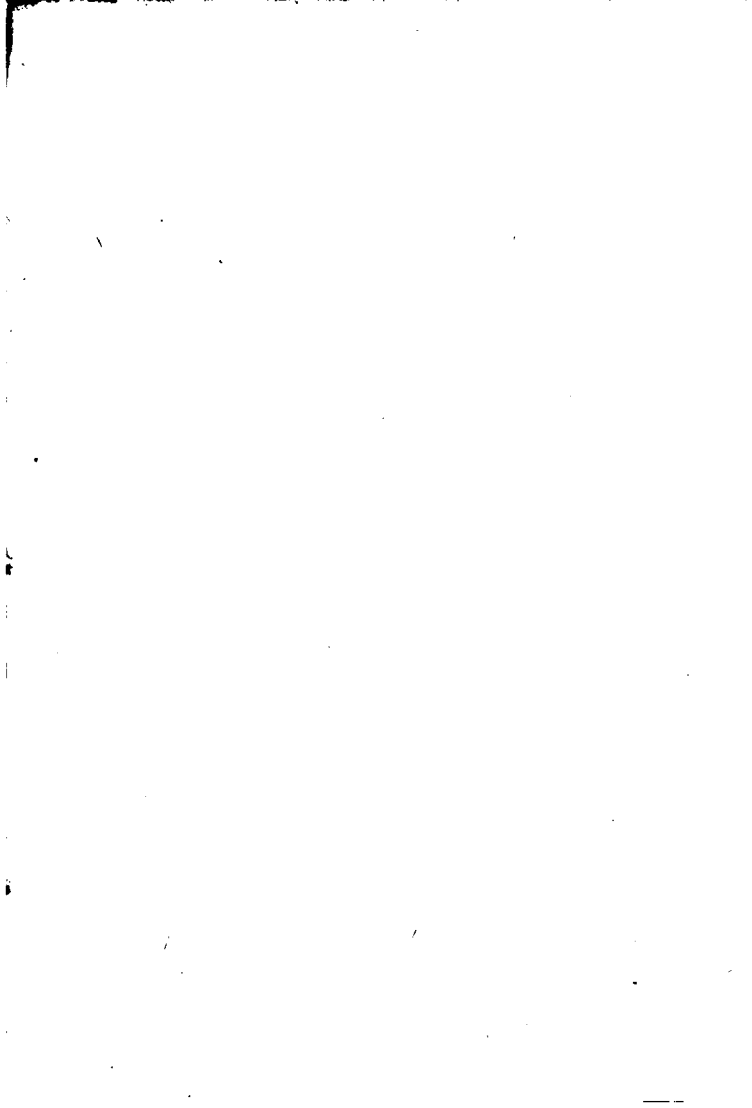
κ ε

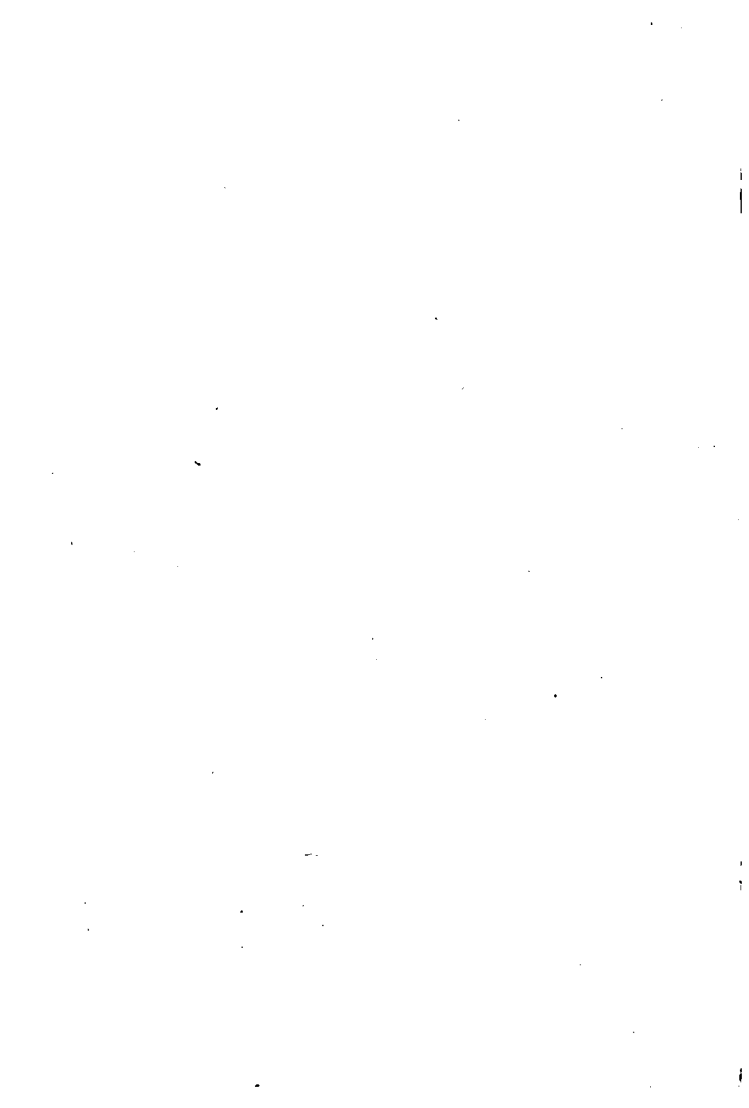
Εάν ἀπὸ ἀρτίου ἀριθμοῦ περισσὸς ἀφαιρεθῇ, καὶ ὁ
λοιπὸς περισσὸς ἔσται.

Theor.









Si de pari numero impar de-
tractus sit, & reliquus impar
erit,

⋮		B
⋮		⋮
A	C	D
8	1	4

^{x 6}
Εάν ἀπὸ περισϋ ἀριθμοῦ περισσὸς ἀφαιρεθῇ, ὃ
λοιπὸς ἀρκεύεται.

Theore. 26. Propo. 26.

Si de impari numero im-
par detractus sit, & reli-
quus par erit.

⋮	⋮	B
⋮	⋮	⋮
A	C	D
4	6	1

^{x 7}
Εάν ἀπὸ περισϋ ἀριθμοῦ ἄρτιος ἀφαιρεθῇ, ὃ λοι-
πὸς περισσὸς ἔσται.

Theore. 27. Propo. 27.

Si ab impari numero par
ablatus sit, reliquus im-
par erit.

		B
	⋮	⋮
A	D	C
1	4	4

^{x 11}
Εάν περισσὸς ἀριθμὸς ἄρκεον πολλαπλασιάσας
πρὸς τινά, ὃ γενόμενος ἀρκεύεται.

L 5 Theor.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theor. 28. Propo. 28.

Si impar numerus parem mul-
tiplicans, procreet quempiam,
procreatus par erit.

⋮	⋮	⋮
A	B	C

x θ	3	4	12
-----	---	---	----

Εάν περισσὸς ἀριθμὸς περισσὸν ἀριθμὸν πολλα-
πλασιάσας ποιῇ τινὰ, ὁ γενόμενος περισσὸς ἔσται.

Theor. 29. Propo. 29.

Si impar numerus imparem nu-
merū multiplicans quēdā pro-
creet, procreatus impar erit.

⋮	⋮	⋮
A	B	C
3	5	15

λ

Εάν περισσὸς ἀριθμὸς ἀρτίον ἀριθμὸν μὲν ᾤξῃ, καὶ τὸν
ἡμισυ αὐτοῦ μετρήσῃ.

Theor. 30. Propo. 30.

Si impar numerus parem nu-
merum metiatur, & illius di-
midium metietur.

⋮	⋮	⋮
A	C	B
3	6	18

λα

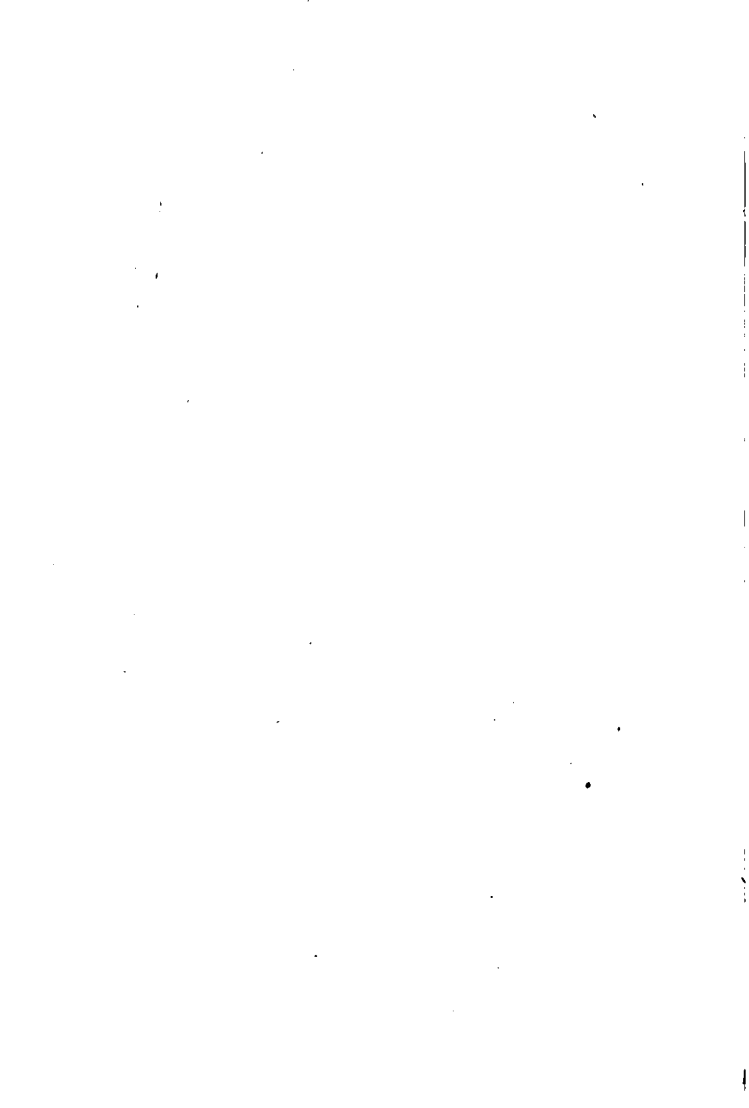
Εάν περισσὸς ἀριθμὸς πρὸς ἑνα ἀριθμὸν πρῶτος ᾤξῃ,
καὶ πρὸς τὸν διπλάσιον αὐτοῦ πρῶτος ἔσται.

Theore. 31. Propo. 31.

Si impar numerus ad nu-
merum quempiā primus
sit, & ad illius duplum pri-
mus erit.

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
A	B	C	D
7	8	16	





λβ

Τῶν ἀπὸ δυάδος διπλασιαζομένων ἀριθμῶν ἕκαστος ἀρτιάκις ἀρτίος ἔστι μόνον.

Theore. 32. Propo. 32.

Numerorū, qui à binario dupli sunt, unusquisq; pariter par est tantum.

vnt.

:

::

::

::

tas.

A

B

C

D

2

4

8

16

λγ

Ἐὰν ἀριθμὸς τὸν ἡμισυ ἔχῃ περισσὸν, ἀρτιάκις περισσότες ἔστι μόνον.

Theore. 33. Propo. 33.

Si numerus dimidium impar habeat, pariter impar est tantum.

A

20

λδ

Ἐὰν ἀρτίος ἀριθμὸς μὴτε τῶν ἀπὸ δυάδος διπλασιαζομένων ἢ μὴτε τὸν ἡμισυ ἔχῃ περισσὸν, ἀρτιάκις τὸ ἀρτίος ἔστι καὶ ἀρτιάκις περισσότες.

Theore. 34. Propo. 34.

Si par numerus nec sit duplus à binario, nec dimidium impar habeat, pariter par est, & pariter impar.

:

:

:

:

A

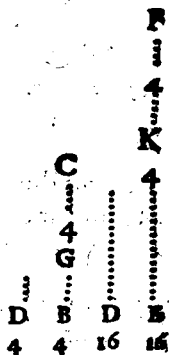
10

Ἐὰν

Εάν ᾧσιν ὁ βριθηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἕξῃς ἀνάλογον, ἀφαρξιδῶσι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ δευτέρου καὶ τοῦ ἐσχάτου ἕξ τοῦ πρώτου, ἕσται ὡς ἡ τοῦ δευτέρου ὑπεροχὴ πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον, οὕτως ἡ τοῦ ἐσχάτου ὑπεροχὴ πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀπαντας.

Theor. 35. Propo. 35.

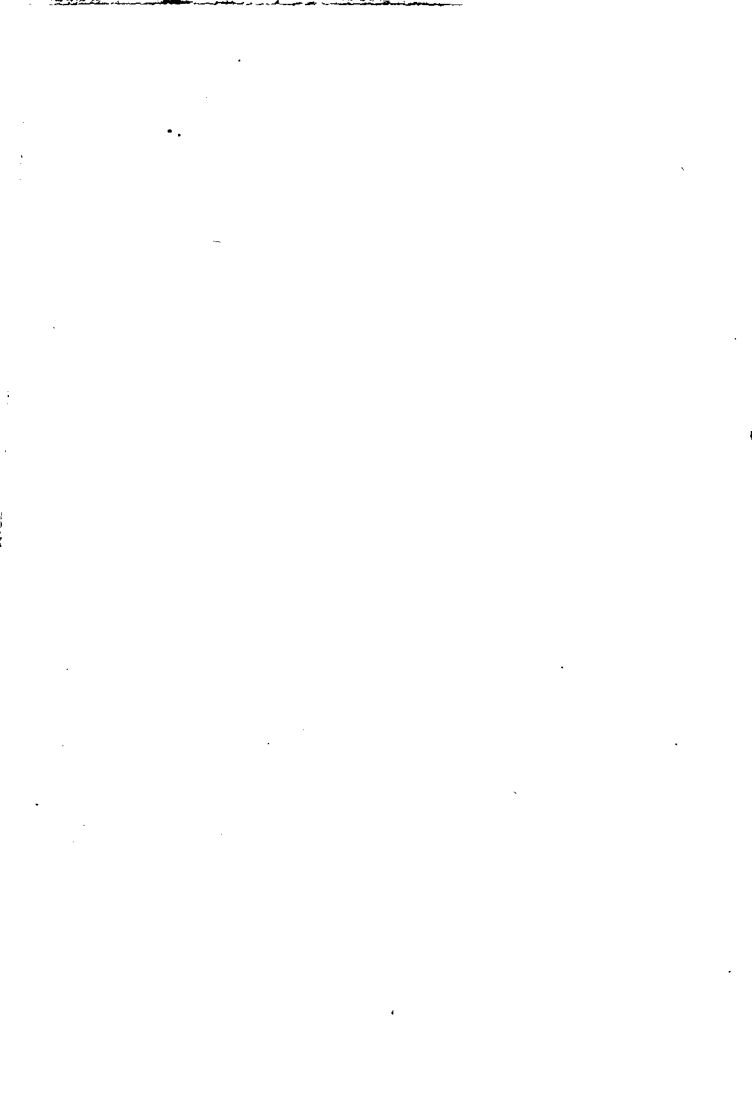
Si sint quotlibet numeri deinceps proportionales, detrahantur autem de secundo & ultimo æquales ipsi primo, erit quemadmodum secundi excessus ad primum, ita ultimi excessus ad omnes qui ultimum antecedunt.



Εάν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἕξῃς ἐκτελῶσιν ἐν τῇ διπλασίανι ἀναλογίᾳ ἕως δεῦς σύμπαρ σιωτῶν πρῶτος γένηται, καὶ ὁ σύμπαρ ἐπὶ τὸν ἐσχάτον πελλαπλασιασθεὶς ποιῇ τινα, ὁ γινόμενος τέλειος ἕσται.

Theor. 36. Propo. 36.

Si ab unitate numeri quodlibet deinceps expro-





expositi sunt in duplici proportione quoad
 totus compositus primus factus sit, isque to-
 tus in ultimum multiplicatus. quempiã pro-
 creet, procreatus perfectus erit.



Elementi noni finis.



EYKΛEI.

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΪΟΝ

ΔΕΚΑΤΟΝ.

EVC LIDIS ELEMEN-
TVM DECIMVM.

ΟΡΟΙ.

α

Σ

Ὑμέτρα μεγέθη λέγεται, τὰ ὅτι αὐτῶν μέ-
τρον μέτρον ἔστι.

DEFINITIONES:

I

Commensurabiles magnitudines dicun-
tur illæ, quas eadem mensura metitur.

β

Ἀσύμμετρα δὲ, ὅν μιν οὐδεὶς κοινὸν μέτρον γε-
νέσθαι.

In-





2

Incommensurabiles verò magnitudines dicuntur hæ, quarum nullam mensuram communem conſingit reperiri.

γ

Εὐδεῖαι διωάμει σύμμετροί εἰσιν, ὅταν τὰ ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνω εἰς αὐτῶ χωρίω μετρηται.

3

Lineæ rectæ potentia commensurabiles sunt, quarum quadrata vna eadem superficies siue area metitur.

δ

Ἀσύμμετροί εἰσιν, ὅταν τοῖς ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνοις μήδεν εἰδέχεται χωρίον κοινὸν μέτρον γενέσθαι.

4

Incommensurabiles verò lineæ sunt, quarum quadrata, quæ metiatur area communis, reperiri nulla potest.

ε

Τούτων ὑποκείμενων, δείκνυται ὅτι τῇ προτεθείσῃ εὐδεῖα ὑπάρχουσιν εὐδεῖαι πλήθει ἁπλοῖ, σύμμετροί τε καὶ ἀσύμμετροι, αἱ μὲν μήκει καὶ διωάμει, αἱ δὲ διωάμει μόνον. Καλέσθω δὴ αὖ μὲν προτεθείσα εὐδεῖα ῥητή.

5

Hæc cum ita sint, ostendi potest quòd quacunque linea recta nobis proponatur,

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existunt etiam alie lineæ innumerabiles eidem commensurabiles, alie item incommensurabiles, hæ quidem longitudine & potentia; illæ verò potentia tantum. Vocetur igitur linea recta, quantacunque proponatur, ῥητὴ, id est rationalis.

Καὶ αἱ ταύτῃ σύμμετροι εἴτε μήκει καὶ δυνάμει, εἴτε δυνάμει μόνον, ῥηταί.⁵

6

Lineæ quoque illi ῥητῇ commensurabiles siue longitudine & potentia, siue potentia tantum, vocentur & ipsæ ῥηταί, id est rationales.

ξ

Αἱ δὲ ταύτῃ ἀσύμμετροι, ἀλογοὶ καλεῖσθωσαν.

7

Quæ verò lineæ sunt incommensurabiles illi τῇ ῥητῇ, id est primo loco rationali, vocentur ἀλογοί, id est irrationales.

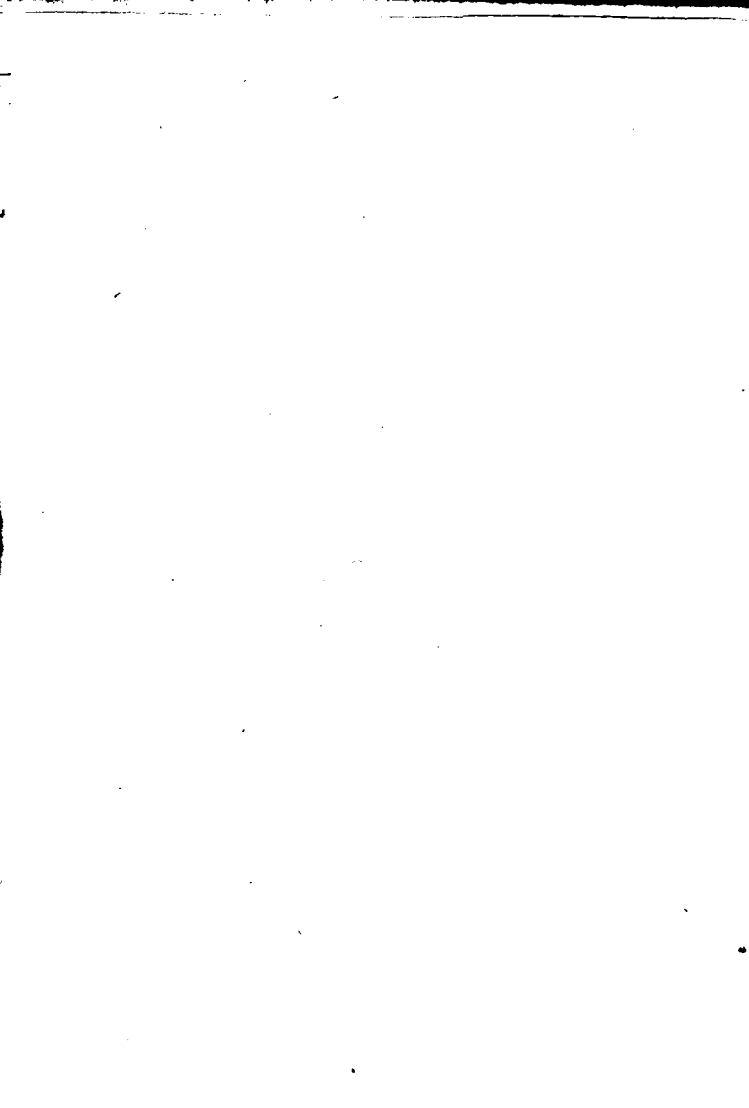
η

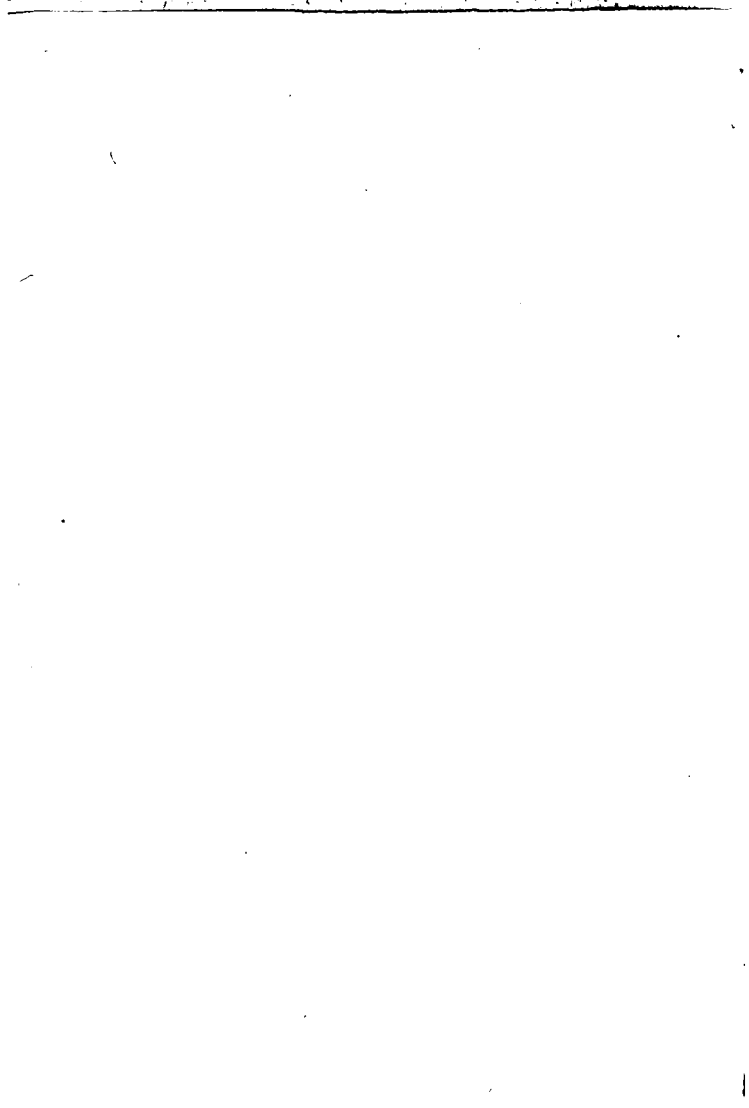
Καὶ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς προτεθείσης ευθείας τετραγώνον, ῥητόν.

8

Et quadratum quod à linea proposita describitur, quam ῥητὴν vocari voluimus, vocetur ῥητόν.

Καὶ





9

Καὶ τὰ τοῦτ' ὁ σύμμετρον, ῥητά.

9

Et quæ sunt huic commensurabilia, vocentur ῥητά.

1

Τὰ δὲ τοῦτ' ὁ ἀσύμμετρον, ἄλογα καλεῖσθαι.

10

Quæ verò sunt illi quadrato ῥητῷ scilicet incommensurabilia, vocentur ἄλογα, id est furda.

1α

Καὶ αἱ διωάμεναι αὐτὰ, ἄλογοι. εἰ μὲν τετραγώνων εἴη, αὐτὰ αἱ πλευραὶ. εἰ ἕτερον τινὰ ἐυθύγραμμον, αἱ ἴσα αὐτοῖς τετραγώνων ἀναγράφουσαι.

11

Et lineæ quæ illa incommensurabilia describunt, vocentur ἄλογοι. Et quidem si illa incommensurabilia fuerint quadrata, ipsa eorum latera vocabuntur ἄλογοι lineæ. quòd si quadrata quidem non fuerint, verum aliarum quæpiam superficies siue figuræ rectilinearæ, tunc verò lineæ illæ quæ describunt quadrata æqualia figuris rectilineis, vocentur ἄλογοι.

Προτάσις. α.

Δύο μεγάλων ἀγίστων ἐκκειμένων, ἐὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ μί-

M

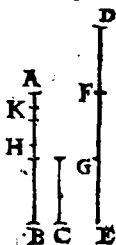
ζονος

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ζονος ἀφαιρεθῇ μείζον ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ, καὶ τοῦ χαταληπο-
μένου μείζον ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ, καὶ τοῦτ' αἰ γίγνηται, λη-
φθήσεται τι μέγεθος, ὃ ἔστιν ἐλάσσον ἐκκειμένῳ ἐλάσ-
στος μεγέθους.

Theore. 1. Propo. 1.

Duabus magnitudinibus inæqualibus pro-
positis, si de maiore detrahatur
plus dimidio, & rursus de resi-
duo iterum detrahatur plus di-
midio, idque semper fiat: relin-
quetur quædam magnitudo mi-
nor altera minore ex duabus
propositis.



β

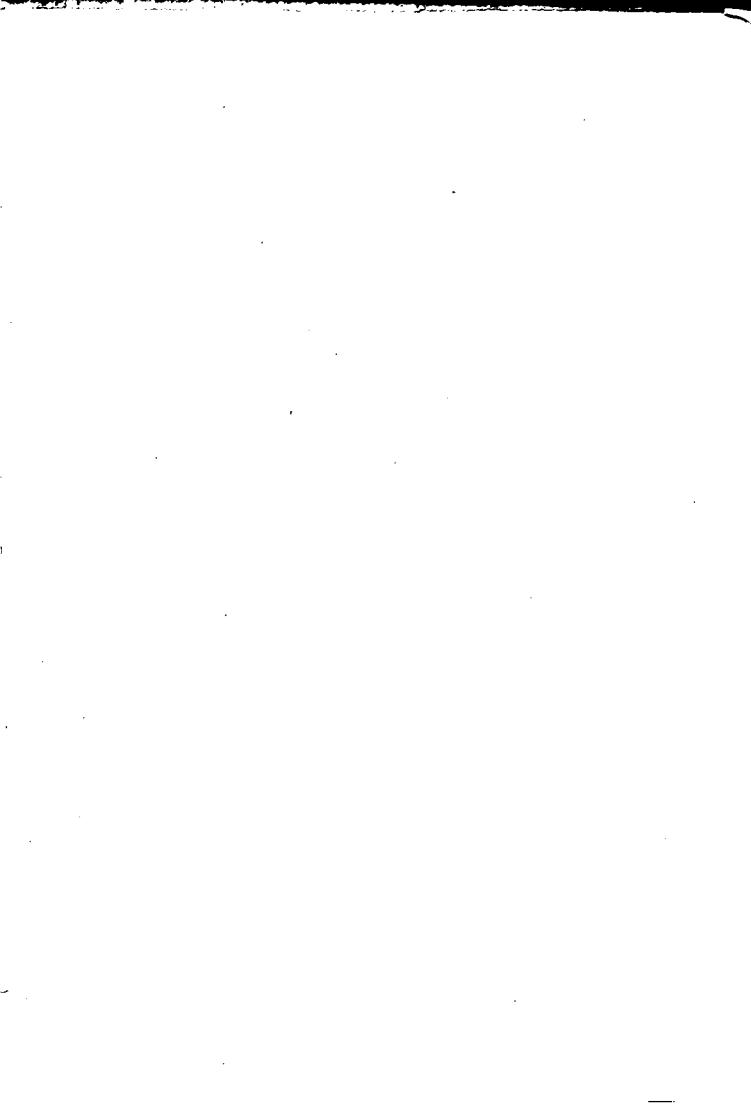
Εὰν δύο μεγεθῶν ἐκκειμένων ἀνίσων, ἀνδραφαιρου-
μένῳ αἰ τοῦ ἐλάσσονος ἀπὸ τοῦ μείζονος, τὸ χατα-
λειπόμενον μηδέποτε χαταμείζῃ τὸ πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ, ἀλ-
σύμμεζα ἔσται τὰ μεγέθη.

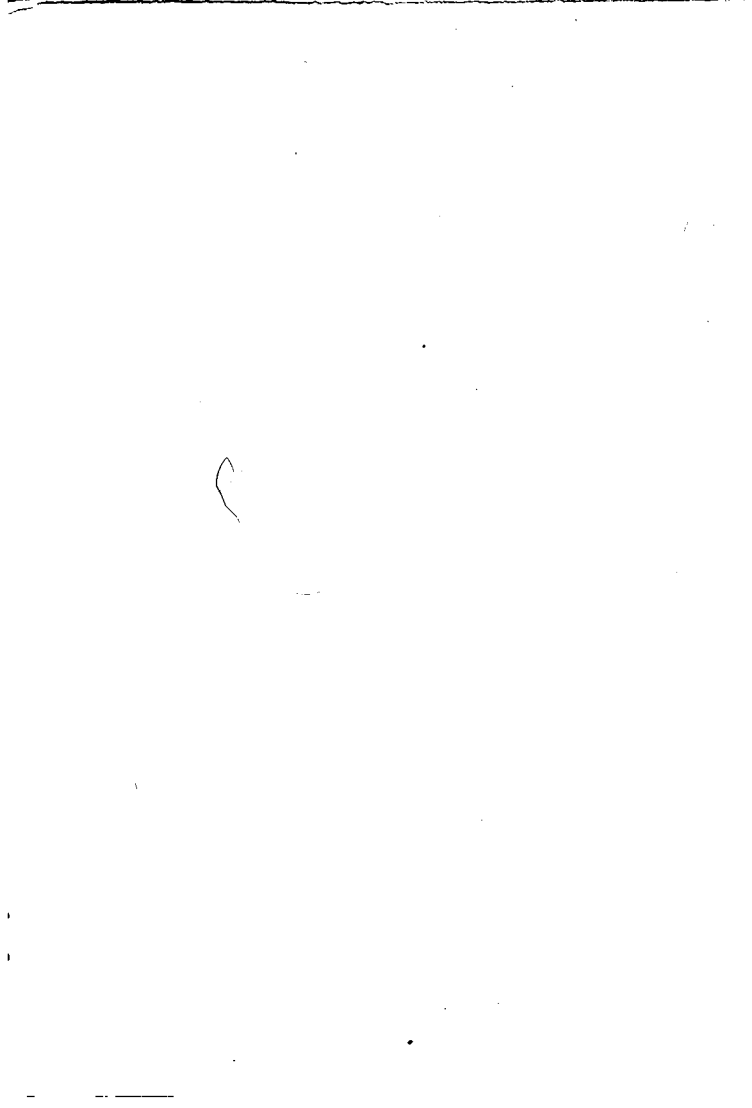
Theore. 2. Propo. 2.

Duabus magnitudinibus
propositis inæqualibus, si
detrahatur semper minor de
maiore, alterna quadam de-
tractione, neque residuum
vnquam metiatur id quod



ante





ante se metiebatur, incommensurabiles sunt illæ magnitudines.

Δύο μεγεθῶν συμμέτρων δοθέντων, τὸ μέγιστον αὐτῶν κοινὸν μέτρον εὑρεῖν.

Proble. 1. Proposi. 3.

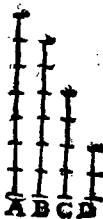
Duabus magnitudinibus commensurabilibus datis, maximam ipsarum communem mensuram reperire.



Τριῶν μεγεθῶν συμμέτρων δοθέντων, τὸ μέγιστον αὐτῶν κοινὸν μέτρον εὑρεῖν.

Proble. 2. Propo. 4.

Tribus magnitudinibus commensurabilibus datis, maximam ipsarum communem mensuram reperire.

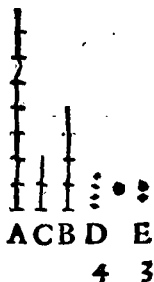


Τὰ σύμμετρα μεγέθη πρὸς ἀλλήλα λόγον ἔχει, ὃν ἀριθμὸς πρὸς ἀριθμόν.

ΕΥΚΛΙΔ. ΕΛΕΜΕΝ. ΓΕΟΜ.

Theore. 3. Propo. 5.

Commensurabiles magnitudines inter se proportionem eam habent, quam habet numerus ad numerum.

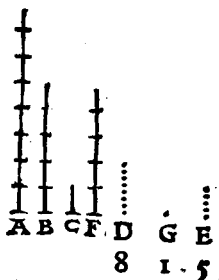


5

Εάν δύο μεγέθη πρὸς ἄλληλα λόγον ἔχει ὃν ἀριθμὸς πρὸς ἀριθμὸν, σύμμεζά ἐστι τὰ μεγέθη.

Theore. 4. Propo. 6.

Si duæ magnitudines proportionem eam habent inter se quam numerus ad numerum, commensurabiles sunt illæ magnitudines.



3

Τὰ ἀσύμμεζα μεγέθη πρὸς ἄλληλα λόγον οὐκ ἔχει, ὃν ἀριθμὸς πρὸς ἀριθμὸν.

Theor.

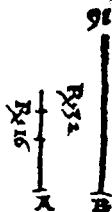




LIBER X.

Theore. 5. Propo. 7.

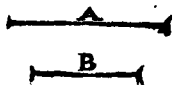
Incommensurabiles magnitudines inter se proportionem non habent, quam numerus ad numerum.



Εάν δύο μεγέθη πρὸς ἄλληλα λόγον μὴ ἔχῃ ὃν ἀριθμὸς πρὸς ἀριθμὸν, ἀσύμμετρα ἔσται τὰ μεγέθη.

Theore. 6. Propo. 8.

Si duæ magnitudines inter se proportionem non habent quâ numerus ad numerum, incommensurabiles illæ sunt magnitudines.



Τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν μήκει συμμέτρων εὐθεῶν τετράγωνα, πρὸς ἄλληλα λόγον ἔχῃ ὃν τετράγωνος, ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμὸν. καὶ τὰ τετράγωνα τὰ πρὸς ἄλληλα λόγον ἔχοντα ὃν τετράγωνος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμὸν, καὶ τὰς πλευρὰς ἔξει μήκει συμμέτρους. τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν μήκει ἀσύμμετρων εὐθεῶν τετράγωνα πρὸς ἄλληλα λόγον οὐκ ἔχει ὃν πρὸς τετράγωνος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμὸν. καὶ τὰ τετράγωνα τὰ πρὸς ἄλληλα λόγον μὴ

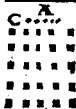
Μ 3 ἔχοντα

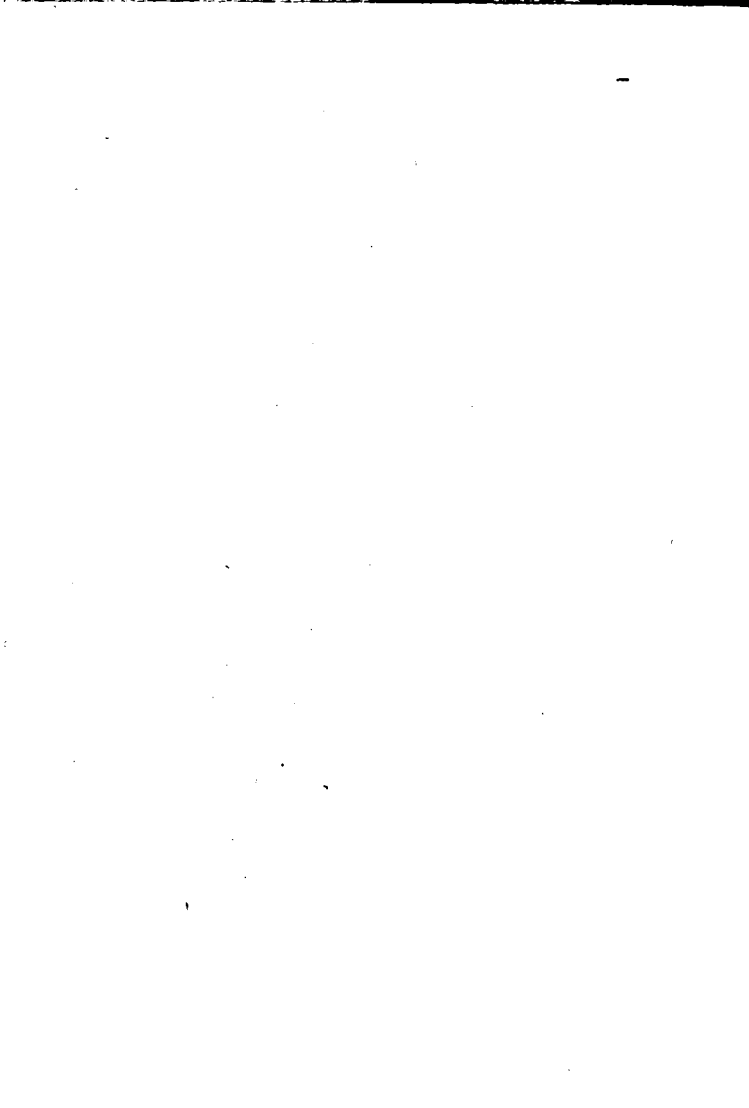
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

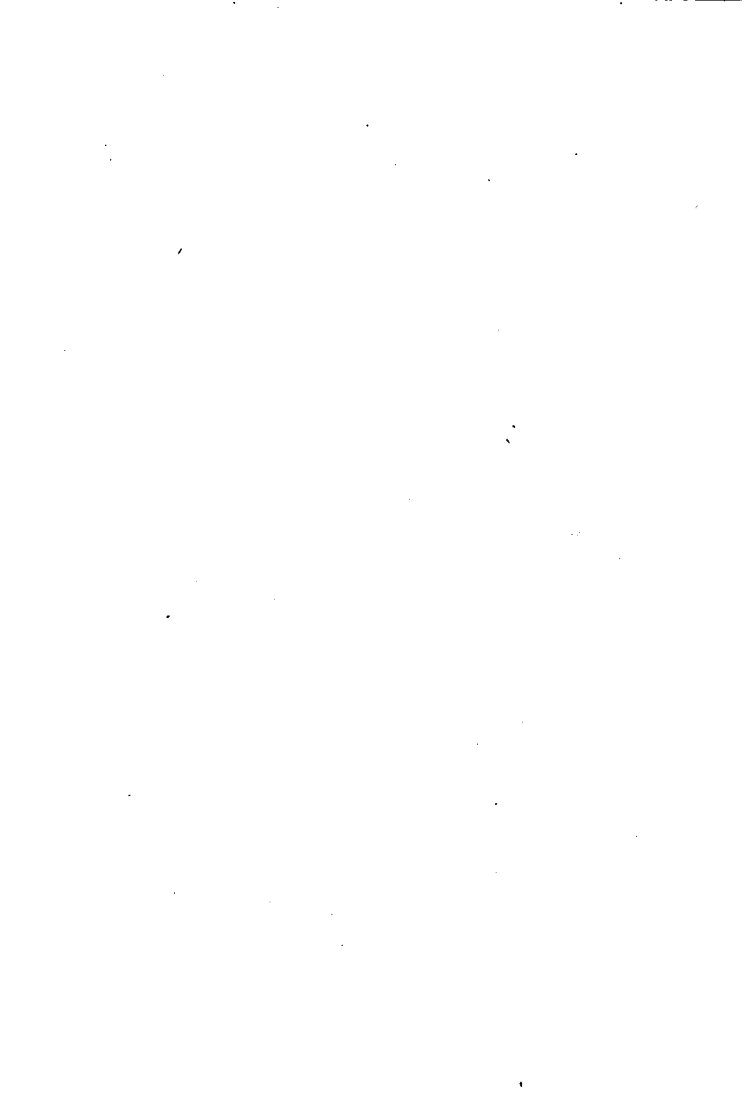
ἔχοντα ὅνπερ τετράγωνος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμὸν, οὐδὲ τὰς πλευρὰς ἔξῃ μήκει συμμίσθας.

Theore. 7. Propo. 9.

Quadrata, quæ describuntur à rectis lineis longitudine commensurabilibus, inter se proportionem habent quam numerus quadratus ad alium numerum quadratum. Et quadrata habentia proportionem inter se quam quadratus numerus ad numerum quadratum, habent quoque latera longitudine commensurabilia. Quadrata verò quæ describuntur à lineis longitudine incommensurabilibus, proportionem non habent inter se quam quadratus numerus ad numerum alium quadratum. Et quadrata non habentia proportionem inter se quam numerus quadratus ad numerum quadratum, neque latera habebunt longitudine commensurabilia.



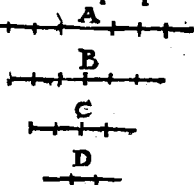




Εάν τέσσαρα μεγέθη ἀνάλογον ᾗ, τὸ δὲ πρῶτον τῷ
 δευτέρῳ σύμμετρον ᾗ, καὶ τὸ τρίτον ᾧ τετάρτῳ σύμ-
 μετρον ᾗ. καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ᾧ δευτέρῳ ἀσύμμε-
 τρον ᾗ, καὶ τὸ τρίτον ᾧ τετάρτῳ ἀσύμμετρον ᾗ.

Theore. 8. Propo. 10.

Si quatuor magnitudines fuerint propor-
 tionales, prima verò se-
 cundæ fuerit commensu-
 rabilis, tertia quoq; quar-
 tæ commensurabilis erit.
 quòd si prima secundæ
 fuerit incommensurabi-
 lis, tertia quoque quartæ incommensurabi-
 lis erit.



Τῇ προειδείσῃ εὐθείᾳ προσευρεῖν δύο εὐθείας ἀσυμ-
 μέτρους, τὴν μὲν μήκει μόνον, τὴν δὲ καὶ διωάμει.

Proble. 3. Propo. 11.

Propositæ lineæ rectæ
 (quam ῥητὴν vocari di-
 ximus) reperire duas li-
 neas rectas incommen-
 surabiles, hanc quidem
 longitudinē tantum, il-



M 4

lam

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

lam verò non longitudine tantum, sed etiā
potentia incommensurabilem.

ιβ

Τὰ δ' αὐτῶ μεγέθη σύμμετρα, καὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐπὶ
σύμμετρα.

Theore. 9. Propo. 12.

Magnitudines quæ ei-
dem magnitudini sunt
commensurabiles, in-
ter se quoq; sunt com-
mensurabiles.



6D.....4F..

4E.... 8G..

3H...

2K..

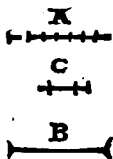
ιγ

4L...

Εὰν ἡ δύο μεγέθη, καὶ τὸ μὲν σύμμετρον ἢ δ' αὐ-
τῶ, τὸ δ' ἕτερον ἀσύμμετρον, ἀσύμμετρα ἔσονται τὰ με-
γέθη.

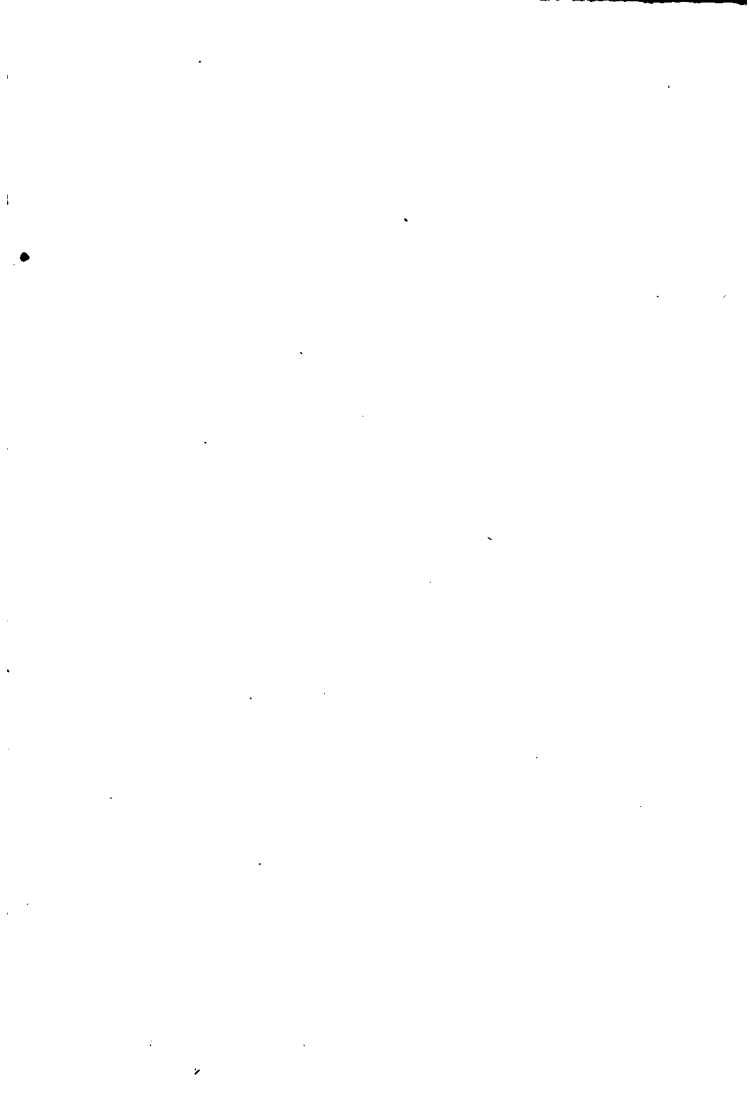
Theore. 10. Propo. 13.

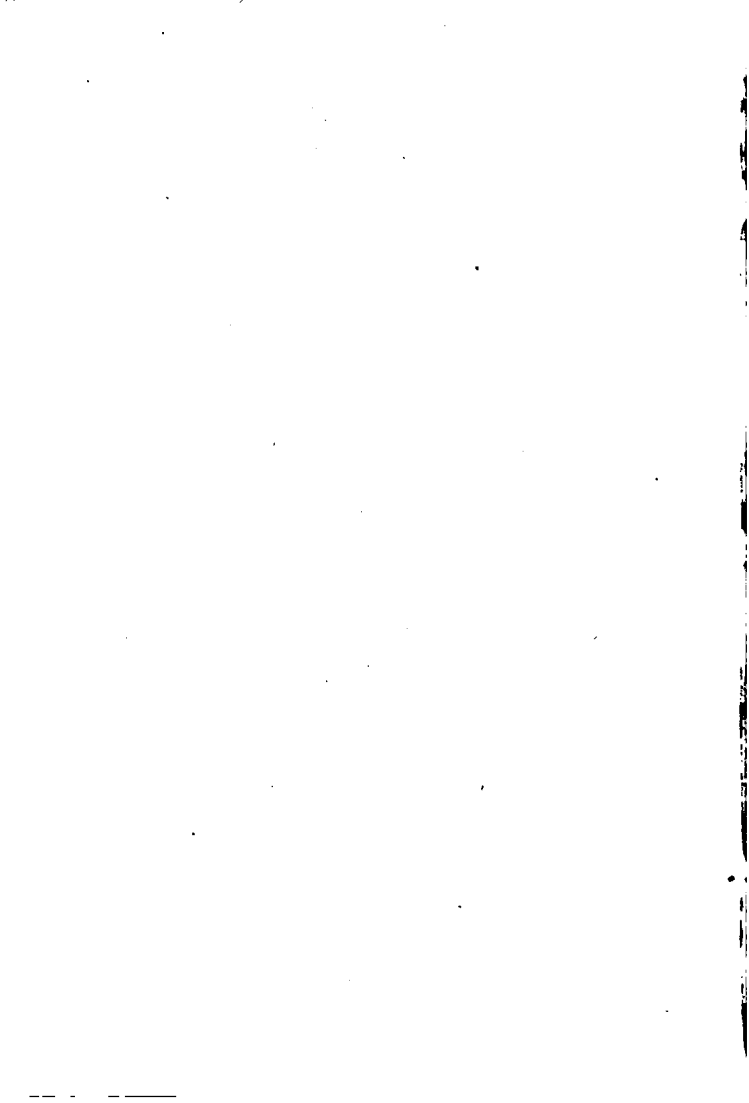
Si ex duabus magnitudinibus
hæc quidem commensurabilis
sit tertiæ magnitudini, illa ve-
rò eidem incommensurabilis,
incommensurabiles sunt illæ
duæ magnitudines.

