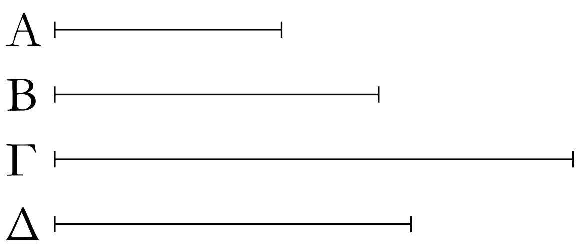
# ELEMENTS BOOK 9

## *Applications of Number Theory*[†]

[†] The propositions contained in Books 7–9 are generally attributed to the school of Pythagoras.

## α'.

Ἐὰν δύο ὅμοιοι ἐπίπεδοι ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλους ποιῶσί τινα, ὁ γενόμενος τετράγωνος ἔσται.

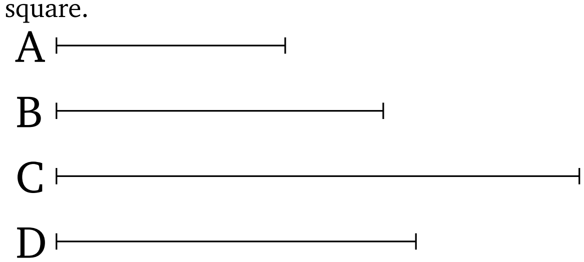



Ἔστωσαν δύο ὅμοιοι ἐπίπεδοι ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β, καὶ ὁ Α τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ ποιείτω· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Γ τετράγωνός ἐστιν.

Ὁ γὰρ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ ποιείτω. ὁ Δ ἄρα τετράγωνός ἐστιν. ἐπεὶ οὖν ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν μὲν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν, τὸν δὲ Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, οὕτως ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Γ. καὶ ἐπεὶ οἱ Α, Β ὅμοιοι ἐπίπεδοί εἰσιν ἀριθμοί, τῶν Α, Β ἄρα εἷς μέσος ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπτει ἀριθμός. ἐὰν δὲ δύο ἀριθμῶν μεταξὺ κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπτωσιν ἀριθμοί, ὅσοι εἰς αὐτοὺς ἐμπίπτουσι, τοσοῦτοι καὶ εἰς τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας· ὥστε καὶ τῶν Δ, Γ εἷς μέσος ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπτει ἀριθμός. καί ἐστι τετράγωνος ὁ Δ· τετράγωνος ἄρα καὶ ὁ Γ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 1

If two similar plane numbers make some (number by) multiplying one another then the created (number) will be square.

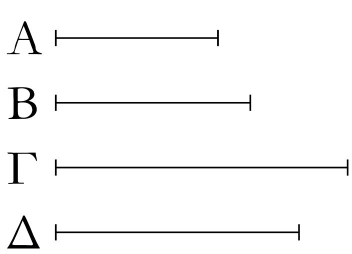



Let $A$ and $B$ be two similar plane numbers, and let $A$ make $C$ (by) multiplying $B$. I say that $C$ is square.

For let $A$ make $D$ (by) multiplying itself. $D$ is thus square. Therefore, since $A$ has made $D$ (by) multiplying itself, and has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, thus as $A$ is to $B$, so $D$ (is) to $C$ [Prop. 7.17]. And since $A$ and $B$ are similar plane numbers, one number thus falls (between) $A$ and $B$ in mean proportion [Prop. 8.18]. And if (some) numbers fall between two numbers in continued proportion then, as many (numbers) as fall in (between) them (in continued proportion), so many also (fall) in (between numbers) having the same ratio (as them in continued proportion) [Prop. 8.8]. And hence one number falls (between) $D$ and $C$ in mean proportion. And $D$ is square. Thus, $C$ (is) also square [Prop. 8.22]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## β'.

Ἐὰν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλους ποιῶσι τετράγωνον, ὅμοιοι ἐπίπεδοί εἰσιν ἀριθμοί.

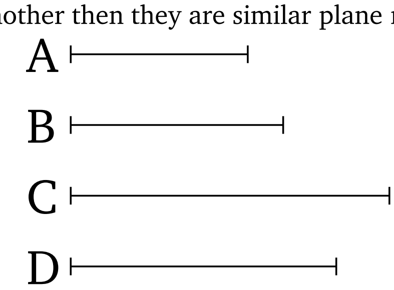



Ἔστωσαν δύο ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β, καὶ ὁ Α τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τετράγωνον τὸν Γ ποιείτω· λέγω, ὅτι οἱ Α, Β ὅμοιοι ἐπίπεδοί εἰσιν ἀριθμοί.