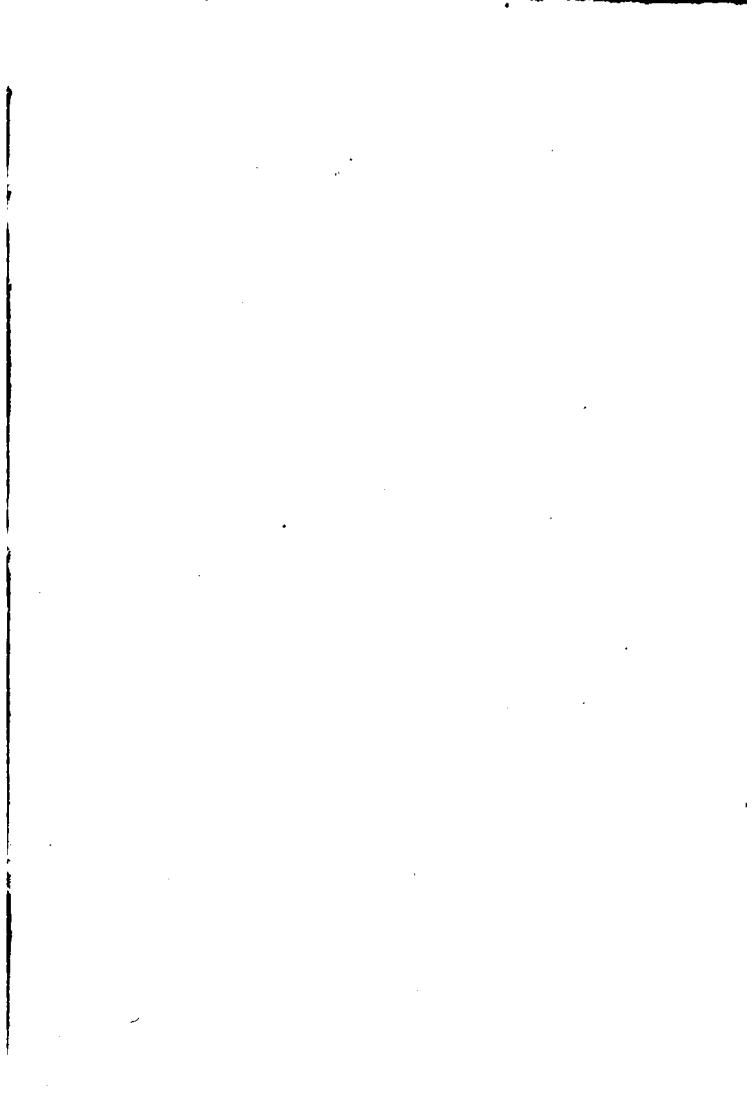


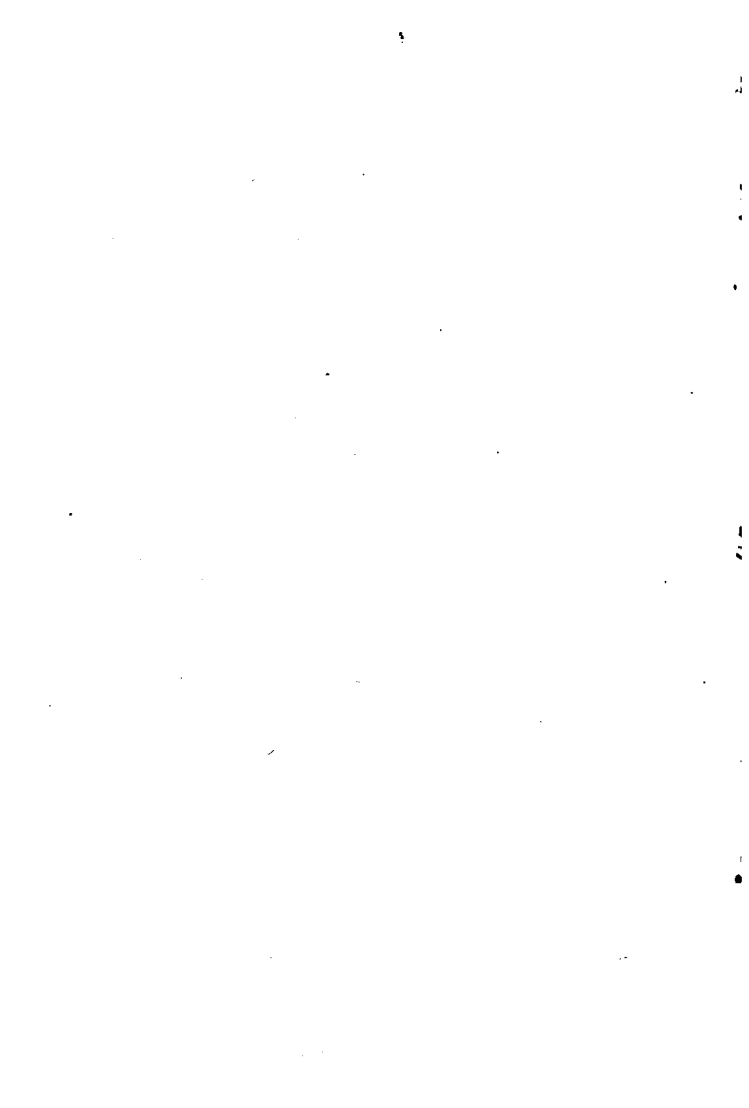
ιδ

Εὰν ἡ δύο μεγέθη σύμμετρα, τὸ δ' ἕτερον αὐτῶν
με-









μεγέθη τινὶ ἀσύμμετρον ἢ, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ᾧ αὐτῷ
ἀσύμμετρον ἔσται.

Theore. 11. Propo. 14.

Si duarū magni-
tudinū cōmen-
surabilium alte-
ra fuerit incom-
mensurabilis ma-
gnitudini alteri
cuiuslibet tertiæ, re-



liqua quoque magnitudo eidem tertiæ in-
commensurabilis erit.

16

Εάν τέσσαρες ευθεῖαι ἀνάλογον ᾧσιν, δύνηται δὲ ἡ
πρώτη τῆς δευτέρας μῆζον ᾧ ἀπὸ συμμετρῶς ἑαυτῇ
μήκει, καὶ ἡ τρίτη τῆς τετάρτης μῆζον διωθήσεται ᾧ
ἀπὸ συμμετρῶς ἑαυτῇ μήκει. καὶ ἐὰν ἡ πρώτη τῆς
δευτέρας μῆζον διωθήσεται ᾧ ἀπὸ ἀσυμμετρῶς ἑαυτῇ
μήκει, καὶ ἡ τρίτη τῆς τετάρτης μῆζον διωθήσεται ᾧ
ἀπὸ ἀσυμμετρῶς ἑαυτῇ μήκει.

Theore. 12. Propo. 15.

Si quatuor rectæ proportionales fuerint,
possit autem prima plusquam secunda
tanto quantum est quadratum lineæ sibi
commensurabilis longitudine: tertia quo-
que poterit plusquam quarta tanto quan-
tum est quadratum lineæ sibi commensu-

M 5

rabilis

rabilis longitudine. Quòd si prima possit
plusquam secunda qua-
drato lineæ sibi longi-
tudine incommensura-
bilis, tertia quoque po-
terit plusquam quarta
quadrato lineæ sibi in-
commensurabilis longitudine,

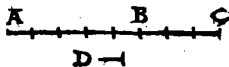


15

Εάν δύο μεγέθη σύμμετρα σιωτεθῇ, καὶ τὸ ὅλον
ἐκατέρω αὐτῶν σύμμετρον ἔσται. καὶ τὸ ὅλον ἐνὶ αὐ-
τῶν σύμμετρον ἦ, καὶ τὰ ἐξ ἀρχῆς μεγέθη σύμμε-
τρα ἔσται.

Theore. 13. Propo. 16.

Si duæ magnitudines commensurabiles
componantur, tota magnitudo composita
singulis partibus cōmensurabilis erit. quòd
si tota magnitudo composita alterutri parti
commensurabilis fue-
rit, illæ duæ quoque
partes commensura-
biles erunt.



13

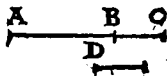
Εάν δύο μεγέθη ασύμμετρα σιωτεθῇ, καὶ τὸ ὅλον
ἐκατέρω αὐτῶν ασύμμετρον ἔσται. καὶ τὸ ὅλον ἐνὶ
αὐτῶν ασύμμετρον ἦ, καὶ τὰ ἐξ ἀρχῆς μεγέθη ἀ-
σύμμετρα ἔσται.

Theore.



Theor. 14. Propo. 17.

Si duæ magnitudines incommensurabiles componantur, ipsa quoque tota magnitudo singulis partibus componentibus incommensurabilis erit. Quod si tota alteri parti incommensurabilis fuerit, illæ quoque primæ magnitudines inter se incommensurabiles erunt.

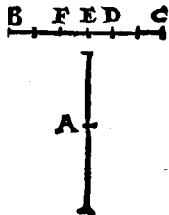


Εάν ὦσι δύο εὐθεῖαι ἄνισοι, ὧ δὲ τετάρτῳ μέρει τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλάσθους ἴσῃ παραλληλόγραμμον παρὰ τὴν μείζονα παραβληθῇ ἐλλείπον ἔδει τετραγώνῳ, καὶ εἰς σύμμετρα αὐτὴν διαρῇ μήκει, μείζων τῆς ἐλάσθους μῆζον διωθήσεται, ὧ ἀπὸ συμμέτρου ἑαυτῇ μήκει. καὶ ἂν ἡ μείζων τῆς ἐλάσθους μῆζον δύνηται, ὧ ἀπὸ συμμέτρου ἑαυτῇ μήκει, ὧ δὲ τετάρτῳ μέρει τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλάσθους ἴσῃ παραλληλόγραμμον παρὰ τὴν μείζονα παραβληθῇ ἐλλείπον ἔδει τετραγώνῳ, εἰς σύμμετρα αὐτὴν διαρῇ μήκει.

Theore. 15. Propo. 18.

Si fuerint duæ rectæ lineæ inæquales, & quartæ parti quadrati quod describitur à minore, æquale parallelogrammum applicetur.

plicetur secundum maiorem, ex qua maiore tantum excurrat extra latus parallelogrammi, quantum est alterum latus ipsius parallelogrammi: si prætereà parallelogrammum sui applicatione diuidat lineam illam in partes inter se commensurabiles longitudine, illa maior linea tanto plus potest quàm minor, quantum est quadratum lineæ sibi commensurabilis longitudine. Quòd si maior plus possit quàm minor, tanto quantum est quadratum lineæ sibi commensurabilis longitudine, & prætereà quartæ parti quadrati lineæ minoris æquale parallelogrammum applicetur secundum maiorem, ex qua maiore tantum excurrat extra latus parallelogrammi, quantum est alterum latus ipsius parallelogrammi, parallelogrammum sui applicatione diuidit maiorem in partes inter se longitudine commensurabiles.





τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλάσθους ἵθι παρὰ τὴν μείζονα παραβληθῇ ἐλλείπον εἶδὲ τετραγώνῳ, καὶ εἰς ἀσύμμετρα αὐτὴν διαρῇ μήκει, ἡ μείζων τῆς ἐλάσθους μείζον διωθήσεται, ὥς ἀπὸ ἀσυμμέτρου ἑαυτῇ. καὶ ἐὰν ἡ μείζων τῆς ἐλάσθους μείζον δύνηται ὥς ἀπὸ ἀσυμμέτρου ἑαυτῇ, ὥς ἡ τετάρτῃ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλάσθους ἵθι παρὰ τὴν μείζονα παραβληθῇ ἐλλείπον εἶδὲ τετραγώνῳ, εἰς ἀσύμμετρα αὐτὴν διαρῇ μήκει.

Theore. 16. Propositio.

Si fuerint duæ rectæ inæquales, quartæ autem parti quadrati lineæ minoris æquale parallelogrammum secundum lineam maiorem applicetur, ex quā lineæ tantum excurrat extra latus parallelogrammi, quantum est alterum latus eiusdem parallelogrammi: si parallelogrammum præterea sui applicatione diuidat lineam in partes inter se longitudine incommensurabiles, maior illa lineæ tantò plus potest quàm minor, quantum est quadratum lineæ sibi maiori incommensurabilis longitudine.

Quòd si maior lineæ tantò plus possit quàm minor, quantum est quadratum lineæ incommensurabilis sibi longitudine: & præterea quartæ parti quadrati lineæ minoris æquale parallelogrammum applicetur se-

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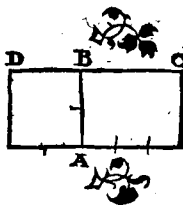
cūdum maiorem, ex qua
tantum excurrat extra latus
parallelogrammi, quantum
est alterum latus ipsius: pa-
rallelogrammum sui appli-
catione diuidit maiorem in
partes inter se incommen-
surabiles longitudine.



Τὸ ὑπὸ ῥητῶν μήκει συμμέτρων κατὰ τινα τῶν
προσφεγμένων τρόπων εὐθεῶν περιεχόμενον ὄρδον
γώνιον, ῥητόν ἐστιν.

Theor. 17. Propo. 20.

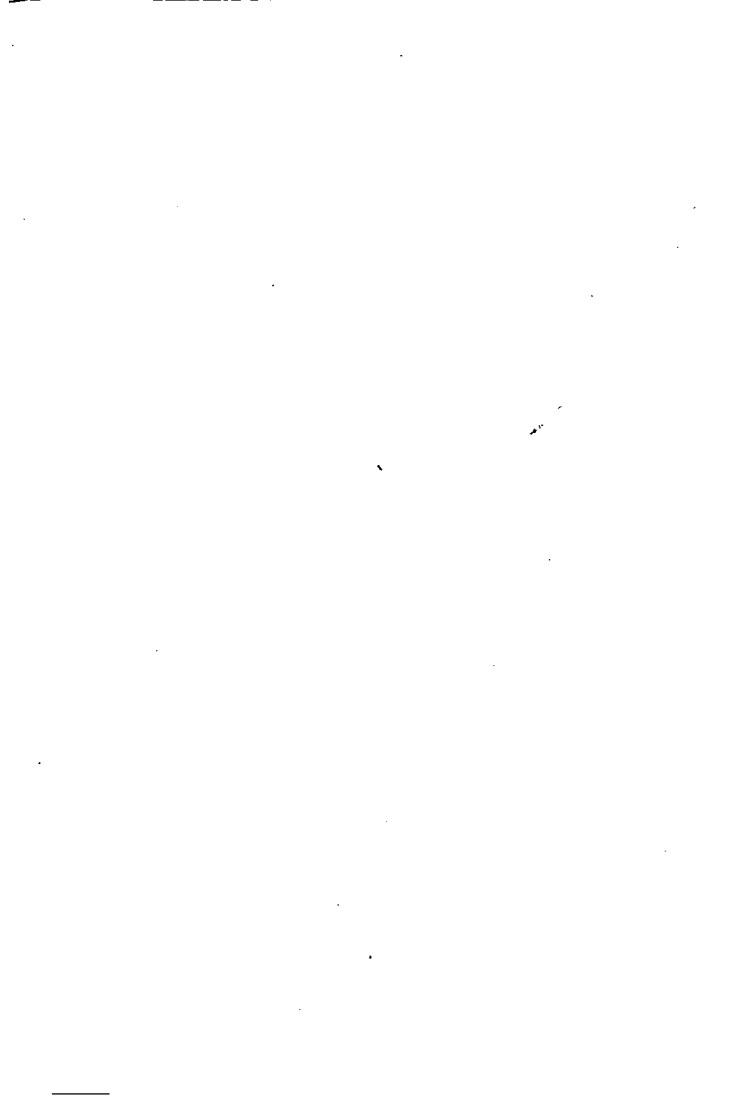
Superficies rectangula
contenta ex lineis ra-
tionalibus lon-
gitudine commensu-
rabilibus secundum v-
num aliquem modum
ex antedictis, rationa-
lis est.



Εάν ῥητόν παρὰ ῥητὴν παράβληθῇ, πλάτος ποιῇ
ῥητὴν καὶ σύμμετρον τῇ παρ' ἣν παράκειται,
μήκει.

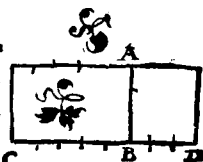
Theor.





Theore. 18. Propo. 21.

Si rationale secundum lineam rationalem applicetur, habebit alterum latus lineam rationalem & commensurabilem longitudine lineæ cui rationale parallelogrammum applicatur.

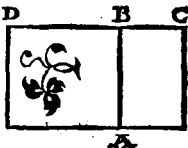


κ β

Τὸ ὑπὸ ῥητῶν διωάμεθ μόνον συμμέτρων εὐθετῶν πε-
ριεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον ἀλογόν' ἔστι, καὶ ἡ διωαμένη
αὐτοῦ, ἀλογός' ἔστι. καλεῖσθαι δὲ Μέση.

Theor. 19. Propo. 22.

Superficies reſtanguſa contenta duabus li-
neis reſtis rationalibus
potentia tantum com-
menſurabilibus, irratio-
nalis eſt. Linea autem que
illam ſuperficiem poteſt,
irrationalis & ipſa eſt; vo-
cetur verò medialis.



κ γ

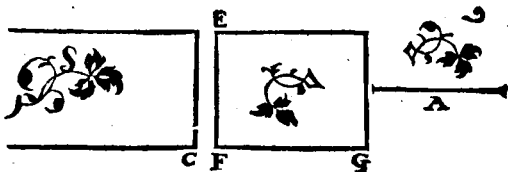
Τὸ ἀπὸ μέσης παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον, πλά-
τος ποιεῖ ῥητὴν καὶ ἀσύμμετρον τῇ παρ' ἣν παρὰ-
κείται, μήκῃ.

Theor.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theor. 20. Propo. 23.

Quadrati lineæ medialis applicati secundum lineam rationalem, alterum latus est linea rationalis, & incommensurabilis longitudine lineæ secundum quam applicatur.

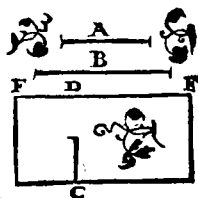


κ δ

ἢ τῇ μέσῃ ἀσύμμετρος, μέση ἐστίν.

Theor. 21. Propo. 24.

Linea recta mediali commensurabilis, est ipsa quoque medialis.

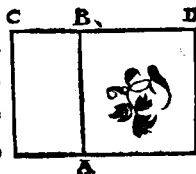


κ ε

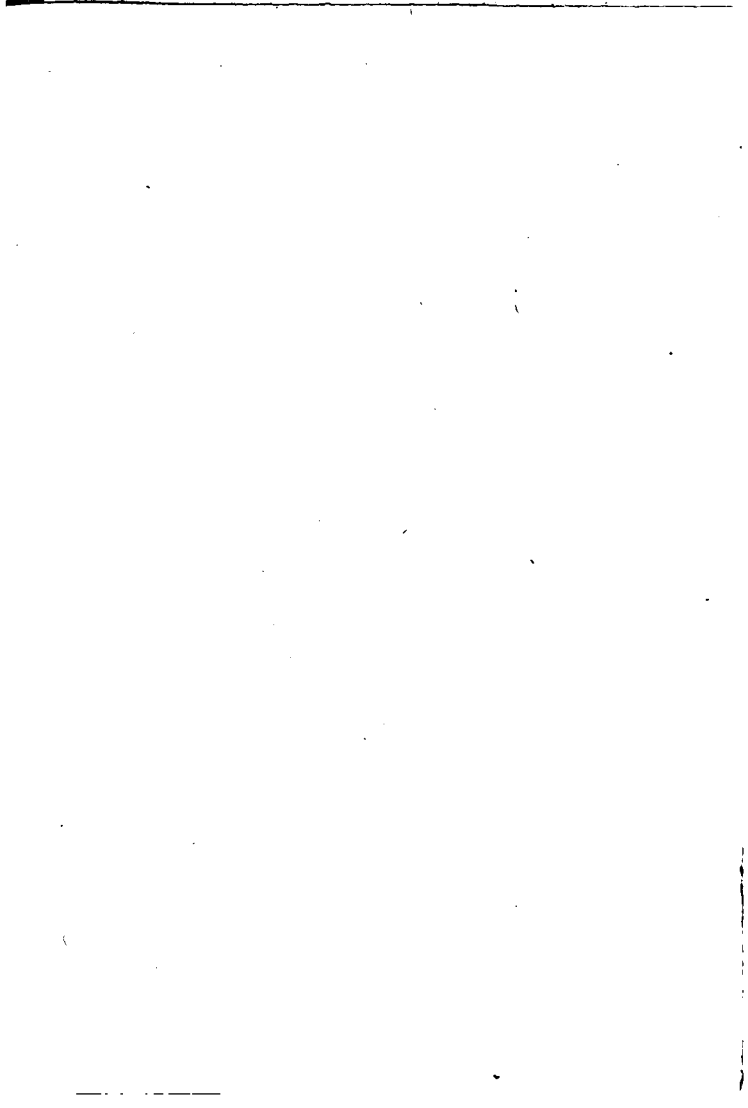
Τὸ ὑπὸ μέσων μήκει συμμέτρων ἑυθείων περιεχόμενον ὀρθογώνιον, μέση ἐστίν.

Theor. 22. Propo. 25.

Parallelogrammū rectangulum contentum ex lineis medialibus longitudine commensurabilibus, mediale est.



Τὸ ὑπὸ

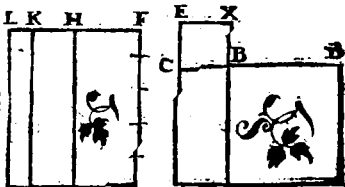


^{x 5}
 Το ὑπὸ μέσων δυῶν μὲν μόνον συμμετρῶν περιέχον
 μόνον ὀρθογώνιον, ἢ τοῖς ῥητόν, ἢ μέγεθός ἐστιν.

Theore. 23. Propo. 26.

Parallelogrammum rectangulum comprehensum

duabus li-
 neis media-
 libus potē
 tia tantum
 commen-
 surabili-

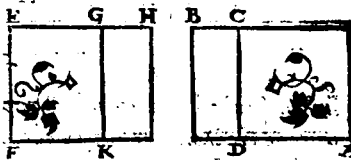


^{N M G}
 bus, vel rationale est, vel mediale:

^{x 2}
 Μέγεθ μόνον ὀρθ. ὑπερέχει ῥητός.

Theor. 24. Propo. 27.

Mediale
 nō est mas-
 ius quàm
 mediale
 superficie
 rationali.



^{x 4}
 Μέσας εὐρεῖν δυῶν μὲν μόνον συμμετρῶν, ῥητόν πε-
 ριέχοντες.

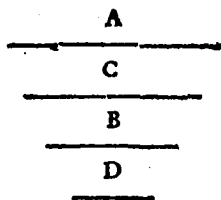
N

Pro

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Proble. 4. Propo. 28.

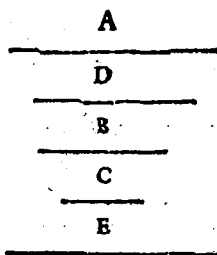
Mediales lineas in-
uenire potentia tā-
tūm cōmensurabi-
les rationale com-
prehendentes.



κ θ

Μέσας εὐρεῖν διωάμει μόνον συμμέτρους μέσον πε-
ριεχούσας.

Probl. 5. Prop. 29.
Mediales lineas in-
uenire porentia tan-
tūm commensura-
biles mediale com-
prehendentes.

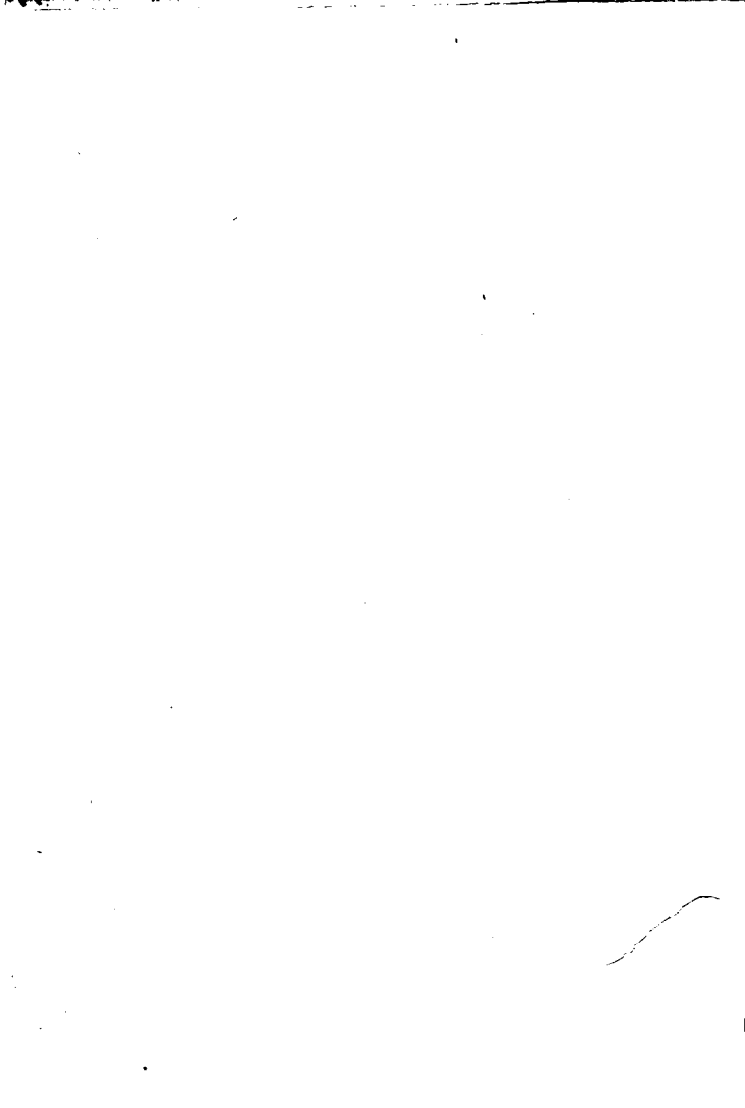


λ

Εὐρεῖν δύο ῥητὰς διωάμει μόνον συμμέτρους, ὥστε
τὴν μείζονα τῆς ἐλάττονος μείζον δύνασθαι ὅτι ἀπὸ
συμμέτρων ἐαυτῇ μήκει.

Proble. 6. Propo. 30.

Reperire duas rationales potentia tantūm
com-





commensurabiles huius
modi, ut maior ex illis
possit plus quam minor
quadrato lineæ sibi com-
mensurabilis longitu-
dine.

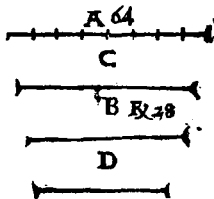


λα

Εὕρεῖν δύο μέσας διωάμει μόνον συμμέτρους ῥητὸν
περιεχούσας, ὥστε τὴν μείζονα τῆς ἐλάττονος μείζον
δύνασθαι ὡς ἀπὸ συμμέτρου ἐν τῇ μήκῃ.

Proble.- Propo. 31.

Reperire duas lineas mediales potentia tan-
tū commensurabiles
rationalem perfici-
em continentes, tales
inquam, et maior pos-
sit plus quam minor
quadrato lineæ sibi
commensurabilis lon-
gitudine.



λβ

Εὕρεῖν δύο μέσας διωάμει μόνον συμμέτρους μέτρον
περιεχούσας, ὥστε τὴν μείζονα τῆς ἐλάττονος μείζον
δύνασθαι ὡς ἀπὸ συμμέτρου ἐαυτῇ.

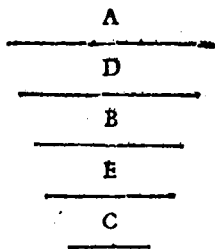
Proble. 8. Propo. 32.

Reperire duas lineas mediales potentia

N 2 tan-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

tantum commensurabiles medialem superficiem continentes, huiusmodi ut maior plus possit quam minor quadrato lineæ sibi commensurabilis longitudine.

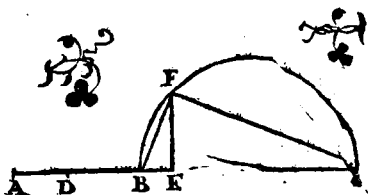


λ γ

Εὐρεῖν δύο εὐθείας διωάμει ἀσυμμέτρως, ποιούσας τὸ μὲν συγχείμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνων ῥητόν, τὸ δ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν μέτρον.

Proble.9. Propo. 33.

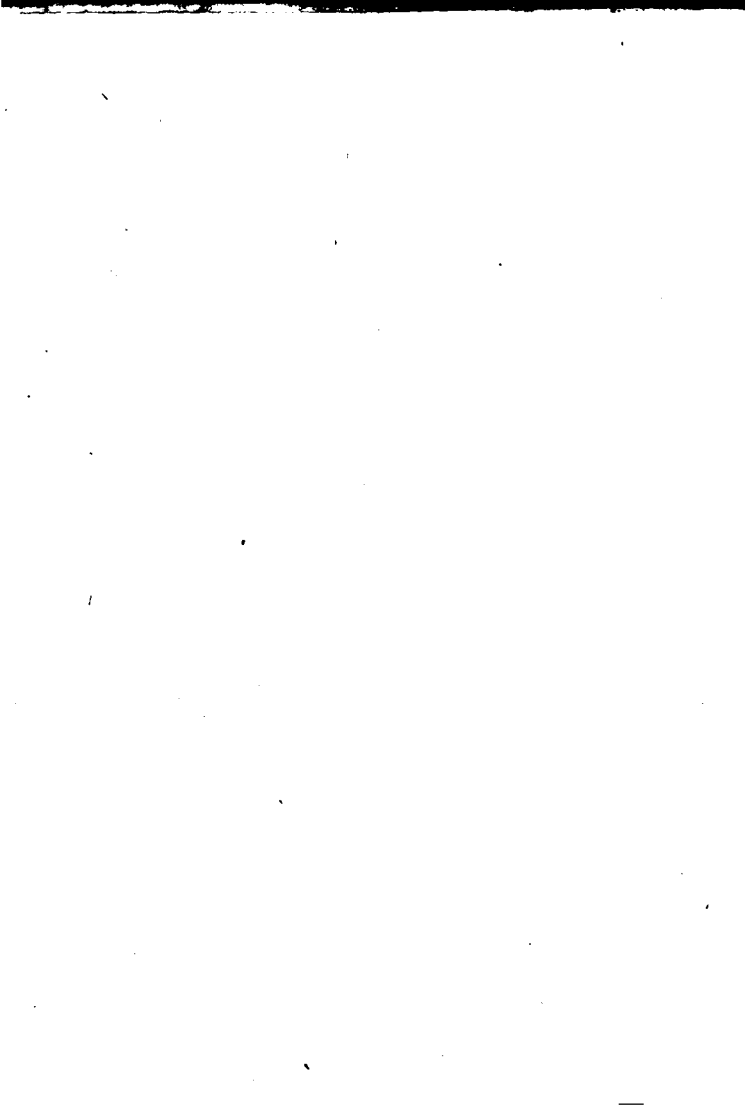
Reperire duas rectas potentia incommensurabiles, quarum quadrata simul addita faciant superficiem rationalem, parallelogrammum verò ex ipsis contentum sit mediale.

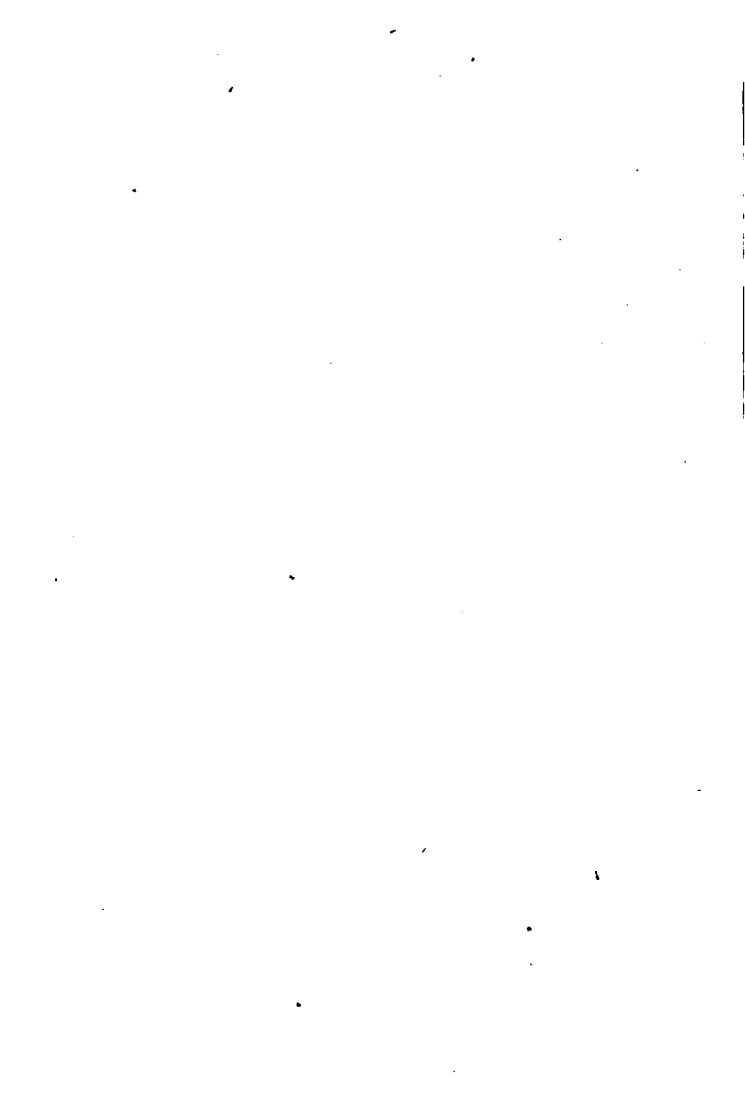


λ δ

Εὐρεῖν δύο εὐθείας διωάμει ἀσυμμέτρως, ποιούσας τὸ μὲν συγχείμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνων μέτρον, τὸ δ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν ῥητόν.

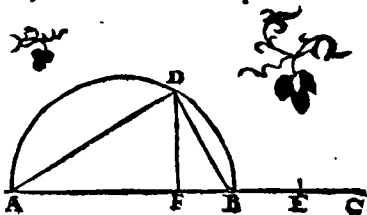
Probl.





Probl. 10. Propo. 34.

Reperire lineas duas rectas potentia incom-
mensurabiles, conficientes compositum ex
ipsarum qua-
dratis me-
diale, pa-
rallelogra-
mmum verò
ex ipsis cõ-
tentum ra-
tionale.

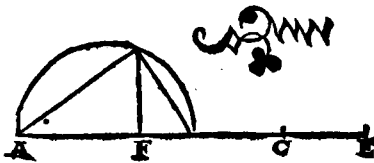


λ ε

Εὐρεῖν δύο τεθείας διωάμει ἀσυμμέτρους, ποιούσας
τό τε συγκείμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνων
μέγαν, καὶ τὸ ὑπ' αὐτῶν μέσον, καὶ ἐκ ἀσύμμετρων
ᾧ συγκείμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνων.

Probl. 11. Propo. 35.

Reperire duas lineas rectas potentia incom-
mensurabiles, conficientes id quod ex ipsa-
rum quadratis componitur mediale, simul-
que parallelogrammum ex ipsis cõtentum,
mediale, quod præterea parallelogrammum
sit in-
cõmen-
surabile
cõposito
ex qua-
dratis ip-
sarum.



N 3

APXH

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.
 ΑΡΧΗ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΣΥΝ-
 ΔΕΙΝ ΕΞΑΔΩΝ.

λ5

Εάν δύο ῥητὰ διυνάμει μόνον σύμμετροι συντεθῶ-
 σιν, ἡ ὅλη ἀλογός ἐστιν. καλείσθω δὲ ἐκ δύο ὀ-
 νομάτων.

PRINCIPIUM SENARIO-
 rum per compositionem.

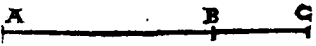
Theor.25. Propo.36.

Si duæ rationales potentia tantum commen-
 surabiles componantur, tota linea erit irra-
 tionalis. Voce
 tur autem Bino- 
 mium.

λ3

Εάν δύο μέσαι διυνάμει μόνον σύμμετροι συντεθῶ-
 σι ῥητὸν περιέχουσα, ἡ ὅλη ἀλογός ἐστι, καλείσθω δὲ
 ἐκ δύο μέσων πρώτη.

Theor.26. Propo.37.

Si duæ mediales potentia tantum commen-
 surabiles rationale continentes compo-
 nantur, tota li- 
 nea est irratio-
 palis, vocetur

autem





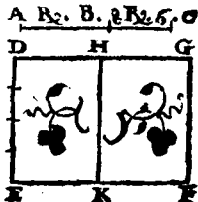
autem Bimediale prius.

λγ

Εὰν δύο μέσα διωάμῃ μόνον σύμμετροι συνεπιθῶσι μέθῃ περιέχουσα, ἡ ὅλη ἀλογός ἐστι. καλεῖσθω δὲ ἐκ δύο μέσων δευτέρα,

Theor. 27. Propo. 38.

Si duæ mediales potentia tantum commensurabiles mediale continentes componantur, tota linea est irrationalis. vocetur autem Bimediale secundum.



λθ

Εὰν δύο ἐυδεῖαι διωάμῃ ἀσύμμετροι συνεπιθῶσι ποιοῦσαι τὸ μὲν συγκείμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τε τραγώνων ῥήτον, τὸ δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῶν μέθῃ, ἡ ὅλη ἐυθεῖα ἀλογός ἐστι. καλεῖσθω δὲ μείζων.

Theor. 28. Propo. 39.

Si duæ rectæ potentia incommensurabiles componantur, conficientes compositum ex quadratis ipsarum rationale, parallelogrammum verò ex ipsis contentum mediale, tota linea re-
cta est
irrationalis. Vocetur autem linea maior.



N 4

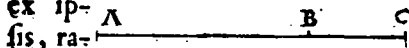
Εὐν

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

μ
 Πάν δύο ευθεῖαι δυνάμει ἀσύμμετροι συντετιῶσι,
 ποιοῦσαι τὸ μὲν συγχείδμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν
 τετραγώνων μέτρον, τὸ δ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν ῥητὸν, ἡ ὅλη ἐυ-
 θεῖα ἀλογός ἐστι. καλείσθω δὲ ῥητὸν καὶ μέτρον διω-
 μένη.

Theor. 29. Propo. 40.

Si duæ rectæ potentia incommensurabiles
 componantur, conficientes compositum ex
 ipsarum quadratis mediale, id verò quod fit
 ex ip-



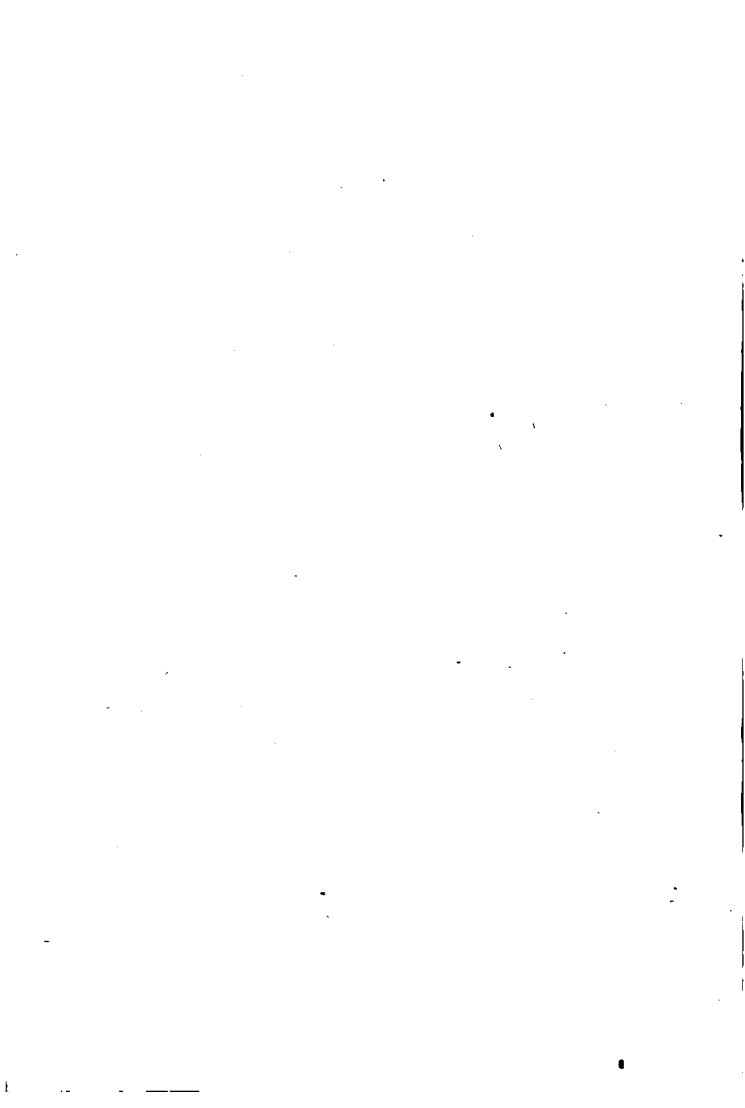
tionale, tota linea est irrationalis. Vocetur
 autem potens rationale & mediale.

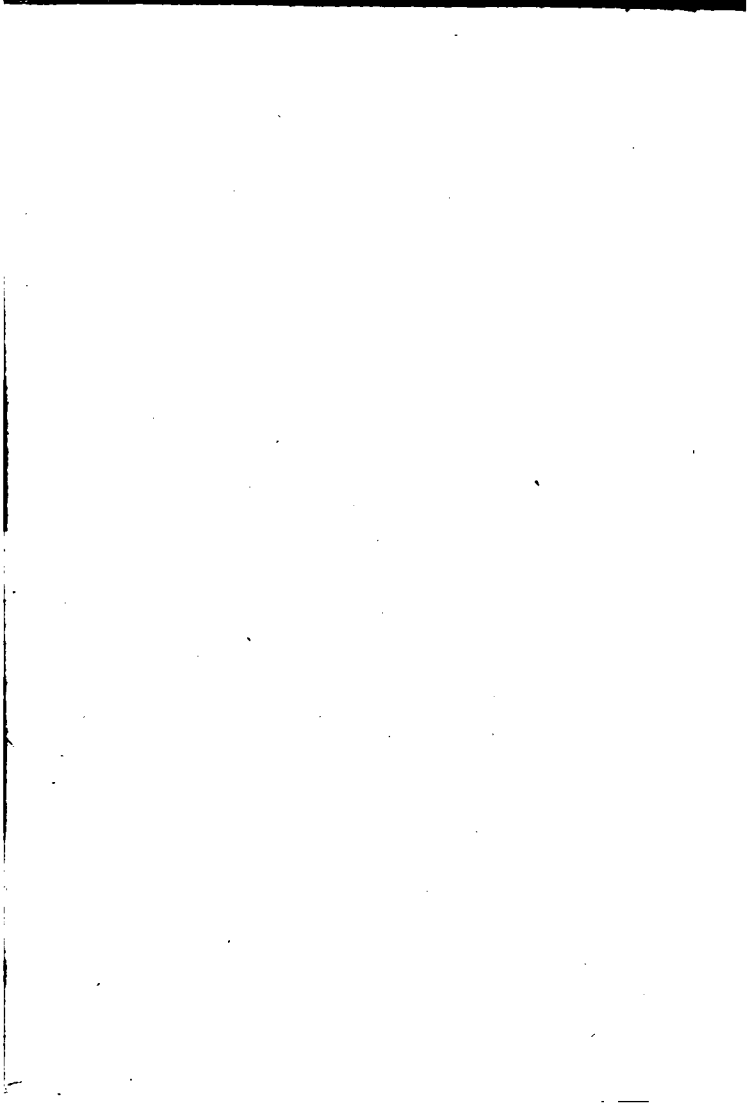
μα
 Πάν δύο ευθεῖαι δυνάμει ἀσύμμετροι συντετιῶσι
 ποιοῦσαι τὸ, τε συγχείδμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τε-
 τραγώνων μέτρον, καὶ τὸ ὑπ' αὐτῶν μέτρον, καὶ ἐκ ἀ-
 σύμμετρον ὃ συγχείμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τε-
 τραγώνων, ἡ ὅλη ευθεῖα ἀλογός ἐστι. καλείσθω ἡ δύο
 μέτρα διωραμένη.

Theor. 30. Propo. 41.

Si duæ rectæ potentia incommensurabiles
 componantur, conficientes compositum ex
 quadratis ipsarum mediale, & quod con-
 tinetur ex ipsis, mediale, & præterea in-
 com-

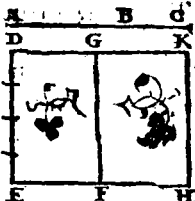








commensurabile compo-
sito ex quadratis ipsa-
rum, tota linea est irratlo-
nalis. Vocetur autem po-
tens duo medialia.



$\mu\beta$

Η ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων καθ' ἐν μόνον σημεῖον διαίρεται εἰς τὰ ὀνόματα.

Theor. 31. Propo. 42.

Binomium in vnico tantum puncto diuidi-
tur in sua nomi-
na, id est in line-
as ex quibus com-
ponitur.



$\mu\gamma$

Η ἐκ δύο μέσων πρώτη καθ' ἐν μόνον σημεῖον διαίρεται εἰς τὰ ὀνόματα.

Theor. 32. Propo. 43.

Bimediale prius in vnico tantum puncto
diuiditur in sua
nomina.



$\mu\delta$

Η ἐκ δύο μέσων δευτέρα καθ' ἐν μόνον σημεῖον διαίρεται εἰς τὰ ὀνόματα.

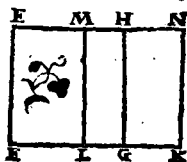
N 5

Theor.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theor. 33. Propo. 44. $\overline{A \quad D \quad C \quad B}$

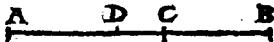
Bimediale secundum in
vnico tantum puncto di-
uiditur in sua nomina.



$\mu \epsilon$
Ἡ μείζων κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ μόνον σημεῖον διαγρῆται εἰς
τὰ ὀνόματα.

Theor. 34. Propo. 45.

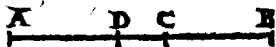
Linea maior in vnico tantum puncto diui-
ditur in
sua no-
mina.



$\mu \varsigma$
Ἡ ῥητὸν καὶ μέγαν δυναμένη κατ' ἐν μόνον σημεῖον
διαγρῆται εἰς τὰ ὀνόματα.

Theor. 35. Propo. 46.

Linea potens rationale & mediale in vnico
tantum
puncto
diuiditur in sua nomina.



$\mu \zeta$
Ἡ δύο μέσα δυναμένη κατ' ἐν μόνον σημεῖον δια-
γρῆται εἰς τὰ ὀνόματα.

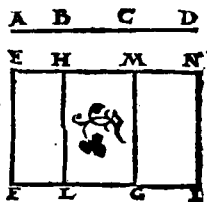
Theor.





Theore. 36. Pro-
posi. 47.

Linea potens duo media-
lia in vnico tantum pun-
cto diuiditur in sua no-
mina.



ΟΡΟΙ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΙ.

Υποκειμένης ῥητῆς, καὶ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων διηρημέ-
νης εἰς τὰ ὀνόματα, ἥς τὸ μῆζον ὄνομα τοῦ ἐλάτ-
τους μῆζον δύναται ὥς ἀπὸ συμμετρῶς ἑαυτῇ
μήκει.

α

Εάν μὲν τὸ μῆζον ὄνομα σύμμετρον ᾗ μήκει τῇ ἐκκε-
μένη ῥητῇ, καλεῖσθω ἑλκεῖν δύο ὀνομάτων πρώτη.

β

Εάν δὲ τὸ ἐλάσσον ὄνομα σύμμετρον ᾗ μήκει τῇ ἐκκε-
μένη ῥητῇ, καλεῖσθω ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων δευτέρα.

γ

Εάν δὲ μηδέτερον τῶν ὀνομάτων σύμμετρον ᾗ μήκει
τῇ ἐκκεμένη ῥητῇ, καλεῖσθω ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων
τρίτη.

Πάλιν δὲ εἰάν τὸ μῆζον ὄνομα τοῦ ἐλάσσονος μῆ-
ζον δύνηται ὥς ἀπὸ ἀσυμμέτρῶς ἑαυτῇ μήκει.

Εάν

Εάν μὲν τὸ μᾶλλον ὄνομα σύμμετρον ἢ μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκκ-
μένη ῥητῇ, καλέσω ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων τετάρτη.

Εάν ὃ τὸ ἐλαττον, πέμπτη.

3

Εάν ὃ μηδέντερον, ἕκτη.

DEFINITIONES

secundæ.

Proposita linearationali, et binomio diuiso in sua nomina, cuius binomij maius nomen, id est, maior portio possit plusquam minus nomen quadrato lineæ sibi, maiori inquam nomini, commensurabilis longitudine:

1

Si quidem maius nomen fuerit commensurable longitudine propositæ lineæ rationali, uocetur tota lineæ Binomium primum:

2

Si uerò minus nomen, id est minor portio Binomij, fuerit commensurable longitudine propositæ lineæ rationali, uocetur tota lineæ Binomium secundum:

3

Si uerò neutrum nomen fuerit commensurable longitudine propositæ lineæ rationali, uocetur Binomium tertium.





Rursus si maius nomen possit plusquam minus no-
men quadrato lineæ sibi incommensurabilis lon-
gitudine:

Si quidem maius nomen est commensurable longitu-
dine propositæ lineæ rationali, uocetur tota lineæ Bi-
nomium quatum:

Si uero minus nomen fuerit commensurable longitu-
dine lineæ rationali, uocetur Binomium quintum:

Si uero neutrum nomen fuerit longitudine commen-
surabile lineæ rationali, uocetur illa Binomium sexa-
tum.

Εὐρεῖν τὰν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων πρώτων.

Proble. 12. Propo-
siti. 48.

Reperire Binomium pri-
mum.

D
E 10 F 12 G

H
12 4
A C B

Εὐρεῖν τὰν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων δευτέρων.

Pro

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Proble. 13. Pro-

posi. 49.

9 3
A.....C...B

Reperire Binomium se-
cundum.



Εὐρεῖν τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων τρίτω.

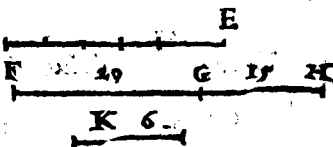
Proble. 14.

Prop. 50.

15 5
A.....C.....
20

D

Reperi
re Bino
mium
tertiū.



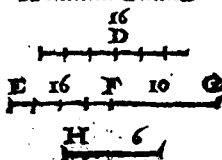
Εὐρεῖν τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων τετάρτω.

Proble. 15.

Prop. 51.

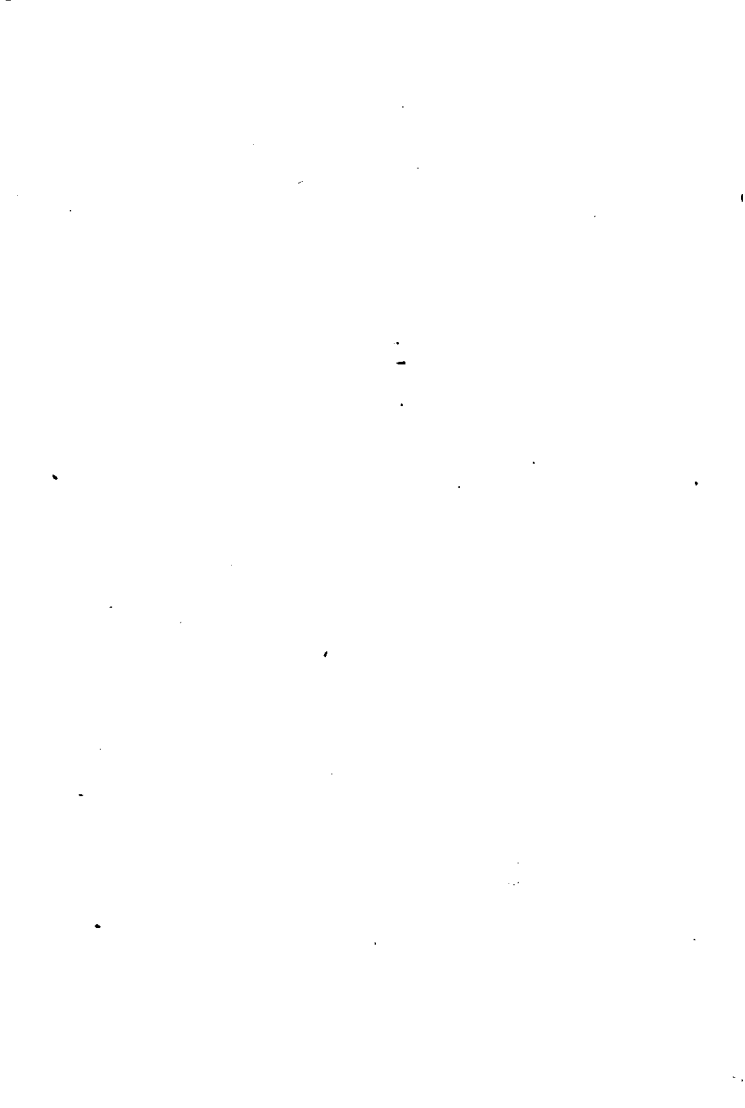
10 6
A.....C.....B

Reperire Binomium
quartum.



Εὐρεῖν





16

Εὕρεῖν τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων πέμπτην.

Probl. 16. Pro-
posi. 52.

A.....C.....

20

Reperire Binomium E 20 F 16 G
quintum.

17

Εὕρεῖν τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων ἑκτὴν.

10

6

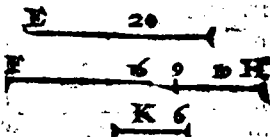
A.....C.....B

16

Probl. 17. Pro-
posi. 13.

D.....

20

Reperire Binomiū
sextum.

18

Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ ὁ ἐκ δύο ὀνομά-
των πρώτης, ἢ τὸ χωρίον διωυαμένη ἀλογόσ ὅστιν ἡ
χαλαμένη ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων.

Theor. 37. Propo. 54.

Si superficies contenta fuerit ex ratione-
li &c

li & Bi-
nomio
primo, li-
nea quæ
illam su-
perfici-

em pro-
test, est irrationalis, quæ Binomium voca-
tur.

Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ρητῆς καὶ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων δευτέρας, ἢ τὸ χωρίον διωραμένη ἀλογὸς ὅστιν ἡ χαλκμένη ἐκ δύο μέσων πρώτη.

Δ Theor. 38. Propo. 55.

Si superficies contenta fuerit ex linea ratio-
nali & Binomio secundo, linea potens illam
superfi-

ciem est
irratio-

nalis,

quæ Bi-
nomium
primum
vocatur.

Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ρητῆς καὶ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων τρίτης, ἢ τὸ χωρίον διωραμένη ἀλογὸς ὅστιν ἡ χαλκμένη ἐκ δύο μέσων δεύτερα.

Theore. 39. Propo. 56.

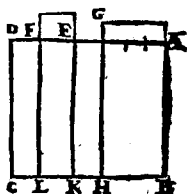
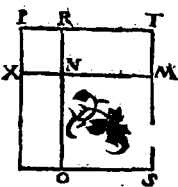
Si superficies continetur ex rationali &
Bino-





Bind-

mio ter-
tio, linea
quæ illā
superfici
em po-
test, est



irrationalis, quæ dicitur Bimediale secundū.

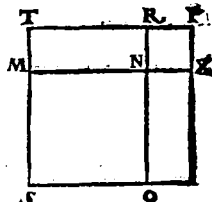
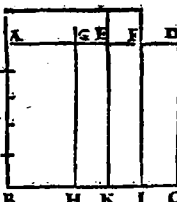
vζ

Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνο-
μάτων τετάρτης, ἢ τὸ χωρίον διωαμένη ἀλογό-
βῃ, ἢ χαλαμένη μείζων.

Theor. 40. Propo. 57.

Si superficies contineatur ex rationali & Bi-
nomio

quar-
to, li-
nea po-
tens su-
perfici-
em illā,



est irrationalis, quæ dicitur maior.

vη

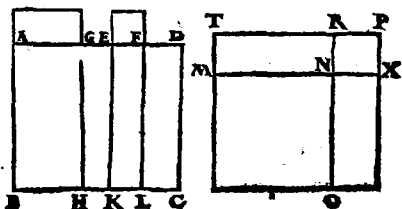
Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνο-
μάτων πέμπτης, ἢ τὸ χωρίον διωαμένη ἀλογό-
βῃ, ἢ χαλαμένη ῥητὸν καὶ μέσον διωαμένη.

Theor. 41. Propo. 58.

Si superficies contineatur ex rationali &
Bino-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Binomio quinto, linea quæ illam superficiem potest est irrationalis, quæ dicitur potes rationale & mediale.



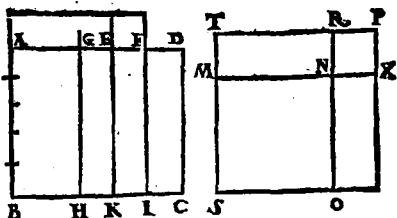
ν θ

Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται υπό ρητῆς καὶ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων ἑκτῆς, ἡ τὸ χωρίον διωαμένη ἀλογός ἐστιν, ἢ χαλαρμένη δύο μέσα διωαμένη.

Theor. 42. Propo. 59.

Si superficies contineatur ex rationali & Binomio sexto, linea quæ illam superficiem po-

test est irrationalis, quæ dicitur potens

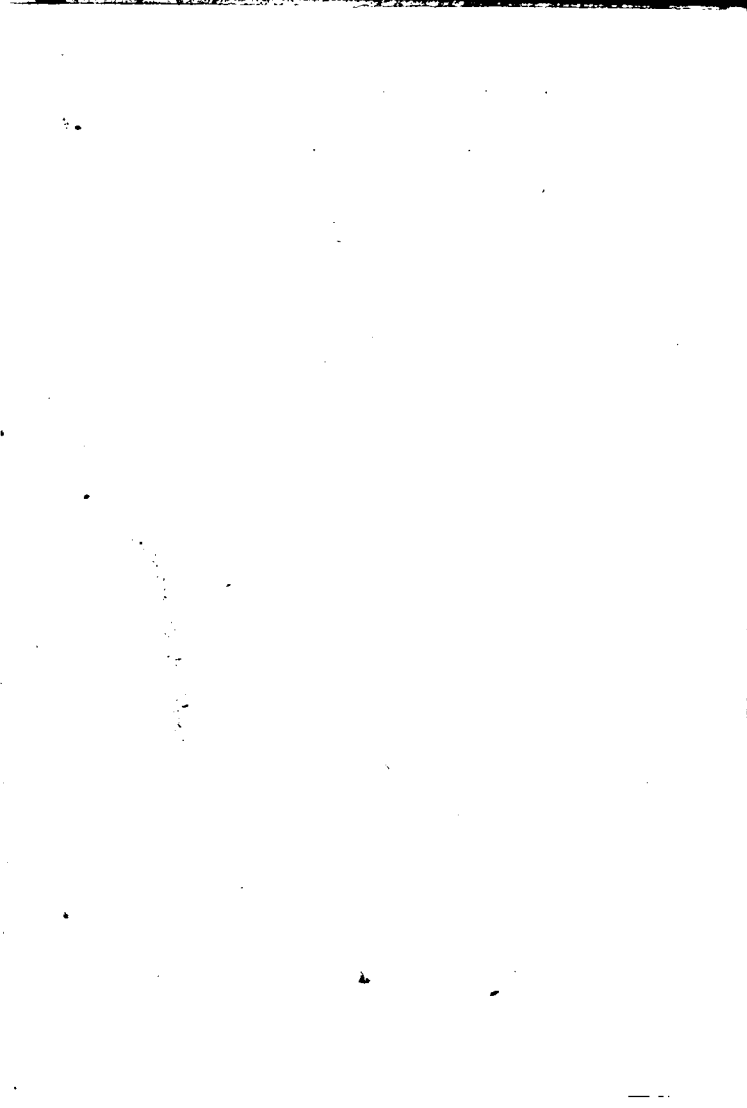


duo medialia.

ξ

Τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων παρὰ ρητὴν παραβαλλόμενον, πλάττειται ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων πρώτης.

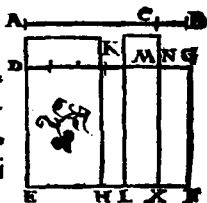
Theo.





Theore. 43. Pro-
posi. 60.

Quadratum Binomij se-
cundum lineam rationa-
lem applicatum, facit alte-
rum latus Binomium pri-
mum.

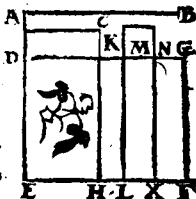


ξ α

Τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκ δύο μέσων πρώτης παρὰ ῥητὴν πα-
ραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων
δεύτεραν.

Theo. 44. Pro-
posi. 61.

Quadratum Bimedialis
primi secundum rationa-
lem lineam applicatum, fa-
cit alterum latus Binomi-
um secundum.

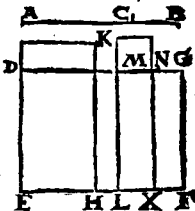


ξ β

Τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκ δύο μέσων δευτέρας παρὰ ῥητὴν πα-
ραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων
τρίτην.

Theor. 45. Pro-
posi. 62.

Quadratum Bimedialis
secundi secundum ratio-
nalem applicatū, facit alte-
rū latus Binomiū tertium.



O 2

Τὸ

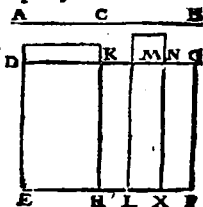
ΕΥCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

ξγ

Τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς μείζονος παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιεῖ τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων τετάρτην.

Theore. 46. Prop. 63.

Quadratum lineæ maioris secundum lineam rationalem applicatum, facit alterum latus Binomium quartum.

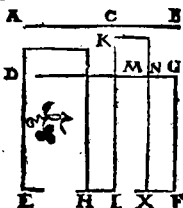


ξδ

Τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ῥητὸν καὶ μέγαν διωαμένης παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιεῖ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων πέμπτην.

Theor. 47. Prop. 64.

Quadratum lineæ potentis rationale & mediale secundum rationalem applicatum, facit alterum latus Binomium quintum.



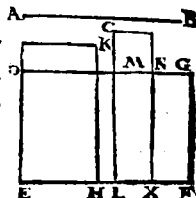
ξε

Τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκ δύο μέσα διωαμένης παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιεῖ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων ἑκτὴν.

Theor.



Quadratum lineæ poten-
tis duo medialia secundū
rationalem applicatum, fa-
cit alterum latus Binomiū
sextum.

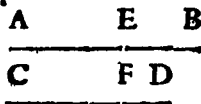


ξς

Ἡ τῇ ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων μήκει σύμμετρος, καὶ αὐτὴ
ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων ἐστὶ, καὶ τῇ τάξει ἡ αὐτή.

Theor.49. Propo.66.

Linea longitudine com-
mensurabilis Binomio est
& ipsa Binomium eiusdē
ordinis.



ξζ

Ἡ τῇ ἐκ δύο μέσων μήκει σύμμετρος, ἐκ δύο μέσων
ἐστὶ, καὶ τῇ τάξει ἡ αὐτή.

Theor.50. Propo.67.

Linea longitudine com-
mensurabilis alteri bime-
dialium, est & ipsa bime-
diale etiam eiusdem or-
dinis.



ξη

Ἡ τῇ μείζονι σύμμετρος, καὶ αὐτὴ μείζων ἐστὶν.

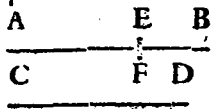
Ο 3

Theo.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theor. 51. Propo. 68.

Linea commensurabilis
lineæ maiori, est & ipsa
maior.

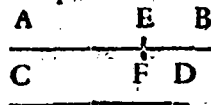


ξ θ

Ἡ τῇ ῥητὸν καὶ μέτρῳ διωαμένη σύμμετρος, καὶ αὐτὴ
ῥητὸν καὶ μέτρῳ διωαμένη εἶν.

Theor. 52. Propo. 69.

Linea commensurabilis lineæ potenti ratio-
nale & mediale, est &
ipsa linea potens ratio-
nale & mediale..

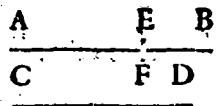


ο

Ἡ τῇ δύο μέσα διωαμένη σύμμετρος, δύο μέσα δι-
ωαμένη εἶν.

Theor. 53. Propo. 70.

Linea commensurabi-
lis lineæ potenti duo
medialia, est & ipsa li-
nea potens duo me-
dialia.



ο α

Ῥητοῦ καὶ μέτρον συνωδεμένον, τέσσαρες ἀλογον γίνον-
ται, ἢ ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων, ἢ ἐκ δύο μέσων πρώτων ἢ μέ-
τρων, ἢ καὶ ῥητὸν καὶ μέτρῳ διωαμένη.

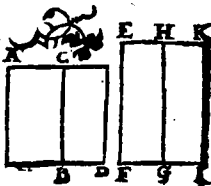
Theor.





Theor. 54. Propo. 71.

Si duæ superficies rationalis & medialis simul componantur, linea quæ totam superficiem compositam potest, est vna ex quatuor irrationalibus, vel ea quæ dicitur Binomium, vel bimediale primum, vel linea maior, vel linea potens rationale & mediale,

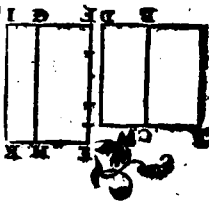


οβ

Δύο μέσων ἀσυμμέτρων ἀλλήλοις συνελθόντων, ἡ λοιπαὶ δύο ἄλογοι γίνονται, ἢτοι ἡ ἐκ δύο μέσων δύω τέτρα, ἢ ἡ δύο μέσα δυναμένη.

Theor. 55. Propo. 72.

Si duæ superficies mediales incommensurabiles simul componantur, fiunt reliquæ duæ lineæ irrationales, vel bimediale secundum, vel linea potens duo medialis.



Ο 4

ΣΧΟ.

ΣΧΟΛΙΟΝ.

Ἡ ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων καὶ αἱ μετ' αὐτὴν ἄλλοι, ὅτι
τῇ μέσῃ, ὅτι ἀλλήλας εἰσὶν αἱ αὐταί.

Τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ μέσης παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμε-
νον, πλάτος ποιεῖ ῥητὴν, καὶ ἀσύμμετρον τῇ παρ' ἣν πα-
ράκειται, μήκει.

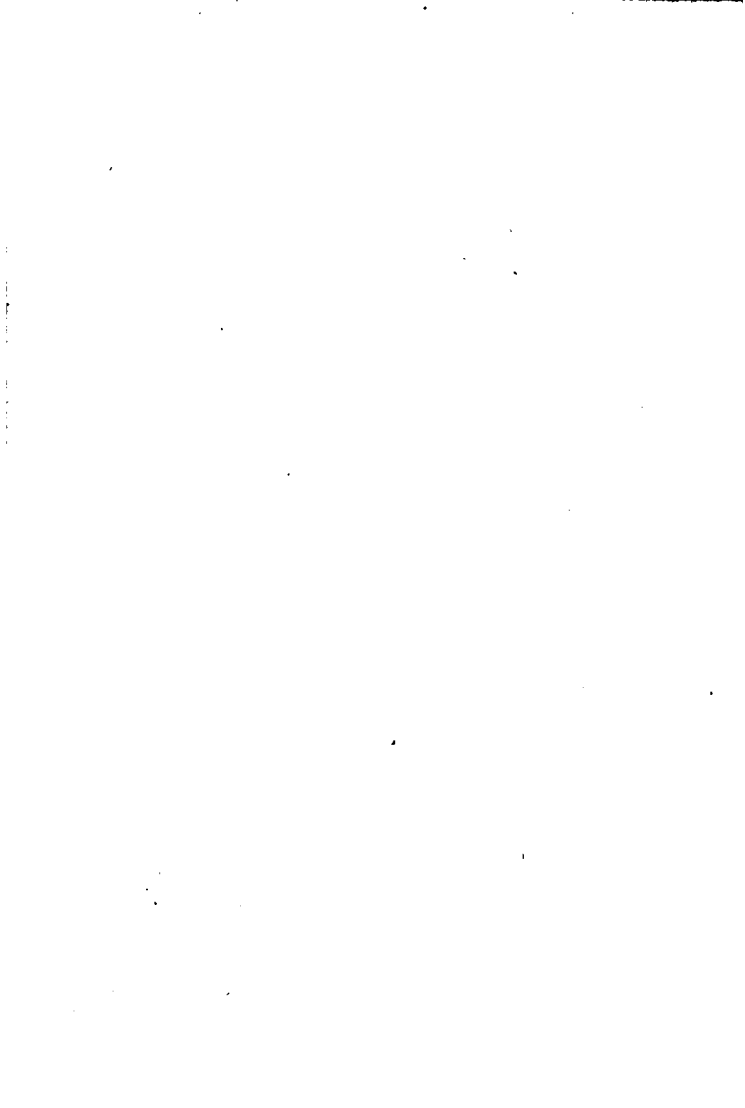
Τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων παρὰ ῥητὴν παρα-
βαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιεῖ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων
πρώτῳ.

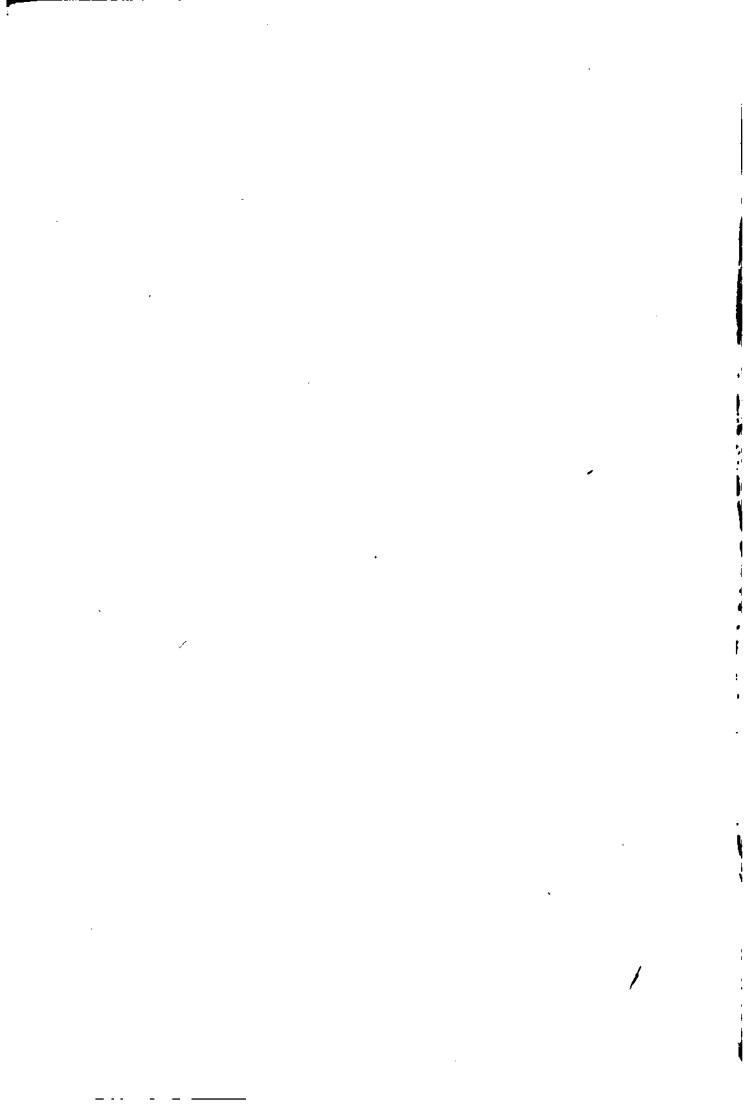
Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκ δύο μέσων πρώτης παρὰ ῥητὴν
παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιεῖ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομά-
των δευτέραν.

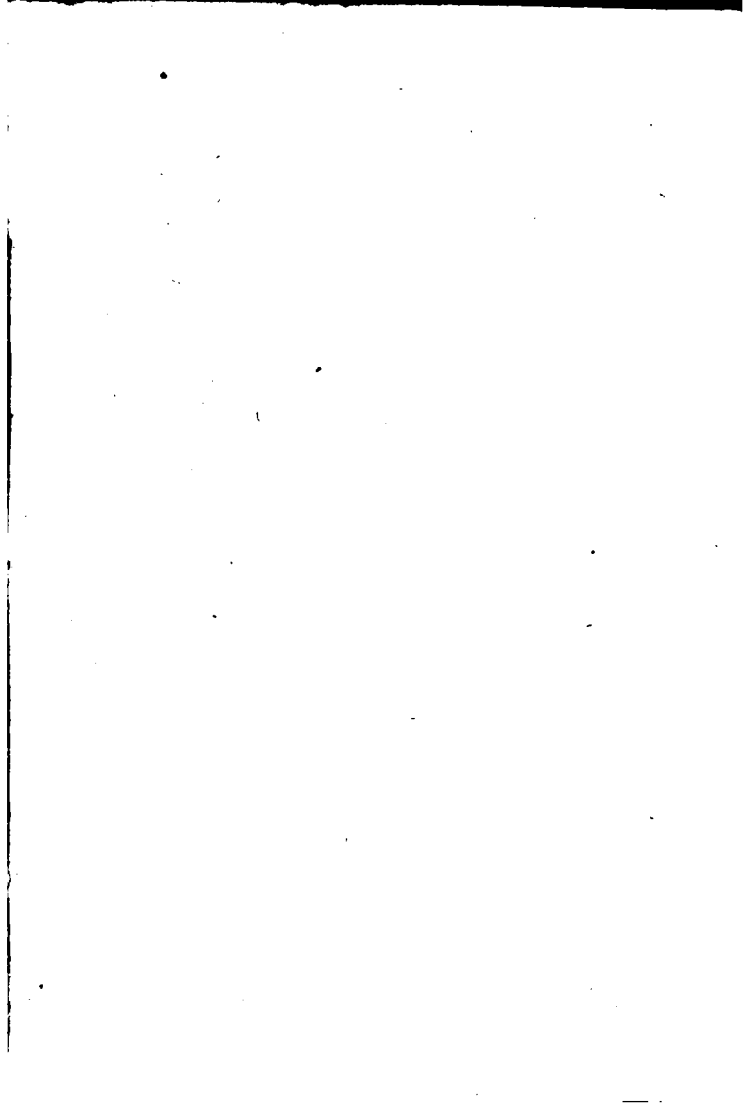
Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκ δύο μέσων δευτέρας παρὰ ῥητὴν
παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιεῖ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομά-
των τρίτῳ.

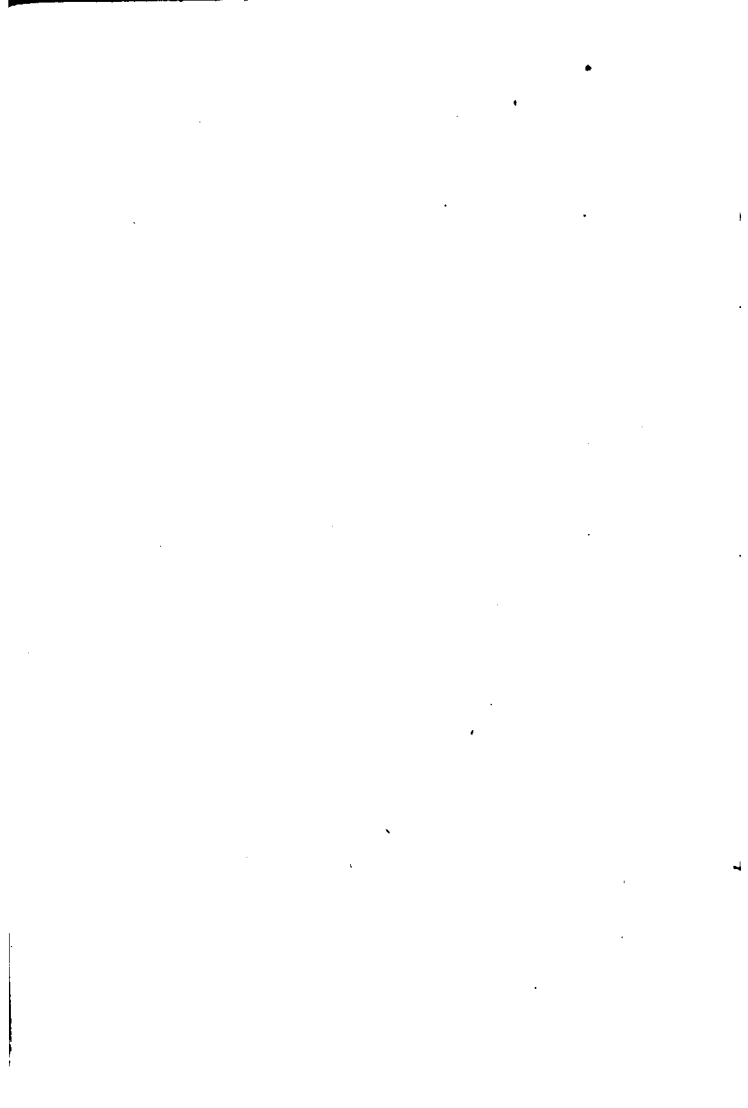
Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μείζονος παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμε-
νον, πλάτος ποιεῖ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων τετάρτῳ.

Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ῥητὸν καὶ μέσον δυναμένης παρα-
βαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιεῖ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων
πεντῆκῳ.









Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς δύο μέσα διωαμένης παρὰ ῥητὴν πα-
ραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιεῖ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων
ἐκτίω.

Ἐπείδυν τὰ εἰρημένα πλάτη διαφέρει τοῦτε πρώ-
του καὶ ἀλλήλων, τοῦ μὲν πρώτου, ὅτε ῥητὴ ἔστιν, ἀλλή-
λων δὲ, ὅτε τῇ τάξει οὐκ εἰσὶν αἱ αὐταί, δῆλον ὅς τε καὶ
αὐταὶ αἱ ἀλογοὶ διαφέρουσιν ἀλλήλων.

SCHOLIVM.

*Binomium et ceteræ consequentes lineæ irrationa-
les, neque sunt eadem cum lineæ mediāli, neque
ipse inter se.*

*Nam quadratum lineæ medialis applicatum secun-
dum lineam rationalem, facit alterum latus lineam ra-
tionalem, et longitudine incommensurabilem lineæ
secundum quam applicatur, hoc est, lineæ rationali,
per 23.*

*Quadratum uero Binomij secundum rationalem ap-
plicatum, facit alterum latus Binomium primum,
per 60.*

*Quadratum uero Bimedialis primi secundum ratio-
nalem applicatum, facit alterum latus Binomium se-
cundum, per 61.*

*Quadratum uero Bimedialis secundi secundum ratio-
nalem applicatum, facit alterum latus Binomium ter-
tium,*

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

tium, per 62.

Quadratum uerò lineæ maioris secundum rationalem applicatum, facit alterum latus Binomium quartum, per 63.

Quadratum uerò lineæ potentis rationale & mediale secundum rationalem applicatum, facit alterum latus Binomium quintum, per 64.

Quadratum uerò lineæ potentis duo medialia secundum rationalem applicatum, facit alterum latus Binomium sextum, per 65.

Cum igitur dicta latera, quæ latitudines uocantur, differant & à prima latitudine, quoniã est rationalis, cum inter se quoque differant, eo quia sunt Binomia diuersorum ordinum: manifestum est ipsas lineas irracionales, differentes esse inter se.

ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ ΤΑΞΙΣ ΕΤΕΡΩΝ ΛΟ-
γων τῶν κατ' ἀφαιρέσιν.

Ἀρχὴ τῶν κατ' ἀφαιρέσιν ἐξάδων.

ο γ

Εὰν ἀπὸ ῥητῆς ῥητὴ ἀφαιρεθῇ διωάμεν μόνον σύμμετρος δυσα τῇ ὅλῃ, ἢ λοιπὴ ἀλογός ᾖ. καλέσθω ᾗ ἀποτομή.

SECUNDVS ORDO ALTE

rius sermonis, qui est de detractiōe.

Principium senariorū per detractiōem,

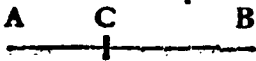
Theor





Theor. 56. Propo. 73.

Si de linea rationali detrahatur rationalis potentia tantum commensurabilis ipsi toti, residua est irrationalis, vocetur autem Residuum.

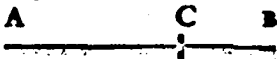


οδ

Εάν ἀπὸ μέσης μέση ἀφαιρεθῇ δυνάμει μόνον σύμμετρος οὖσα τῇ ὅλῃ, μετὰ δὲ τῆς ὅλης ῥητὸν περιέχῃ, ἡ λοιπὴ ἀλογόσ ἐστὶ. χαλεῖσθω δὲ μέσης ἀποτομή πρώτη.

Theor. 57. Propo. 74.

Si de linea mediali detrahatur medialis potentia tantum commensurabilis toti lineæ, quæ verò detracta est cum tota contineat superficiem rationalem, residua est irrationalis. Vocetur autem Residuum mediale primum.



οε

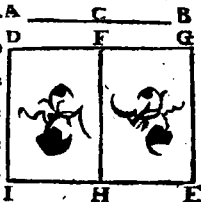
Εάν ἀπὸ μέσης μέση ἀφαιρεθῇ δυνάμει μόνον σύμμετρος οὖσα τῇ ὅλῃ, μετὰ δὲ τῆς ὅλης μέθρη περιέχῃ, ἡ λοιπὴ ἀλογόσ ἐστὶ. χαλεῖσθω δὲ μέσης ἀποτομή δευτέρα.

Theor.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theor. 58. Propo. 75.

Si de linea mediali detrahatur medialis potentia tantum commensurabilis toti, quæ verò detracta est, cum tota continet superficiem mediam, reliqua est irrationalis. Vocetur autem Residuum mediale secundum.



ο 5

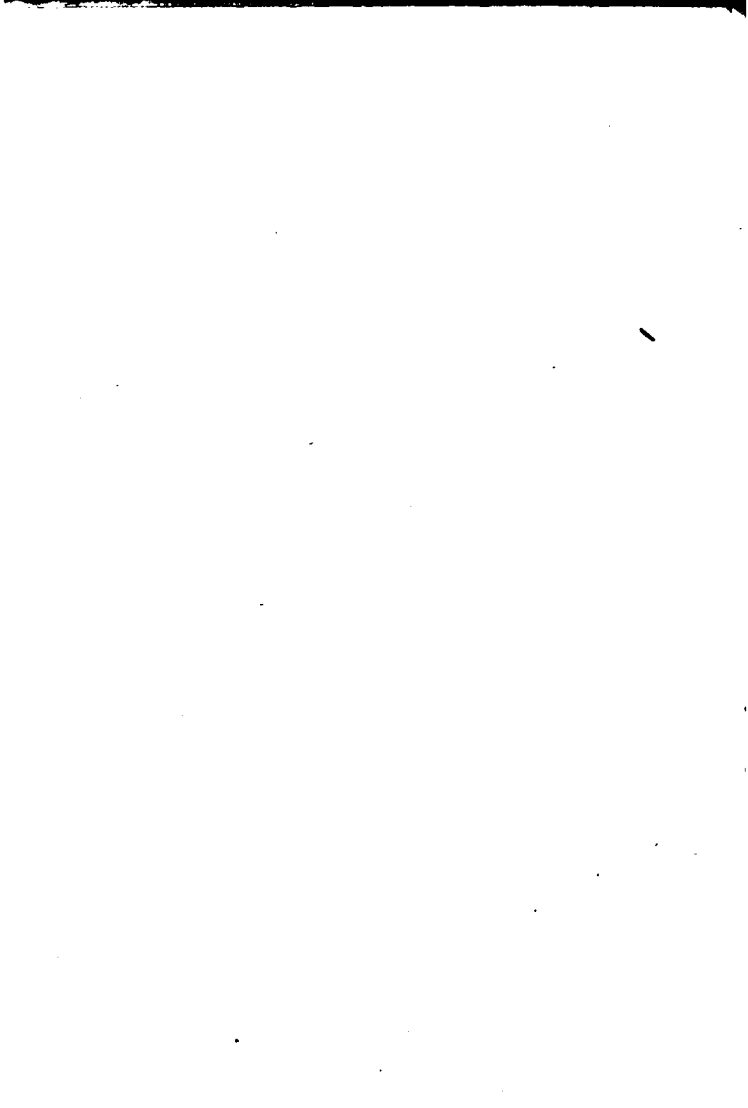
Εάν από ευθείας ευθεία αφαιρεθῇ δυναμει ασύμμετρος ὄνσα τῇ ὅλῃ, μετὰ τῇ ὅλης ποιοῦσα τὸ μὲν ἅπ' αὐτῶν ἅμα ῥητόν, τὸ δ' ὅπ' αὐτῶν μέσον, ἡ λοιπὴ ἀλογός ἐστι. καλεῖσθω δὲ ἐλάσσων.

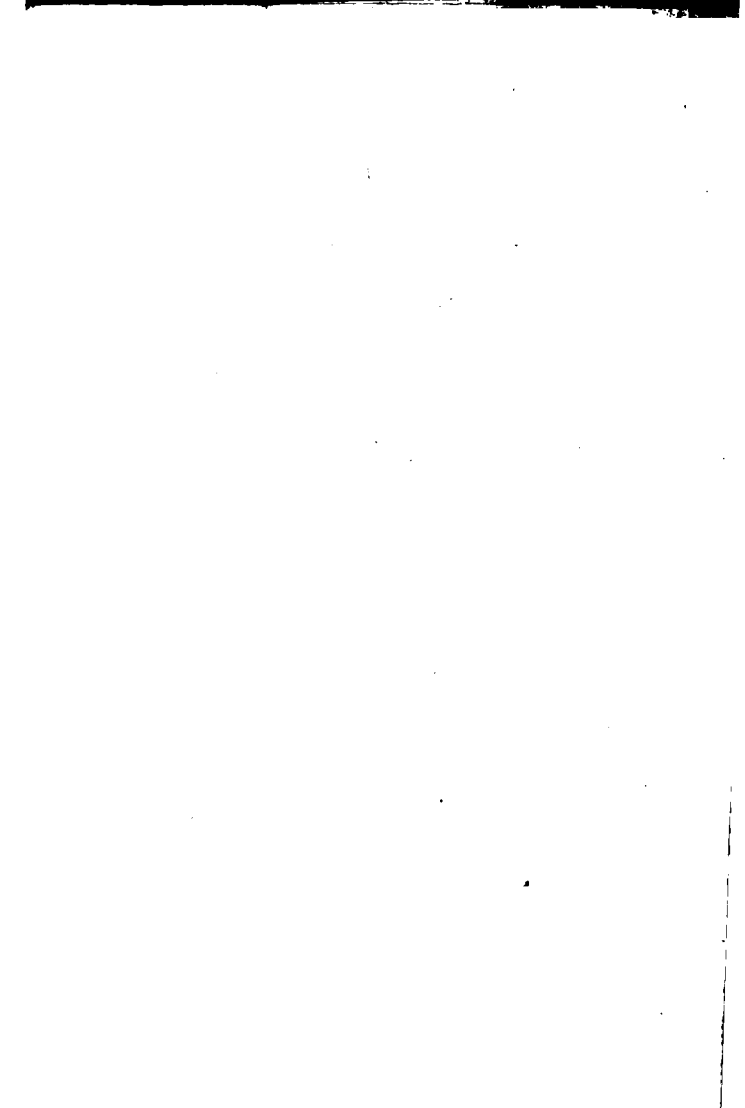
Theor. 57. Propo. 76.

Si de linea recta detrahatur recta potentia incommensurabilis toti, compositum autem ex quadratis totius lineæ & lineæ detractæ sit rationale, parallelogrammum verò ex iisdem contentum sit mediale, reliqua linea erit irrationalis. Vocetur autem linea minor.

ο 7

Εάν από ευθείας ευθεία αφαιρεθῇ δυναμει ασύμμετρος ὄνσα τῇ ὅλῃ, μετὰ δὲ τῇ ὅλης ποιοῦσα τὸ μὲν ὅλον ῥητόν, τὸ δ' ὅπ' αὐτῶν μέσον, ἡ λοιπὴ ἀλογός ἐστι. καλεῖσθω δὲ ἐλάσσων.





συγκείμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνων, μέ-
σον, τὸ δὲ δις ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ῥητὸν, ἢ λοιπὴ ἀλογός ἐστι.
χρλείσθω ὅ μὲν ῥητοῦ μέθ' τὸ ὅλον ποιοῦσα.

Theor. 58. Propo. 77.

Si de linea recta detrahatur recta poten-
tia incommensurabilis toti lineæ, composi-
tum autem ex quadratis totius & lineæ de-
tractæ sit mediale, parallelogrammum ve-
rò bis ex eisdem contentum sit rationale,
reliqua linea est irrationalis. Vocetur au-
tem linea faciens cum superficie rationali
totam superfi- A C B
ciem media- —————
lem.

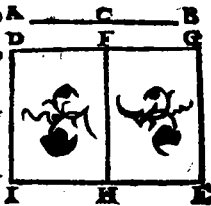
ο γ

Εάν ἀπὸ εὐθείας εὐθεῖα ἀφαιρεθῇ διυάμη ἀσύμ-
μετρος ὅυσα τῇ ὅλῃ, μετὰ δὲ τῆς ὅλης ποιοῦσα τὸ
μὲν συγκείμενον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνων,
μέθ' τὸ ὅ δις ὑπ' αὐτῶν, μέθ' ἐλ' ὅ τὰ ἀπ' αὐτῶν
τετράγωνα ἀσύμμετρα ὅ δις ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἢ λοιπὴ
ἀλογός ἐστι. χρλείσθω ὅ ἢ μετὰ μέσθ' μέσον τὸ ὅλον
ποιοῦσα.

Theor. 59. Propo. 78.

Si de linea recta detrahatur recta poten-
tia incommensurabilis toti lineæ, composi-
tum autem ex quadratis totius & lineæ
deductæ sit mediale, parallelogrammum
verò

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verò bis ex ijsdem sit etiam mediale: præ-
terea sint quadrata ipsarum incommensu-
rabilia parallelogrammo 
bis ex ijsdem contento,
reliqua linea est irratio-
nalis. Vocetur autem li-
nea faciens cum superfi-
cie mediali totam super-
ficiem medialem.

ο θ

Τῇ ἀποτομῇ μία μόνον προσαρμόζει εὐθεῖα ῥητὴ,
δυνάμει μόνον σύμμετρος ὄνσα τῇ ὅλῃ.

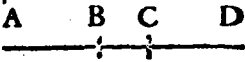
Theor. 60. Propo. 79.

Residuo vnica tantum linea recta coniungi-
tur rationalis, po- 
tentia tantum com-
mensurabilis toti lineæ.

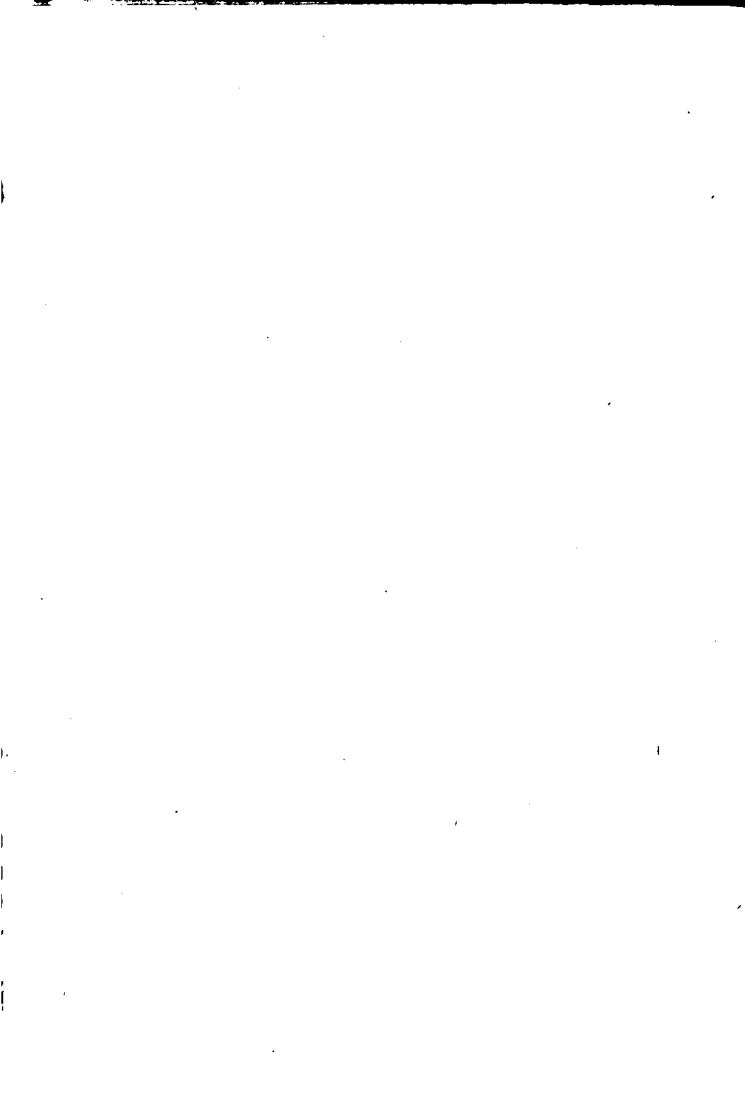
π

Τῇ μέσῃ ἀποτομῇ πρώτῃ μόνον μία προσαρμόζει
εὐθεῖα μέση, δυνάμει μόνον σύμμετρος ὄνσα τῇ ὅλῃ,
μετὰ δὲ τῇ ὅλῃς ῥητὸν περιέχουσα.

Theor. 61. Propo. 80.

Residuo mediali primo vnica tantum linea
coniungitur medialis, potentia tantum com-
mensurabilis toti, 
ipsa cum tota conti-
nens rationale.

Τῇ



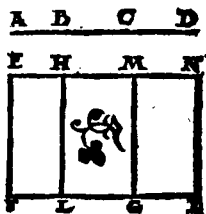


πα

Τῇ μέσῃ ἀποτομῇ δευτέρα μία μόνον προσαρμόζει
 εὐθεῖα μέση, δυνάμει μόνον σύμμετρος ὄνσα τῇ ὅ-
 λῃ, μετὰ ᾗ τῆς ὅλης μέθι περιέχουσα.

Theor. 62. Propo. 81.

Residuo mediali secun-
 do vnica tantum coniun-
 gitur medialis, potenti-
 tantum commensurabilia
 toti, ipsa cum tota contis-
 nens mediale.

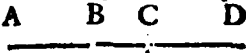


πβ

Τῇ ἐλάσσῃ μία μόνον προσαρμόζει εὐθεῖα δυνά-
 μει ἀσύμμετρος ὄνσα τῇ ὅλῃ, ποιούσα μετὰ τῇ ὅλῃ
 τὸ μὲν ἐκ τῶν ἁπλῶν αὐτῶν τετραγώνων, ῥητὸν, τὸ δὲ
 δις ὑπὸ αὐτῶν, μέθι.

Theor. 63. Propo. 82.

Lineæ minori vnica tantum recta coniungi-
 tur potentia incommensurabilis toti, faci-
 ens cum tota compositum ex quadratis ip-
 sarum rationale, id
 verò parallelogram-
 mum, quod bis ex
 ipsis fit, mediale.



πγ

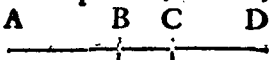
Τῇ μετὰ ῥητοῦ μέθι τὸ ὅλον ποιούσῃ μία μόνον
 προσαρμόζει εὐθεῖα δυνάμει ἀσύμμετρος ὄνσα τῇ
 ὅλῃ

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

ὅλη, μετὰ τῷ ὅλης ποιούσα τὸ μὲν συγχείδμον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνων, μέθ, τὸ δὲ δις ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ῥητόν.

Theor. 64. Propo. 83.

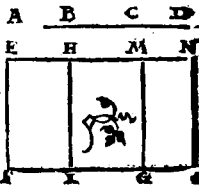
Lineæ facienti cum superficie rationali totam superficiem medialem, vnica tantum coniungitur linea recta potentia incommensurabilis toti, faciens autem cum tota compositum ex quadratis ipsarum, mediale, id verò quod fit



πδ
Τῇ μετὰ μέσθ μέθ τὸ ὅλον ποιούσῃ μία μόνον προσαρμόζει εὐθεῖα διωάμη ἀσύμμεζος δὺσα τῇ ὅλη. μετὰ δὲ τῷ ὅλης ποιούσα τό, τε συγχείδμον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν τετραγώνων, μέθ, τὸ δὲ δις ὑπ' αὐτῶν, μέθ, καὶ ἐκ ἀσύμμεζον τὸ συγχείδμον ἐκ τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὅς δις ὑπ' αὐτῶν.

Theor. 65. Propo. 84.

Lineæ cum mediali superficie facienti totam superficiem medialem, vnica tantum coniungitur linea potentia toti incommensurabilis, faciens cum tota compositum ex quadratis ipsarū mediale, id verò quod fit



bis





bis ex ipsis etiam mediale, & præterea faciens compositum ex quadratis ipsarum in eo mensurabile ei quod sit bis ex ipsis.

ΟΡΟΙ ΤΡΙΤΟΙ.

ὑποκειμένης ῥητῆς καὶ ἀποτομῆς.

α

Εάν μὲν ὅλη τῆς προσαρμοζούσης μῆζον δύνῃται
ᾧ ἀπὸ συμμετρῶν ἑαυτῇ μήκει, καὶ ἡ ὅλη σύμ-
μετρος ᾗ τῇ ἐκκείμενῇ ῥητῇ μήκει, καλεῖσθω ἀπο-
τομή πρώτη.

β

Εάν ᾗ ἡ προσαρμόζουσα σύμμετρος ᾗ τῇ ἐκκεί-
μενῇ ῥητῇ μήκει, καὶ ἡ ὅλη τῆς προσαρμοζούσης
μῆζον δύνῃται ᾧ ἀπὸ συμμετρῶν ἑαυτῇ, καλεῖ-
σθω ἀποτομή δεύτερα.

γ

Εάν ᾗ μὴ δέτετρα σύμμετρος ᾗ τῇ ἐκκείμενῇ ῥητῇ
μήκει, ἡ δὲ ὅλη τῆς προσαρμοζούσης μῆζον δύ-
νεται ᾧ ἀπὸ συμμετρῶν ἑαυτῇ, καλεῖσθω ἀπο-
τομή τρίτη.

Ἐάλιν εἰσὶν ἡ ὅλη τῆς προσαρμοζούσης μῆζον δύ-
νεται ᾧ ἀπὸ ἀσυμμετρῶν ἑαυτῇ μήκει.

δ

Εάν

ΕΥΚΛΙΔ. ΕΛΕΜΕΝ. ΓΕΟΜ.

δ

Εάν μὲν ἡ ὅλη σύμμετρος ᾗ τῇ ἐκκειμένη ῥητῇ μέλει,
καλέσω ἀποτομὴν τετάρτην.

ε

Εάν ᾗ ἡ προσαρμόζουσα, πέμπτη.

ς

Εάν ᾗ ἡ μηδετέρα, ἕκτη.

DEFINITIONES

TERTIÆ.

Propositæ lineæ rationali ϵ residuo.

1

Si quidem tota, nempe composita ex ipso res-
duo ϵ lineæ illi coniuncta, plus potest quàm con-
iuncta, quadrato lineæ sibi commensurabilis lon-
gitudine, fueritq; tota longitudine commensura-
bilis lineæ propositæ rationali, residuum ipsam
uocetur Residuum primum.

2

Si uerò coniuncta fuerit longitudine commensu-
rabilis rationali, ipsa autē tota plus possit quàm
coniuncta, quadrato lineæ sibi longitudine com-
mensurabilis, residuum uocetur Residuum secun-
dum.

ἵκτο





3

Si uerò neutra linearum fuerit longitudine commensurabilis rationali, possit autem ipsa tota plusquam coniuncta, quadrato lineæ sibi longitudine commensurabilis, uocetur Residuum tertium.

Rursus si tota possit plus quam coniuncta, quadrato lineæ sibi longitudine incommensurabilis.

4

Et quidem si tota fuerit longitudine commensurabilis ipsi rationali, uocetur Residuum quartum.

5

Si uerò coniuncta fuerit longitudine commensurabilis rationali, et tota plus possit quam coniuncta, quadrato lineæ sibi longitudine incommensurabilis, uocetur Residuum quintum.

6

Si uerò neutra linearum fuerit commensurabilis longitudine ipsi rationali, fueritque tota potentior quam coniuncta, quadrato lineæ sibi longitudine incommensurabilis, uocetur Residuum sextum.

π 1

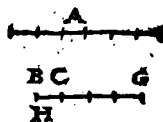
Εὐρεῖν τὰν πρώτων ἀπτομῶν.

P 2

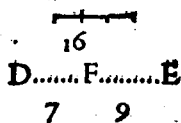
Proo

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Probl. 18. Pro-
posi. 85.



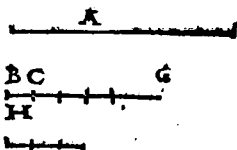
Reperire primum Resi-
duum.



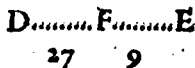
π ε

Εὑρεῖν τὴν δευτέραν ἀποτομὴν.

Probl. 19. Pro-
posi. 86.



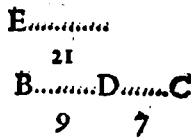
Reperire secundum Re-
siduum.



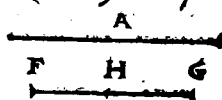
π ζ

Εὑρεῖν τὴν τρίτῃ ἀποτομὴν.

Probl. 20. Pro-
posi. 87.

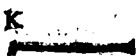


Reperire tertium Re-
siduum.

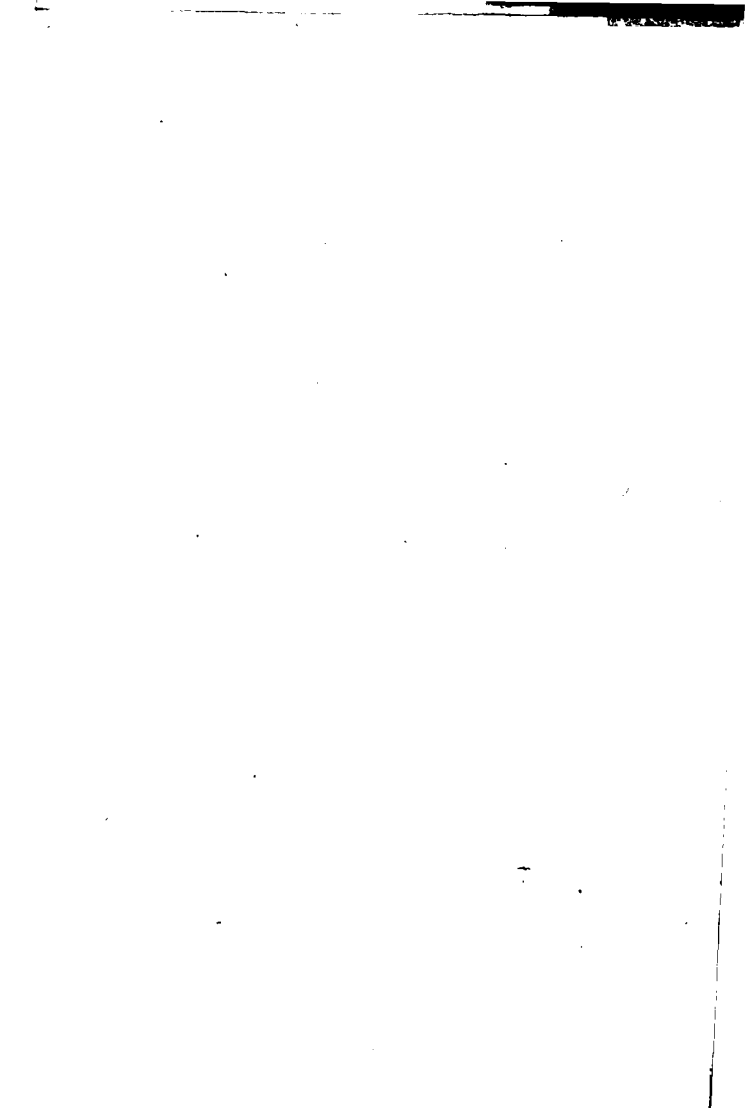


π η

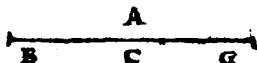
Εὑρεῖν τὴν τετάρτῃ ἀπο-
τομῇ.