Ὁ γὰρ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ ποιείτω· ὁ Δ ἄρα τετράγωνός ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν μὲν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν, τὸν δὲ Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Γ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Δ τετράγωνός ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ Γ, οἱ Δ, Γ ἄρα ὅμοιοι ἐπίπεδοί εἰσιν. τῶν Δ, Γ ἄρα εἷς μέσος ἀνάλογον

## Proposition 2

If two numbers make a square (number by) multiplying one another then they are similar plane numbers.



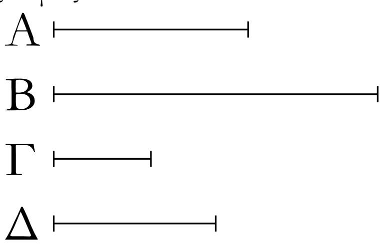

Let $A$ and $B$ be two numbers, and let $A$ make the square (number) $C$ (by) multiplying $B$. I say that $A$ and $B$ are similar plane numbers.

For let $A$ make $D$ (by) multiplying itself. Thus, $D$ is square. And since $A$ has made $D$ (by) multiplying itself, and has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, thus as $A$ is to $B$, so $D$ (is) to $C$ [Prop. 7.17]. And since $D$ is square, and $C$ (is) also, $D$ and $C$ are thus similar plane numbers. Thus, one (number) falls (between) $D$ and $C$ in mean proporἐμπίπτει. καί ἐστιν ὡς ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Γ, οὕτως ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β· καὶ τῶν Α, Β ἄρα εἷς μέσος ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπτει. ἐὰν δὲ δύο ἀριθμῶν εἷς μέσος ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπτῃ, ὅμοιοι ἐπίπεδοί εἰσιν [οἱ] ἀριθμοί· οἱ ἄρα Α, Β ὅμοιοί εἰσιν ἐπίπεδοι· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

tion [Prop. 8.18]. And as $D$ is to $C$, so $A$ (is) to $B$. Thus, one (number) also falls (between) $A$ and $B$ in mean proportion [Prop. 8.8]. And if one (number) falls (between) two numbers in mean proportion then [the] numbers are similar plane (numbers) [Prop. 8.20]. Thus, $A$ and $B$ are similar plane (numbers). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## γ΄.

Ἐὰν κύβος ἀριθμὸς ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῇ τινα, ὁ γενόμενος κύβος ἔσται.

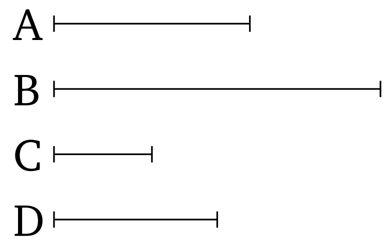



Κύβος γὰρ ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β ποιείτω· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Β κύβος ἐστίν.

Εἰλήφθω γὰρ τοῦ Α πλευρὰ ὁ Γ, καὶ ὁ Γ ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ ποιείτω. φανερὸν δή ἐστιν, ὅτι ὁ Γ τὸν Δ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Α πεποίηκεν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Γ ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν, ὁ Γ ἄρα τὸν Δ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἡ μονὰς τὸν Γ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Γ, ὁ Γ πρὸς τὸν Δ. πάλιν, ἐπεὶ ὁ Γ τὸν Δ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Α πεποίηκεν, ὁ Δ ἄρα τὸν Α μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ Γ μονάδας. μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ ἡ μονὰς τὸν Γ κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Γ, ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Α. ἀλλ᾽ ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Γ, ὁ Γ πρὸς τὸν Δ· καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Γ, οὕτως ὁ Γ πρὸς τὸν Δ καὶ ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Α. τῆς ἄρα μονάδος καὶ τοῦ Α ἀριθμοῦ δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογον κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἐμπεπτώκασιν ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Γ, Δ. πάλιν, ἐπεὶ ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν, ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Β μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας· μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ ἡ μονὰς τὸν Α κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Α, ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β. τῆς δὲ μονάδος καὶ τοῦ Α δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογον ἐμπεπτώκασιν ἀριθμοί· καὶ τῶν Α, Β ἄρα δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογον ἐμπεσοῦνται ἀριθμοί. ἐὰν δὲ δύο ἀριθμῶν δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπτωσιν, ὁ δὲ πρῶτος κύβος ᾖ, καὶ ὁ δεύτερος κύβος ἔσται. καί ἐστιν ὁ Α κύβος· καὶ ὁ Β ἄρα κύβος ἐστίν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 3

If a cube number makes some (number by) multiplying itself then the created (number) will be cube.