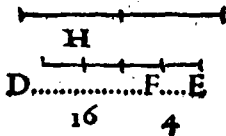




Probl. 21. Pro-
posi. 88.



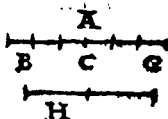
Reperire quar-
tum Residuū.



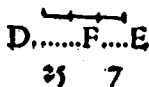
π θ

Εὑρεῖν τὴν πέμπτῃ ἀποσμήν.

Probl. 22. Pro-
posi. 89.



Reperire quintum Re-
siduum.



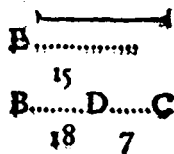
h

Εὑρεῖν τὴν ἑκτῇ ἀποσμήν.



Probl. 23. Pro-
posi. 90.

Reperire sextum Resi-
duum.



h α

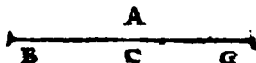
Εὰν χωρίον περιέχῃται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ ἀποσμήν πρώ-
της, ἢ τὸ χωρίον δυναμένη ἀποσμήν ὅσῃ.

P 3

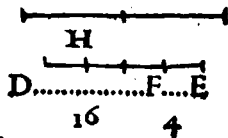
Theo



Probl. 21. Pro-
posi. 88.

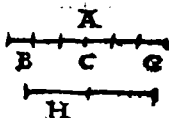


Reperire quar-
tum Residuū.

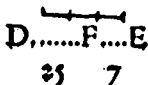


^{πθ}
Εὕρεν τὴν πεμπτὴν ἀποτομὴν.

Probl. 22. Pro-
posi. 89.



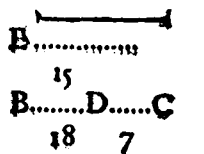
Reperire quintum Re-
siduum.



^h
Εὕρεν τὴν ἑκτὴν ἀποτομὴν.

Probl. 23. Pro-
posi. 90.

Reperire sextum Resi-
duum.

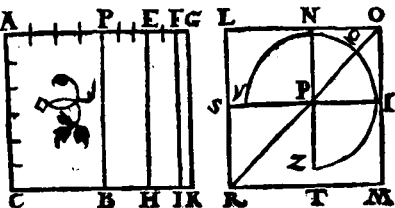


^{hα}
Εὰν χωρίον περιέχῃται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ ἀποτομῆς πρῶ-
της, ἢ τὸ χωρίον δυναμένη ἀποτομή βῇ.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theor. 66. Propo. 91.

Si superficies contineatur ex linea rationali
& resi- A P EFG L
duo pri-
mo, li-
nea quæ
illam su-
perficie
potest,
est residuum.

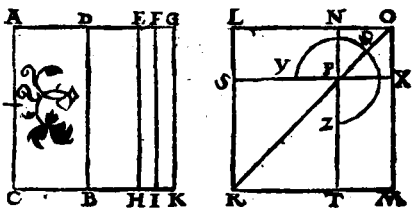


h 6

Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ ἀποτομῆς διω-
τέρας, ἢ τὸ χωρίον διωαμένη, μέσης ἀποτομῇ ὅτε
πρώτη.

Theor. 67. Propo. 92.

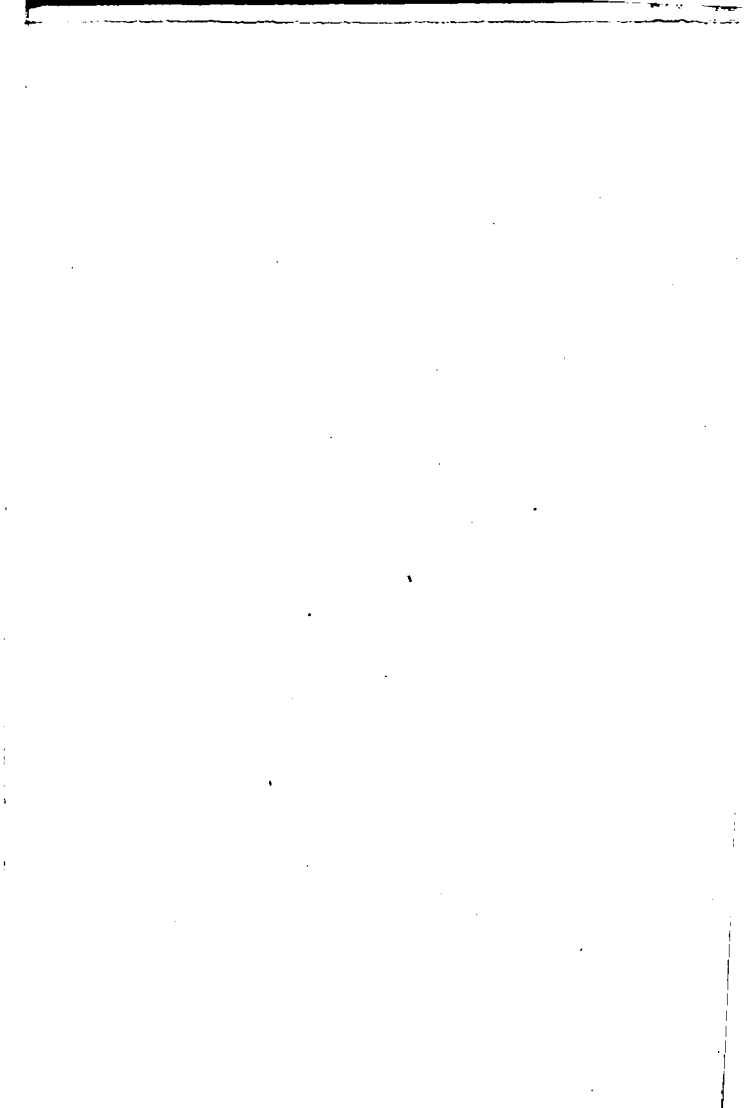
Si superficies contineatur ex linea rationali
& resi- A D EFG
duo se-
cundo,
linea
quæ il-
lam su-
perfici- C B H I K
em potest, est residuum mediale primum.



h 7

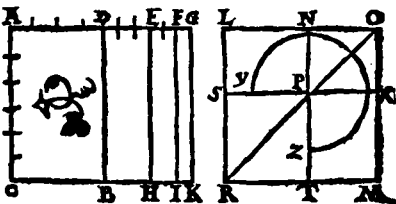
Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ ἀποτομῆς
τρίτης, ἢ τὸ χωρίον διωαμένη, μέσης ἀποτομῇ ὅτε
δωτέρα.

Theor.



Theor: 68. Propo. 93.

Si superficies contineatur ex linea rationali
& residuo ter-
tio, linea
quæ illa
superfi-
ciem po-
test, est
residuum mediale secundum.

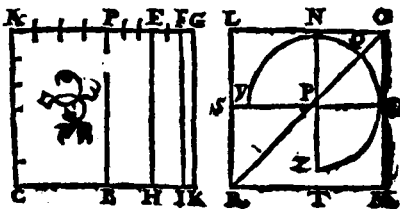


b5

Εάν χωρίον περιεχεται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ ἀποτομῆς τε-
τάρτης, ἢ τὸ χωρίον διωαμένῃ, ἐλάσσωσιν εἰς.

Theor.69.Propo.94.

Si superficies contineatur ex linea rationali
& reli-
quo
quarto,
linea
que illa
superfi-
ciem po-
test, est linea minor.

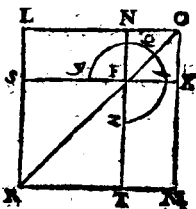
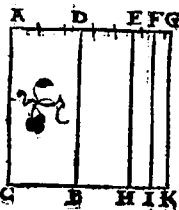
b6
b7C

Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ ἀποτμῆς
πέμπτης, ἢ τὸ χωρίον διπλαμένη, ἢ μετὰ ῥητοῦ μέθ
τὸ ὅλον ποιοῦσά ἐστι.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theor. 70. Propo. 95.

Si superficies contineatur ex linea rationali
& residuo quinto, linea quæ illam superficiem
potest
est ea
quæ di
citur
cum ra
tiona-
li su-
perfi-
cie faciens totam medialem.

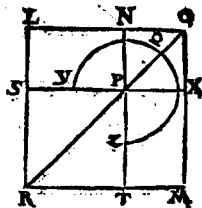
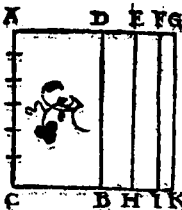


h 5

Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ῥητῆς καὶ ἀποτομῆς
ἑκτῆς, ἡ τὸ χωρίον διωαμένη, μετὰ μέσῳ μίῳ τὸ
ὅλον ποιοῦσά ἐστι.

Theore. 71. Propo. 96.

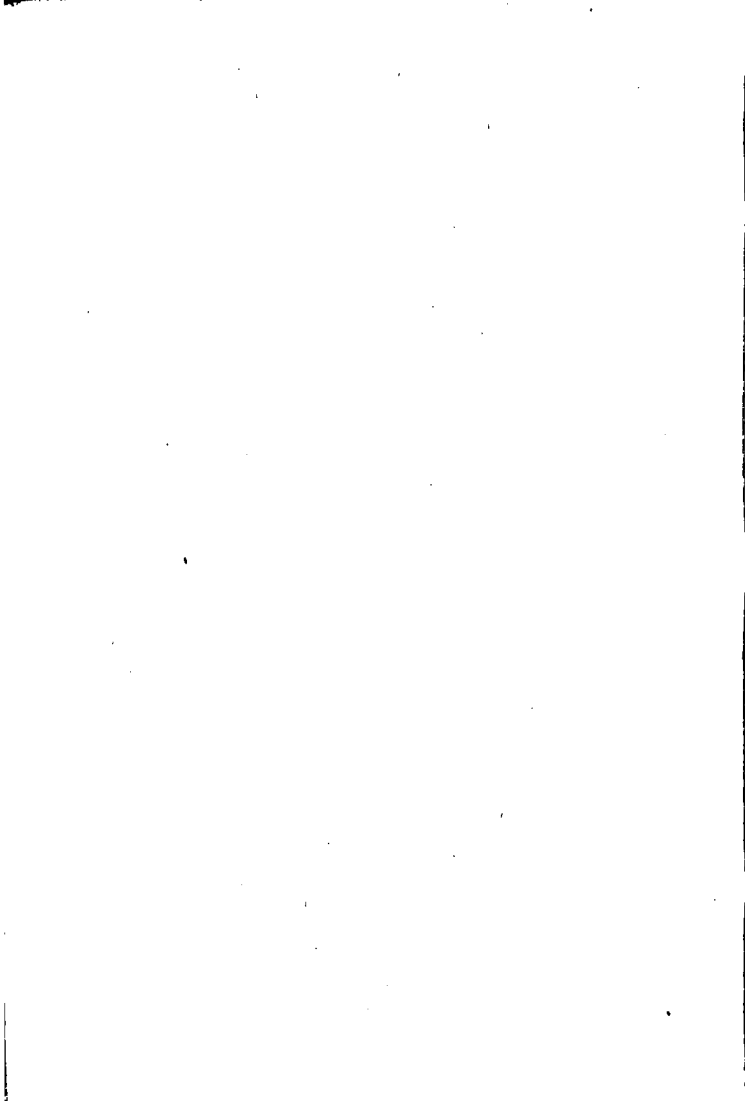
Si superficies contineatur ex linea rationali
& residuo sexto, linea quæ illam superficiem
potest
est ea
quæ di
citur
faciēs
cum
media
li superficie totam medialem.

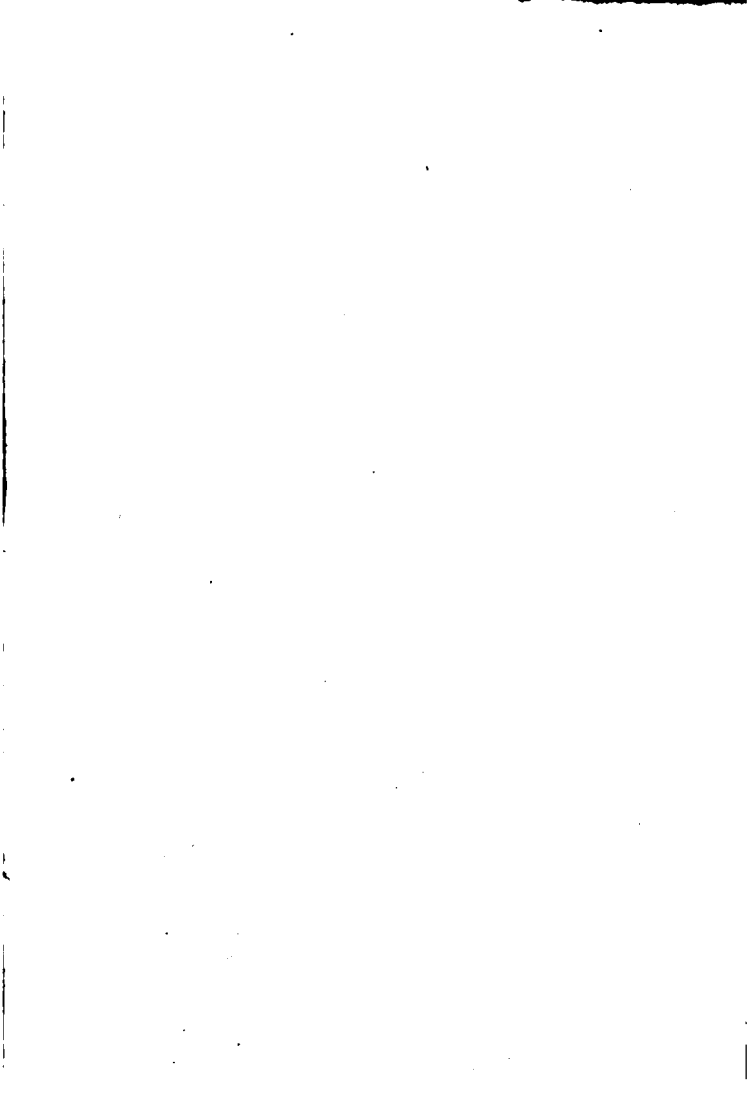


h 2

Τὸ ἀπὸ ἀποτομῆς παρὰ ῥητέω παραβαλλόμενον,



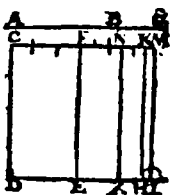




πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν πρώτῃν.

Theore. 72. Proposi. 97.

Quadratum residui secundum lineam rationalem applicatum, facit alterum latus residuum primum.

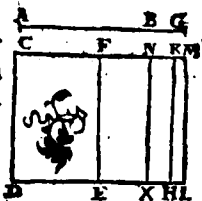


hη

Τὸ ἀπὸ μέσης ἀποτομῆς πρώτης παρὰ ῥητὴν πᾶραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν δευτέραν.

Theor. 73. Propo. 98.

Quadratum residui medialis primi secundum rationalem applicatum, facit alterum latus residuum secundum.

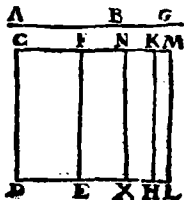


hθ

Τὸ ἀπὸ μέσης ἀποτομῆς δευτέρας παρὰ ῥητὴν πᾶραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν τρίτην.

Theor. 74. Proposi. 99.

Quadratum residui medialis secundi secundum rationalem applicatum, facit alterum latus residuum tertium.



P 5

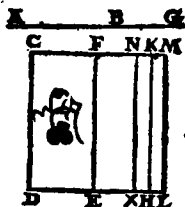
T6

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Τὸ ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον,
πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν τετάρτην.

Theor. 75. Prop.
ro. 100.

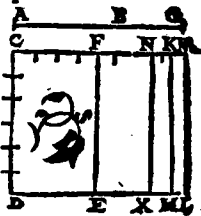
Quadratum lineæ mino-
ris secundum rationalem
applicatum, facit alterum
latus residuum quartum.



Τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς μετὰ ῥητοῦ μέ^ρα ὅλον ποιούσης πα-
ρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν
πέμπτην.

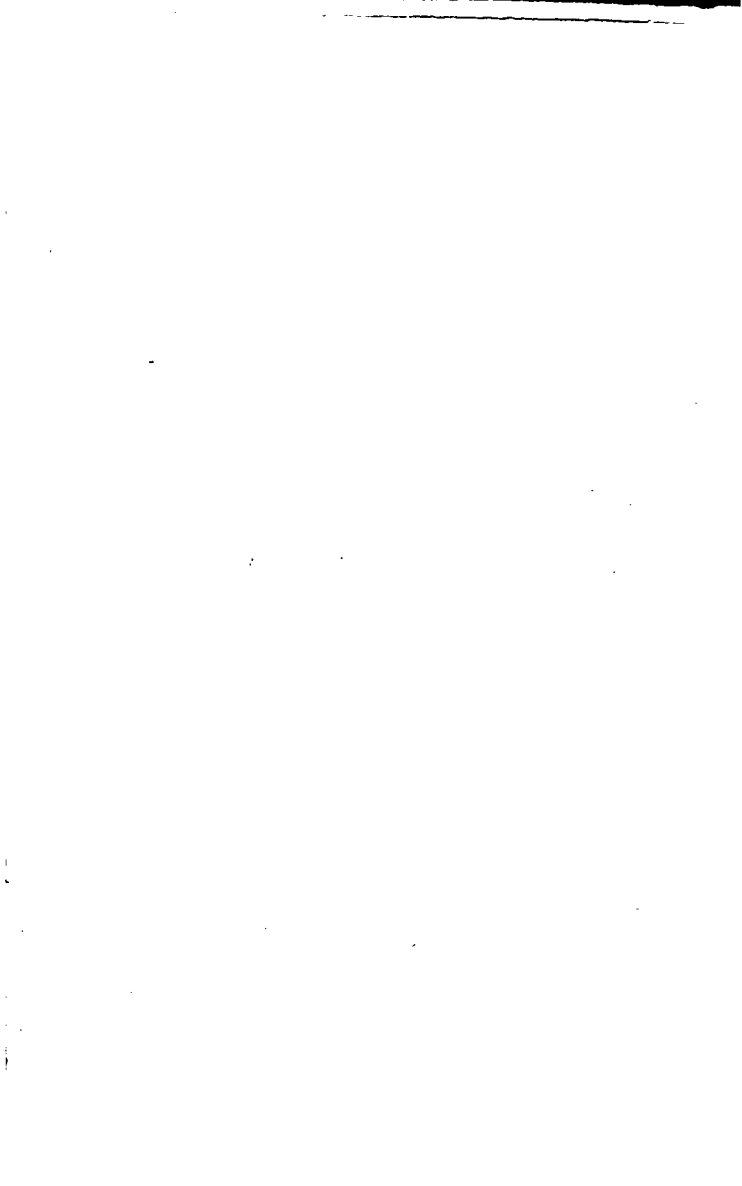
Theor. 76. Prop. 101.

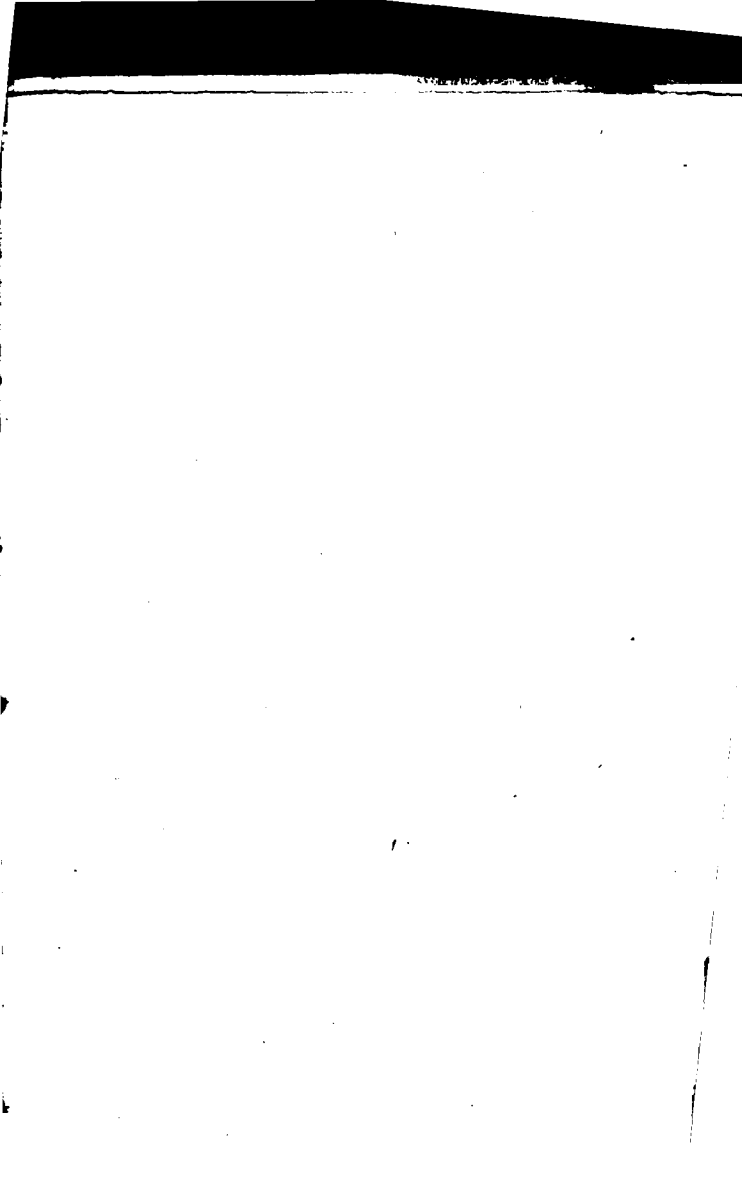
Quadratum lineæ cum ra-
tionali superficie facien-
tis totam medialem, se-
cundum rationalem ap-
plicatum, facit alterum la-
tus residuum quintum.



Τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς μετὰ μέ^ρβ ὅλον ποιούσης παρὰ
ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν
ἑκτὴν.

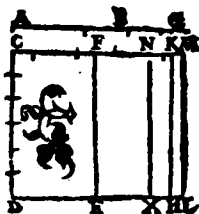
Theo.





Theor. 77. Prop. 102.

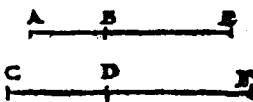
Quadratum lineæ cum
mediali superficie facien-
tis totam medialem, se-
cundum rationalem ap-
plicatum, facit alterum la-
tus residuum sextum.



Ἡ τῇ ἀποτομῇ μήκη σύμμετρος, ἀποτομή ὅσῃ, καὶ
τῇ τάξει ἡ αὐτή.

Theor. 78. Prop. 103.

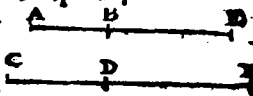
Linea residuo com-
mensurabilis longi-
tudine, est & ipsa re-
siduum, & eiusdem
ordinis.



Ἡ τῇ μὲν ἀποτομῇ σύμμετρος, μὲν ἀποτομή ὅσῃ,
καὶ τῇ τάξει ἡ αὐτή.

Theor. 79. Prop. 104.

Linea commensura-
bilis residuo media-
li, est & ipsa residuum
mediale, & eiusdem ordinis.



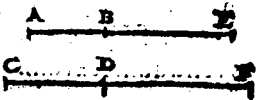
Ἡ τῇ

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

⁸²
Ἡ τῇ ἐλάττω σύμμετρος, ἐλάττω ἐστίν.

Theore. 80. Prop. 105.

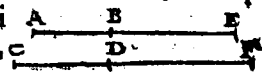
Linea commensurabilis lineæ minori, est & ipsa lineæ minor.



⁸⁵
Ἡ τῇ μετὰ ῥητοῦ μέθρ τὸ ὅλον ποιούσῃ σύμμετρος, καὶ αὐτῇ μετὰ ῥητοῦ μέθρ τὸ ὅλον ποιούσα ἐστίν.

Theore. 81. Prop. 106.

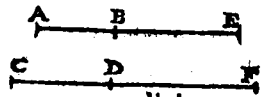
Linea commensurabilis lineæ cum rationali superficie facienti totam medialem, est & ipsa lineæ cum rationali superficie faciens totam medialem.



⁸³
Ἡ τῇ μετὰ μέθρ μέθρ τὸ ὅλον ποιούσῃ σύμμετρος, καὶ αὐτῇ μετὰ μέθρ μέθρ τὸ ὅλον ποιούσα ἐστίν.

Theor. 87. Prop. 107.

Linea commensurabilis lineæ cum mediali superficie facienti totam medialem, est & ipsa cum mediali superficie faciens totam medialem.



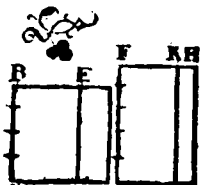
Από



87
 Ἀπὸ ῥητοῦ μίση ἀφαρξάμενα, ἢ τὸ λοιπὸν χωρίον διωαμένη, μία δύο ἀλογῶν γίνεται, ἥτοι ἀποτομή, ἢ ἐλάττω.

Theor. 83. Propo. 108.

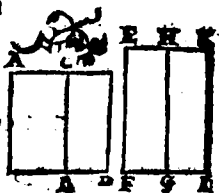
Si de superficie rationali detrahatur superficies medialis, linea quæ reliquam superficiē potest, est alterutra ex duabus irrationalibus, aut residuū, aut linea minor.



88
 Ἀπὸ μέσῃ ῥητοῦ ἀφαρξάμενα, ἄλλαι δύο ἀλογοὶ γίνονται, ἥτοι μίση ἀποτομή πρώτη, ἢ μετὰ ῥητοῦ τὸ ὅλον ποιοῦσα.

Theor. 84. Propo. 109.

Si de superficie mediali detrahatur superficies rationalis, alia duæ irracionales fiunt, aut residuū mediale primū, aut cūm rationali superficiē faciens totam medialem.



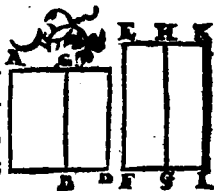
89
 Ἀπὸ μέσῃ, μίση ἀφαρξάμενα ἀσυμμέτρη δὲ ὅλα,

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

αἱ λοιπαὶ δύο ἄλογοι γίνονται, ἥτοι μέση ἀποτομή
 δευτέρα, ἢ μετὰ μέσῳ μέθρ τὸ ὅλον ποιούσα.

Theor. 85. Propo. 110.

Si de superficie mediali detrahatur superfi-
 cies medialis quæ sit in-
 commensurabilis toti, re-
 liquæ duæ fiunt irratio-
 nales, aut residuum me-
 diale secundum, aut cum
 mediali superficie faciēs
 totam medialem.



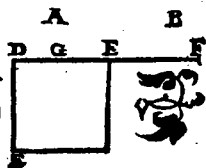
ρ ι α

Ἡ ἀποτομή οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ αὐτὴ τῇ τε δύο ὀνοματιν.

Theor. 86. Pro-

posit. 111.

Linea quæ Residuum di-
 citur, non est eadem cum
 ea quæ dicitur Binomiū.

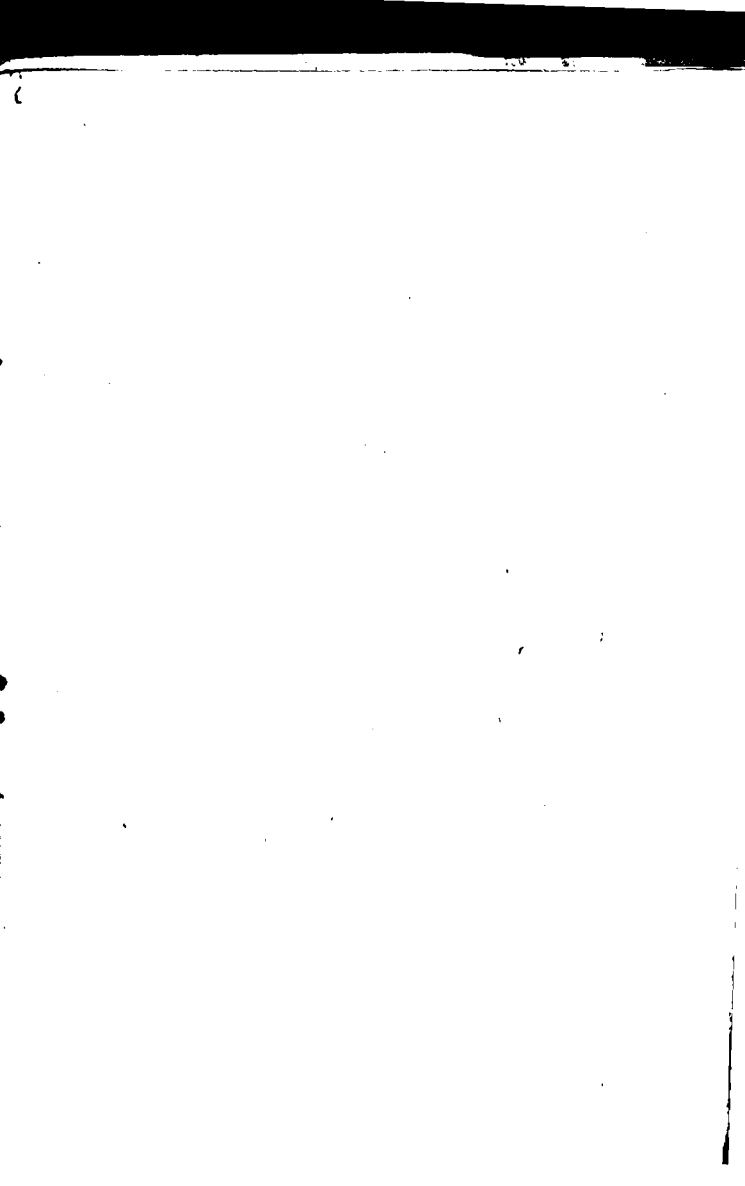


Σ Χ Ο Λ Ι Ο Ν.

Ἡ ἀποτομή καὶ αἱ μετ' αὐτὴν ἄλογοι, οὕτε τῇ μέσῳ
 οὕτε ἀλλήλας εἰσὶν αἱ αὐταί.

Τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ μέσης παραρρήτῳ παραβαλ-
 λόμενον,





λόμοι, πλάτος ποιῇ, ῥητὴν καὶ ἀσύμμετρον τῇ
παρ' ἣν παρὰκίεται, μήκῃ.

Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ ἀποτομῆς παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμε-
νον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν πρῶτῳ.

Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ μείσεως ἀποτομῆς πρώτης παρὰ ῥητὴν
παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν δευ-
τέραν.

Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ μείσεως ἀποτομῆς δευτέρας παρὰ ῥητὴν
παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν
τρίτην.

Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ ἐλάττονος παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμε-
μενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀποτομὴν τετάρτην.

Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μετὰ ῥητοῦ μέθ' τὸ ὅλον ποιούσης
παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀ-
ποτομὴν πέμπτην.

Τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μετὰ μίση μέθ' τὸ ὅλον ποιούσης
παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῇ, ἀ-
ποτομὴν ἕκτην.

Ἐπεὶ οὖν τὰ εἰρημένα πλάτη διαφέρει τοῦτο
πρώτου καὶ ἑλλείων (τοῦ μὲν πρώτου, ὅτε ῥητὴ
ᾧ ἐστίν, ἑλλείων δὲ, ὅτε τάξιν οὐκ εἰσὶν αἱ αὐταὶ) δὲ

ΕΥΚΛΙΔ. ΕΛΕΜΕΝ. ΓΕΟΜ.

λον ὥς καὶ αὐταὶ αἱ ἀλογοὶ διαφέρουσιν ἀλλή-
λων. καὶ ἐπεὶ δέδχεται ἡ ἀποτομὴ οὐκ ὕστα ἢ
αὐτὴ τῇ ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων, ποιούσι δὲ πλάτῃ
παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμεναι μὲν αἱ μετὰ τὴν
ἀποτομὴν, ἀποτομὰς ἀκολουθῶσιν τῇ τάξει κα-
θαυτὴν, αἱ δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων, τὰς ἐκ
δύο ὀνομάτων, καὶ αὗται τῇ τάξει ἀκολουθῶσιν,
ἑτεραί ἄρα εἰσὶν αἱ μετὰ τὴν ἀποτομὴν, καὶ ἑτε-
ραὶ αἱ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων, ὥς εἶναι τῇ τά-
ξει πάσας ἀλόγους ι γ.

α	Μέσλιν.	η	Αποτομὴν.
β	Εκ δύο ὀνομάτων.	θ	Μέσλιν ἀποτομὴν
γ	Εκ δύο μέσων πρῶ- τῶν.	ι	Μέσλιν ἀποτομὴν
δ	Εκ δύο μέσων δευ- τέρων.	ια	Ελάττωνα.
ε	Μείζονα.	ιβ	Μεῖα ῥητοῦ μέσον τὸ
ς	Ῥητὸν καὶ μέθρυν- ναμένλιν.	ιγ	ὅλον ποιούσαν.
ζ	Δύο μέσα δυναμέ- νλιν.		ιγ Μετὰ μέσθρυν τὸ ὅλον ποιούσαν.

ΣΧΗΟ-



LIBER X.
SCHOLIVM,

123

*Linea quæ Residuum dicitur, & ceteræ quinque
eam consequentes irrationales, neque lineæ me-
diali neque sibi ipsæ inter se sunt eadem. Nam
quadratum lineæ medialis secundum rationalem
applicatum, facit alterum latus, rationalem li-
neam longitudine incommensurabilem ei, secun-
dum quam applicatur, per 23.*

*Quadratum uerò residui secundum rationalem
applicatum, facit alterum latus residuum pri-
mum, per 97.*

*Quadratum uerò residui medialis primi secun-
dum rationalem applicatum, facit alterum latus
residuum secundum, per 98.*

*Quadratum uerò residui medialis secundi, facit
alterum latus residuum tertium, per 99.*

*Quadratum uerò lineæ minoris facit alterum
latus residuum quartum, per 100.*

*Quadratum uerò lineæ cum rationali superficie
facientis totam medialem, facit alterum latus
residuum quintum, per 101.*

*Quadratum uerò lineæ cum mediali superficie
facientis totam mediam, secundum rationalem
applicatum, facit alterum latus residuum sex-
tum, per 102.*

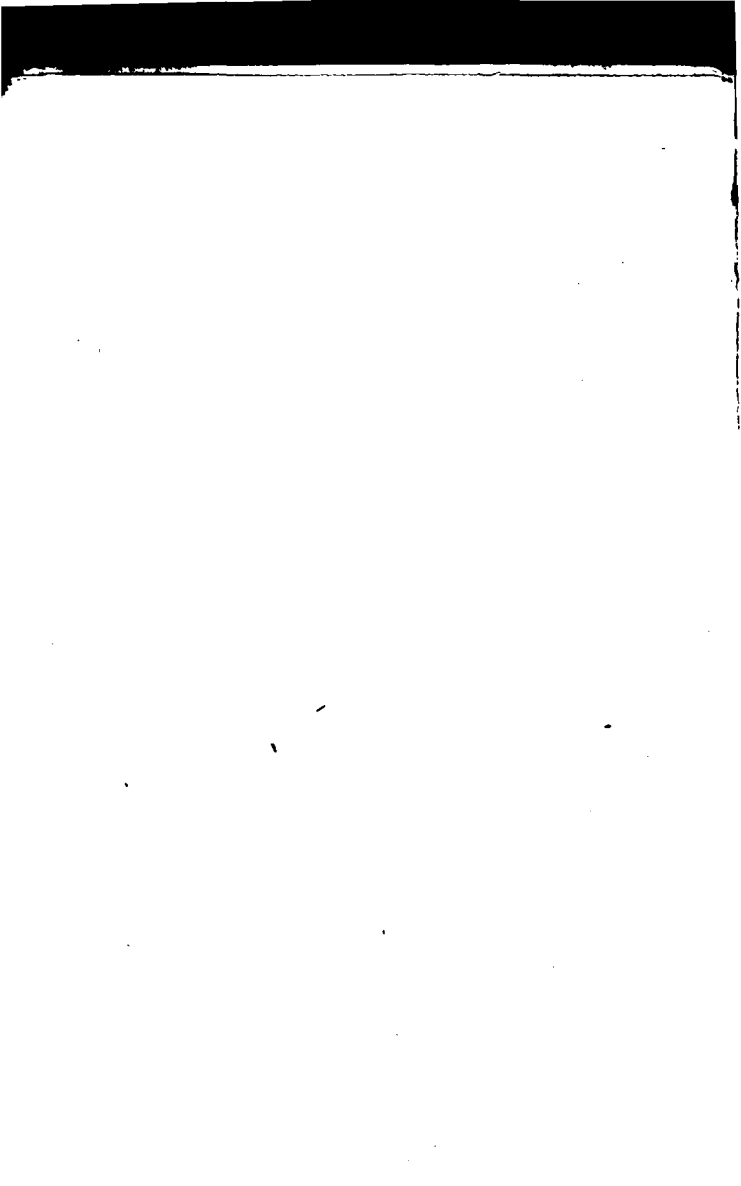
Q

cum

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Cum igitur dicta latera, quæ sunt latitudines cuiusque parallelogrammi unicuique quadrato æqualis & secundum rationalem applicati, differant & à primo latere, & ipsa inter se (nam à primo differunt, quoniam sunt residua non eiusdem ordinis) constat ipsas quoque lineas irracionales inter se differentes esse. Et quoniam demonstratum est Residuum non esse idem quod Binomium, quadrata autem residui & quinque linearum irrationalium illud consequentium, secundum rationalem applicata, faciunt altera latera ex residuis eiusdem ordinis cuius sunt et residua, quorum quadrata applicantur rationali: similiter & quadrata Binomij & quinque linearum irrationalium illud consequentium, secundum rationalem applicata, faciunt altera latera ex Binomijs eiusdem ordinis cuius sunt & Binomia, quorum quadrata applicantur rationali. Ergo lineæ irracionales quæ consequuntur Binomium, & quæ consequuntur residuum, sunt inter se differentes. Quare dictæ lineæ omnes irracionales sunt numero 13.



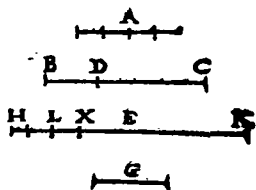


- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Medialis. | primum. |
| 2 Binomium. | 10 Residuum mediale secundum. |
| 3 Bimediale primum. | cundum. |
| 4 Bimediale secundum. | 11 Minor. |
| 5 Maior. | 12 Faciens cum rationali |
| 6 Potens rationale | 13 Faciens cum mediali |
| 7 Potēs duo medialis. | 14 Faciens cum mediali |
| 8 Residuum. | 15 Faciens cum mediali |
| 9 Residuum mediale | 16 Faciens cum mediali |

§ 16
 Τὸ ἀπὸ ρητῆς παρὰ τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων παρα-
 βαλλόμενον, πλάτος ποιῶ, ἀποτομὴν, ἥς τὰ ὀνόμα-
 τα σύμμετρα εἶναι τοῖς τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων ὀνόμα-
 σι, καὶ οὐδ' αὐτῶν λόγῳ. καὶ ἐκ τῆς γινομένης ἀποτομῆς
 τὴν αὐτὴν ἐκ τῆς τάξεως τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων.

Theore. 87. Propo. 112.

Quadratum lineæ rationalis secundum Bi-
 nomium applicatū,
 facit alterum latus
 residuum, cuius no-
 mina sunt commen-
 surabilia Binomij
 nominibus, & in ea-
 dem proportione:
 præterea id quod fit Residuum, eundem



Q 2

ordi-

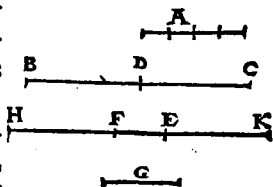
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.
ordinem retinet quem Binomium.

ρ' γ

Τὸ ἀπὸ ῥητῆς παρὰ ἀποτομὴν παραβαλλόμενον,
πλάτος ποιῇ, τὴν ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων ἢς τὰ ὀνόματα
σύμμεζά ἐστι τοῖς τῆς ἀποτομῆς ὀνόμασι, καὶ ἐν
ᾧ αὐτῷ λόγῳ. ἐκ δὲ ἡ γινομένη ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων, τὴν
αὐτὴν τάξιν ἔχει τῇ ἀποτομῇ.

Theor. 88. Propo. 113.

Quadratum lineæ rationalis secundum resia-
duum applicatum, facit alterum latus Bino-
mium, cuius nomi-
na sunt commensu-
rabilia nominibus
residui & in eadem
proportionē: præ-
terea id quod fit Bi-
nomium, est eiusdē
ordinis, cuius & Residuum.



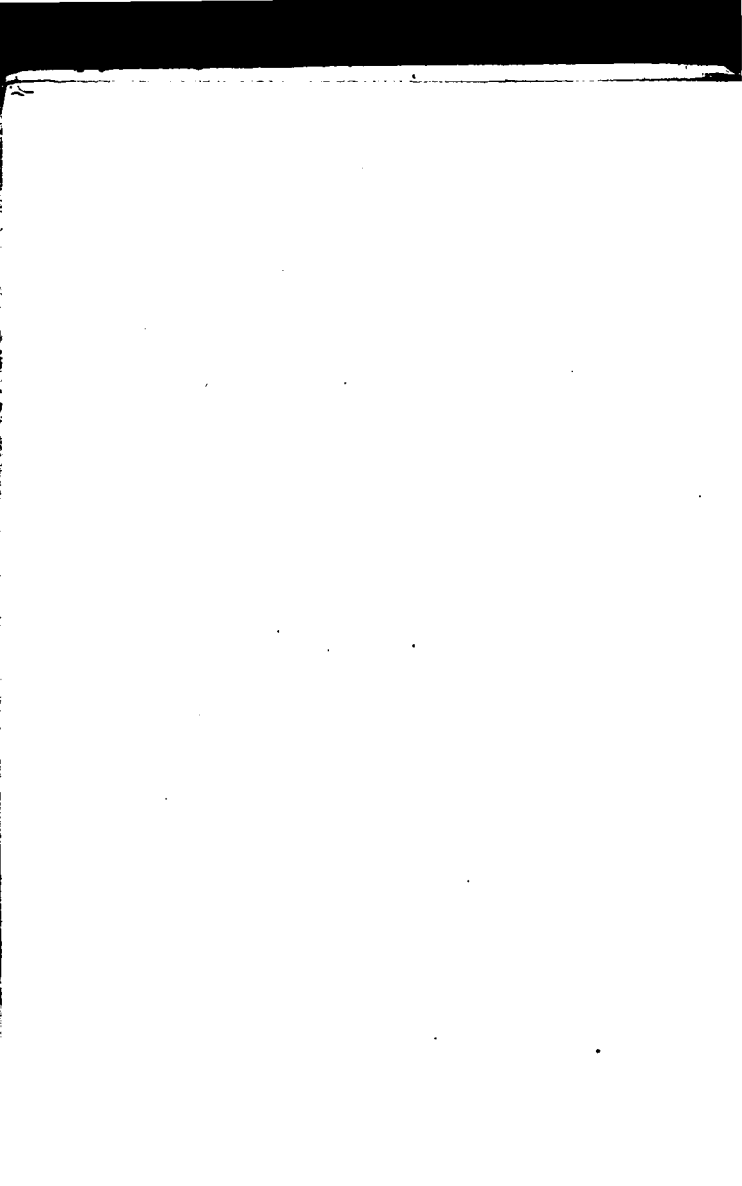
ρ' δ

Εάν χωρίον περιέχεται ὑπὸ ἀποτομῆς καὶ τῇ ἐκ δύο
ὀνομάτων, ἢς τὰ ὀνόματα σύμμεζά ἐστι τοῖς τῇ ἀ-
ποτομῆς ὀνόμασι, καὶ ἐν ᾧ αὐτῷ λόγῳ, ἡ τὸ χωρίον
διωαμένη, ῥητὴ ἔσται.

Theor. 89. Propo. 114.

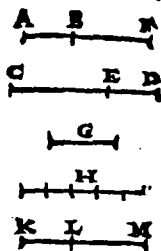
Si parallelogrammum continetur ex resi-
duo





duo & Binomio, cuius nomina sunt commensurabilia nominibus residui & in eadem proportionem, linea quæ illam superficiem potest, est rationalis.

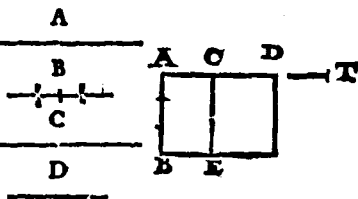
§ 14



Απὸ μέσης ἀπείροι ἀλογοὶ γίνονται, καὶ οὐδεμία οὐδεμιᾶ τῶν πρότερον ἡ αὐτή.

Theor. 90. Propo. 15.

Ex linea mediali nascuntur lineæ irrationales innumerabiles, quarum nulla vllianrediatarum eadem sit.



§ 15

Προκείμενω ἡμῖν δεῖξαι, ὅτι ἐπὶ τῶν τετραγώνων σχηματίων, ἀσύμμετρος ἔστιν ἡ διάμετρος τῇ πλευρᾷ μήκει.

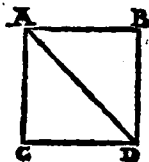
Q 3 Pro-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

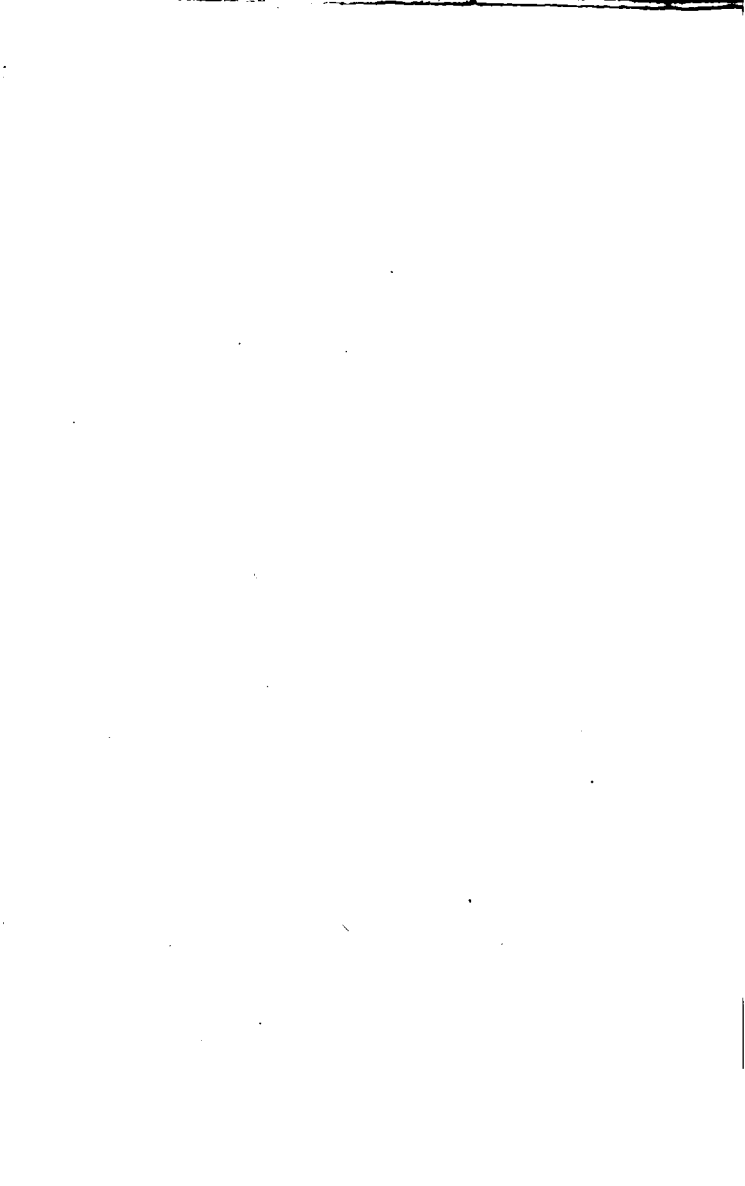
Propo. 116.

Propositum nobis esto
demonstrare in figuris
quadratis diametrum esse
longitudine incommen-
surabilem ipsi lateri.

E...H...F
G...



Elementi decimi finis,





EYKΛEI.

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ
ΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΡΕΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΟΝ,

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN-
TVM VNDECIMVM,
ET SOLIDORVM
primum.

ΟΡΟΙ.

α

Στερεόν ἐστὶ τὸ μήκος, καὶ πλάτος, καὶ βάθος ἔχον.

DEFINITIONES

Ι

Solidum, est quod longitudinem, latitudi-
nem, & crassitudinem habet,

β

Στερεοῦ ἡ πῆξας, ἐπιφάνεια.

Q 4

Solidi

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

2

Solidi autem extremum est superficies.

γ

Εὐδεῖα πρὸς ἐπίπεδον ὀρθὴ ἔστιν, ὅταν πρὸς πάσας τὰς ἀπιομένας αὐτῆς ἐυθείας, καὶ οὐσας ἐν ᾧ αὐτῇ ὑποκείμενῳ ἐπιπέδῳ, ὀρθὰς ποιῇ γωνίας.

3

Linea recta est ad planum recta, cūm ad rectas omnes lineas, à quibus illa tangitur, quæque in proposito sunt plano, rectos angulos efficit.

δ

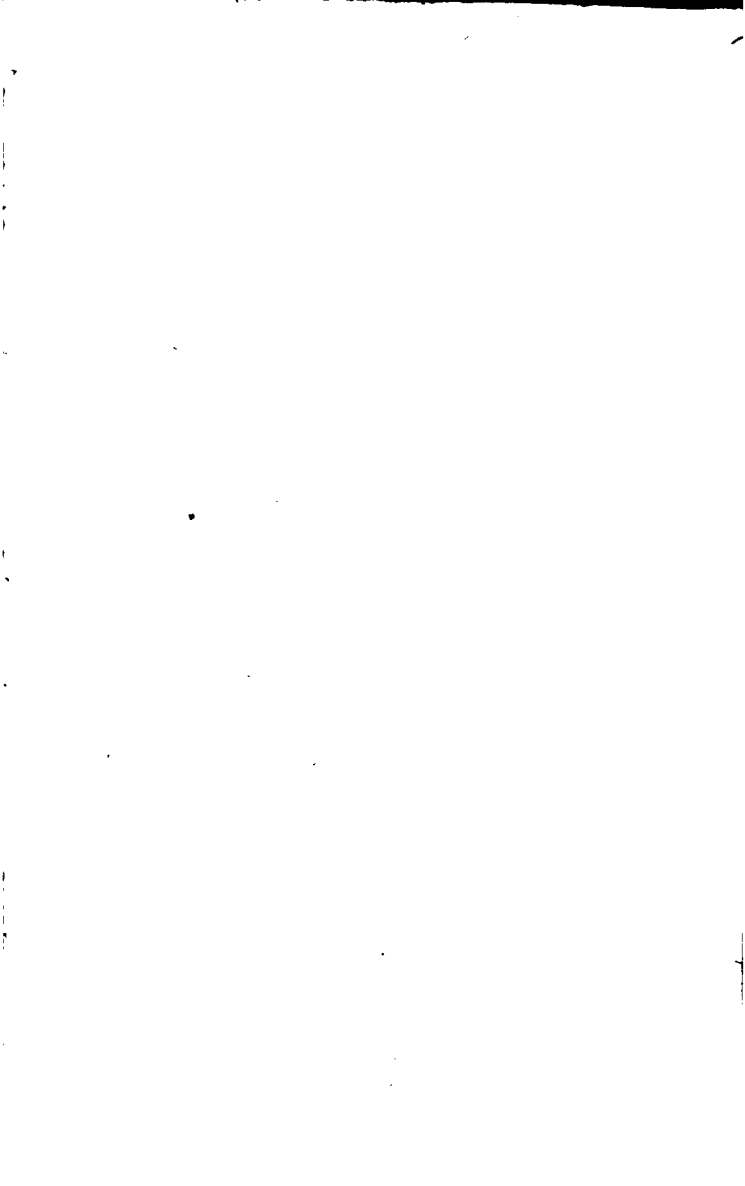
Επίπεδον πρὸς ἐπίπεδον ὀρθόν ἔστιν, ὅταν αἱ τῇ κοινῇ τομῇ τῶν ἐπιπέδων πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀγόμεναι εὐδεῖαι ἐνὶ τῶν ἐπιπέδων, ᾧ λοιπῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ᾤσιν.

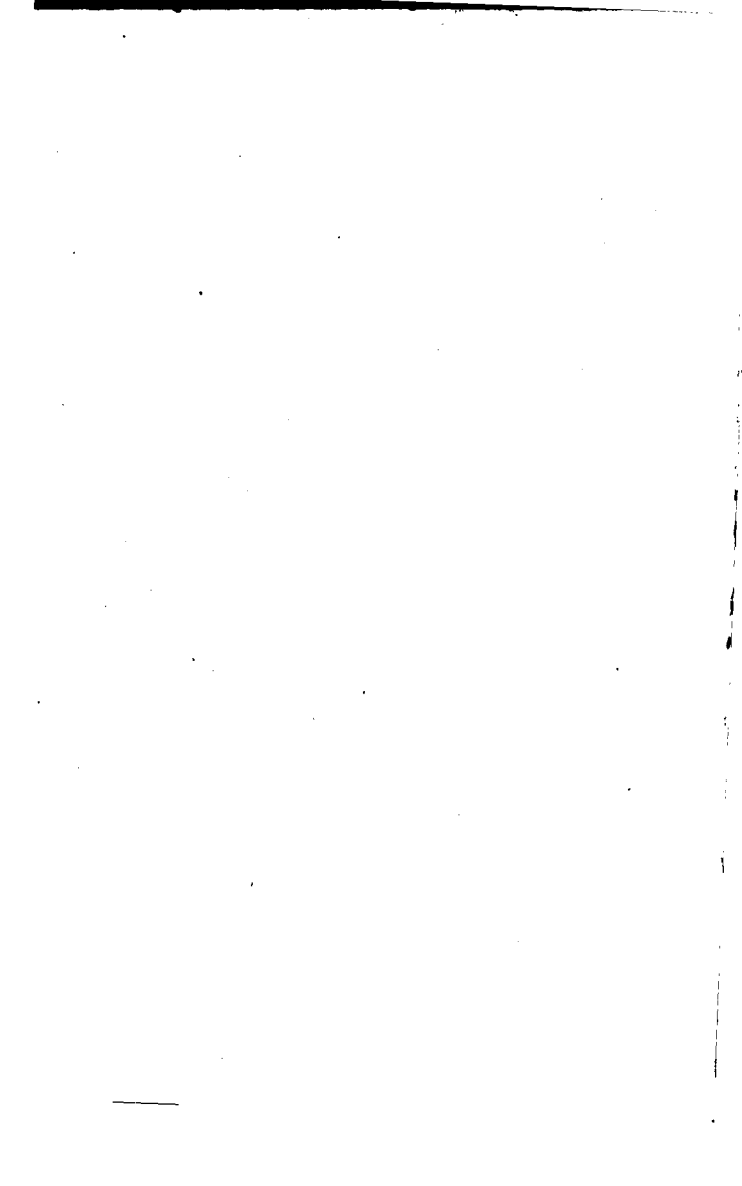
4

Planum ad planum rectum est, cūm rectæ lineæ, quæ communi planorum sectioni ad rectos angulos in vno planorum ducuntur, alteri plano ad rectos sunt angulos.

•

Εὐθείας πρὸς ἐπίπεδον κλίσις ἐστίν, ὅταν ἀπὸ τοῦ μετώρου πέρατος τῆς εὐθείας ἐπὶ τὸ ἐπίπεδον ἀειτος ἀχθῇ, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ γενομένου σημείου, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐν ᾧ ἐπιπέδῳ πέρατος τῆς εὐθείας, εὐδεῖα
ἐπι-





Ἐπιζευχθῆ, ἢ περιεχομένη ὀξεία γωνία ὑπὸ τῆς ἀχθείσης καὶ τῆς ἐφεύσης.

5

Rectæ lineæ ad planum inclinatio, acutus est angulus ipsa insistente linea & adiuncta altera comprehensus, cum à sublimi rectæ illius lineæ termino deducta fuerit perpendicularis, atque à puncto quod perpendicularis in ipso plano fecerit, ad propositæ illius lineæ extremum, quod in eodem est plano, altera recta linea fuerit adiuncta.

5

Ἐπίπεδον πρὸς ἐπίπεδον κλίσις ἐστίν, ἢ περιεχομένη ὀξεία γωνία ὑπὸ τῶν πρὸς ὀρθῶς τῇ κοινῇ τομῇ ἀγομένων πρὸς τῷ αὐτῷ σημείῳ ἐν ἑκατέρῳ τῶν ἐπίπεδων.

6

Plani ad planum inclinatio, acutus est angulus rectis lineis contentus, quæ in utroque planorum ad idem communis sectionis punctum ductæ, rectos ipsi sectioni angulos efficiunt.

7

Ἐπίπεδον πρὸς ἐπίπεδον ὁμοίως κεκλίσθαι λέγεται, καὶ ἕτερον πρὸς ἕτερον, ὅταν αἱ εἰρημμένα τῶν κλίσεων γωνία ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ᾖσι.

Q 5

Pla-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

7

Planum similiter inclinatum esse ad planum, atque alterum ad alterum dicitur, cum dicti inclinationum anguli inter se sunt æquales.

η

Παράλληλα ἐπίπεδά ἐστὶ τὰ ἀσύμπτωτα.

8

Parallela plana, sunt quæ eodem non incidunt, nec concurrunt.

θ

ὁμοία στερεὰ σχήματ' ἐστὶ, τὰ ὑπὸ ὁμοίων ὀρθῶν περιχορδῶν ἴσων τὸ πλῆθος.

9

Similes figuræ solidæ, sunt quæ similibus planis, multitudine æqualibus continentur.

ι

ἴσα ἔσθ' ὁμοία στερεὰ σχήματ' ἐστὶ, τὰ ὑπὸ ὁμοίων ὀρθῶν περιχορδῶν ἴσων ὅ' πλείους καὶ τῶ μεγέθ'.

ιο

Æquales & similes figuræ solidæ sunt, quæ similibus planis, multitudine & magnitudine æqualibus continentur.

ια

Στερεὰ γωνία εἶναι, ἡ ὑπὸ πλείονων ἢ δύο γραμμῶν ἀπλο-



ἀπομένον ἀλλήλων καὶ μὴ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἐπιφανείᾳ
οὐσῶν, πρὸς πάσαις ταῖς γραμμαῖς κλίσεις.

11

Solidus angulus, est plurimum quàm duarum
linearum, quæ se mutuò contingant, nec in
eadem sint superficie, ad omnes lineas in-
clinatio.

ἄλλως.

Στερεῶν γωνία ἐστίν, ἡ ὑπὸ πλὸν ἢ δύο ὀρθογώνων
γωνιῶν περιεχομένη, μὴ οὐσῶν ἐν ᾧ αὐτῇ ὀρθογώ-
νῳ, πρὸς ἐνὶ σημείῳ συνισταμένων.

Aliter.

Solidus angulus, est qui pluribus quàm duo-
bus planis angulis in eodem non consiſten-
tibus plano, sed ad vnum punctum collec-
tis, continetur.

1β

Πύραμὶς ἐστὶ σχῆμα στερεὸν ὀρθογώνῳ περιεχόμε-
νον, ἀπὸ ἐνὸς ὀρθογώνου πρὸς ἐνὶ σημείῳ συνιστάς.

12

Pyramis, est figura solida quæ planis conti-
netur, ab vno plano ad vnum punctum col-
lecta.

1γ

Πρίσμα ἐστὶ σχῆμα στερεὸν ὀρθογώνῳ περιεχόμε-
νον, ὃν δύο τὰ ἀπεναντίον ἴσα τε καὶ ὁμοία ἐστὶ, καὶ
παράλληλα, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ παραλλήλογράμματα.

Prisma,

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

13

Prisma, figura est solida quæ planis continetur, quorum aduersa duo sunt & æqualia & similia & parallela, alia verò parallelogramma.

14

Σφαῖρά ἐστιν, ὅταν ἡμικυκλίῳ μέρουσιν τῆς διαμέτρου, περιεγεχθὲν τὸ ἡμικύκλιον, εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πάλιν ἀποκατασταθῇ ὃθεν ἤρξατο φέρεσθαι, τὸ περιληφθὲν σχῆμα.

14

Sphæra est figura, quæ conuerso circumquiescentem diametrum semicirculo continetur, cum in eundem rursus locum restitutus fuerit, vnde moueri cœperat.

15

Ἀξων ἢ τῆς σφαῖρας ἐστὶν, ἡ μένουσα εὐθεῖα, παρὶ ἣν τὸ ἡμικύκλιον στρέφεται.

15

Axis autem sphære, est quiescens illa linea circum quam semicirculus conuertitur.

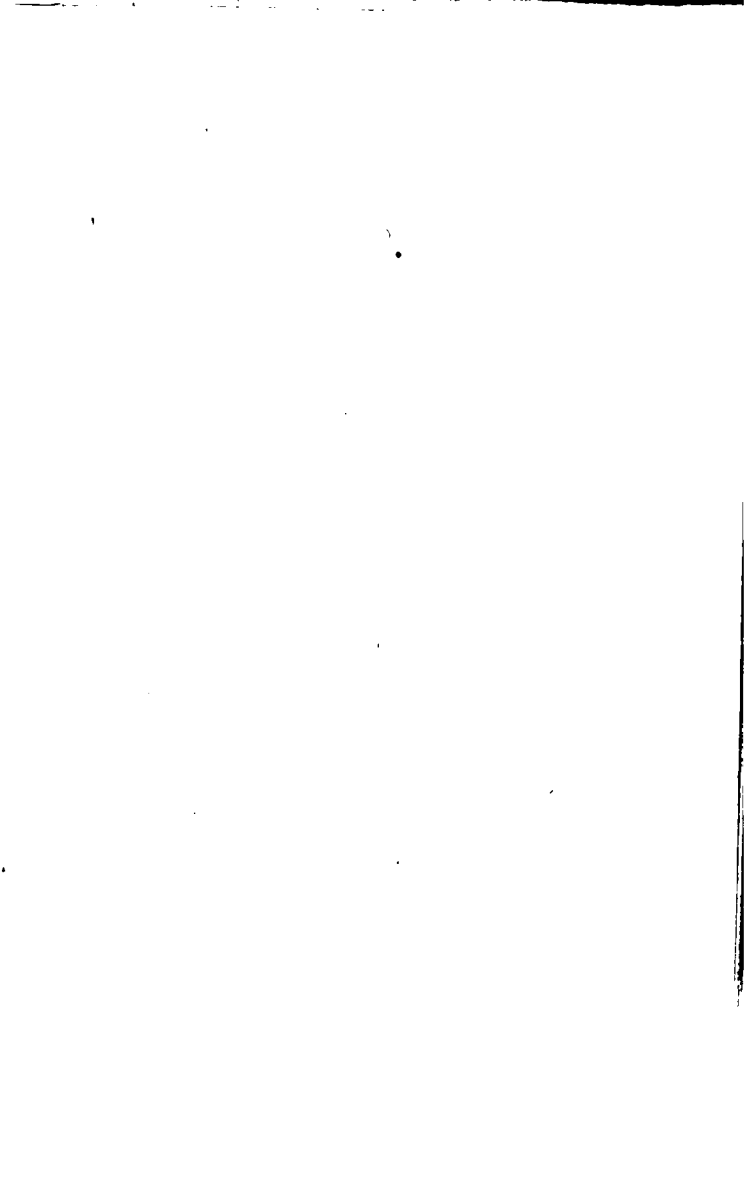
15

Κέντρον δὲ τῆς σφαῖρας ἐστὶ τὸ αὐτὸ, ὃ καὶ τοῦ ἡμικυκλίου.

16

Centrum verò Sphære est idem, quod & semicirculi.

Διά-



ι ζ

Διάμετρος ἥ τῆς σφαίρας ἐστίν, ἐκείνη τις διὰ τοῦ κέντρου ἡγμένη, καὶ περατουμένη ἑξ ἑκάτερα τὰ μέρη ὑπὸ τῆς ἐπιφανείας τῆς σφαίρας.

17

Diameter autem Sphæræ, est recta quædam linea per centrum ducta, & utrinque à sphæræ superficie terminata.

ι η

Κῶνός ἐστιν, ὅταν ὀρθογωνίᾳ ῥιζὼν μολοῦσας πλευρὰς τῶν περὶ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν, περιεπεχθὲν τὸ ῥιζῶνον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πάλιν ἀποκατασθῇ ὅθεν ἤρξατο φέρεσθαι, τὸ περιληφθὲν σχῆμα. καὶ ἡ μένουσα ἐκείνη ἴση ἢ τῇ λοιπῇ τῇ περὶ τὴν ὀρθὴν περιφερομένη ὀρθογώνιος ἐστὶ κῶνος. ἐὰν ᾖ ἐλάττω, ἀμβλυγώνιος. ἐὰν ᾖ μείζων, ὀξυγώνιος.

18

Conus est figura, quæ conuerso circumquiescens alterum latus eorum quæ rectum angulum continent, orthogonio triangulo continetur, cum in eundem rursus locum illud triangulum restitutum fuerit, unde moueri cœperat. Atque si quiescens recta linea æqualis sit alteri, quæ circum rectum angulum cōuertitur, rectangulus erit Conus: si minor, amblygonius: si verò maior, oxygonius.

Λέγον

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ι θ

ἔξων δὲ τοῦ κώνους εἰν ἡ μένυσα, περιῖν τὸ τρίγωνον περιέριται.

ι θ

Axis autem Cōni, est quiescens illa linea, circum quam triangulum vertitur.

κ

Βάσις δὲ, ὁ κύκλος ὁ ὑπὸ τῆς περιφερομένης ἐυθείας γραφόμενος.

ι θ

Basis verò Cōni, circulus est qui à circumducta linea recta describitur.

κ α

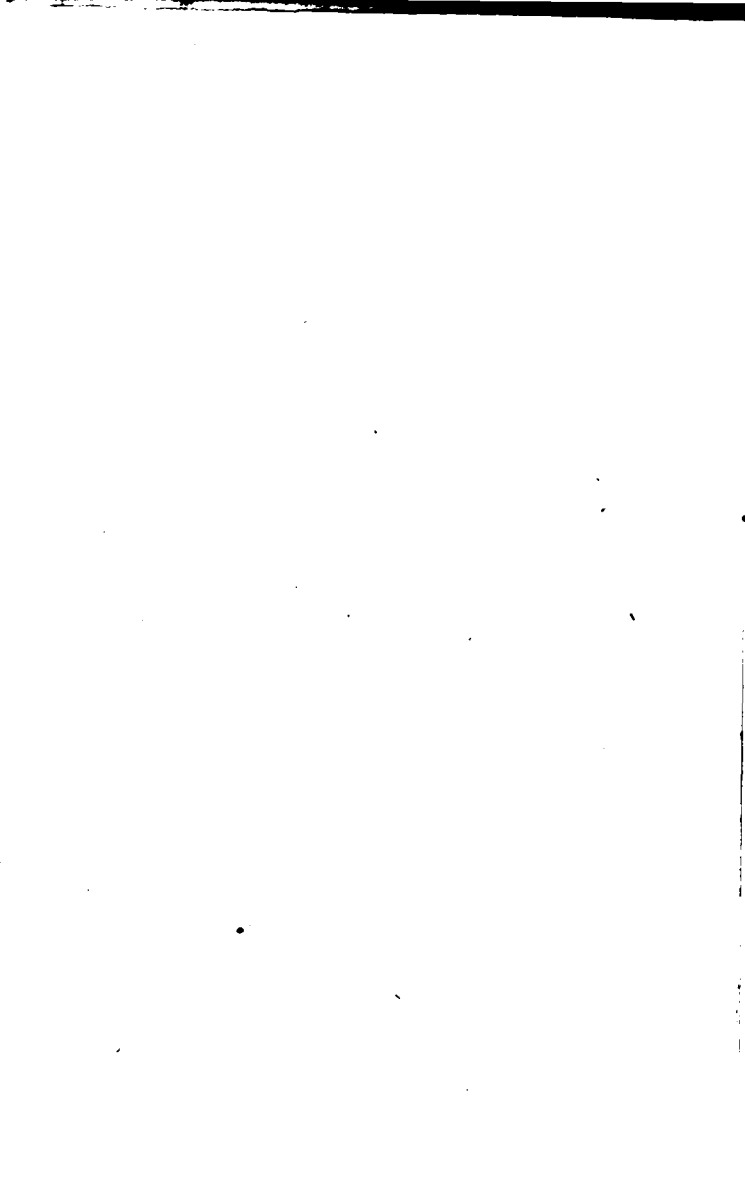
Κύλινδρος δὲ, ὅταν ὀρθογωνίῳ παραλληλογράμῳ μῦμούσης μιᾶς πλευρᾶς τῶν περιῖν τὴν ὀρθὴν, περιενοιχθὲν τὸ παραλληλόγραμμον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πάλιν ἀποκατασταθῇ, ὅθεν ἤρξατο φέρεσθαι, τὸ περιληφθὲν σχῆμα.

ι θ

Cylindrus figura est, quæ conuerso circum quiescens alterum latus eorum quæ rectum angulum continent, parallelogrammo orthogonio comprehenditur, cū in eundem rursus locum restitutum fuerit illud parallelogrammum, vnde moueri cōperat.

κ β

ἔξων δὲ τοῦ κυλίνδρου εἰν ἡ μένυσα ἐυθεῖα, περιῖν τὸ





ἢ τὸ παραλληλόγραμμον γέφυται.

22

Axis autem Cylindri, est quiescens illa recta linea, circum quam parallelogrammum vertitur.

κ γ

Βάσεις δὲ, οἱ κύκλοι οἱ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀπεναντίον περιγενομένων δύο πλευρῶν γραφόμενοι.

23

Bases verò cylindri, sunt circuli à duobus aduersis lateribus quæ circumaguntur, descripti.

κ δ

ὁμοιοὶ κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροί εἰσιν, ὧν οἷτε ὄψεις καὶ αἰδιάμετροι τῶν βάσεων ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν.

24

Similes cōni & cylindri, sunt quorum & axes & basium diametri proportionales sunt.

κ ε

Κύβος ἐστὶ σχῆμα στερεόν, ὑπὸ ἑξ ἑξαγώνων ἰσῶν περιεχόμενον.

25

Cubus est figura solida, quæ sex quadratis æqualibus continetur.

κ ς

Τετραέδρον ἐστὶ σχῆμα ὑπὸ τετάρων τριγώνων ἰσῶν

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Ἰσων καὶ ἰσοπλευρῶν περιεχόμενον.

26

Tetraëdram est figura, quæ triangulis quatuor æqualibus & æquilateris continetur.

κζ

Οκταέδρὸν ἔστι σχῆμα στερεὸν ὑπὸ ὀκτὸς ῥιγῶν ἰσων καὶ ἰσοπλευρῶν περιεχόμενον.

27

Octaëdram figura est solida, quæ octo triangulis æqualibus & æquilateris continetur.

κη

Δωδεκάεδρὸν ἔστι σχῆμα στερεὸν ὑπὸ δώδεκα πενταγῶν ἰσων, καὶ ἰσοπλευρῶν, καὶ ἰσογωνίων περιεχόμενον.

28

Dodecaëdram figura est solida, quæ duodecim pentagonis æqualibus, æquilateris, & æquiangulis continetur.

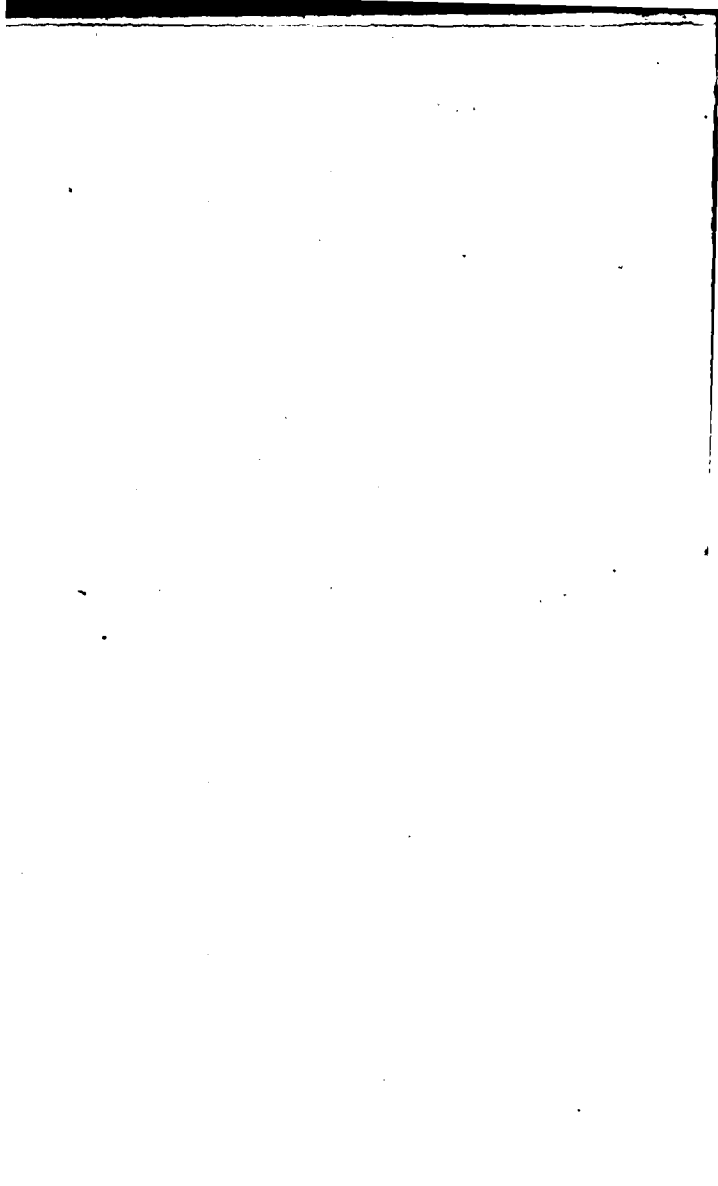
κθ

Εἰκοσάεδρὸν ἔστι σχῆμα στερεὸν ὑπὸ εἰκοσὶ ῥιγῶν ἰσων καὶ ἰσοπλευρῶν περιεχόμενον.

29

Eicosaëdram figura est solida, quæ viginti æqualibus & æquilateris continetur.

Προτάσεις.

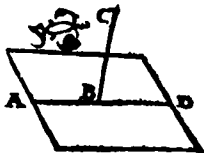


α

Εὐθείας γραμμῆς μέρος μὲν λ ὀρθὸν ἐστὶν ἐν δ ὑπο-
κειμένῳ ὀρθοπίπτῳ, μέρος δὲ λ ἐν δ μετατότῳ.

Theorema 1. Propo. 1.

Quædam rectæ lineæ pars
in subiecto quidem non
est plano, quædam verò
in sublimi.

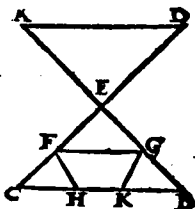


β

Εὰν δύο εὐθεῖαι τέμνωσιν ἀλλήλας, ἐν ἐνὶ εἰσὶν ἐπι-
πίττω, καὶ πᾶν τρίγωνον ἐν ἐνὶ ὅττι ὀρθοπίπτῳ.

Theor. 2. Propo 2.

si duæ rectæ lineæ se mu-
tuò secēt, in vno sunt pla-
no: atq; triangulū omne
in vno est plano.



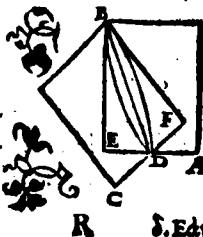
γ

Εὰν δύο ἐπίπεδα τέμνη ἀλλήλα, ἡ κοινὴ αὐτῶν τομὴ
εὐθεῖα ὅτι.

Theor. 3. Propo

sitio 3.

Si duo plana se mutuò se-
cēt, communis eorum se-
ctio est recta linea.



R

δ. Εδν

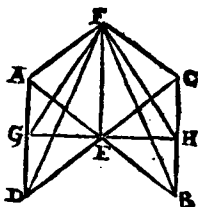
EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

δ

Εάν ἐνθεΐα δυοὶ ἐνθείαις τεμνούσαις ἀλλήλας, πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐπὶ τῇ κοινῇ τομῇ ᾗτησιν καὶ δι' αὐτῶν ᾗτηπιδῶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἴσαι.

Theor. 4. Prop. 4.

Si recta linea rectis duabus lineis se mutuò secantibus, in communi sectione ad rectos angulos insistant illa ducto etiam per ipsas plano ad angulos rectos erit.



ε

Εάν ἐνθεΐα τρεῖς ἐνθείαις ἀπὸ κοινῆς ἀλλήλων, πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐπὶ τῇ κοινῇ τομῇ ᾗτησιν, αἱ τρεῖς ἐνθεΐαι ἐν ἑνὶ εἰσιν ᾗτηπιδῶ.

Theor. 5. Prop. 5.

Si recta linea rectis tribus lineis se mutuò tangentibus, in communi sectione ad rectos angulos insistant, illæ tres rectæ in vno sunt plano.



ς

Εάν δύο ἐνθεΐαι δι' αὐτῶν ᾗτηπιδῶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ᾗσι, παράλληλοι ἴσονται αἱ ἐνθεΐαι.

Theor.

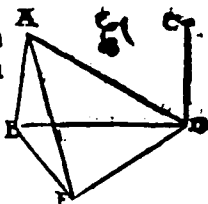




LIBER XI.
Theorema 6. Prop. 6.

130

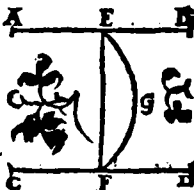
Si duæ rectæ lineæ eidem
plano ad rectos sint angu-
los, parallelæ erunt illæ
rectæ lineæ.



Εάν ὡς δύο ἐνδοῦαι παράλληλοι, ληφθῇ ἡ ἐφ' ἑκα-
τέρας αὐτῶν τυχόντα σημεῖα, ἢ ἐπὶ τὰ σημεῖα ὅπου
ζευγυμένη ἐνδοῦαι, ἐν ᾧ αὐτῶν ὅπου πῶς ἐστὶ τὰς πα-
ράλληλοις.

Theorema 7. Prop. 7.

Si duæ sint parallelæ rectæ lineæ, in quarum
utraque sumpta sint quæ-
libet πύα, illa lineæ quæ
ad hæc puncta adiungi-
tur, in eodem est cum pa-
rallelis plano.



Εάν ὡς δύο ἐνδοῦαι παράλληλοι, ἢ ἡ ἐφ' ἑκατέρᾳ αὐτῶν ἐ-
πιπείδῃ ἐνὶ πρὸς ὁριζῶς ἢ, καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ ἐν ᾧ αὐτῶν ὅπου
πῶς πρὸς ὁριζῶς ἐστὶ.

Theorema 8. Prop. 8.

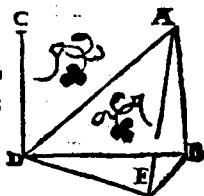
Si duæ sint parallelæ rectæ lineæ, quarum

R 2 alte-

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altera ad rectos cuidam
plano sit angulos, & reli-
qua eidē plano ad rectos
angulos erit.

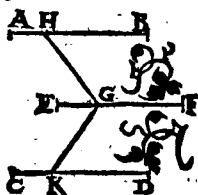
§



Αἱ τῇ αὐτῇ ἐκείνῃ παράλληλοι, καὶ μὴ οὖσα αὐτῇ
ἐν δὲ αὐτῇ ἐπιπέδῳ, καὶ ἀλλήλους εἰσὶ παράλληλοι.

Theor. 9. Prop. 9.

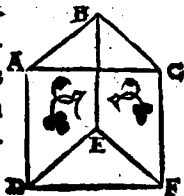
Quæ eidem rectæ lineæ
sunt parallelæ, sed non in
eodem cum illa plano, hæ
quoque sunt inter se pa-
rallæ.



Ἐὰν δύο ἐκείναι ἀπὸ μὲν αὐτῶν παρὰ δύο ἐκ-
είναι ἀπὸ μὲν αὐτῶν ἀλλήλων ᾖσι, μὴ ἐν δὲ αὐτῇ ἐπι-
πέδῳ, ἴσας γωνίας περιέχουσι.

Theor. 10. Prop. 10.

Si duæ rectæ lineæ se mu-
tuò tangentes ad duas re-
ctas se mutuò tangentes
sint parallelæ, non autem
in eodem plano, illæ an-
gulos æquales compre-
hendent.

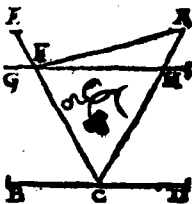


12

Ἀπὸ τοῦ δοθέντος σημείου μεταῶρε, ἐπὶ τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπιπίδον καθετόν ἐκείαν γραμμὴν ἀγαγεῖν.

Probl. 1. Propos. 11.

A dato sublimi pũcto, in subiectum planum perpendicularẽ rectam lineam ducere.



16

Τῷ δοθέντι ἐπιπίδῳ, ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς αὐτοῦ δοθέντος σημείου, πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐκείαν γραμμὴν ἀναγεῖν.

Problema 2. Propo. 12.

Dato plano, à puncto quod in illo datum est, ad rectos angulos rectam lineam excitare.



17

Τῷ δοθέντι ἐπιπίδῳ, ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς αὐτῷ σημείου, δύο ἐκείαν πρὸς ὀρθὰς οὐκ ἀναγεῖσονται ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη.

Theorema 11. Propositio 13.

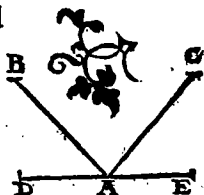
R 3

Dato

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

Dato plano, à pũcto quod
in illo datum est, duæ re-
ctæ lineæ ad rectos angu-
los non excitabuntur ad
easdem partes.

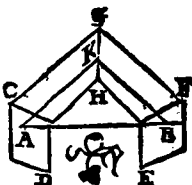
ιδ



Πρὸς ἃ ἐπίπεδα ἡ αὐτὴ ἐμδεῖα ὀρθὴ ἔστι, παράλλη-
λα ἔστι τὰ ἐπίπεδα.

Theor. 12. Prop. 14.

Ad quæ planæ, eadem re-
cta linea recta est, illa sunt
parallela.



ιβ

Εάν δύο ἐμδεῖαι ἀπὸ μέρους ἀλλήλων, παρὰ δύο ἐμ-
δεῖας ἀπομέναις ἀλλήλων ᾧσι μὴ ἐν ᾧ αὐτῶν ἔστι πᾶς
ὁ κύβος, παράλληλα ἔστι τὰ δι' αὐτῶν ἐπίπεδα.

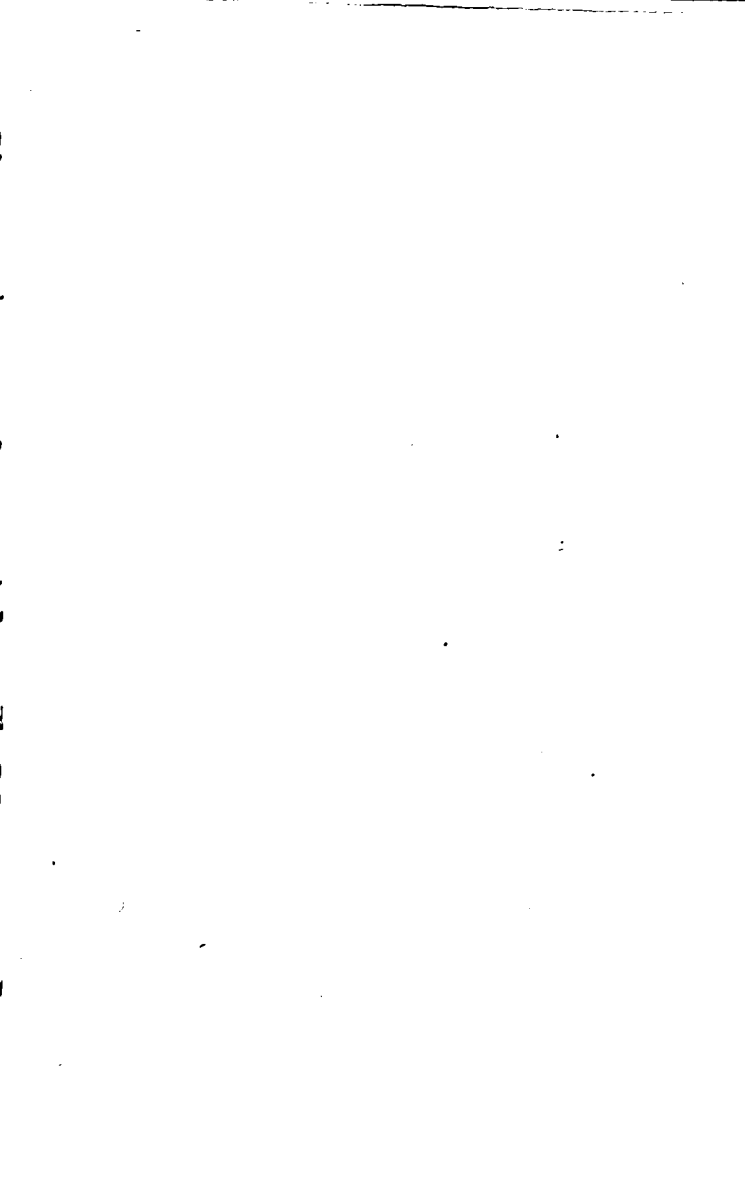
Theorema 13. Prop. 15.

Si duæ rectæ lineæ se mutuò tangentes ad
duas rectas se mutuò tan-
gentes sint parallelae, non
in eodem consistentes pla-
no, parallela sunt quæ per
illas ducuntur plana.



ιβ

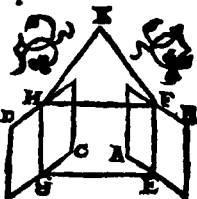
Εδν



Εάν δύο ἐπίπεδα παράλληλα ὑπὸ ὁποιοῦ ἐκ τῶν γίνονται, αἱ κοιναὶ αὐτῶν τομαὶ παράλληλοί εἰσι.

Theore. 14. Prop. 16.

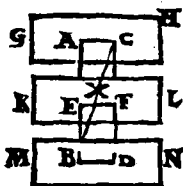
Si duo plana parallela plano quopiam secentur, communes illorum sectiones sunt parallelæ.



Εάν δύο ἐπίπεδα ὑπὸ παραλλήλων ὁποιοῦ ἐκ τῶν γίνονται, αἱ κοιναὶ αὐτῶν τομαὶ παράλληλοί εἰσι.

Theor. 15. Prop. 17.

Si duæ rectæ lineæ parallelis planis secantur, in eadem rationes secabuntur.



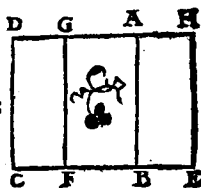
Εάν ἐπίπεδα ὁποιοῦ ἐκ τῶν γίνονται, αἱ κοιναὶ αὐτῶν τομαὶ παράλληλοί εἰσι.

Theorema 16. Propositio 18.

R 4 Si

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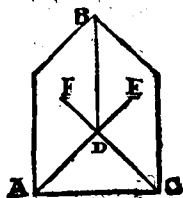
Si recta linea plano cui-
piam ad rectos sit angu-
los, illa etiam omnia quæ
per ipsam plana, ad rectos
eidem plano angulos e-
runt.



Εάν δύο επίπεδα τέμνοντα ἄλληλα ἐπιπέδῳ ἐνὶ
πρὸς ὀρθῇ, καὶ ἡ κοινὴ αὐτῶν τομὴ εἴη αὐτῷ ἐπι-
πέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθῇ ἔσται.

Theore. 17. Propo. 19.

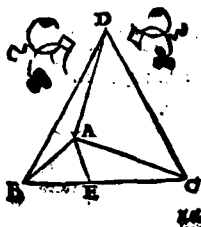
Si duo plana se mutuò se-
cantia plano cuidam ad re-
ctos sint angulos, commu-
nis etiam illorum sectio
ad rectos eidem plano an-
gulos erit,

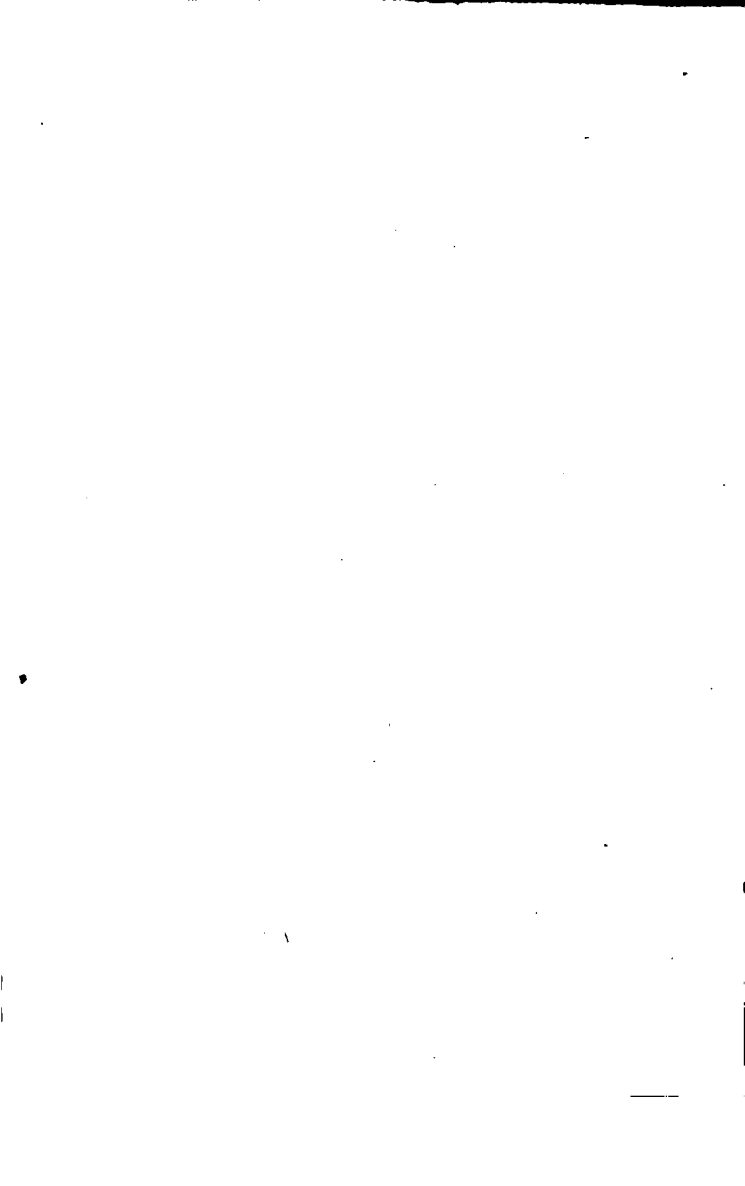


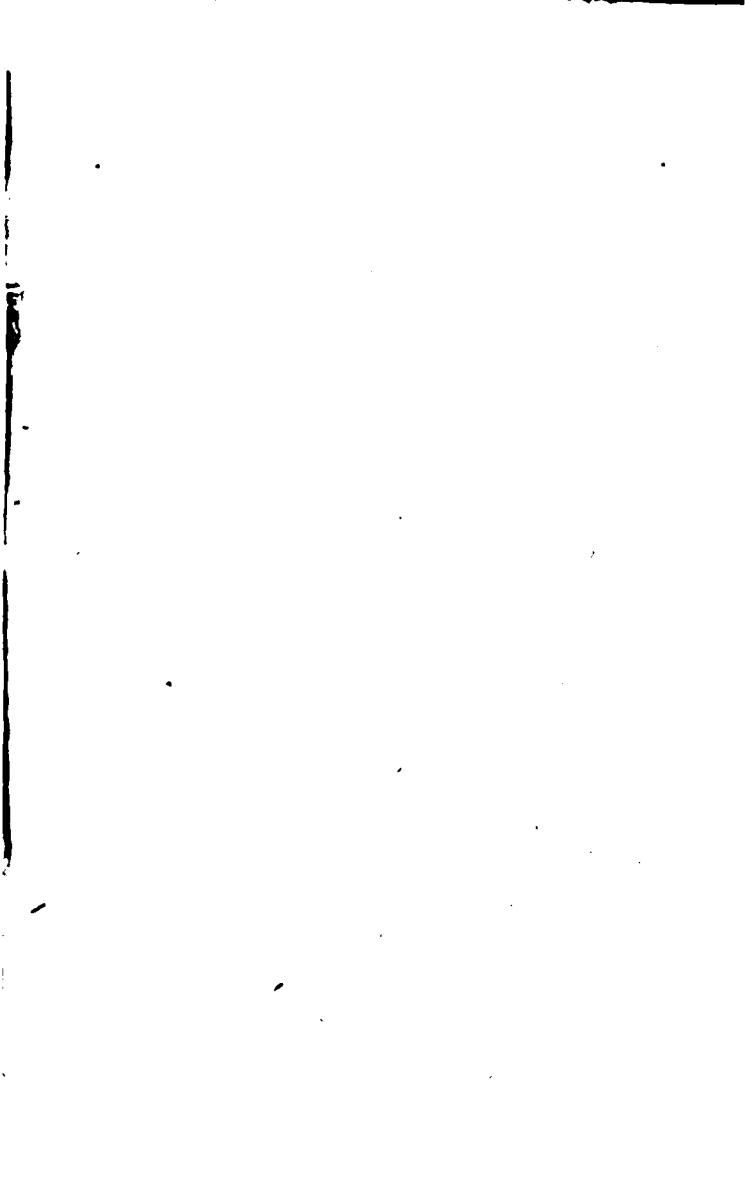
Εάν στερεὰ γωνία ὑπὸ τριῶν γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων περιέ-
χεται, δύο ὁποιαοῦν τῶν λοιπῶν μείζοντες εἰσι πάντῃ
μεταλαμβάνοντάς τινι.

Theor. 18. Prop. 20.

Si angulus solidus planis
tribus angulis contineat-
ur, ex his duo quilibet
utut assumpti tertio sunt
maiores,









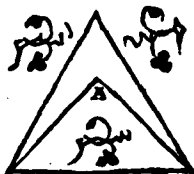
κα

Ἐκαστα διεὰ γωνία ὑπὸ ἰλασσόνων ἢ τεσσάρων δε-
δωῶν γωνιῶν ἐκπίπτειν περιέχεται.

Theor. 19. Propos.

tio 2^a.

Solidus omnis angulus mi-
noribus continetur, quàm
rectis quatuor angulis pla-
nis.

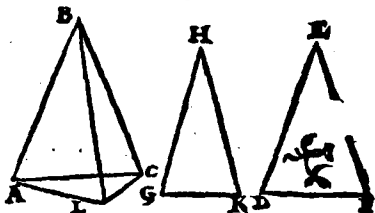


κβ

Ἐὰν ᾧσι τρεῖς γωνίαι ἐκπίπτοι, ὧν αἱ δύο τῶν λοιπῶν
μείζονες εἴσι, πάντη μεταλαμβάνομεν, περιέχω-
σι τὴν αὐτὰς ἴσαι τευθεῖαι, δυνατόν ἔστιν ἐκ τῶν δεδιζου-
μενων τὰς ἴσας τευθείας τρίγωνον συστήσασθαι.

Theor. 20. Propos. 22.

Si plani tres anguli ex equalibus rectis cōtine-
antur lineis, quorum duo ut libet assumpti,
tertio sint maiores, triangulum constitui
potest ex
lineis æ-
quales il-
las rectas
coniun-
gentibus.



κγ

Ἐκ τριῶν γωνιῶν ἐκπίπτειν, ὧν αἱ δύο τῶν λοιπῶν μεί-
ζονες εἴσι, πάντη μεταλαμβάνομεν, διεὰν γω-
νίας

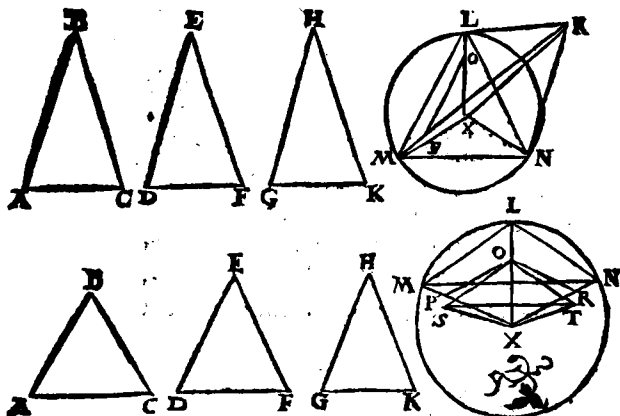
R 5

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

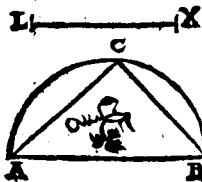
νάιν συστήσασθαι. δειδὴ τὰς τρεῖς τεσσάρων ὁρίων
ἐλάσσονας εἶναι.

Probl. 3. Propo. 23.

Ex planis tribus angulis, quorum duo ut li-
bet assumpti tertio sint maiores, solidum an-
gulum constituere. Decet autem illos tres
angulos rectis quatuor esse minores.



καὶ



Ἐκν γερον ὑπὸ παραλλήλων
ὁπτιδων περιέχεται, τὰ ἀπ'
ἐναντίον αὐτοῦ ἐπίπεδα, ἴσα τε
καὶ παραλληλόγραμμα ὄντι.

Theor.





1

2

3

4

5

6

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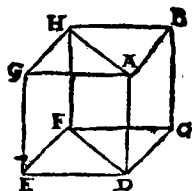
8

9

Theor. 21. Propo. 24.

Si solidum parallelis planis contineatur, aduersa illi plana & æqualia sunt & parallelogramma.

κβ

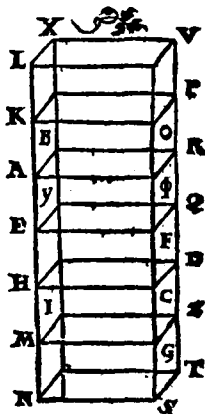


Εάν στερεὸν παραλλήλες πίπιδον ὁπίπιδες τμηθῇ παρὰ ῥαλλήλων ὄντι τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ὁπίπιδοις, ἕσαι ὡς ἡ βάσις πρὸς τὴν βάσιν, οὕτω τὸ στερεὸν πρὸς τὸ στερεόν.

Theor. 22. Propo. sit. 25.

Si solidum parallelis planis contentum plano secetur aduersis planis parallelo, erit quemadmodum basis ad basim, ita solidum ad solidum.

κγ

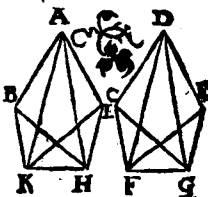


Πρὸς τῇ δοθείσῃ ἐυθείᾳ κβ δὲ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ, τῇ δοθείσῃ στερεᾷ γωνία ἴσην στερεᾷ γωνίαν συστήσασθαι.

Pro

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.
 Probl. 4. Proposit. 26.

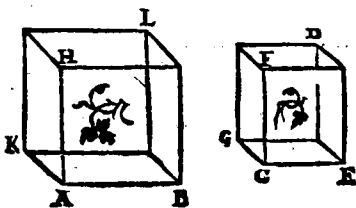
Ad datam rectam lineam
 eiusque punctum, angu-
 lum solidum constituere
 solido angulo dato equa-
 lem.



Από τῆς δοθείσης εὐθείας, ὡς δοθέντι στερεῷ παραλλη-
 ληπέδῳ ὁμοίον τε καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενον στερεὸν πα-
 ραλληλεπίπεδον ἀναγράφαι.

Probl. 5. Propositio 27.

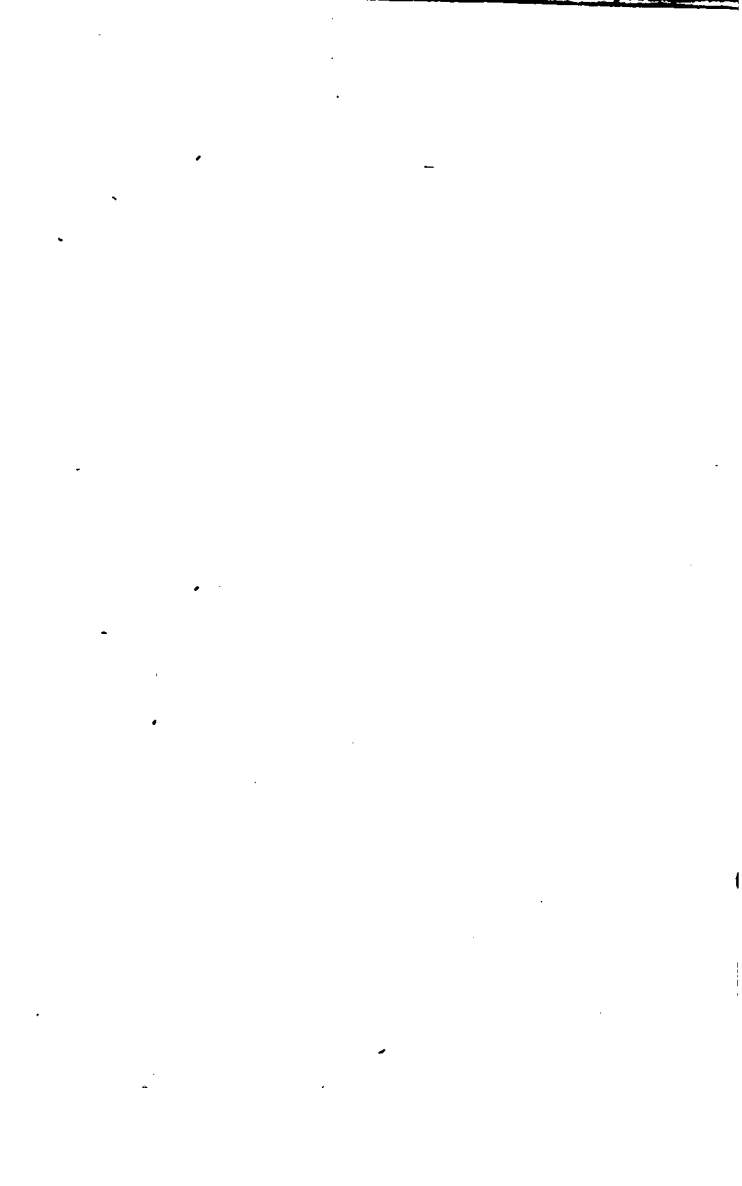
A data recta, dato solido parallelis planis
 comprehenso simile & similiter positum so-
 lidum
 paralle-
 lis pla-
 nis com-
 tentum
 descri-
 bere.