For let the cube number $A$ make $B$ (by) multiplying itself. I say that $B$ is cube.

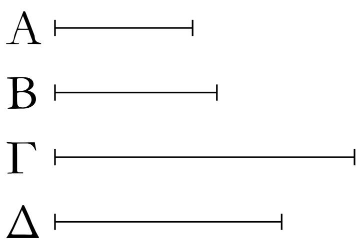
For let the side $C$ of $A$ have been taken. And let $C$ make $D$ by multiplying itself. So it is clear that $C$ has made $A$ (by) multiplying $D$. And since $C$ has made $D$ (by) multiplying itself, $C$ thus measures $D$ according to the units in it [Def. 7.15]. But, in fact, a unit also measures $C$ according to the units in it [Def. 7.20]. Thus, as a unit is to $C$, so $C$ (is) to $D$. Again, since $C$ has made $A$ (by) multiplying $D$, $D$ thus measures $A$ according to the units in $C$. And a unit also measures $C$ according to the units in it. Thus, as a unit is to $C$, so $D$ (is) to $A$. But, as a unit (is) to $C$, so $C$ (is) to $D$. And thus as a unit (is) to $C$, so $C$ (is) to $D$, and $D$ to $A$. Thus, two numbers, $C$ and $D$, have fallen (between) a unit and the number $A$ in continued mean proportion. Again, since $A$ has made $B$ (by) multiplying itself, $A$ thus measures $B$ according to the units in it. And a unit also measures $A$ according to the units in it. Thus, as a unit is to $A$, so $A$ (is) to $B$. And two numbers have fallen (between) a unit and $A$ in mean proportion. Thus two numbers will also fall (between) $A$ and $B$ in mean proportion [Prop. 8.8]. And if two (numbers) fall (between) two numbers in mean proportion, and the first (number) is cube, then the second will also be cube [Prop. 8.23]. And $A$ is cube. Thus, $B$ is also cube. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## δ΄.

Ἐὰν κύβος ἀριθμὸς κύβον ἀριθμὸν πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῇ τινα, ὁ γενόμενος κύβος ἔσται.

## Proposition 4

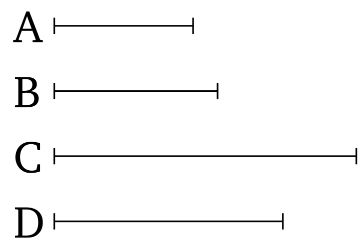
If a cube number makes some (number by) multiplying a(nother) cube number then the created (number)




Κύβος γὰρ ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α κύβον ἀριθμὸν τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ ποιείτω· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Γ κύβος ἐστίν.

Ὁ γὰρ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ ποιείτω· ὁ Δ ἄρα κύβος ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν μὲν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν, τὸν δὲ Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, οὕτως ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Γ. καὶ ἐπεὶ οἱ Α, Β κύβοι εἰσίν, ὅμοιοι στερεοί εἰσιν οἱ Α, Β. τῶν Α, Β ἄρα δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπτουσιν ἀριθμοί· ὥστε καὶ τῶν Δ, Γ δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογον ἐμπεσοῦνται ἀριθμοί. καί ἐστι κύβος ὁ Δ· κύβος ἄρα καὶ ὁ Γ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

will be cube.

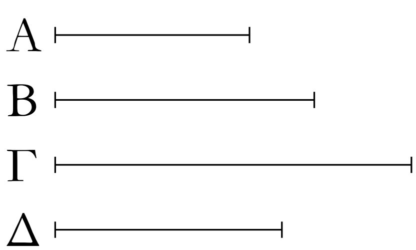



For let the cube number $A$ make $C$ (by) multiplying the cube number $B$. I say that $C$ is cube.