Εἰν στερεὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον ὅτετιδῃ κα-
 τὰ τὰς διαγωνίους τῶν ἀπεναντίον ὅτετιδων, δίχα
 τμηθήσεται τὸ στερεὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὅτετιδῃ.

Theorema 27. Proposit. 28.

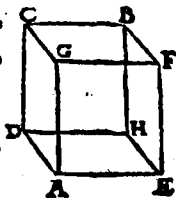
Si solidum parallelis planis comprehensum,
 ducto





ducto per aduersorum planorū diagonios

plano sec-
tum sit,
illud so-
lidū ab
hoc pla-
no bifur-
cātem se-
cabitur.

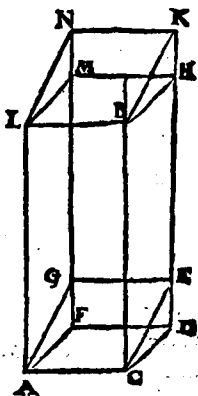


xθ

Τὰ ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῆς βάσει ὄντα στερεὰ παραλληλεπί-
παιδα, καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ὑψιμετρικαὶ ἐπὶ τῶν
αὐτῶν εἰσὶν ἐυθειῶν, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις εἰσὶν.

Theor. 24. Proposi-
tio 29.

Solida parallelis planis
comprehensa, quæ super
eandem basim & in ea-
dē sunt altitudine, quo-
rum insistentes lineæ in
ijsdem collocantur re-
ctis lineis, illa sunt inter
se æqualia.



λ

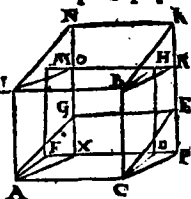
Τὰ ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῆς βάσει ὄντα στερεὰ παραλληλεπί-
παιδα,

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

πρῶτα, καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφ᾽ ὧσιν ὀρθαὶ εἰ-
σὶν ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐνδεῶν, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις εἰσὶ.

Theor. 25. Prop. 30.

Solida parallelis planis circumscrip-
ta, quæ su-
per eandem basim & in ea-
dem sunt altitudine, quo-
rum insistentes lineæ non
in iisdem reperiuntur re-
ctis lineis, illa sunt inter se
æqualia.

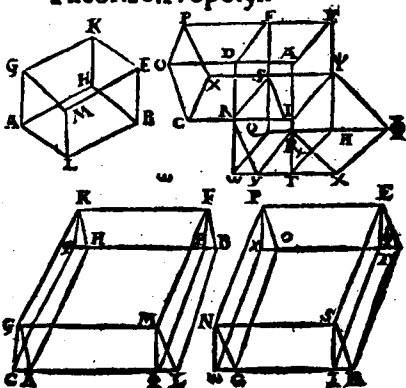


λα

Τὰ ἐπὶ ἴσων βάσεων ὄντα στερεὰ παραλλήλεπιδῶν,
καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις εἰσὶν.

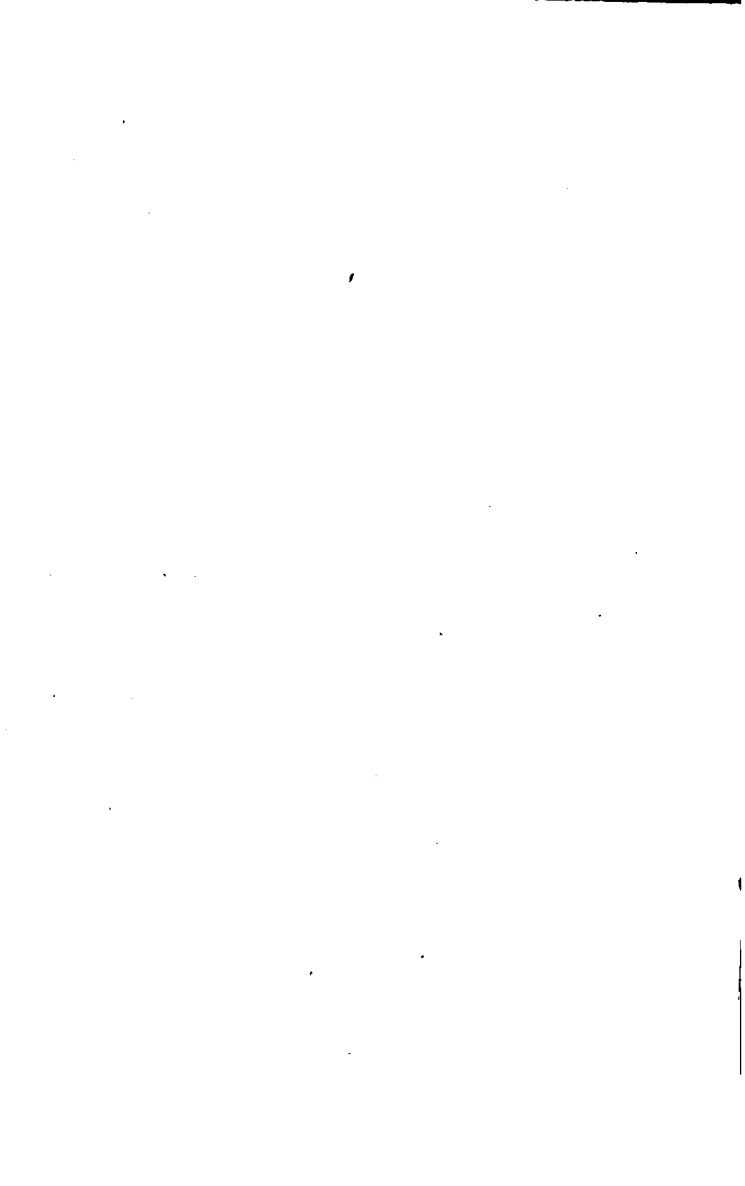
Theor. 26. Prop. 31.

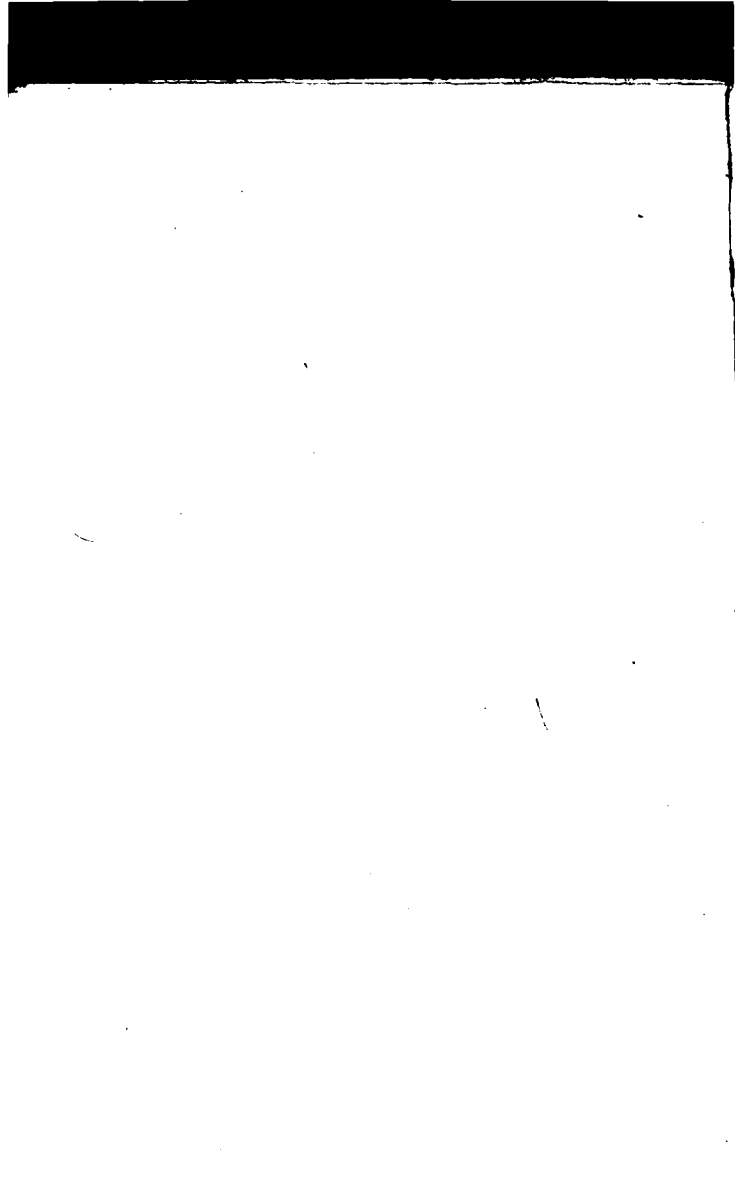
Solida paral-
lelis pla-
nis cir-
cumscri-
pta, quæ
in eadē
sunt al-
titudi-
ne, æ-
qualia
sunt in-
ter se.



λβ

Τδ

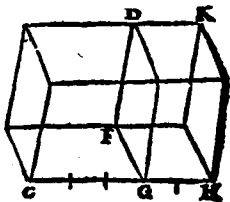
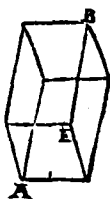




Τὰ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος ὄντα στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπαιδα, πρὸς ἀλλήλα ἔστιν, ὡς αἱ βάσεις.

Theor. 27. Prop. 32.

Solida parallelis planis circumscripta quae eiusdem sunt altitudinis, eam habent inter se rationem, quam bases.

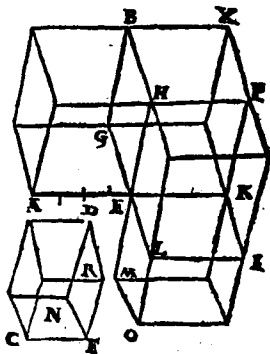


λγ

Τὰ ὁμοία στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπαιδα, πρὸς ἀλλήλα ἔστιν, ὡς αἱ βάσεις τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰς τῶν ὁμολόγων πλευρῶν.

Theor. 28. Prop. 33.

Similia solida parallelis planis circumscripta habent inter se rationem homologorum laterum triplicatam.



λδ

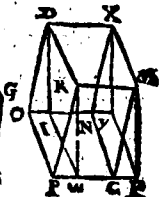
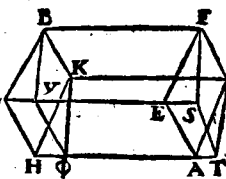
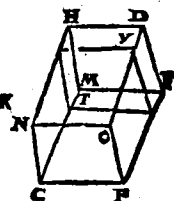
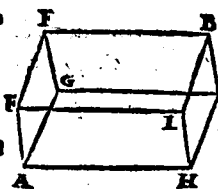
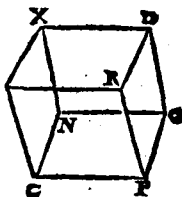
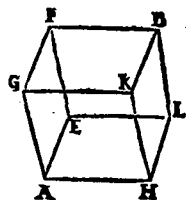
Τῶν

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

Τῶν ἴσων στερεῶν παραλληλεπιπέδων ἀντιπεπόν-
θασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσι. καὶ τῶν στερεῶν παραλλη-
λεπιπέδων ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν,
ἴσα εἶναι ἐκείνα.

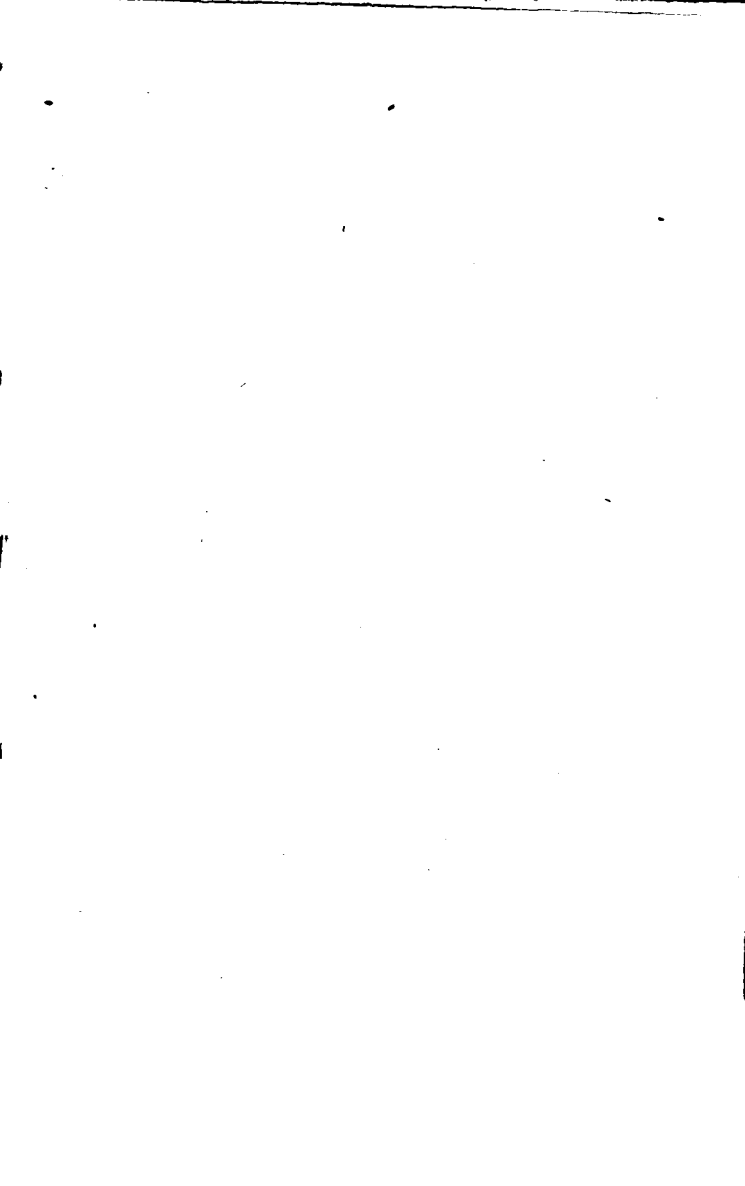
Theor. 29. Proposit. 34.

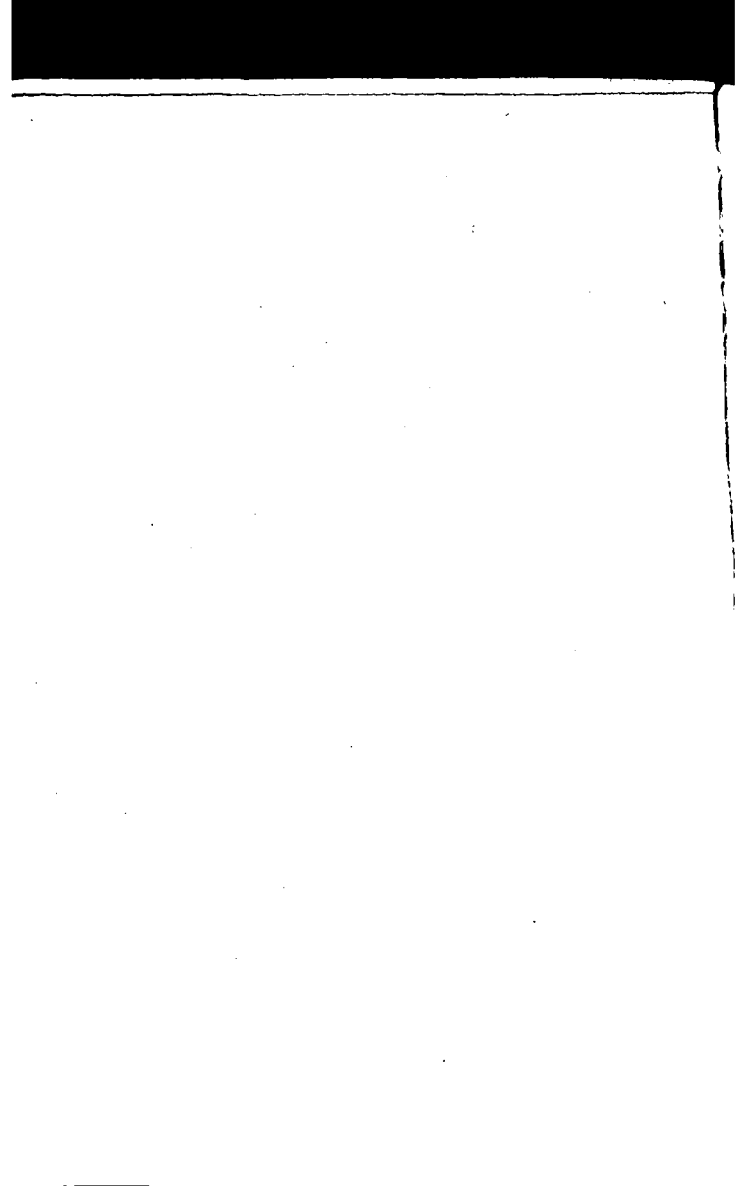
Aequa-
liū soli-
dorū pa-
rallelis
planis cō-
tentorū
bases cū
altitudi-
nibus re-
cipro-
cantur.
Et solida
paralle-
lis planis
contēta,
quorum
bases cū
altitudi-
nibus re-
ciprocantur, illa sunt æqualia.



λε

Εάν τις δύο γωνία ἐπίπεδοι ἴσαι, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν κορυ-
φῶν αὐτῶν μετέωροι ἐκδοῖται ὅτις ἀνίστηται ἴσας γω-
νίας

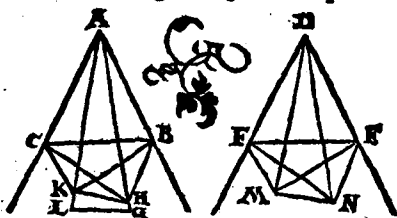




νίας περιέχουσαι μετὰ τῶν δὲ ἀρχῆς ἐυθειῶν, ἑκα-
τέραν ἑκατέρᾳ, ἐπὶ τῶν μετεώρων ληφθῇ τυχόντα
σημεῖα, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπίπεδα, ἐν δισὶ εἰσὶν
αἱ δὲ ἀρχῆς γωνίαι, καὶ δεῖτε ἀχθῶσιν, ἀπὸ τῶν γε-
νομένων σημείων ὑπὸ τῶν καθεύτων ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐπιπέ-
δοις, ἐπὶ τὰς δὲ ἀρχῆς γωνίας ἐπιζευχθῶσιν ἐυθεῖαι,
ἴσας γωνίας περιέξουσιν μετὰ τῶν μετεώρων.

Theorema 30. Proposi. 35.

Si duo plani sint anguli æquales, quorum
verticibus sublimes rectæ lineæ insistant,
quæ cum lineis primò positis angulos con-
tineant æquales, vtrunque vtrique, in subli-
mibus autem lineis quælibet sumpta sint pũ-
cta, & ab his ad plana in quibus consistunt
anguli primùm positi, ductæ sint perpendi-
culares, ab earum verò punctis, quæ in planis
signata fuerint, ad angulos primùm positos
adiun-
ctæ sint
rectæ li-
neæ, hæ
cū sub-
limib⁹
æqua-
les angulos comprehendent.



λς

Εὰν ζῆς ἐυθεῖαι ἀνάλογον ᾧσι, τὸ ἐκ τῶν ζιῶν γε-
ρὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον ἴσιν ἐστὶ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης
S σιγῆς

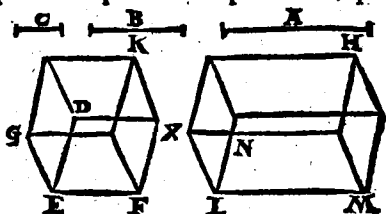
EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

σειρῶ παραλληλεπίπεδα, ἴσοπλεύρῳ μὲν, ἴσογωνίῳ
 ζῶ προφεημένῳ.

Theor. 31. Prop. 36.

Si recte tres lineæ sint proportionales, quod
 ex his tribus fit solidum parallelis planis con-
 tentum, æquale est descripto à media linea
 solido parallelis planis comprehenso, quod

equila-
 terum
 quidē
 sit, sed
 antedi-
 cto æ-
 quian-
 gulum.

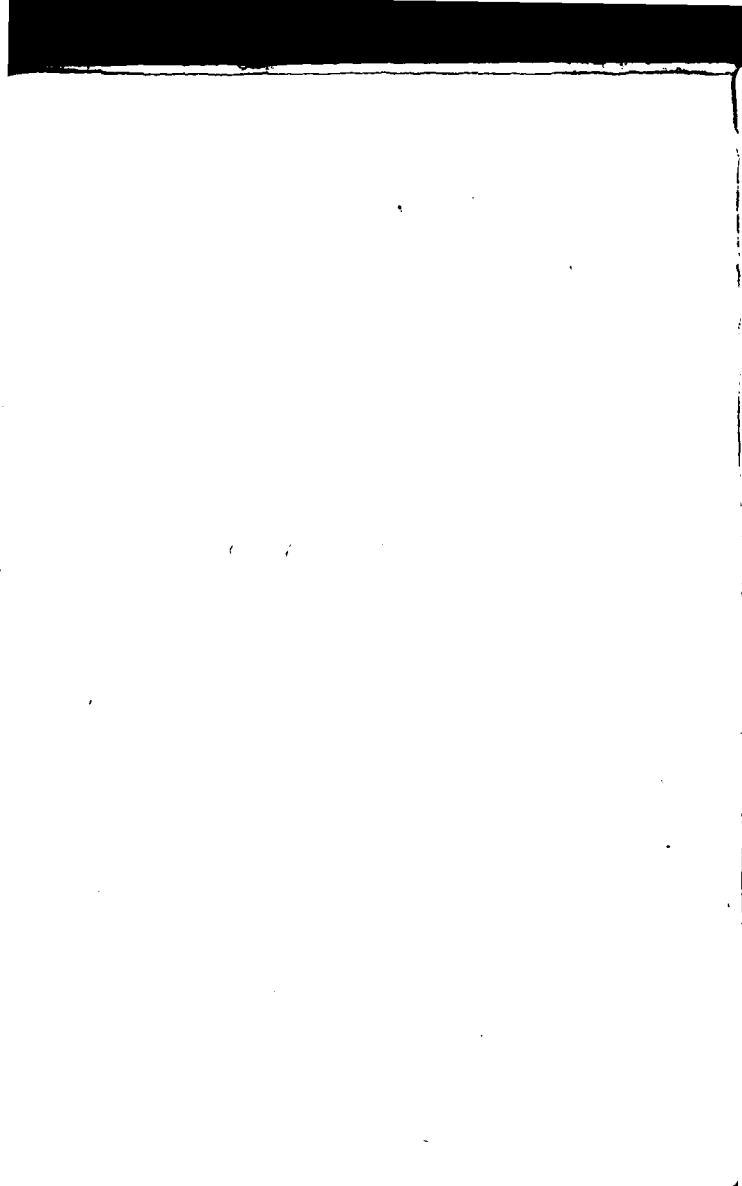


λζ

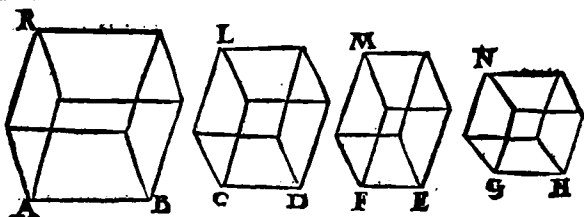
Εάν τίσσares ευδεῖαι ἀνάλογον ᾧσι, καὶ τὰ ἀπ' αὐ-
 τῶν παραλληλεπίπεδα ὁμοιά τε καὶ ὁμοίως ἀναγρα-
 φόμῃ, ἀνάλογον εἶσαι, καὶ ἐὰν τὰ ἀπ' αὐτῶν σειρᾷ
 παραλληλεπίπεδα ὁμοιά τε καὶ ὁμοίως ἀναγραφό-
 μῃ ἀνάλογον ᾗ, καὶ αὐτὰ αἱ ευδεῖαι ἀνάλογον εἶσαν
 ται.

Theor. 32. Prop. 37.

Si recte quatuor lineæ sint proportionales,
 illa quoq; solida parallelis planis contenta,
 quæ ab ipsis lineis & similia & similiter de-
 scribuntur, proportionalia erunt. Et si soli-
 da parallelis planis comprehensa, quæ & si-
 milia & similiter describuntur, sint propo-
 tio-



tionalia, illæ quoq; rectæ lineæ proportionales erunt.

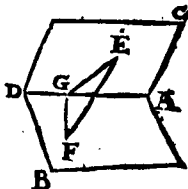


λη

Εάν ἐπίπεδον πρὸς ἐπίπεδον ὀρθὸν ᾖ, καὶ ἀπὸ τινὸς σημείου τῶν ἐν τῶν ὀρθοπέδων ἐπὶ τὸ ἕτερον ἐπίπεδον κάθετος ἀχθῇ, ἐπὶ τῇ κοινῇ τμῇ περὶ ταῦτα τῶν ἐπιπέδων ἡ ἀγομένη κάθετος.

Theor. 33. Prop. 38.

Si planum ad planum rectū sit, & à quodam puncto eorum quæ in vno sunt planorum perpendicularis ad alterum ducta sit, illa quæ ducitur perpendicularis, in communem cadet planorum sectionem.



λθ

Εάν ἑρεοῦ παραλληλεπίπεδον τῶν ἀπεναντίον ἐπιπέδων αἱ πλευραὶ δίχα τμηθῶσι, διὰ τῶν τμῶν ἐπίπεδα ἐκβληθῇ, ἡ κοινὴ τμὴ τῶν ὀρθοπέδων καὶ ἡ τοῦ ἑρεοῦ παραλληλεπίπεδου διάμετρος, δίχα τέμνουν ἀλλήλας.

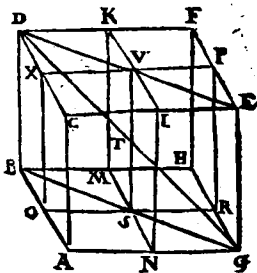
S 2 Theor

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

Theor.34.Propo.39.

Si in solido parallelis planis circumscripto,
aduersorum planorum lateribus bifariam
sectis, educta sint
per sectiones pla-
na, communis illa
planorū sectio &
solidi parallelis pla-
ni circūscripti dia-
meter, semutuò bi
fariam secant.

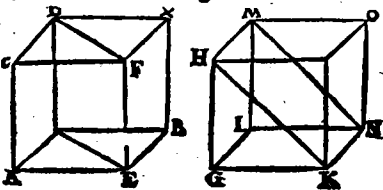
The diagram illustrates a three-dimensional solid, likely a cube or rectangular prism, represented by a grid of points and lines. The vertices are labeled with letters: D at the top-left-back corner, K at the top-middle-back, F at the top-right-back, B at the bottom-left-front, O at the bottom-left-back, S at the bottom-middle-back, R at the bottom-right-back, E at the top-right-front, C at the middle-left-front, T at the middle-middle-front, L at the middle-right-front, H at the middle-middle-back, M at the bottom-middle-front, and V at the top-middle-front. Lines connect these points to form the edges of the solid and several internal planes. Two specific planes are highlighted: one passing through points D, K, F, E, C, and B; another passing through points D, K, F, E, C, and B. These two planes intersect along a common line segment, which is the diameter of the solid. The intersection point of these two planes is labeled V.



Εάν ἡ δύο πρίσματι ἰσοϋφῇ, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐχρὶ βάσιν πα-
ραλληλόγραμμον, τὸ δὲ ὅριον, διπλασίον ᾧ ἢ τὸ
παρὰ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἰσοϋφὲς, ἴσα ἔσται τὰ πρί-
σματα. Theor. 35. Prop. 40.

Theor. 35. Propo. 40.

Si duo sint equalis altitudinis prismata, quorum unum hoc quidem basim habeat parallelogrammum, illud verò triangulum, sit autem parallelogrammum trianguli duplum, illa prismata erunt æqualia.



Elementi undecimi finis.





EYKΛEI.

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΪΟΝ ΙΒ ΚΑΙ
ΣΤΕΡΕΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN-
TVM DVODECIMVM,
ET SOLIDORVM SE-
CVNDVM.

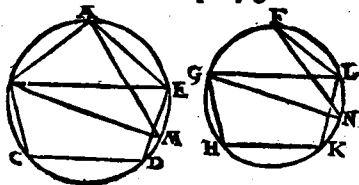
Προτάσις.

α.

Τὰ ἐν τοῖς κύκλοις ὅμοια πολύγωνα πρὸς ἀλλήλας
ἔστιν, ὡς τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν διαμέτρων τετραγώνια.

Theor. I. Prop. I.

Similia, quæ sunt in circulis polygona, ra-
tionem ha-
bent inter
se, quam
descripta à
diametris
quadrata.



S 3

β οἱ

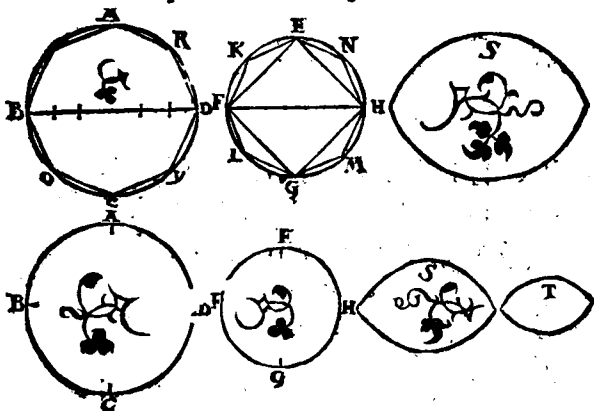
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

β

οἱ κύκλοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν, ὥς τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν διαμέτρων τετραγώνω.

Theor. 2. Prop. 2.

Circuli eam inter se rationem habent, quam descripta à diametris quadrata.

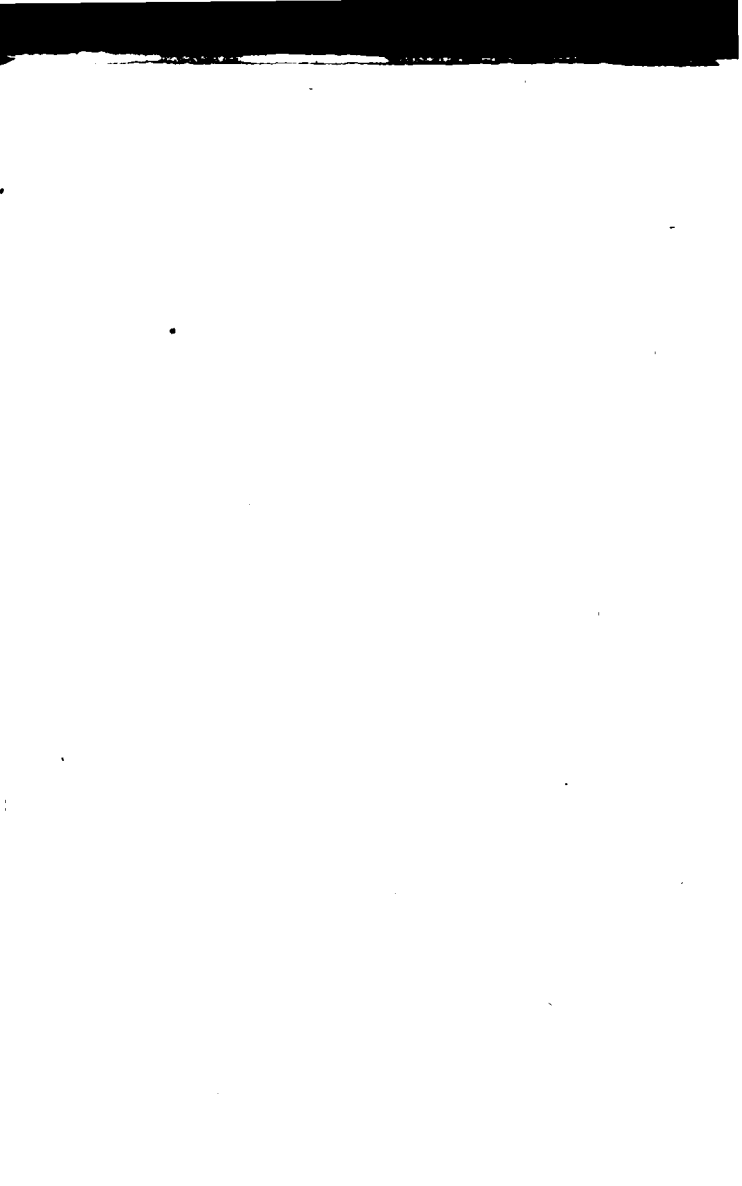


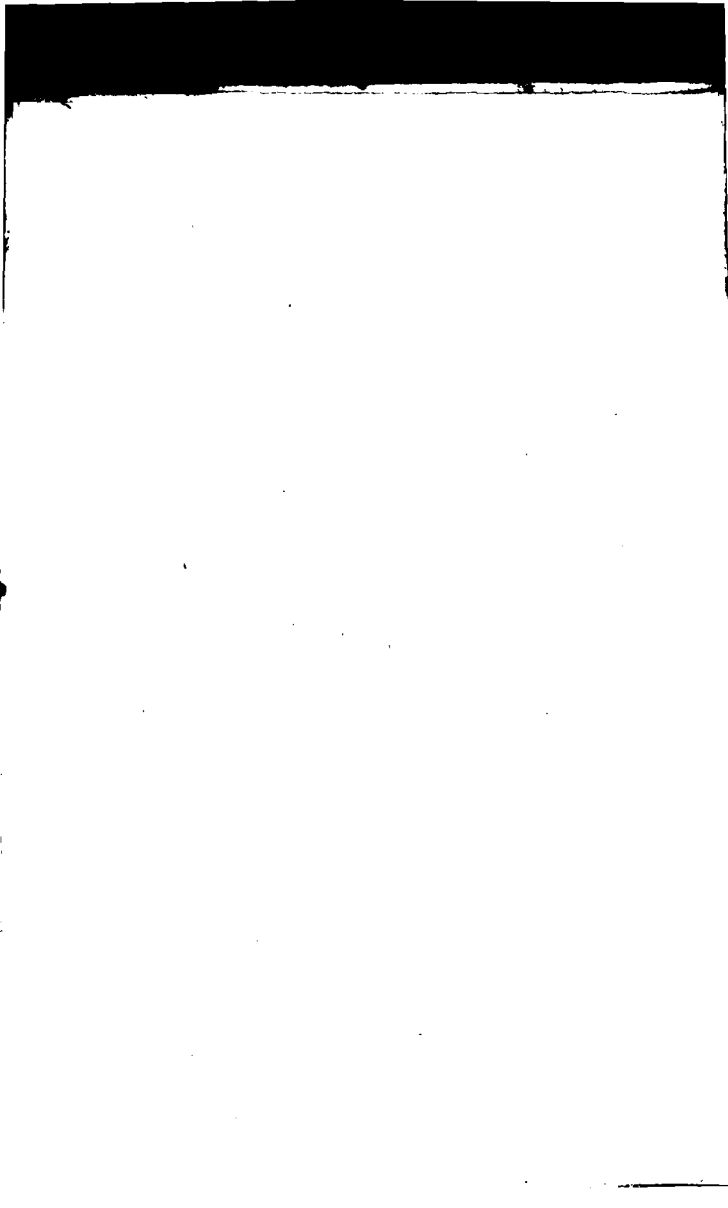
γ

Πᾶσα πυραμὶς τριγώνου ἔχουσα βάσιν, διαρῆται εἰς δύο πυραμίδας ἴσας τε καὶ ὁμοίας ἀλλήλαις, τριγώνου βάσεις ἔχουσας, καὶ ὁμοίας τῇ ὅλῃ, καὶ εἰς δύο πρίσματα ἴσα. καὶ τὰ δύο πρίσματα μείζονά ἐστιν, ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς ὅλης πυραμίδος.

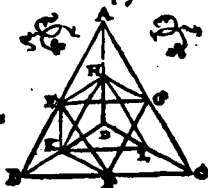
Theor. 3. Prop. 3.

Omnis pyramis trigonam habens basim, in duas diuiditur pyramidas non tantum equales





les & similes inter se, sed toti etiam pyramidi similes, quarum trigonæ sunt bases, atq; in duo prismata æqualia, quæ duo prismata dimidio pyramidis totius sunt maiora.



§

Εάν ὦσι δύο πυραμίδες ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ἴσωνες ἔχουσιν βάσεις, διακεκομῆν ἑκάτερα αὐτῶν εἰς τε δύο πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις καὶ ὁμοίας τῇ ὅλῃ, καὶ εἰς δύο πρίσματα ἴσα καὶ τῶν γενομένων πυραμίδων ἑκάτερα τῷ αὐτῷ ὅσπον, καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν γίνηται, εἰςιν ὥς ἡ τῇ μιᾷ πυραμίδος βάσις, πρὸς τὴν τῇ ἑτέρας πυραμίδος βάσιν, οὕτως καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ μιᾷ πυραμίδι πρίσματα πάντα, πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ πυραμίδι πρίσματα πάντα ἰσοπληθῆ.

Theorema 4. Proposi. 4.

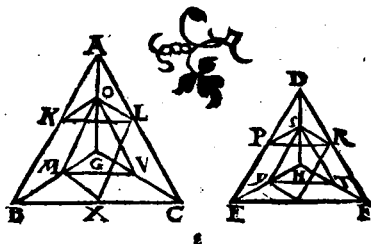
Si duæ eiusdem altitudinis pyramides trigonas habeant bases, sit autem illarum vtræq; diuisa & in duas pyramidas inter se æquales toti quæ similes, & in duo prismata æqualia, ac eodem modo diuidatur vtraque pyramidum quæ ex superiore diuisione natæ sunt, idq; perpetuò fiat: quemadmodum se habet vnus pyramidis basis ad alterius pyramidis

§ 4

basim,

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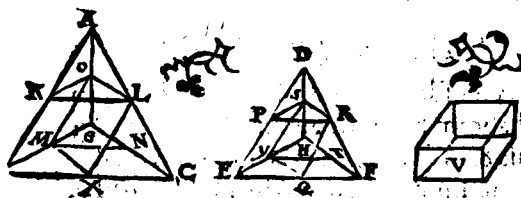
basim, ita & omnia quę in vna pyramide pri-
smata, ad omnia quę in altera pyramide, pri-
smata multitudine æqualia.



Αἱ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος ὄνσαι πυραμίδες, καὶ ζιγώγες
ἔχουσαι βάσεις, πρὸς ἀλλήλας εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις.

Theorema 5, Propo. 5.

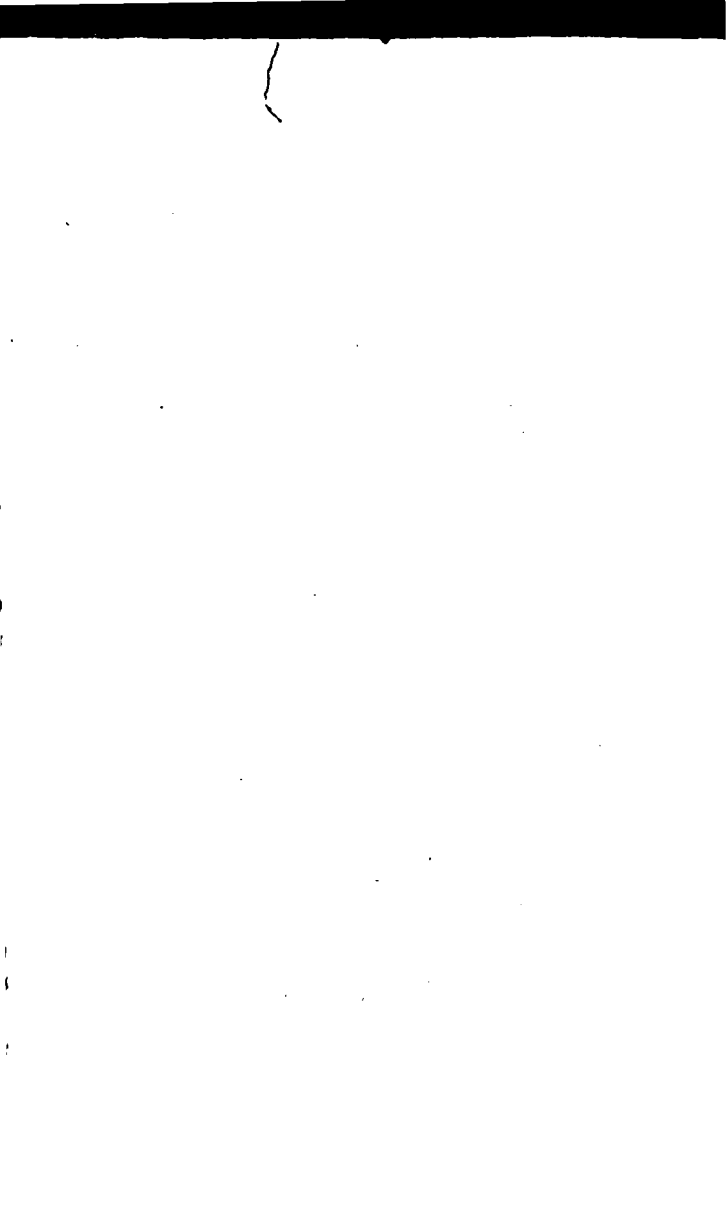
Pyramides eiusdem altitudinis, quarum tri-
gonę sunt bases, eam inter se rationem ha-
bent, quam ipsę bases.



Αἱ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος ὄνσαι πυραμίδες, καὶ πολυ-
γώνες ἔχουσαι βάσεις, πρὸς ἀλλήλας εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βά-
σεις.

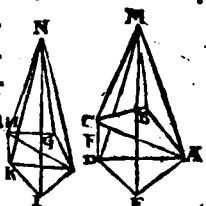
Theor. 6. Propo. 6.

Pyra-





Pyramides eiusdem altitudinis, quarum polygonæ sunt bases, eam inter se rationem habēt, quam ipsæ bases.

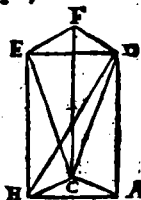


ζ

Πᾶν πρίσμα ὁμοίων ἔχον βάσιν, διαρίζεται εἰς τρεῖς πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις, ὁμοίους βάσιν ἔχούσας.

Theorema 7. Prop. 7.

Omne prisma trigonam habens basim, diuiditur in tres pyramidas inter se æquales, quarum trigonæ sunt bases.

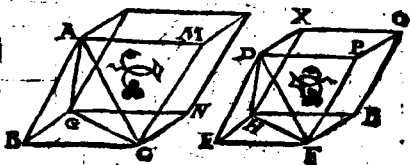


η

Ὅμοιαι πυραμίδες, καὶ ὁμοίους ἔχουσαι βάσεις, οὗ ὁμοίον λόγος εἰς τῶν ὁμολόγων πλευρῶν.

Theor. 8. Prop. 8.

Similes pyramides q̄ trigonas habent bases, in triplicata sunt homologorū laterū ratioe.



Σ ; ... Σ τῶν

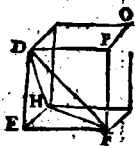
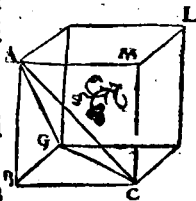
EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

9

Τῶν ἰσῶν πυραμίδων, καὶ τριγώνων βάσεις ἔχουσιν ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τῆς ὕψει. καὶ τῶν πυραμίδων τριγώνων βάσεις ἔχουσιν ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τῆς ὕψειν, ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἐκείναι.

Theorema 9. Prop. 9.

Aequalium pyramidū & trigonas bases habentium reciprocantur bases cum altitudinibus. Et quarum pyramidum trigonas bases habentium reciprocatur bases cū altitudinibus, illæ sunt æquales.

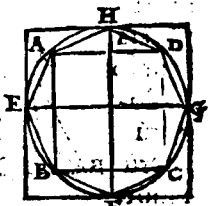
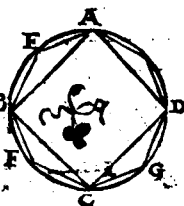


Πᾶς κῶνος, κυλίνδρου ἴσον μέρος ἐστὶ τοῦ τὴν αὐτὴν βάσιν ἔχοντος αὐτοῦ καὶ ὕψος ἴσον.

Theor. 10. Prop. 10.

Omnis cunus tertia pars est cylindri eadem cum i-

pso cu
no ba-
sim ha-
bētis,
& alti-
tudinē
æqualem.



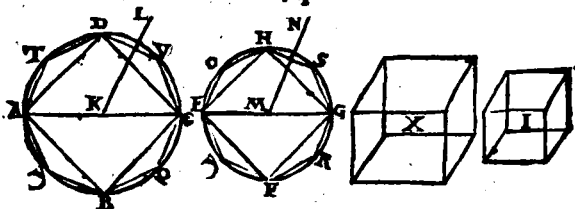


1α

Οἱ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος ὄντες κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι, πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις.

Theor. 11. Propos. 11.

Coni & cylindri eiusdem altitudinis, eam inter se rationem habent, quam bases.

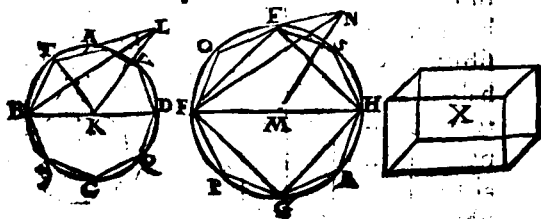


1β

Οἱ ὅμοιοι κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι, ὡς τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰσὶ τῶν ὡς τὰς βάσεις διαμέτρων.

Theore. 12. Propo. 12.

Similes coni & cylindri, triplicatam habent inter se rationem diametrorum, quæ sunt in basibus.



1γ

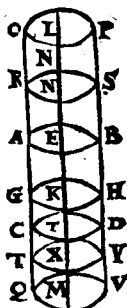
Edi

EVCLID ELEM. GEOM.

Εάν κύλινδρος ὅτι πῆδω τμηθῇ παραλλήλῳ ὄντι τοῖς ἀπειναντίον ὅτι πῆδοις, ἴσα ὡς ὁ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν κύλινδρον, οὕτως ὁ ἄξων πρὸς τὸν ἄξωνα.

Theor. 13. Propo-
sitio 13.

Si cylindrus plano sectus
sit aduersis planis paralle-
lo, erit quemadmodum
cylindrus ad cylindrum,
ita axis ad axem.

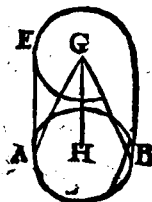
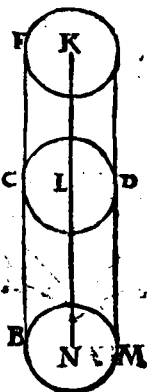


δ

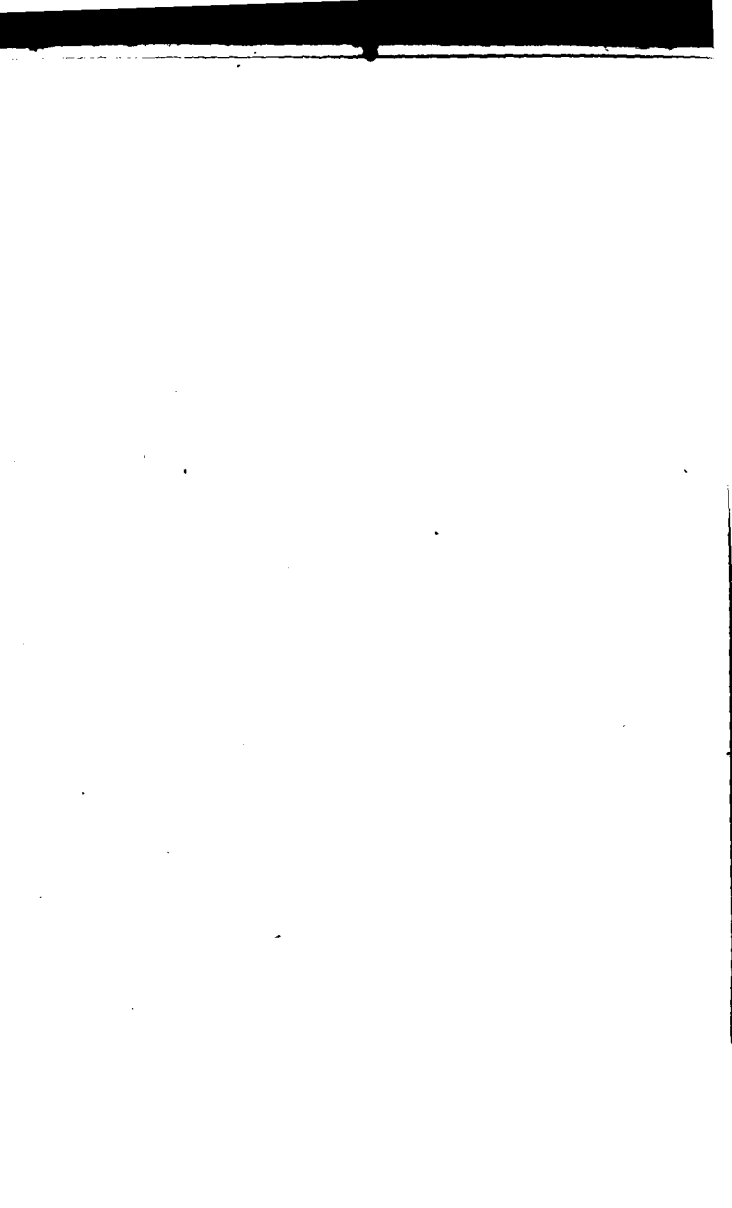
Οἱ ἐπὶ ἴσων βάσεων ὄντες κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι, πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς τὰ ὕψη.

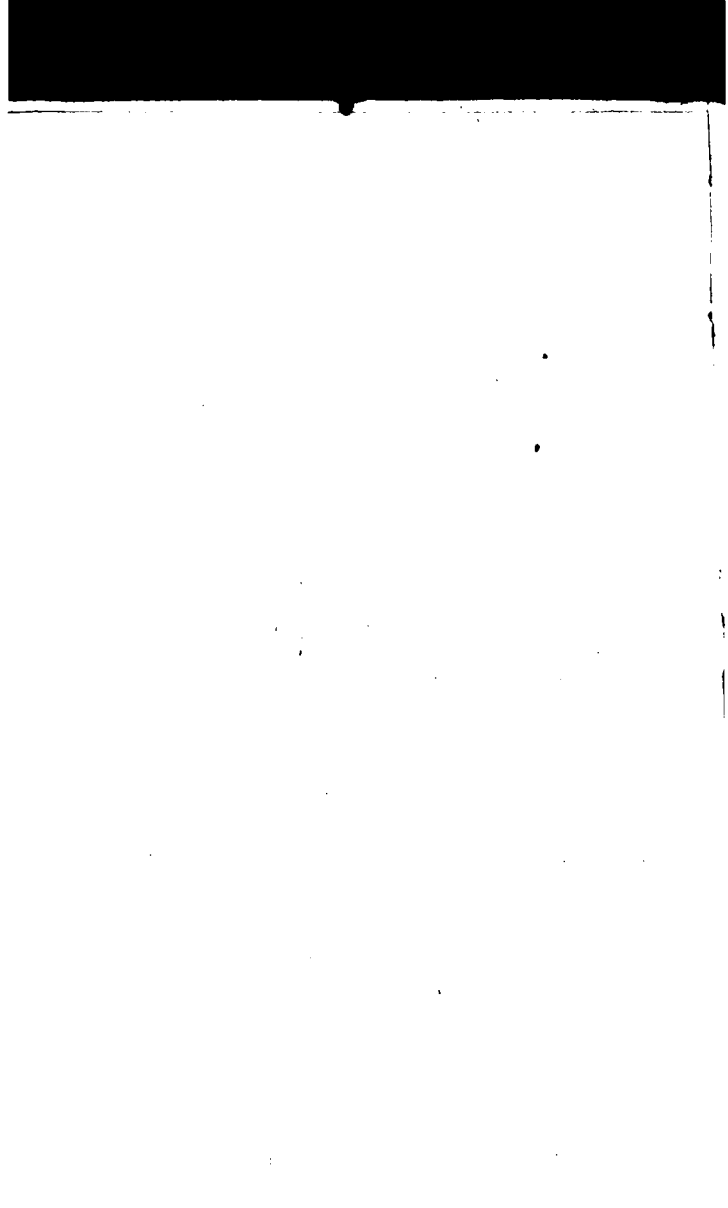
Theor. 14. Propo. 14.

coni & cy-
lindri qui
in æquali-
bus sunt ba-
sibus, eam
habent in-
terfe ratio-
nem, quam
altitudi-
nes.



132



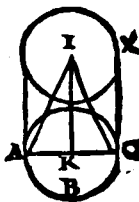
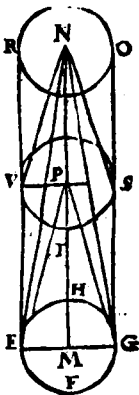


14

Τῶν ἰσῶν κῶνων καὶ κυλίνδρων ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ
βάσεις τῆς ὕψεσι. καὶ ὁ κῶνων καὶ κυλίνδρων ἀντιπε-
πόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τῆς ὕψεσιν, ἴσοι εἰσὶν ἐκείνοι.

Theor. 15. Prop. 15.

Aequalium cōnorum & cylindrorum bases
cum altitu-
dinibus re-
ciprocantur. Et quo-
rum cōno-
rum & cy-
lindrorum
bases cum
altitudini-
bus reci-
procantur,
illi sunt æ-
quales.



15

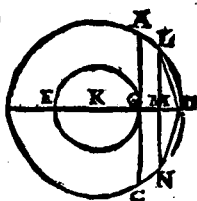
Δύο κύκλων περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον ὄντων, εἰς τὸν μεί-
ζονα κύκλον, πολύγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τι καὶ ἀρτί-
πλευρον ἐγγράψαι, μὴ φαῦλον τοῦ ἐλάσσονος κύκλου.

Problema 1. Proposi-
tio 16.

Duobus circulis circum idem centrum con-
sisten-

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

sistentibus, in maiore cir-
culo polygonum æqua-
llum pariumq; laterum
inscribere, quod mino-
rem circulum non tan-
gat.

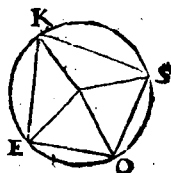
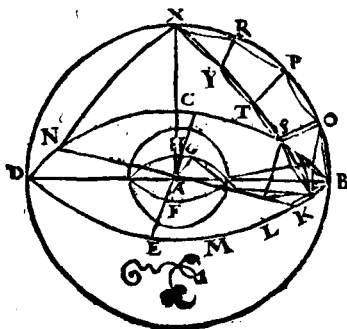


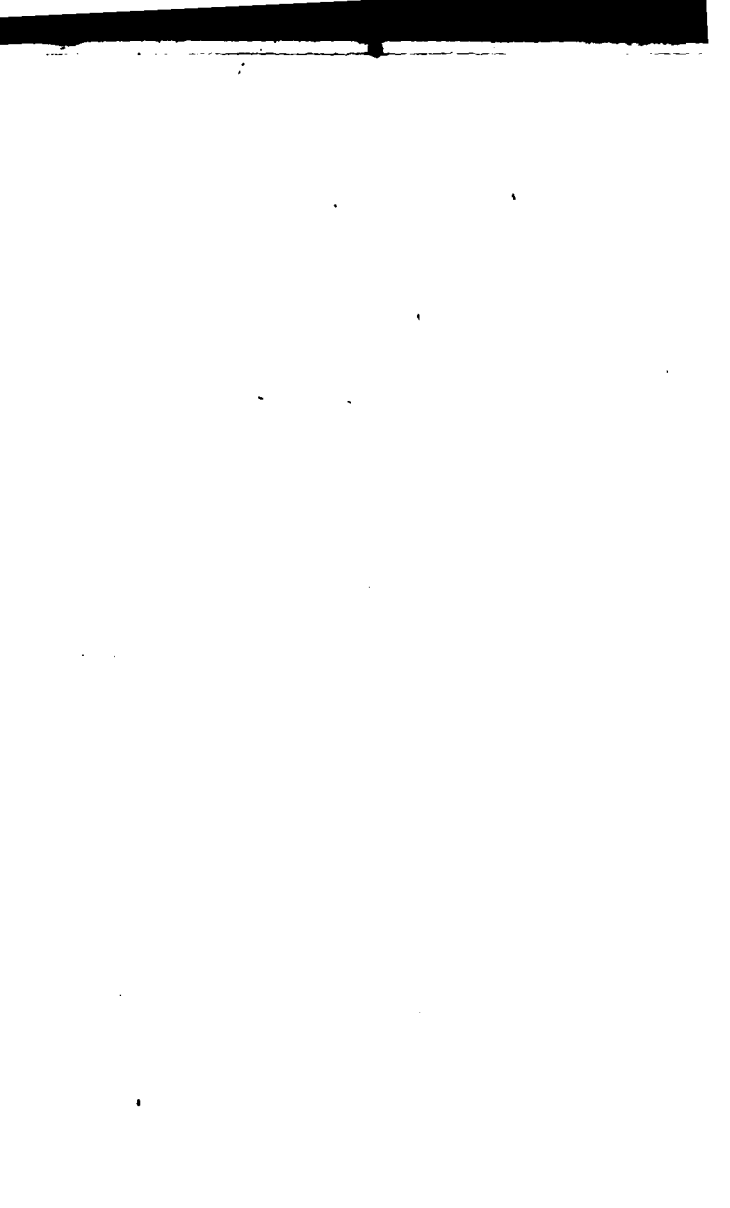
13

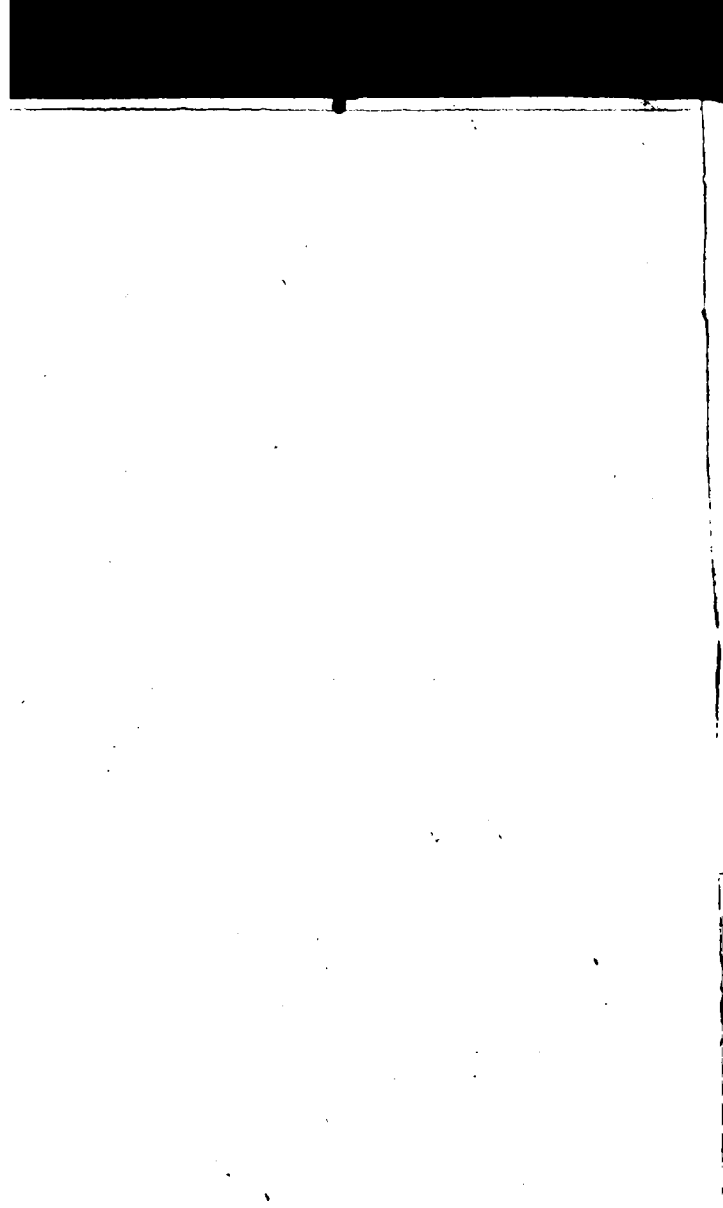
Δύο σφαῖρῶν περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον ὄυσῶν, εἰς τὴν μεί-
ζονα σφαῖραν στερεὸν πολυέδρον ἐγγράψαι, μὴ φαν-
ὄν τ' ἐλάσσονος σφαῖρας κατὰ τὴν ὁπρᾶνεια.

Probl. 2. Prop. 17.

Duabus sphæris circum idem centrum com-
sistētibus, in maiore sphæra solidum polye-
dram inscribere, quod minoris sphære su-
perficiem non tangat.





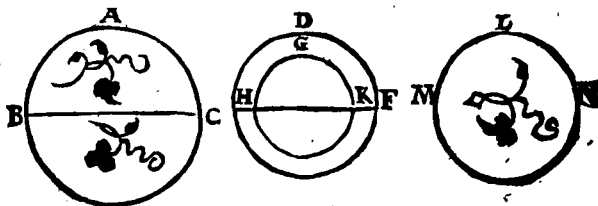


17

Αἱ σφαῖραι πρὸς ἀλλήλας ὡς τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰσὶ
τῶν ἰδίων διαμέτρων.

Theorema 16. Propositio
18.

Sphæræ inter se rationem habent suarum
diametrorum triplicatam.



Elementi duodecimi finis.

ΕΥΚΛΕΙ

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΩΝ ΙΓ,
ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΡΕΩΝ
ΤΡΙΤΟΝ.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN-
TVM DECIMVMTER-
TIVM, ET SOLIDORVM
TERTIVM.

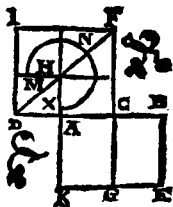
Προτάσεις

α

Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ, τὸ
μείζον τμήμα προσλαβὼν τὴν ἡμίσειαν τῆς ὅλης, πάντα
τα πλάσιον δύναται τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμισείας τῆς ὅλης.

Theorema I. Propo. I.

Si recta linea per extremā
& mediam rationem secta
sit, maius segmentū quod
totius lineæ dimidium as-
sumpserit, quintuplum
potest eius quadrati, quod
à totius dimidia describit.



β Εἰς

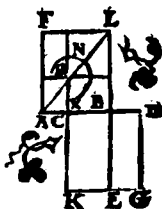


β

Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ, τμήματες ταυτὴς πενταπλάσιον δύνηται, τῆς διπλασίας τοῦ εἰρημίνου τμήματος ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέμνομένης, τὸ μᾶλλον τμήμα τὸ λοιπὸν μέρος ἐστὶ τ' ἐξαρχῆς ευθείας.

Theore. 2. Propo. 2.

Si recta linea sui ipsius segmenti quintuplum possit, & dupla segmenti huius linea per extremam & mediā rationem secetur, maius segmētum reliqua pars est lineæ primūm posita.

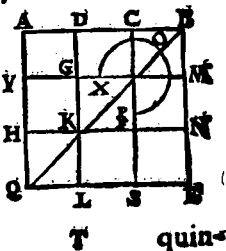


γ

Εάν ευθεία γραμμὴ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ, τὸ ἐλασσὸν τμήμα προσλαβὼν τὴν ἡμίσηαν τοῦ μείζονος τμήματος, πενταπλάσιον δύναται τοῦ ἀπὸ τ' ἡμισείας τοῦ μείζονος, τετραγώνου.

Theor. 3. Propo. 3.

Si recta linea per extremā & mediā rationē secata sit, minus segmētū quod maioris segmētī dimidiū assumpserit,



quint-

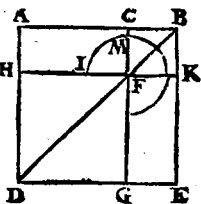
EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.
 quintuplum potest eius, quod à maioris se-
 gmenti dimidio describitur, quadrati.

δ

Εάν τευθεῖα γραμμὴ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ,
 τὸ ἀπὸ τ' ὅλης καὶ τοῦ ἐλάττονος τμήματος, τὰ συν-
 αμρότερα τετραγώνη, τριπλάσια ἔσσι τοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ
 μείζονος τμήματος τετραγώνου.

Theore. 4. Propo. 4.

Si recta linea per extre-
 mam & mediam ratione
 secta sit, quod à tota,
 quodq; à minore segmen-
 to simul vtraq; quadrata,
 tripla sunt eius, quod à
 maiore segmento descri-
 bitur, quadrati.

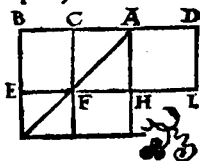


ε

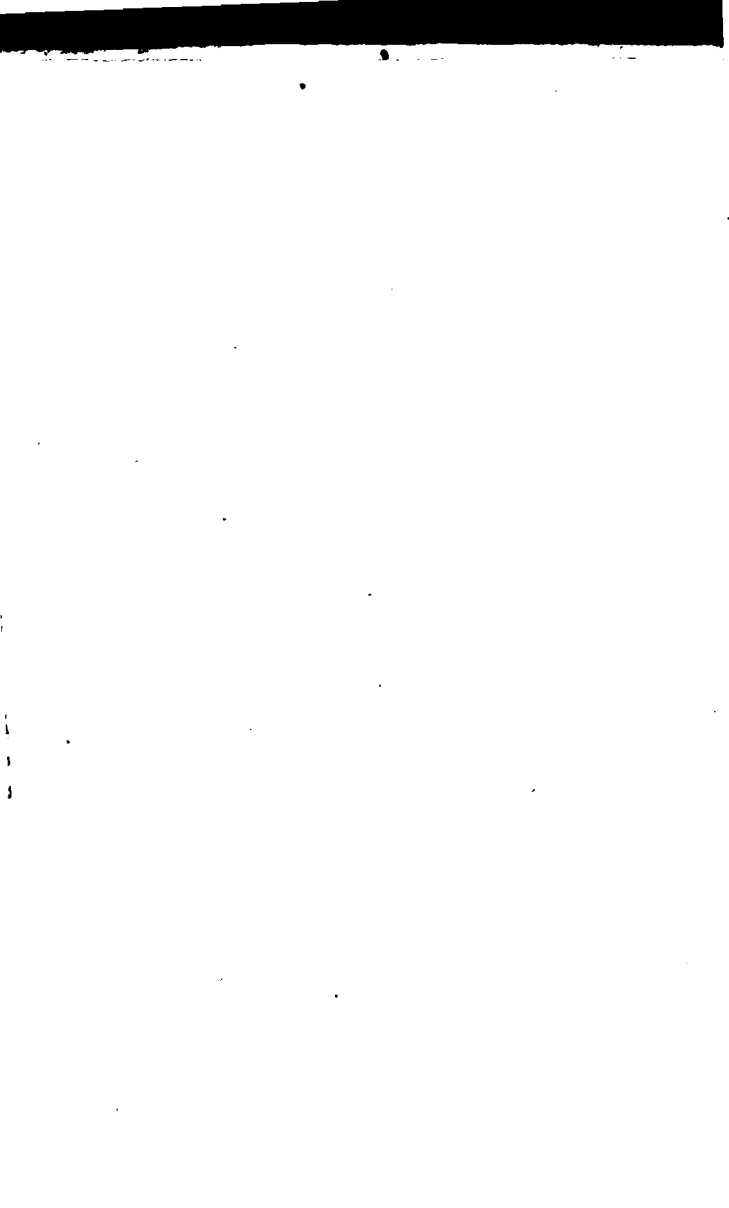
Εάν τευθεῖα γραμμὴ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ,
 καὶ προστεθῇ ἰση τῷ μείζονι τμήματι, ὅλη ἡ τευθεῖα
 ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τέτμηται, καὶ τὸ μῆζον τμήμα
 ἔσστιν, ἢ ἐξ ἀρχῆς τευθεῖα.

Theore. 5. Propo. 5.

Si ad rectam lineā, quę
 per extremam & medi-
 am rationem secetur,
 adiuncta sit altera se-
 gmento maiori æqua-
 lis, tota hæc linea re-



εε



Ἐὰν per extremam & mediam rationem secta est, estque maius segmentum linea primūm posita.

ε

Ἐὰν ευθεία ῥητὴ ἄκρον καὶ μέσον λόγον τμηθῇ, ἑκά-
τερον τῶν τμημάτων ἀλογός ἐστιν, ἢ χελευμένη ἀπο-
τομή.

Theore. 6. Propo. 6.

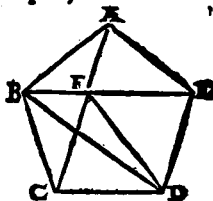
Si recta linea ῥητὴ siue rationalis, per extre-
mam & mediam rationem secta sit, vtrun-
que segmentorum A C B
ἀλογός siue irratio- 
nalis est linea, quæ
dicitur Residuum.

ζ

Ἐὰν πενταγώνος ἰσοπλευροῦ αἱ ῥεῖς γωνίαι, ἢ τοι αἱ κα-
τὰ τὸ ἐξῆς, ἢ αἱ μὴ κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς, ἴσαι ᾖσιν, ἰσογώ-
νιον ἴσαι τὸ πεντάγωνον.

Theore. 7. Propo. 7.

Si pentagoni æquilate-
ritres sint æquales an-
guli, siue qui deinceps,
siue & nō deinceps se-
quūtur, illud pentagō-
num erit æquiangulū.



η

Ἐὰν πενταγώνος ἰσοπλευροῦ καὶ ἰσογώνου τὰς κατὰ τὸ
ἐξῆς δύο γωνίας ὑποτείνωσιν ευθείαι, ἄκρον καὶ
T 2 μέσον

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

μείσον λόγον τέμνουσιν ἀλλήλας, καὶ τὰ μείζονα αὐ-
τῶν τμήματα ἴσα ἐστὶ τῇ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρᾷ.

Theore.8. Propo. 8.

Si pentagoni æquilateri & æquianguli duos
qui deinceps sequuntur
angulos recte subtendant
lineæ, illæ per extremam
& mediam ratione se mu-
tuo secant, earumque ma-
iora segmenta, ipsius pen-
tagoni lateri sunt æqualia.

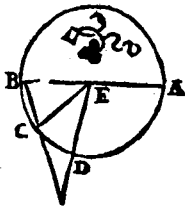


§

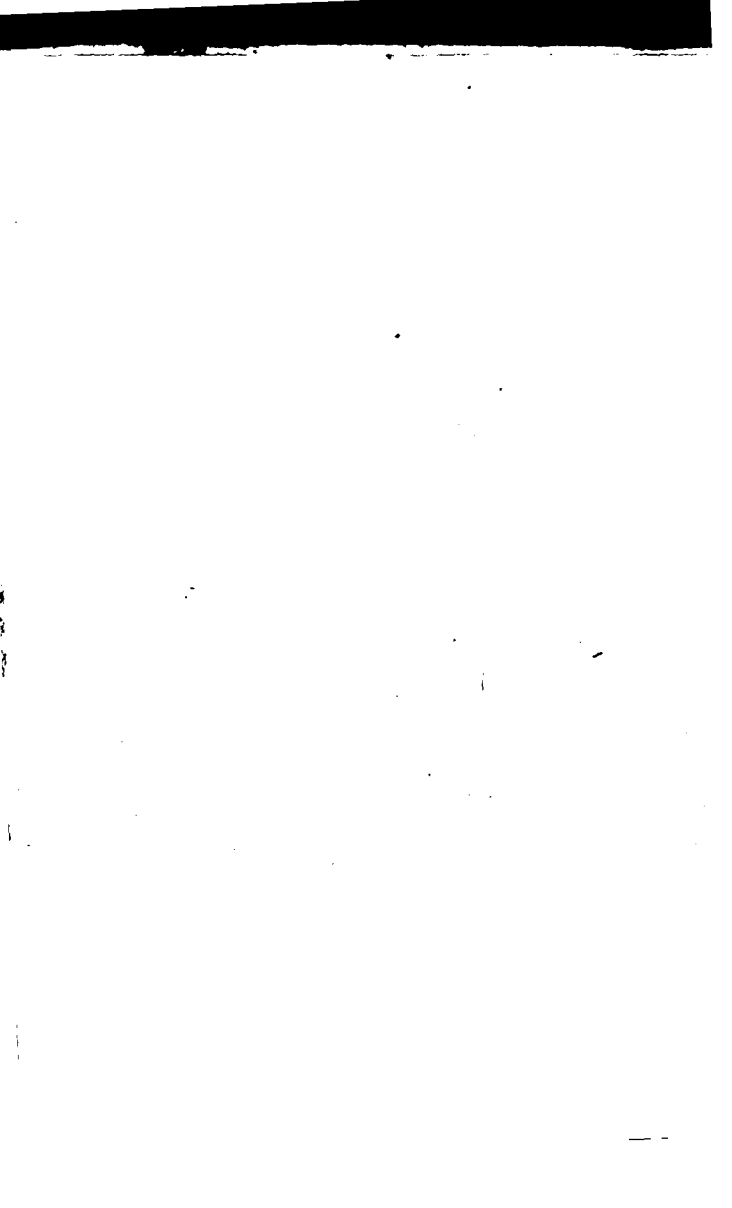
Εάν ἡ τοῦ ἑξαγώνου πλευρὰ καὶ ἡ τοῦ δεκαγώνου, εἰς
τὸ αὐτὸν κύκλον ἐγγραφομένων, σιωπεῶσιν, ἡ ὅλη
ἐσθὲν ἄκρον καὶ μείσον λόγον τέτμηται, καὶ τὸ μείζον
αὐτῶν τμήμα ἴσον ἢ τοῦ ἑξαγώνου πλευρᾷ.

Theore.9. Propo. 9.

Si latus hexagoni & latus
decagoni eidem circulo
inscriptorum composita
sint, tota recta linea per
extremam & mediam ra-
tionem secta est, eiusque
segmentum maius, est he-
xagoni latus.



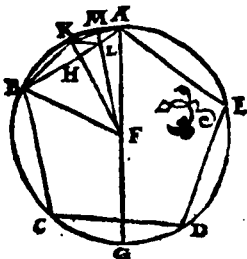
Εάν εἰς κύκλον πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρον ἐγγραφῇ,
ἡ τοῦ



ἢ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρὰ δύναται τήν τε τοῦ ἑξαγώνου καὶ τὴν τοῦ δεκαγώνου, τῶν εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν κύκλον ἐγγραφομένων.

Theor. 10. Prop. 10.

Si circulo pentagonum æquilaterum inscriptum sit, pentagoni latus potest & latus hexagoni & latus decagoni, eidem circulo inscriptorum.

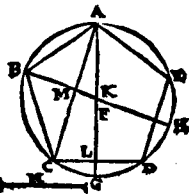


1 α

Εάν εἰς κύκλον ῥητὴν ἔχοντα τὴν διάμετρον, πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρον ἐγγραφῇ, ἡ τοῦ πενταγώνου πλευρὰ ἀλογός ἐστιν, ἡ καλεσμένη ἑλάσσων.

Theore. 11. Propo. 11.

Si in circulo ῥητὴν habente diametrum, inscriptum sit pentagonum æquilaterum, pentagoni latus irrationalis est linea, quæ vocatur Minor.



1 β

Εάν εἰς κύκλον ῥητὸν ἰσόπλευρον ἐγγραφῇ, ἡ τοῦ ῥητὸν πλευρὰ, διυάμει ῥητὰς εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν κύκλον.

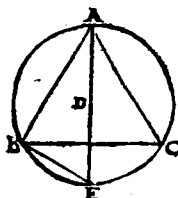
T 3

Theo-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Theore.12. Propo.12.

Si in circulo inscriptum sit triangulum æquilaterum, huius triánguli latus potentia triplū est eius lineæ, quæ ex circuli centro ducitur.

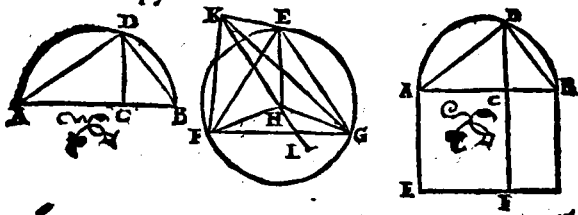


17

Πυραμίδα συστήσασθαι, καὶ σφαῖρα περιλαβεῖν τῇ δοθείσῃ, καὶ δεῖξαι ὅτι ἡ τῆς σφαῖρας διαμέτρος, διυνάμει ἡμιολία ἐστὶ τῶν πλευρῶν τῆς πυραμίδος.

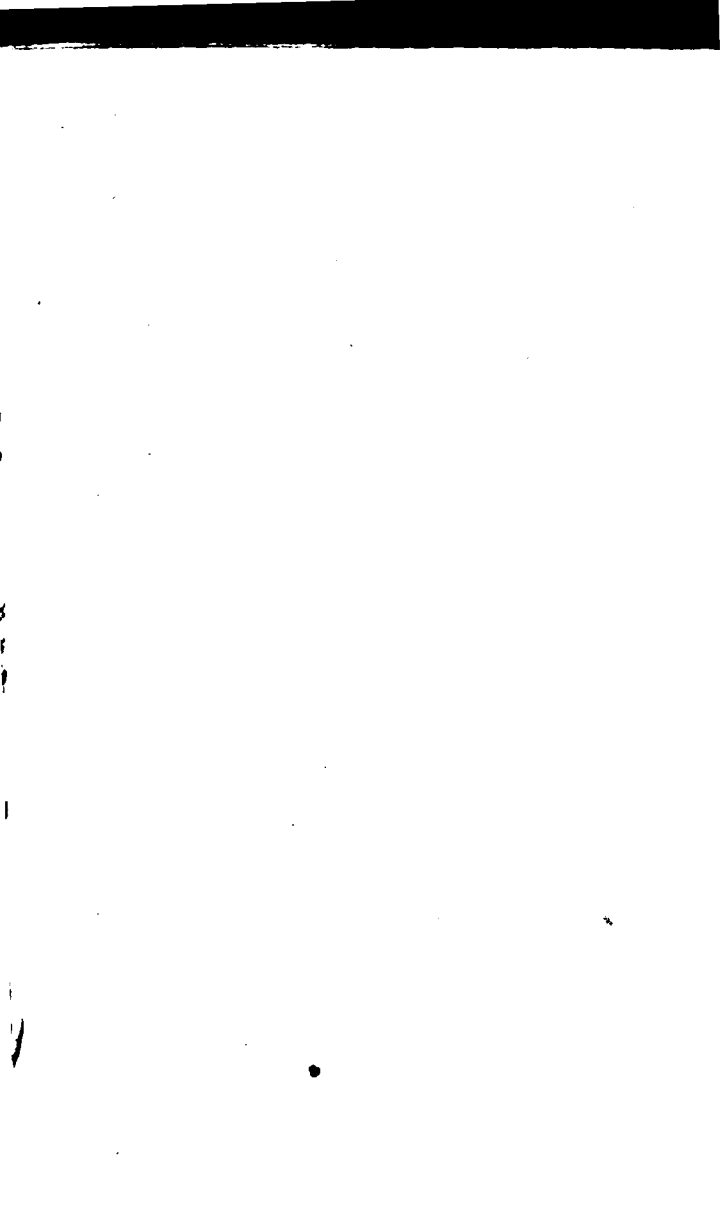
Problem.1. Propo.13.

Pyramidem constituere, & data sphaera complecti, atque docere illius sphaerae diametrum potentia sesquialteram esse lateris ipsius pyramidis.



18

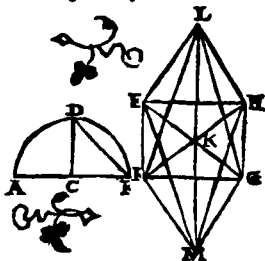
Οκτάεδρον συστήσασθαι, καὶ σφαῖρα περιλαβεῖν καὶ τὴν πυραμίδα, καὶ δεῖξαι ὅτι ἡ τῆς σφαῖρας διάμετρος
μεζος



μεζος διυάμει διπλασία ἐστὶ τῆς πλευρᾶς τοῦ ὀκταέδρου.

Proble.2. Propo.14.

Octaëdron constitutare, eaque sphaera qua pyramidē complecti, atque probare illius sphaerae diametrum potentia duplam esse lateris ipsius octaëdri.

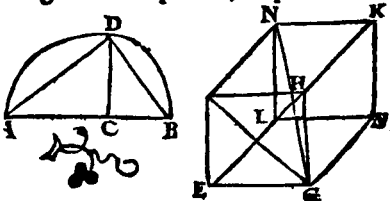


18

Κύβον συστήσασθαι, καὶ σφαῖρα περιλαβεῖν ἥ καὶ τὰ πρότερα, καὶ δεῖξαι ὅτι ἡ τῆς σφαῖρας διάμετρος διυάμει ζεπλή ἐστὶ τῆς τοῦ κύβου πλευρᾶς.

Proble.3. Propo.15.

Cubum constitutare, eaque sphaera qua & superiores figuras complecti, atque docere illius sphaerae diametrum potentia tripulam esse lateris ipsius cubi.



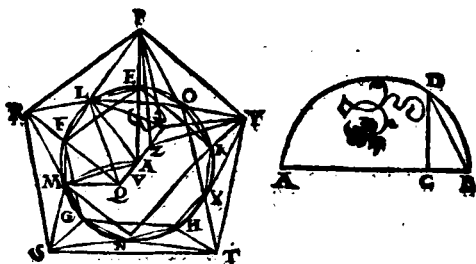
EVCLID, ELEMEN. GEOM.

15

Εἰκοσαέδρον συστήσασθαι καὶ σφαῖρα περιλαβεῖν, ἥ καὶ τὰ προφηρημένα σχήματα, καὶ δεῖξαι ὅτι ἡ τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου πλευρὰ ἀλογός ἐστι, ἡ καλεμένη ἐλάττω.

Probl. 4. Propo. 16.

Icosaëdram constituere, eademque sphaera qua & antedictas figuras complecti, atque probare, Icosaëdri latus irrationalem esse lineam, quae vocatur Minor.



16

Δωδεκαέδρον συστήσασθαι καὶ σφαῖρα περιλαβεῖν, ἥ καὶ τὰ προφηρημένα σχήματα, καὶ δεῖξαι ὅτι ἡ τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου πλευρὰ ἀλογός ἐστι, ἡ καλεμένη ἁπλοῦς.

Probl. 5. Propo. 17.

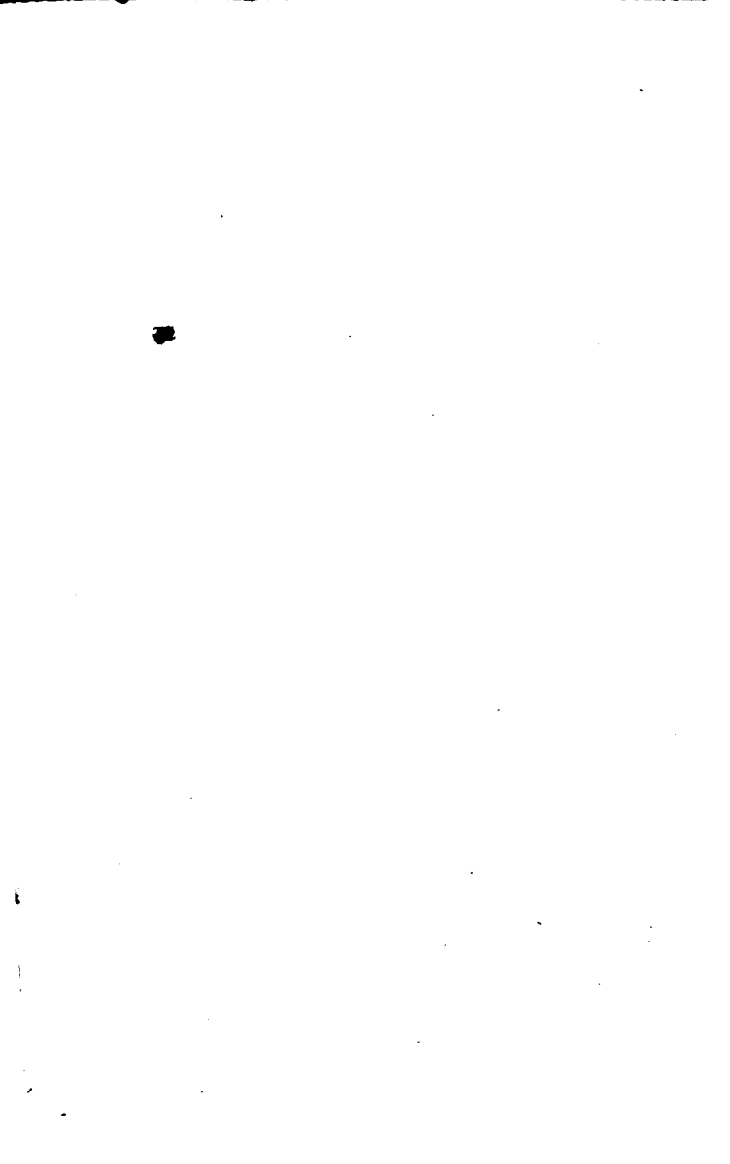
Dodecaëdram constituere, eademque sphaera

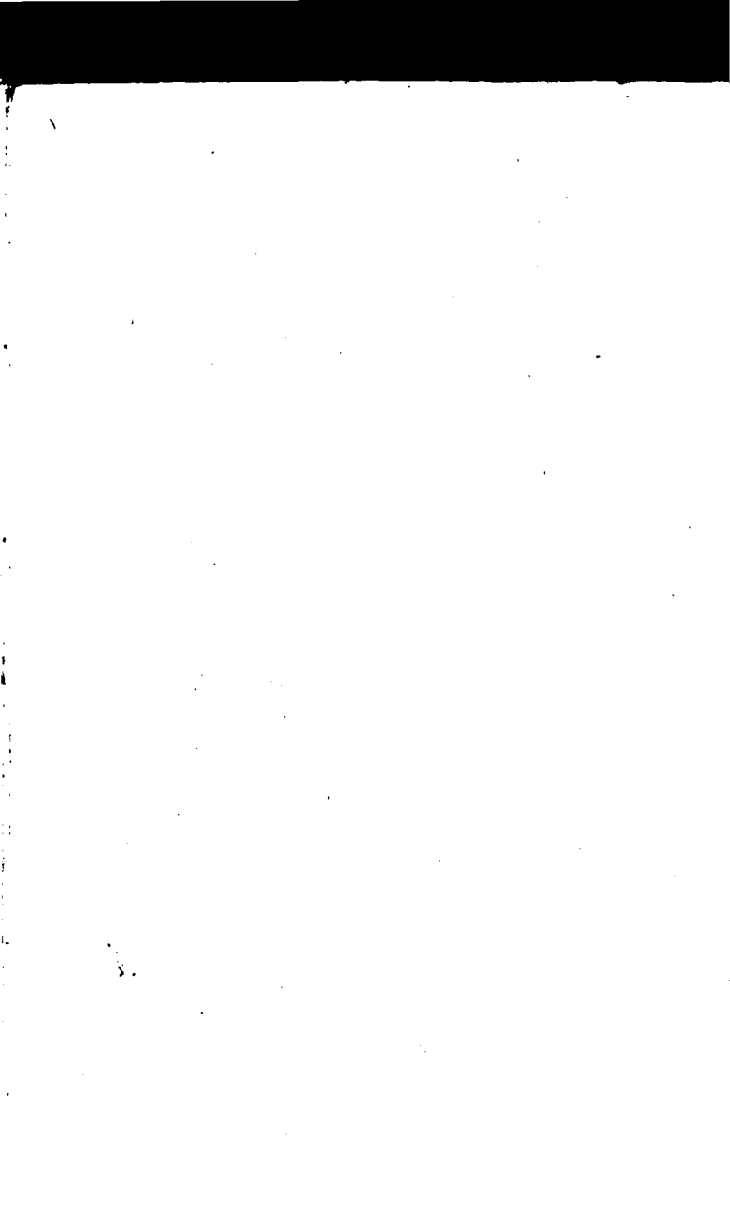


1

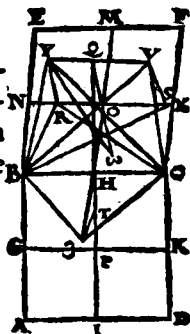
2

3





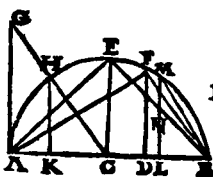
τα qua & antedictas figu-
ras complecti, atque pro-
bare δωδεκαῆδρι latus irra-
tionalem esse lineam, quae
vocatur Residuum.



Τὰς πλευρὰς τῶν πέντε σχημάτων ἐκτίσθαι, καὶ
συγκρίναι πρὸς ἀλλήλας.

Proble. 6. Propo. 18.

Quin
que fi-
gura-
rū la-
tera, p-
pone-
re, &
inter
se comparare.



ΣΧΟΛΙΟΝ.

Αἶψα δὴ δὲ παρὰ τὰ εἰρημένα ἑ σχήματα δυ συστα-
θήσεται ἑτερον σχῆμα, περιεχόμενον ὑπὸ ἰσο-
πλευρῶν τε καὶ ἰσογωνίων, ἴσων ἀλλήλοις. ὑπὸ

Τ δ

μὴν

ΕΥΚΛΙΔ. ΕΛΕΜΕΝ. GEOM.

μὴν γὰρ δύο ῥιγώνων, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἄλλων δύο ἴσι-
πτεδων τερεὰ γωνία οὐ συσταθήσεται.

ὑπὸ ῥιγών ῥιγώνων, ἢ τ' ὡς αὐτοῦ.

ὑπὸ ῥιγώνων, ἢ τοῦ ὀκταέδρου.

ὑπὸ ῥιγώνων, ἢ τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου.

ὑπὸ δὲ ἐξ ῥιγώνων ἰσοπλεύρων τε καὶ ἰσογώνων
πρὸς ἐνὶ σημείῳ συλλεγμένων, οὐκ ἔστι τερεὰ γω-
νία. οὐσης γὰρ τ' τοῦ ἰσοπλεύρου ῥιγώνος γωνίας δι-
μαίρει ὁρίσας, ἔσονται αἱ ἐξ ἐπὶ τῶν ὁρίσας ἴσαι, ὅ-
περ ἀδύνατον. ἅπαντα γὰρ τερεὰ γωνία, ὑπὸ ἰσοπ-
λόνων ἢ τεσσάρων ὁρίσων περιέχεται. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ
δὲ οὐδὲ ὑπὸ πλείονων ἢ ἐξ ῥιγώνων ὅτι τερεὰ
γωνία συλλεγεται.

ὑπὸ δὲ τεσσαγώνων ῥιγώνων, ἢ τοῦ κύβου γωνία πε-
ριέχεται.

ὑπὸ ῥιγώνων, ἀδύνατον. ἔσονται γὰρ πάλιν
εἰσπαρεῖς ὁρίσας.

ὑπὸ δὲ πενταγώνων ἰσοπλεύρων καὶ ἰσογώνων,
ὑπὸ μὲν ῥιγώνων, ἢ τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου.

ὑπὸ ῥιγώνων, ἀδύνατον. οὐσης γὰρ τ' τοῦ ἰσο-
πλεύρου πενταγώνου γωνίας ὁρίσας καὶ πέμπτῃ, ἔσ-
ονται αἱ τέσσαρες γωνίαι τεσσάρων ὁρίσων μείζους,
ὅπερ ἀδύνατον. οὐδὲ μὲν ὑπὸ πολυγώνων ἑτέρων

σχη-





ἑσχημάτων περισχεῖσθαι τρεῖς γωνία, διὰ τὸ
 εἶναι. Οὐκ ἄρα παρὰ τὰ εἰρημένα ἑσχήματα εἴ-
 ρον σχῆμα τρεῖς συνάδεται, ὑπὸ ἰσπλεύρων καὶ
 ἰσγωνίων περιεχόμενον. ὅπως ἴδῃ δεῖξαι.

SCHOLIVM.

Aio uerò, præter dictas quinque figuras non posse
 aliam constitui figuram solidam, quæ planis &
 æquilateris & equiangularis contineatur, inter se
 æqualibus. Non enim ex duobus triangulis, sed
 neque ex alijs duabus figuris solidus constitui-
 tur angulus.

Sed ex tribus triangulis, constat Pyramidis an-
 gulus.

Ex quatuor autem, Octaëdri.

Ex quinque uerò, Icosaëdri.

Nam ex triangulis sex & æquilateris & equi-
 angularis ad idem punctum coëuntibus, non fiet
 angulus solidus. Cum enim trianguli æquilateri
 angulus, recti unius bessem contineat, erunt eius-
 modi sex anguli rectis quatuor æquales. Quod
 fieri non potest. Nam solidus omnis angulus, mi-
 noribus quàm rectis quatuor angulis contine-
 tur, per 21.11.

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

Ob easdem sanè causas, neque ex pluribus quàm planis sex eiusmodi angulis solidus constat.

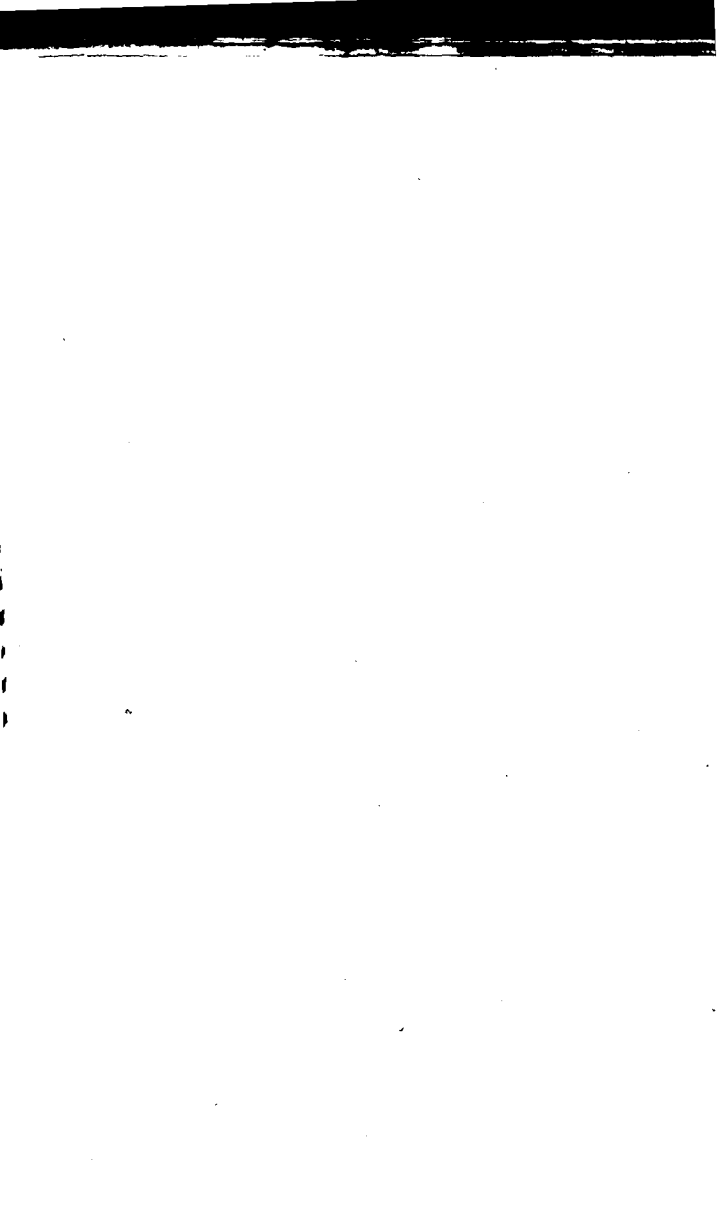
Sed ex tribus quadratis, Cubi angulus continetur.

Ex quinque, nullus potest. Rursus enim recti quatuor erunt.

Ex tribus autem pentagonis æquilateris & æquiangulis, Dodecaëdri angulus continetur.

Sed ex quatuor, nullus potest. Cùm enim pentagoni æquilateri angulus rectus sit, & quinta recti pars, erunt quatuor anguli rectis quatuor maiores. Quod fieri nequit. Nec sanè ex alijs polygonis figuris solidus angulus continebitur, quòd hinc quoque absurdum sequatur. Quamobrem perspicuum est, præter dictas quinque figuras aliam figuram solidam non posse constitui, quæ ex planis æquilateris & æquiangulis contineatur.

Elementi decimitertij finis.





ΕΥΚΛΕΙ.

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΗΘΝ ΙΔ ΚΑΙ

ΣΤΕΡΕΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝ,

ὡς διονταί τινες, ὡς ἄλλοι ΞΥΞΙ-

ΚΛΕΨΟΥΣ Αλεξανδρείας,

περὶ τῶν ἑσωμάτων,

πρῶτον.

Βασιλείδης ὁ τύριος, ὡς πρῶταρχε, παραγεν-
θεὶς εἰς ἀλεξάνδρην, καὶ συσαθεὶς τῷ πατρὶ
ἡμῶν διὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ μαθήματος συγγένειαν, σιω-
πῶν δέξιν αὐτῷ τὸν πλεῖστον ἐπιδημίας χρόνον.
καί ποτε διελοῦντες τὸ ὑπὸ ἀπολλωνίου γραφὴν
περὶ τῆς συγκρίσεως τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου καὶ τοῦ ἑ-
κοσαέδρου, τῶν εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν σφαῖραν ἐγγεγραφομέ-
νων, τίνα λόγον ἔχει ταῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλα, ἔδοξαν
ταῦτα μὴ ἐρῶς γεγραφέναι τὸν ἀπολλώνιον. αὐ-
τοὶ δὲ ταῦτα διάκρυθάραντες, ἔγραψαν, ὡς ἦν ἀ-
κούειν τοῦ πατρὸς. ἐγὼ δὲ ὕστερον περιέπεσον
ἐτέρῳ βιβλίῳ ὑπὸ ἀπολλωνίου ἐκδεδομένῳ, καὶ
περί-

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

περιέχοντι ἀποδείξιν ὑγιῶς περὶ τοῦ ὑποκειμένου,
 καὶ μεγάλας ἐψυχαγωγίθην ἐπὶ τῇ προβλήματι
 ζητήσῃ. τὸ μὲν ὑπὸ ἀπολλωνίου ἐκδοθὲν ἔοικε κοινῇ
 σκοπῇ. καὶ γὰρ περιφέρεται. τὸ δὲ ὑφ' ἡμῶν δο-
 κοῦν ὕψιρον γεγραμέναι φιλοπόνως, ὅσα δοκεῖν, ὑ-
 πόμνημα λυσάμενος ἔκρινα προσφωνῆσά σοι, διὰ
 τὴν ἐν ἀπασιν μαθήμασι, μάλιστα δὲ ἐν γεωμετρίας
 προκοπὴν, ἐμπείρως κρίνοντά τὰ ῥηθησόμιστα, διὰ τὴν
 πρὸς τὸν πατέρα συνήθησαν, καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς
 εὐνοίαν, ἐυμνῶς ἀκρομένῳ τῇ πραγματείᾳ. καί-
 ρος δὲ ἀνείη προοιμίῃ μὲν πεπαισθῆναι, τῇ δὲ συν-
 τάξει αὐτοῦ ἀρχισθῆναι.





EVCLIDIS

ELEMENTVM DECI-

MVMQVARTVM, VT QVIDAM

arbitrantur, vt alij verò, Hy-

psiclis Alexandrini, de

quinque corpo-
ribus.

LIBER PRIMVS.



*Asilides Tyrius, Protarche, Alex-
andriam profectus, patriq; no-
stro ob disciplinae societatem com-
mendatus, longissimo peregrina-
tionis tempore cum eo uersatus
est. Cumq; differerent aliquando*

*de scripta ab Apollonio comparatione Dodecaëdri
& Icosaëdri eidem sphaerae inscriptorum, quam hac
inter se habeant rationem, censuerunt ea non rectè
tradidisse Apollonium: quæ à se emendata, ut de pa-
tre audire erat, literis prodiderunt. Ego autem postea
incidi in alterum librum à Apollonio editum, qui de
monstra-*

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

monstrationem accuratè complecteretur de re proposita, ex eiusq; problematis indagatione magnam equidem cepi uoluptatem. Illud certè ab omnibus perspicui potest, quod scripsit Apollonius, cum sit in omnium manibus. Quod autem diligenti, quantum conijcere licet, studio nos postea scripsisse uidemur, id monimentis consignatum tibi nuncupandum duximus, ut qui feliciter cum in omnibus disciplinis tum uel maximè in Geometria uersatus, scitè ac prudenter iudices ea quæ dicturi sumus: ob eam uerò, quæ tibi cum patre fuit, uitæ consuetudinem, quaque nos complecteris, beneuolentiam, tractationem ipsam libenter audias. Sed iam tempus est, ut procæmio modum facientes, hanc syntaxim aggrediamur.

Προτάσις.