For let $A$ make $D$ (by) multiplying itself. Thus, $D$ is cube [Prop. 9.3]. And since $A$ has made $D$ (by) multiplying itself, and has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, thus as $A$ is to $B$, so $D$ (is) to $C$ [Prop. 7.17]. And since $A$ and $B$ are cube, $A$ and $B$ are similar solid (numbers). Thus, two numbers fall (between) $A$ and $B$ in mean proportion [Prop. 8.19]. Hence, two numbers will also fall (between) $D$ and $C$ in mean proportion [Prop. 8.8]. And $D$ is cube. Thus, $C$ (is) also cube [Prop. 8.23]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## ε′.

Ἐὰν κύβος ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμόν τινα πολλαπλασιάσας κύβον ποιῇ, καὶ ὁ πολλαπλασιασθεὶς κύβος ἔσται.

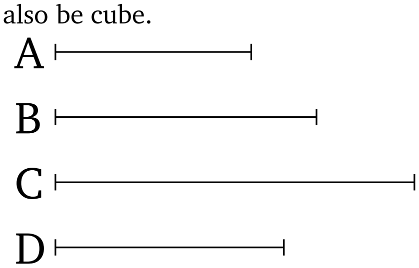



Κύβος γὰρ ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α ἀριθμόν τινα τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας κύβον τὸν Γ ποιείτω· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Β κύβος ἐστίν.

Ὁ γὰρ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ ποιείτω· κύβος ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ Δ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν μὲν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν, τὸν δὲ Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Γ. καὶ ἐπεὶ οἱ Δ, Γ κύβοι εἰσίν, ὅμοιοι στερεοί εἰσιν. τῶν Δ, Γ ἄρα δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπτουσιν ἀριθμοί. καί ἐστιν ὡς ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Γ, οὕτως ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β· καὶ τῶν Α, Β ἄρα δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογον ἐμπίπτουσιν ἀριθμοί. καί ἐστι κύβος ὁ Α· κύβος ἄρα ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ Β· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 5

If a cube number makes a(nother) cube number (by) multiplying some (number) then the (number) multiplied will also be cube.




For let the cube number $A$ make the cube (number) $C$ (by) multiplying some number $B$. I say that $B$ is cube.

For let $A$ make $D$ (by) multiplying itself. $D$ is thus cube [Prop. 9.3]. And since $A$ has made $D$ (by) multiplying itself, and has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, thus as $A$ is to $B$, so $D$ (is) to $C$ [Prop. 7.17]. And since $D$ and $C$ are (both) cube, they are similar solid (numbers). Thus, two numbers fall (between) $D$ and $C$ in mean proportion [Prop. 8.19]. And as $D$ is to $C$, so $A$ (is) to $B$. Thus, two numbers also fall (between) $A$ and $B$ in mean proportion [Prop. 8.8]. And $A$ is cube. Thus, $B$ is also cube [Prop. 8.23]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## ϛ′.

Ἐὰν ἀριθμὸς ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας κύβον ποιῇ, καὶ

## Proposition 6

If a number makes a cube (number by) multiplying αὐτὸς κύβος ἔσται.


Ἀριθμὸς γὰρ ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας κύβον τὸν Β ποιείτω· λέγω, ὅτι καὶ ὁ Α κύβος ἐστίν.

Ὁ γὰρ Α τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ ποιείτω. ἐπεὶ οὖν ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν μὲν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν, τὸν δὲ Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, ὁ Γ ἄρα κύβος ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν, ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Β μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας. μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ ἡ μονὰς τὸν Α κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Α, οὕτως ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Α τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, ὁ Β ἄρα τὸν Γ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ Α μονάδας. μετρεὶ δὲ καὶ ἡ μονὰς τὸν Α κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Α, οὕτως ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ. ἀλλ᾽ ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Α, οὕτως ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β· καὶ ὡς ἄρα ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ. καὶ ἐπεὶ οἱ Β, Γ κύβοι εἰσίν, ὅμοιοι στερεοί εἰσιν. τῶν Β, Γ ἄρα δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν ἀριθμοί. καί ἐστιν ὡς ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ, ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β. καὶ τῶν Α, Β ἄρα δύο μέσοι ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν ἀριθμοί. καί ἐστιν κύβος ὁ Β· κύβος ἄρα ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ Α· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

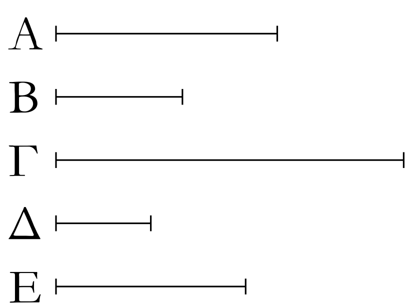
itself then it itself will also be cube.


For let the number $A$ make the cube (number) $B$ (by) multiplying itself. I say that $A$ is also cube.

For let $A$ make $C$ (by) multiplying $B$. Therefore, since $A$ has made $B$ (by) multiplying itself, and has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, $C$ is thus cube. And since $A$ has made $B$ (by) multiplying itself, $A$ thus measures $B$ according to the units in ($A$). And a unit also measures $A$ according to the units in it. Thus, as a unit is to $A$, so $A$ (is) to $B$. And since $A$ has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, $B$ thus measures $C$ according to the units in $A$. And a unit also measures $A$ according to the units in it. Thus, as a unit is to $A$, so $B$ (is) to $C$. But, as a unit (is) to $A$, so $A$ (is) to $B$. And thus as $A$ (is) to $B$, (so) $B$ (is) to $C$. And since $B$ and $C$ are cube, they are similar solid (numbers). Thus, there exist two numbers in mean proportion (between) $B$ and $C$ [Prop. 8.19]. And as $B$ is to $C$, (so) $A$ (is) to $B$. Thus, there also exist two numbers in mean proportion (between) $A$ and $B$ [Prop. 8.8]. And $B$ is cube. Thus, $A$ is also cube [Prop. 8.23]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## $\zeta'$.

Ἐὰν σύνθετος ἀριθμὸς ἀριθμόν τινα πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῇ τινα, ὁ γενόμενος στερεὸς ἔσται.

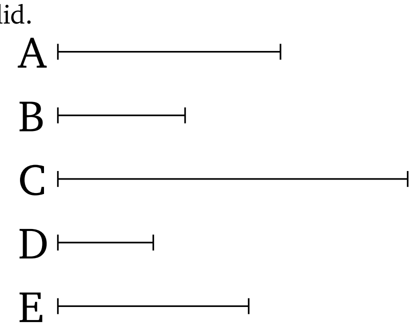



Σύνθετος γὰρ ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α ἀριθμόν τινα τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ ποιείτω· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Γ στερεός ἐστιν.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ὁ Α σύνθετός ἐστιν, ὑπὸ ἀριθμοῦ τινος μετρηθήσεται. μετρείσθω ὑπὸ τοῦ Δ, καὶ ὁσάκις ὁ Δ τὸν Α μετρεῖ, τοσαῦται μονάδες ἔστωσαν ἐν τῷ Ε. ἐπεὶ οὖν ὁ Δ τὸν Α μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ Ε μονάδας, ὁ Ε ἄρα τὸν Δ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Α πεποίηκεν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Α τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, ὁ δὲ Α ἐστιν ὁ ἐκ τῶν Δ, Ε, ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Δ, Ε τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν. ὁ Γ ἄρα στερεός ἐστιν, πλευραὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ εἰσιν οἱ Δ, Ε, Β·

## Proposition 7

If a composite number makes some (number by) multiplying some (other) number then the created (number) will be solid.

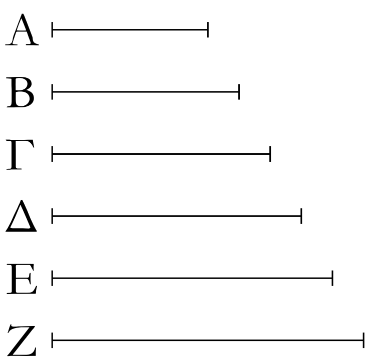



For let the composite number $A$ make $C$ (by) multiplying some number $B$. I say that $C$ is solid.

For since $A$ is a composite (number), it will be measured by some number. Let it be measured by $D$. And, as many times as $D$ measures $A$, so many units let there be in $E$. Therefore, since $D$ measures $A$ according to the units in $E$, $E$ has thus made $A$ (by) multiplying $D$ [Def. 7.15]. And since $A$ has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, and $A$ is the (number created) from (multiplying) $D$, $E$, the (number created) from (multiplying) $D$, $E$ has thus ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## $\eta'$.