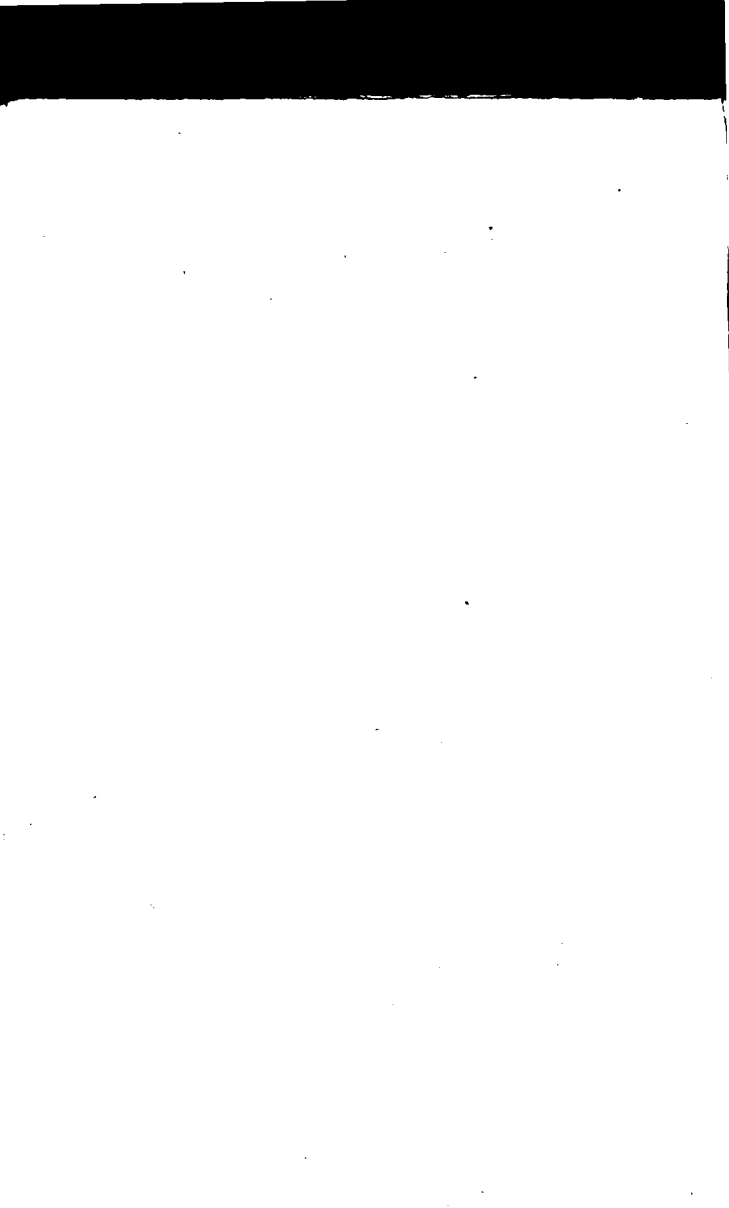
α.

Η' ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου κύκλου τινὸς, ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ περιγώνου πλευρὰν, τοῦ εἰς τὸ αὐτὸν κύκλον ἐγγραφομένης κάθετος ἀγομένη, ἡμίσειά ἐστι σωμαφορέων, τὸ τε ἕν τοῦ κέντρου καὶ τὸ τοῦ δεκαγώνου, τῶν εἰς τὸν κύκλον ἐγγραφομένων.

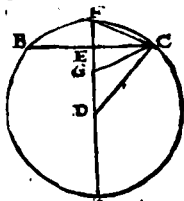
Theore. 1. Propo. 1.

Perpendicularis linea, quæ ex circuli cuiuspiam





spiam centro in latus pentagoni ipsi circulo
inscripti ducitur, dimidia
est vtriusque simul lineæ,
& eius quæ ex centro, &
lateris decagoni in eodem
circulo inscripti.

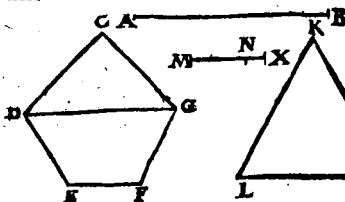
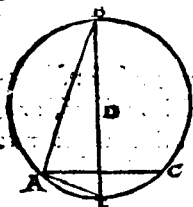


β

Ο αὐτὸς κύκλος περιλαμβάνει τὸ τε τοῦ δωδεκαέ-
δρου πεντάγωνον, καὶ τὸ τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου τρίγωνον τῶν
εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν σφαῖραν ἐγγραφομένων.

Theor. 2. Proposit. 2.

Idem circulus comprehendit & dodecaëdri
pentagonū & icosaëdri triangulum, eidem
sphaeræ inscriptorum.



γ

Ἐὰν ἡ πεντάγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἰσογώνιον, καὶ πε-
ρὶ τοῦ κύκλου, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου κάθετος ἐπὶ μί-
αν πλευράν χθῆ, τὸ τριακοντάκις ὑπὸ μιᾶς τῶν
πλευρῶν καὶ τῆς κάθετου, ἴσον ἐστὶ τῇ τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου ἐπι-
φανείᾳ.

V

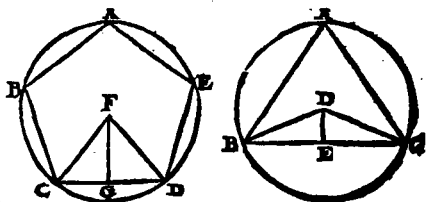
Theor.

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

Theorema 3. Prop. 3.

Si pentagono & æquilatero & æquiungulo
circumscribitur sit circulus, ex cuius centro
in vnum pentagoni latus ducta sit perpen-
dicularis: quod vno laterum & perpendicu-
lari

trige-
fies
cōti-
nes, il-
lud
exqua-
le est dōdecaēdri superficiei.

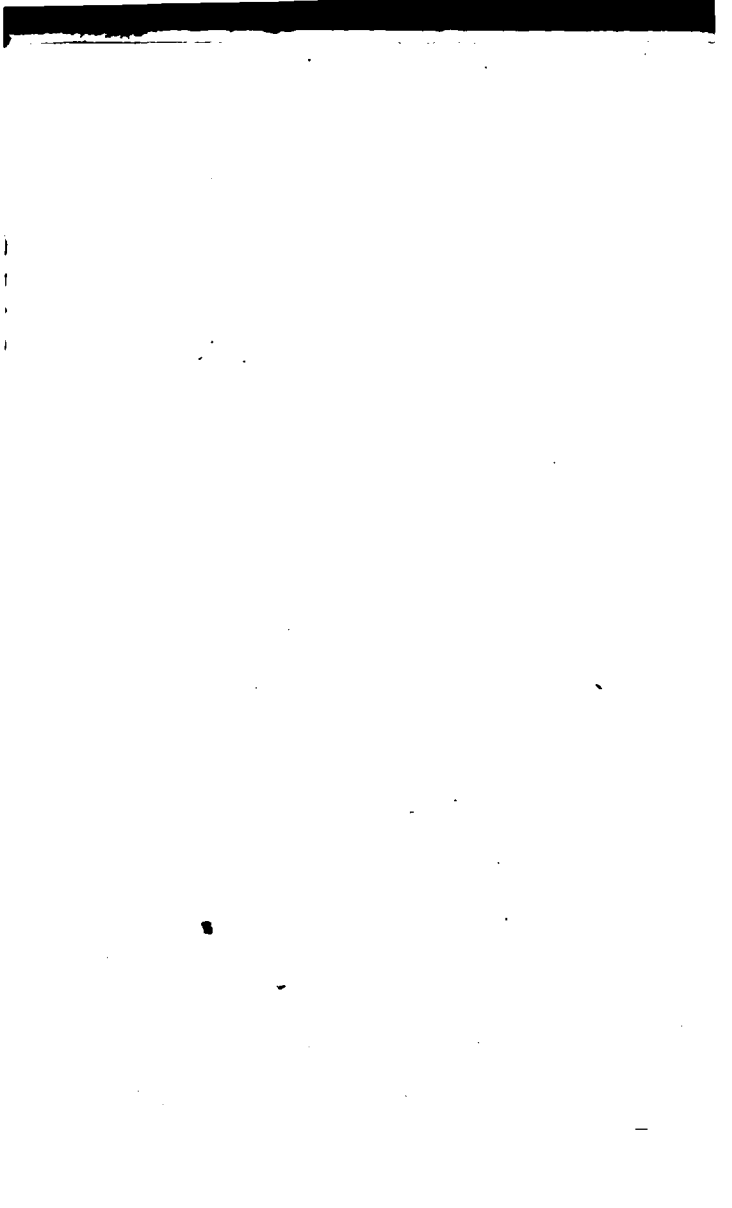


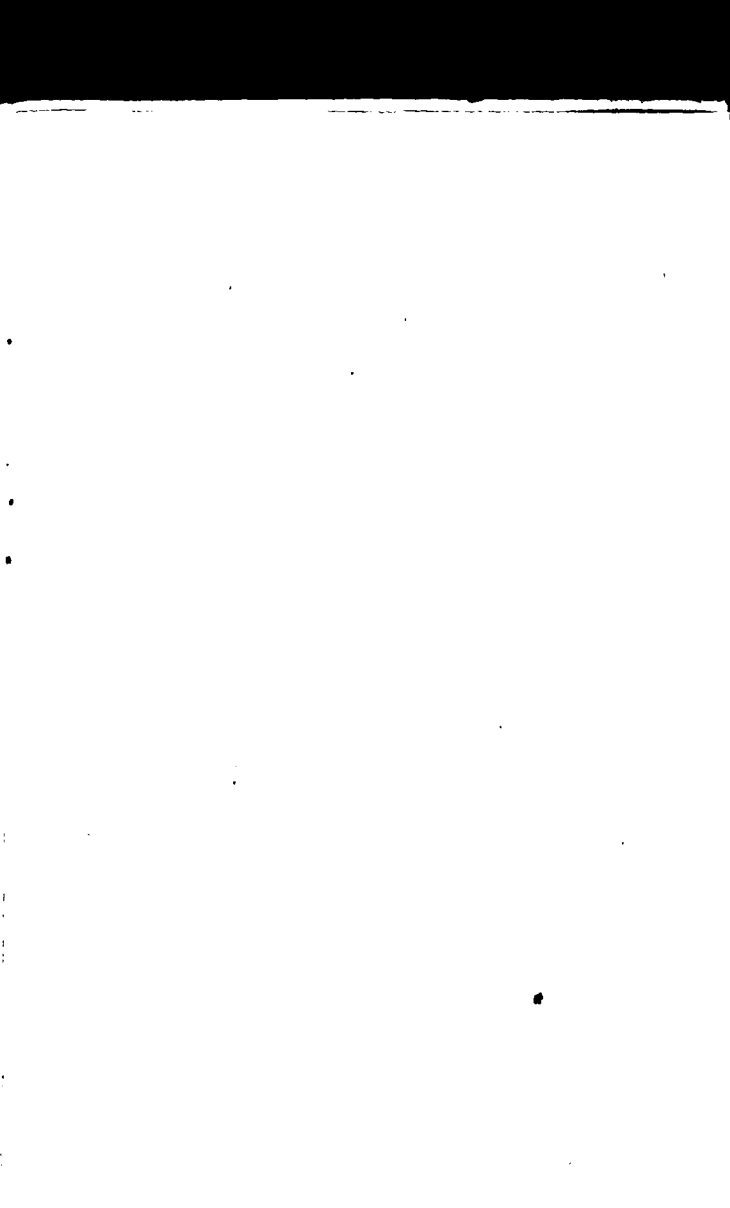
δ

Τούτου δήλου ὄντος, δεκτικόν ὅτι ἕκαστος ἡ τῷ δωδε-
καέδρου ἑπιφανεία πρὸς τὴν τῷ εἰκοσαέδρου, οὕτως
ἡ τῷ κύβου πλευρὰ πρὸς τὴν τῷ εἰκοσαέδρου πλευ-
ρὰν.

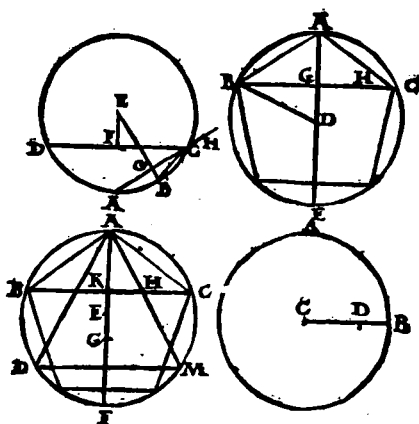
Theor. 4. Prop. 4.

Hoc perspicuum cū sit, probandum est,
quemadmodum se habet dōdecaēdri super-
ficies





ficies ad icosaëdri superficiem, ita se habere
cubi latus ad icosaëdri latus.



Cubi latus.

E_____

Dodecaëdri.

F_____

Icōsaëdri.

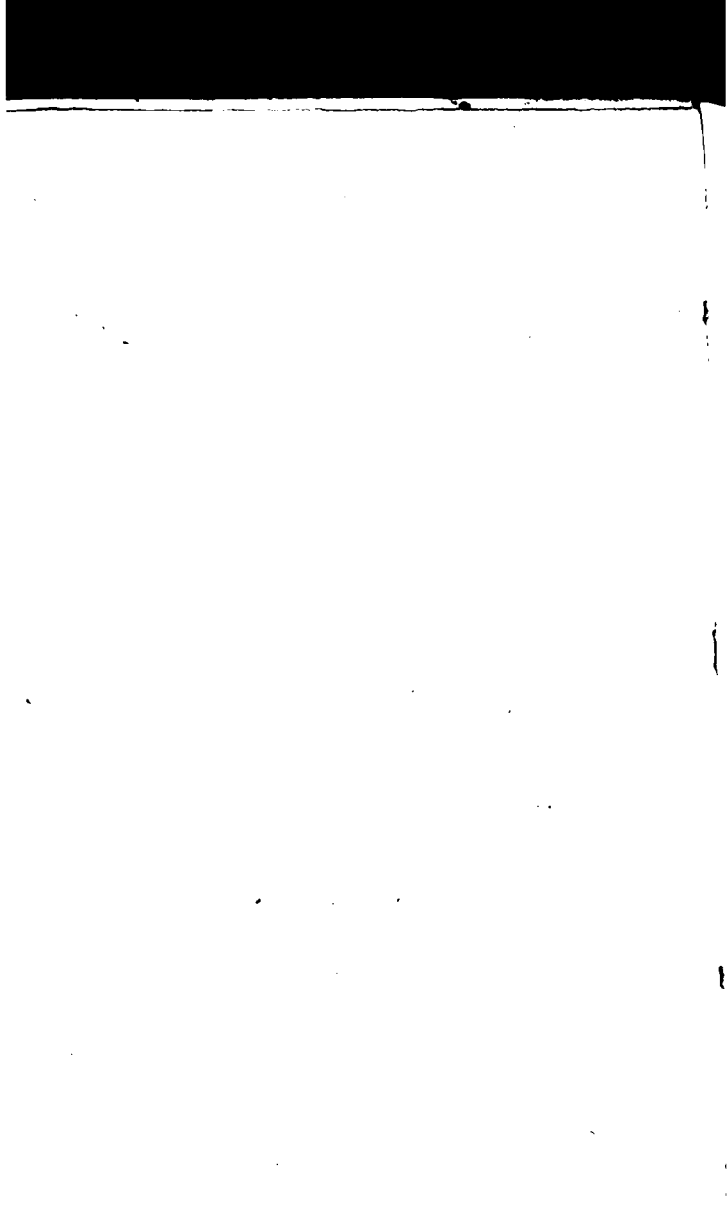
G_____

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

ΣΧΟΛΙΟΝ.

Δεικτέον δὴ νῦν, ὅτι ὡς ἡ τοῦ κύβου πλευρὰ πρὸς
 τὴν τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου, οὕτω τὸ σερεὸν τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου
 πρὸς τὸ σερεὸν τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἴσοι κύκλοι,
 περιλαμβάνουσι τό τε τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου πεντάγω-
 νον καὶ τὸ τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου τρίγωνον, τῶν εἰς τὴν αὐ-
 τὴν σφαῖραν ἐγγραφομένων, ἐν δὲ ταῖς σφαῖραις οἱ
 ἴσοι κύκλοι ἴσον ἀπέχουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου. αἱ γὰρ
 ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τῆς σφαῖρας ἐπὶ τὰ τῶν κύκλων ἐπί-
 πεδα κἀκετοὶ ἀγόμεναι, ἴσαί τε εἰσὶν καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ κέν-
 τρα τῶν κύκλων πίπτουσιν, ὥς τε αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου
 τῆς σφαῖρας ἐπὶ τὸ κέντρον τοῦ κύκλου τοῦ περιλαμ-
 βάνοντος τό τε τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου τρίγωνον καὶ τοῦ δωδε-
 καέδρου πεντάγωνον, ἴσαι εἰσὶ, τεττές αἱ κάθετοι. ἰσοῦ
 φεῖς ἄρα εἰσὶν αἱ πυραμίδες αἱ βάσεις ἔχουσαι τὰ
 τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου πεντάγωνον, καὶ αἱ βάσεις ἔχουσαι
 τὰ τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου τρίγωνον. αἱ δὲ ἰσοῦ φεῖς πυρα-
 μίδες πρὸς ἀλλήλας εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις. ὥς ἄρα τὸ
 πεντάγωνον πρὸς τὸ τρίγωνον, οὕτως ἡ πυραμὶς
 ἥς βάσις μὲν ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου πεντάγωνον,
 κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ κέντρον τῆς σφαῖρας, πρὸς τὴν πυραμί-
 δα ἥς βάσις μὲν ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου τρίγωνον, κο-
 ρυφὴ δὲ τὸ κέντρον τῆς σφαῖρας. καὶ ὡς ἄρα δώδεκα πεν-
 τάγω-





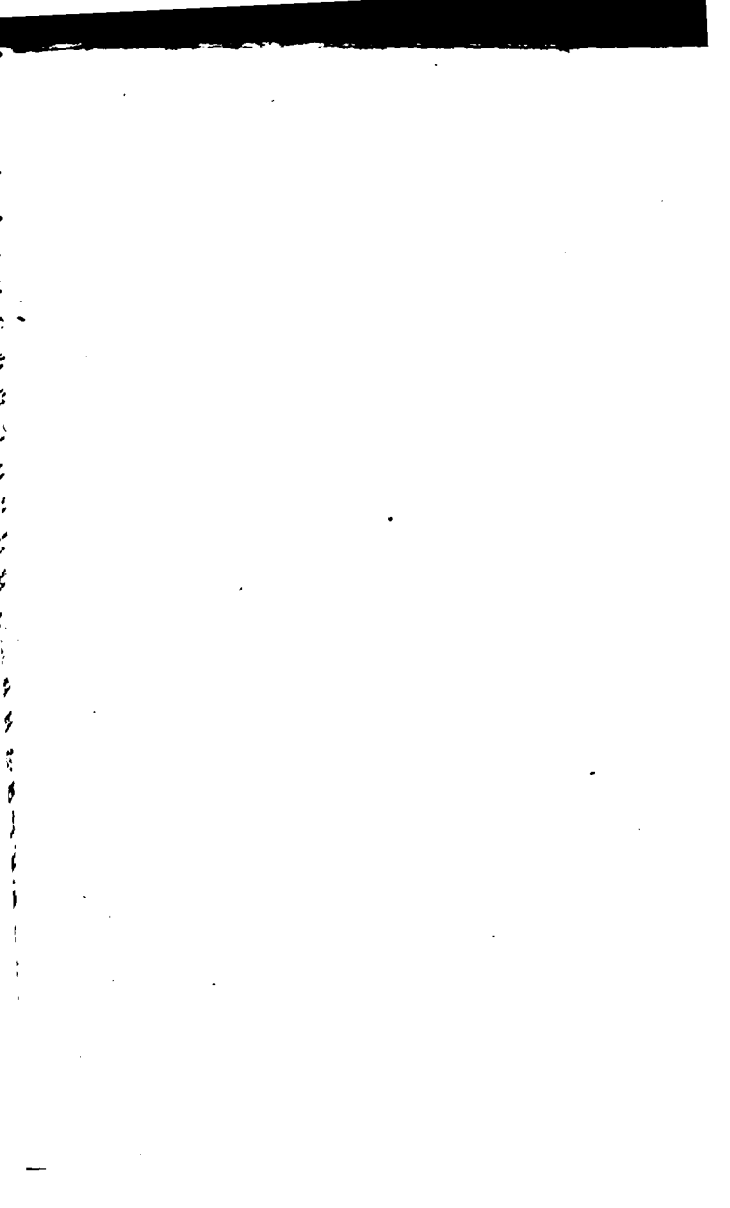
τρίγωνα πρὸς ἑκοσι τρίγωνα, οὕτω δώδεκα πυρα-
 μίδες πενταγώνων βάσεις ἔχουσαι πρὸς ἑκοσι πυ-
 ραμίδας ἑξήκοντος βάσεις ἔχούσας. καὶ δώδεκα πεν-
 τρίγωνα ἢ τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου ἐπιφανείᾳ ἔστιν, ἑκοσι δὲ
 ἑξήκοντα ἢ τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου ἐπιφανείᾳ ἔστιν. ἐπεὶ ἄρα
 ὡς ἡ τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου ἐπιφανεία πρὸς τὴν τοῦ εἰκο-
 σαέδρου ἐπιφανείαν, οὕτω δώδεκα πυραμίδες πεν-
 ταγώνους βάσεις ἔχουσαι πρὸς ἑκοσι πυραμίδας
 ἑξήκοντος βάσεις ἔχούσας, καὶ εἰσι δώδεκα μὲν πυρα-
 μίδες πενταγώνους βάσεις ἔχουσαι, τὸ σεριὸν τοῦ
 δωδεκαέδρου, ἑκοσι δὲ πυραμίδες ἑξήκοντος βάσεις
 ἔχουσαι, τὸ σεριὸν τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου. καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ τοῦ
 δωδεκαέδρου ἐπιφανεία πρὸς τὴν τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου,
 οὕτω τὸ σεριὸν τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου πρὸς τὸ σεριὸν τοῦ
 εἰκοσαέδρου. ὡς δὲ ἡ ἐπιφανεία τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου πρὸς
 τὴν ἐπιφανείαν τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου, οὕτως ἐδείχθη ἡ τοῦ
 κύβου πλευρὰ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου πλευρὰν.
 καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ τοῦ κύβου πλευρὰ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ εἰκοσαέ-
 δρου πλευρὰν, οὕτω τὸ σεριὸν τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου πρὸς
 τὸ σεριὸν τοῦ εἰκοσαέδρου.

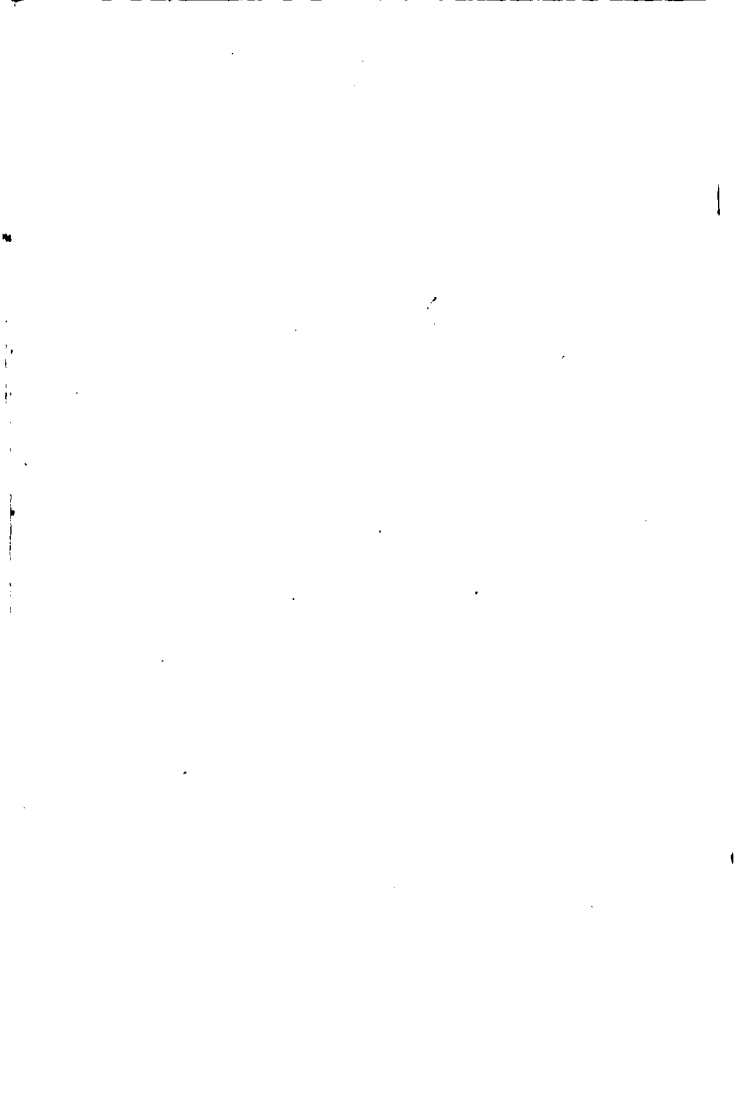
SCHOLIUM.

Nunc autem probandū est, quemad-
 modū se habet cubi latus ad icosaedri

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

latus, ita se habere solidum dodecaëdri ad Icosaëdri solidum. Cùm enim æquales circuli comprehendant & dodecaëdri pentagonū & Icosaëdri triagulum, eidem sphæræ inscriptorum: in sphæris autem æquales circuli æquali intervallo distēt à centro (siquidē perpendiculares à sphæræ centro ad circulorū plana ductæ & æquales sunt, & ad circulorū centra cadunt) idcirco lineæ, hoc est perpendiculares quæ à sphæræ centro ducūtur ad centrum circuli cōprehendentis & triangulum Icosaëdri & pentagonū dodecaëdri, sunt æquales. Sunt igitur æqualis altitudinis Pyramides, quæ bases habēt ipsa dodecaëdri pentagona, & quæ Icosaëdri triangula. At æqualis altitudinis pyramides rationem inter se habent eam quam bases, ex 5. & 6. 11. Quemadmodū igitur pentagonū ad triangulum, ita pyramis, cuius basis quidem est dodecaëdri pentagonum, vertex autem, sphæræ centrum, ad pyramida cuius basis quidem est Icosaëdri triangulum, vertex autem, sphæræ centrum.





trum. Quamobrem ut se habet duodecim pentagona ad viginti triangula, ita duodecim pyramides quorum pentagona sint bases, ad viginti pyramidas, quae trigonas habeant bases. At pentagona duodecim sunt dodecaedri superficies, viginti autem triangula, Icosaedri. Est igitur ut dodecaedri superficies ad Icosaedri superficiem, ita duodecim pyramides, quae pentagonas habeant bases, ad viginti pyramidas, quarum trigonae sunt bases. Sunt autem duodecim quidem pyramides, quae pentagonas habeant bases, solidum dodecaedri: viginti autem pyramides, quae trigonas habeant bases, Icosaedri solidum. Quare ex II. 5. ut dodecaedri superficies ad Icosaedri superficiem, ita solidum dodecaedri ad Icosaedri solidum. Ut autem dodecaedri superficies ad Icosaedri superficiem, ita probatum est cubi latus ad Icosaedri latus. Quae admodum igitur cubi latus ad Icosaedri latus, ita se habet solidum dodecaedri ad Icosaedri solidum.

Elementi decimi quarti finis.



ΕΥΚΛΕΙ-

ΔΟΥ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΪΟΝ ΙΕ ΚΑΙ

ΣΤΕΡΕΩΝ ΠΕΜΠΤΟΝ,

ὡς διοντά λινες, ὡς ἄλλοι δὲ ΥΨΙΚΛΕ.

ΟΥΣ Αλεξάνδρῳ, περὶ τῶν

ε. σωμάτων, δεύτε-
ρον.

EVCLIDIS ELEMEN-

TVM DECIMUMQVINTVM,

ET SOLIDORVM QVINTVM,

ut nōnulli putant: ut autem alij,

Hypsiclis Alexandrini, de

quinque corpo-
ribus,

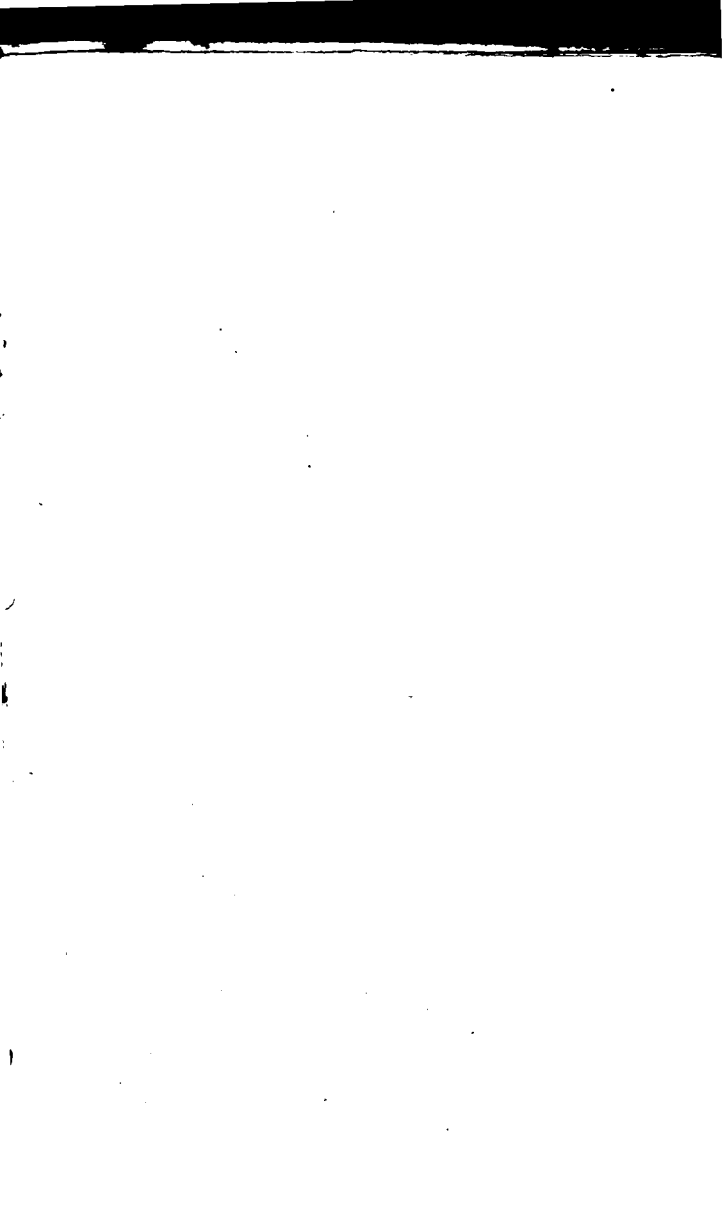
LIBER II.

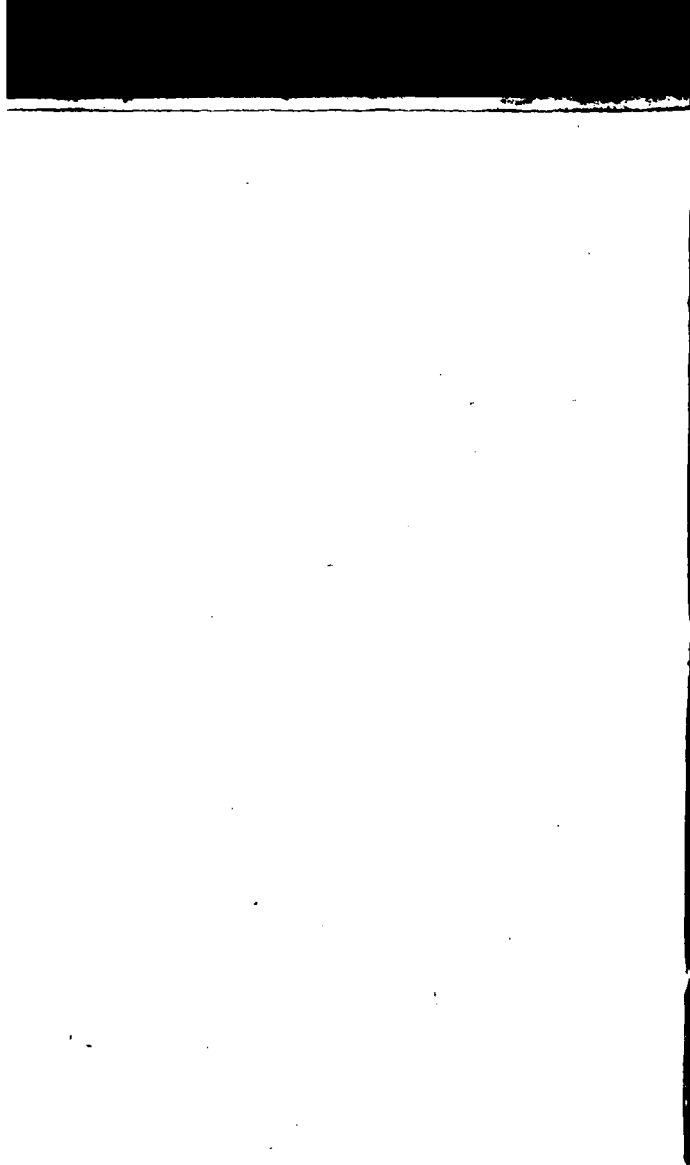
Προτάσεις.

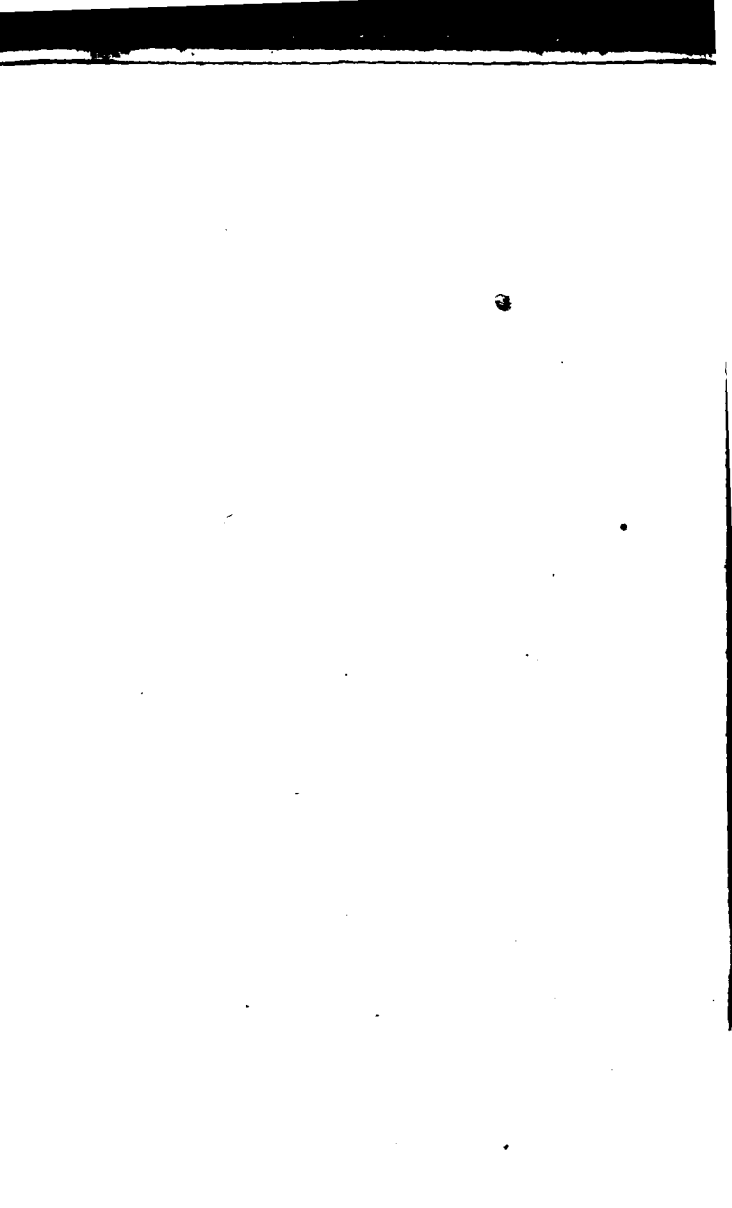
α

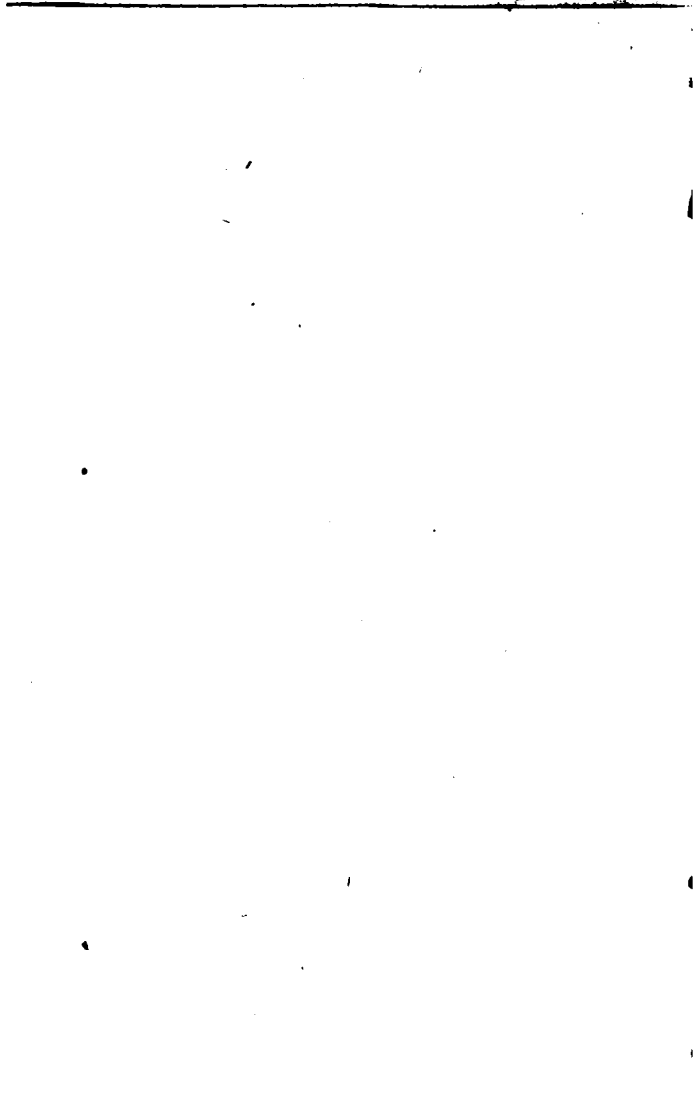
Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύκλον ὡςραμίδα ἐγγράψαι.

PRO-





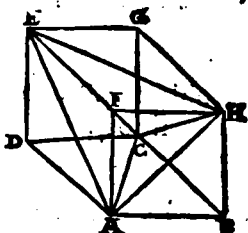




Problema 1. Propositio 1.

In dato cubo pyramida inscribere.

β

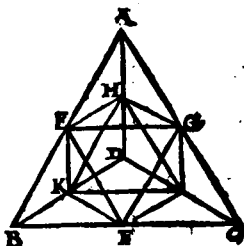


Εἰς τὴν δοθεῖσαν πυραμίδα ὀκτάεδρον ἐγγράψαι.

Problema 2. Propositio 2.

In data pyramide octaëdron inscribere.

γ

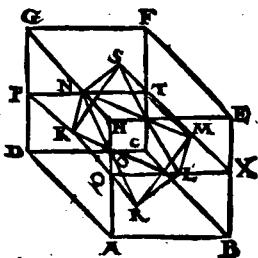


Εἰς τὸν δοθέντα κύβον ὀκτάεδρον ἐγγράψαι.

Probl. 3. Propositio 3.

In dato cubo octaëdron inscribere.

δ



Εἰς τὸ δοθέν ὀκτάεδρον κύβον ἐγγράψαι.

V

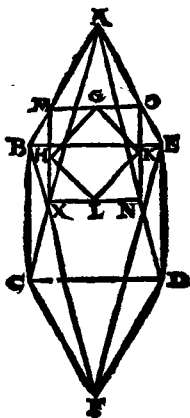
5

Pro-

EVCLID. ELEM. GEOM.

Problema 4. Propositio 4.

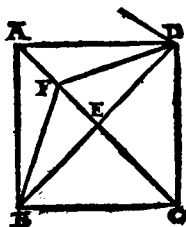
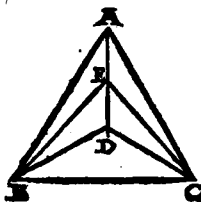
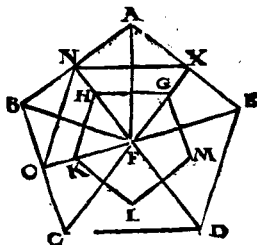
In dato octaëdro cubum inscribere.

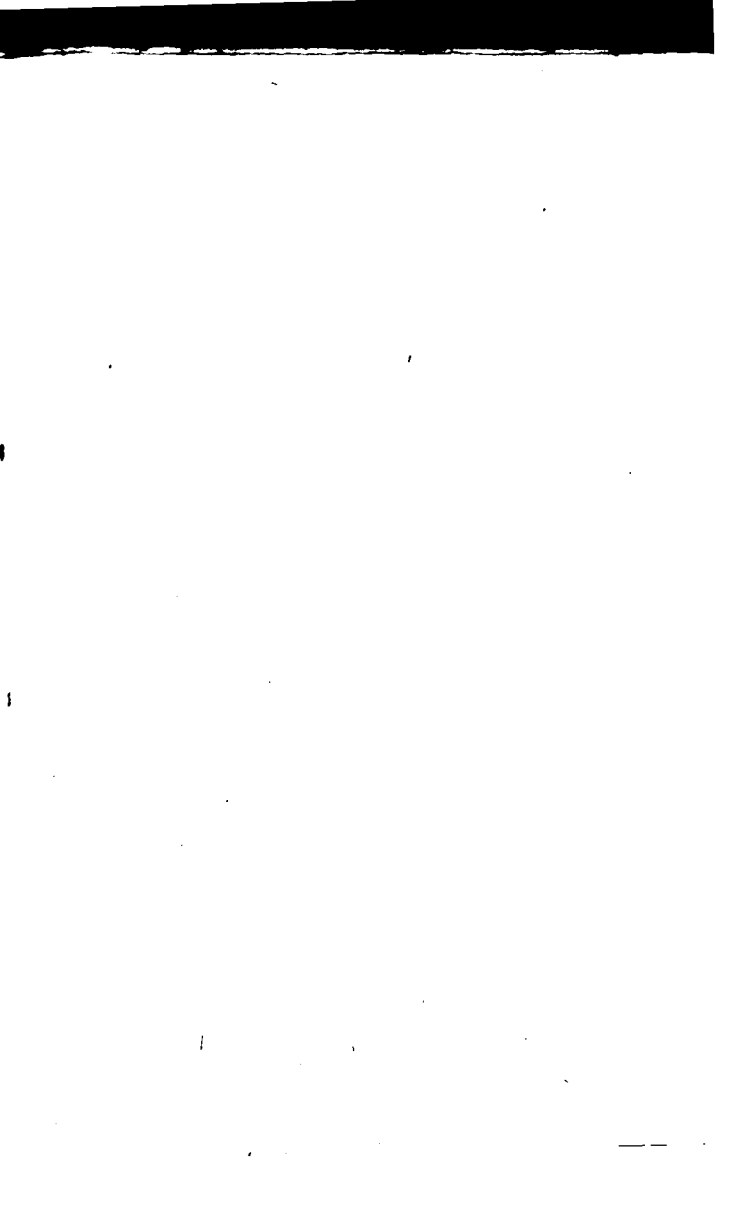


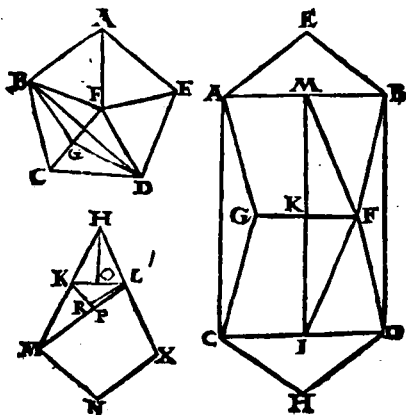
Εἰς τὸ δοθέν οἠαῖδρον δα-
δεκαῖδρον ἐγγράψαι.

Probl. 5. Propositio 5.

In dato Icosaëdro dodecaëdron inscribere.







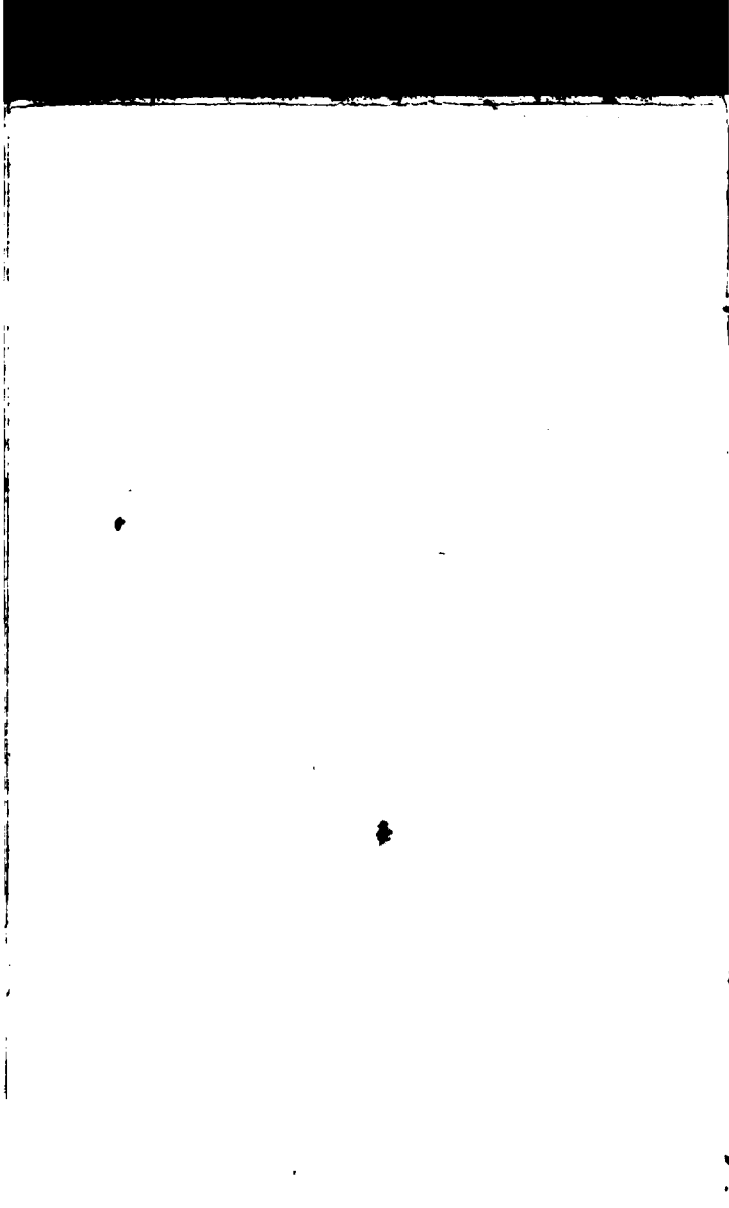
EXO.

EVCLID ELEM. GEOM.

ΣΧΟΛΙΟΝ.

Δεῖ εἰδέναι ἡμᾶς, ὅτι ἐάν τις ἐρεῖ ἡμῖν πόσας πλευ-
 ρὰς ἔχει τὸ εἰκοσάεδρον, φήσομεν οὕτως. φανερόν ὅτι
 ὑπὸ εἰκοσι τριγώνων περιέχεται τὸ εἰκοσάεδρον, καὶ
 ὅτε ἑκασον τριγώνον ὑπὸ τριῶν ἐυθετῶν περιέχεται. δὲ
 οὐν ἡμᾶς πολλαπλασιάσαι τὰ εἰκοσι τριγωνα ἐπὶ
 τὰς πλευρὰς τοῦ τριγώνου, γίνεται ἡ ἐξήκοντα, ὥν ἡ-
 μισυ γίνεται τριάκοντα. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ δωδεκάε-
 δρου. πάλιν ἐπὶ δὴ δώδεκα πεντάγωνα περιέχουσι
 τὸ δωδεκάεδρον, πάλιν δὲ ἑκασον πεντάγωνον ἔχει
 πέντε ἐυθείας, ποιοῦμεν δωδεκάκις πέντε, γίνεται
 ἐξήκοντα. πάλιν ἡ ἡμισυ γίνεται τριάκοντα. Διὰ τί
 δε τὸ ἡμισυ ποιοῦμεν, ἐπεὶ δὴ ἐκάστη πλευρὰ, καὶ τε
 ἡ τριγώνου, ἡ πενταγώνου ἢ τετραγώνου, ὡς ἐπὶ κύβου, ἐκ
 δευτέρου λαμβάνεται. ὁμοίως ἡ αὐτὴ μεθόδω καὶ ἐπὶ
 κύβου, καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ πυραμίδος, καὶ τοῦ ὀκταέδρου τὰ αὐτὰ
 ποιήσας εὐρήσῃ τὰς πλευρὰς. εἰ ἡ βεληθείης πάλιν
 ἐκάστη τῶν πέντε σχημάτων εὐρεῖν τὰς γωνίας, πάλ-
 λιν τὰ αὐτὰ ποιήσας, μέριζε πρὸς τὰ ἐπίπεδα τὰ
 περιέχοντα μίαν γωνίαν τοῦ σφαιροῦ, διον ἐπὶ δὴ τὴν
 τοῦ εἰκοσάέδρου γωνίαν περιέχουσι εἰς τριγωνα, μέ-
 ριζε πρὸς τὰ ε, γίνονται δώδεκα γωνία τοῦ εἰκοσαέ-
 δρου,





δρου, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου, τρία πεντάγωνα περιέχουσι τὴν γωνίαν, μέρισον παρὰ τὰ τρία, καὶ ἕκαστος γωνίας δυοῦς τοῦ δωδεκαέδρου. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν εὐρήσεις τὰς γωνίας.

Τέλος Εὐκλείδου στοιχείων.

SCHOLIVM.

Meminisse decet, si quis nos roget quot Icosaëdram habeat latera, ita respondendum esse. Patet Icosaëdram viginti contineri triangulis, quodlibet verò triangulum rectis tribus constare lineis. Quare multiplicanda sunt nobis viginti triangula in trianguli vnus latera, fiuntque sexaginta, quorum dimidium est triginta. Ad eundem modum & in dodecaedro. Cùm enim rursus duodecim pentagona dodecaëdrũ cōprehēdant, itemq; pentagonum quoduis rectis quinque constet lineis, quinque

EVCLID. ELEMEN. GEOM.

que duodecies multiplicamus, fiūt sexaginta, quorum rursus dimidium est triginta. Sed cur dimidiū capimus? Quoniam vnūquodq; latus siue sit trianguli siue pētagoni, siue quadrati, vt in cubo, iteratō sumitur. Similiter autē eadē via & in cubo & in pyramide & in octaëdro latera inuenies. Quòd si item velis singularum quoque figurarū angulos reperire, facta eadem multiplicatione numerum procreatū partire in numerum planorum quæ vnum solidum angulum includunt: vt quoniam triangula quinque vnum Icosaëdri angulum continent, partire 60. in quinque, nascuntur duodecim anguli Icosaëdri. In dodecaëdro autem tria pentagona angulum comprehendunt. partire ergo 60. in tria, & habebis dodecaëdri angulos viginti. Atque simili ratione in reliquis figuris angulos reperiēs.

Finis Elementorum Euclidis.