Ἐὰν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον ὦσιν, ὁ μὲν τρίτος ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος τετράγωνος ἔσται καὶ οἱ ἕνα διαλείποντες, ὁ δὲ τέταρτος κύβος καὶ οἱ δύο διαλείποντες πάντες, ὁ δὲ ἕβδομος κύβος ἅμα καὶ τετράγωνος καὶ οἱ πέντε διαλείποντες.



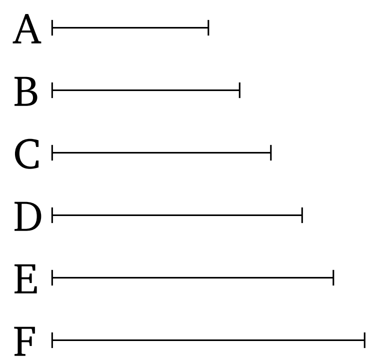

Ἔστωσαν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, Ζ· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ μὲν τρίτος ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος ὁ Β τετράγωνός ἐστι καὶ οἱ ἕνα διαλείποντες πάντες, ὁ δὲ τέταρτος ὁ Γ κύβος καὶ οἱ δύο διαλείποντες πάντες, ὁ δὲ ἕβδομος ὁ Ζ κύβος ἅμα καὶ τετράγωνος καὶ οἱ πέντε διαλείποντες πάντες.

Ἐπεὶ γάρ ἐστιν ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Α, οὕτως ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ἰσάκις ἄρα ἡ μονὰς τὸν Α ἀριθμὸν μετρεῖ καὶ ὁ Α τὸν Β. ἡ δὲ μονὰς τὸν Α ἀριθμὸν μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας· καὶ ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Β μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ Α μονάδας. ὁ Α ἄρα ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν· τετράγωνος ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ Β. καὶ ἐπεὶ οἱ Β, Γ, Δ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, ὁ δὲ Β τετράγωνός ἐστιν, καὶ ὁ Δ ἄρα τετράγωνός ἐστιν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ὁ Ζ τετράγωνός ἐστιν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ οἱ ἕνα διαλείποντες πάντες τετράγωνοί εἰσιν. λέγω δή, ὅτι καὶ ὁ τέταρτος ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος ὁ Γ κύβος ἐστὶ καὶ οἱ δύο διαλείποντες πάντες. ἐπεὶ γάρ ἐστιν ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Α, οὕτως ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ, ἰσάκις ἄρα ἡ μονὰς τὸν Α ἀριθμὸν μετρεῖ καὶ ὁ Β τὸν Γ. ἡ δὲ μονὰς τὸν Α ἀριθμὸν μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ Α μονάδας· καὶ ὁ Β ἄρα τὸν Γ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ Α μονάδας· ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν. ἐπεὶ οὖν ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν μὲν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν, τὸν δὲ Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, κύβος ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ Γ. καὶ ἐπεὶ οἱ Γ, Δ, Ε, Ζ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, ὁ δὲ Γ κύβος ἐστίν,

made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$. Thus, $C$ is solid, and its sides are $D$, $E$, $B$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## Proposition 8

If any multitude whatsoever of numbers is continuously proportional, (starting) from a unit, then the third from the unit will be square, and (all) those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of one (number), and the fourth (will be) cube, and all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of two (numbers), and the seventh (will be) both cube and square, and (all) those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of five (numbers).



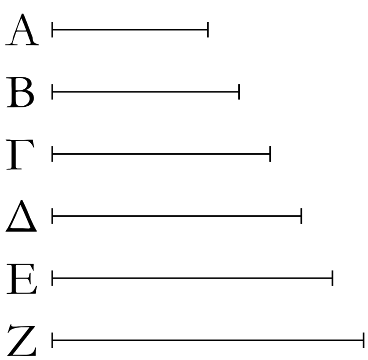

Let any multitude whatsoever of numbers, $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$, $F$, be continuously proportional, (starting) from a unit. I say that the third from the unit, $B$, is square, and all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of one (number). And the fourth (from the unit), $C$, (is) cube, and all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of two (numbers). And the seventh (from the unit), $F$, (is) both cube and square, and all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of five (numbers).

For since as the unit is to $A$, so $A$ (is) to $B$, the unit thus measures the number $A$ the same number of times as $A$ (measures) $B$ [Def. 7.20]. And the unit measures the number $A$ according to the units in it. Thus, $A$ also measures $B$ according to the units in $A$. $A$ has thus made $B$ (by) multiplying itself [Def. 7.15]. Thus, $B$ is square. And since $B$, $C$, $D$ are continuously proportional, and $B$ is square, $D$ is thus also square [Prop. 8.22]. So, for the same (reasons), $F$ is also square. So, similarly, we can also show that all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of one (number) are square. So I also say that the fourth (number) from the unit, $C$, is cube, and all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of two (numbers). For since as the unit is to $A$, so $B$ (is) to $C$, the unit thus measures the number $A$ the same number of times that $B$ (measures) $C$. And the unit measures the καὶ ὁ Ζ ἄρα κύβος ἐστίν. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ τετράγωνος· ὁ ἄρα ἕβδομος ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος κύβος τέ ἐστι καὶ τετράγωνος. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ οἱ πέντε διαλείποντες πάντες κύβοι τέ εἰσι καὶ τετράγωνοι· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

number $A$ according to the units in $A$. And thus $B$ measures $C$ according to the units in $A$. $A$ has thus made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$. Therefore, since $A$ has made $B$ (by) multiplying itself, and has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, $C$ is thus cube. And since $C$, $D$, $E$, $F$ are continuously proportional, and $C$ is cube, $F$ is thus also cube [Prop. 8.23]. And it was also shown (to be) square. Thus, the seventh (number) from the unit is (both) cube and square. So, similarly, we can show that all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of five (numbers) are (both) cube and square. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## $\vartheta'$.

Ἐὰν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἑξῆς κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἀριθμοὶ ἀνάλογον ὦσιν, ὁ δὲ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα τετράγωνος ᾖ, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες τετράγωνοι ἔσονται. καὶ ἐὰν ὁ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα κύβος ᾖ, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες κύβοι ἔσονται.




Ἔστωσαν ἀπὸ μονάδος ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον ὁσοιδηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, Ζ, ὁ δὲ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα ὁ Α τετράγωνος ἔστω· λέγω, ὅτι καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες τετράγωνοι ἔσονται.

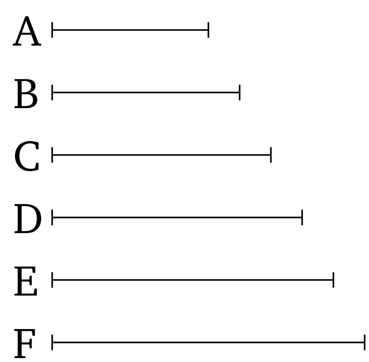
Ὅτι μὲν οὖν ὁ τρίτος ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος ὁ Β τετράγωνός ἐστι καὶ οἱ ἕνα διαπλείποντες πάντες, δέδεικται· λέγω [δή], ὅτι καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες τετράγωνοί εἰσιν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ οἱ Α, Β, Γ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, καί ἐστιν ὁ Α τετράγωνος, καὶ ὁ Γ [ἄρα] τετράγωνος ἐστιν. πάλιν, ἐπεὶ [καὶ] οἱ Β, Γ, Δ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, καί ἐστιν ὁ Β τετράγωνος, καὶ ὁ Δ [ἄρα] τετράγωνός ἐστιν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες τετράγωνοί εἰσιν.

Ἀλλὰ δὴ ἔστω ὁ Α κύβος· λέγω, ὅτι καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες κύβοι εἰσίν.

Ὅτι μὲν οὖν ὁ τέταρτος ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος ὁ Γ κύβος ἐστὶ καὶ οἱ δύο διαλείποντες πάντες, δέδεικται· λέγω [δή], ὅτι καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες κύβοι εἰσίν. ἐπεὶ γάρ ἐστιν ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Α, οὕτως ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ἰσάκις ἄρα ἡ μονὰς τὸν Α μετρεῖ καὶ ὁ Α τὸν Β. ἡ δὲ μονὰς τὸν Α μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν

## Proposition 9

If any multitude whatsoever of numbers is continuously proportional, (starting) from a unit, and the (number) after the unit is square, then all the remaining (numbers) will also be square. And if the (number) after the unit is cube, then all the remaining (numbers) will also be cube.




Let any multitude whatsoever of numbers, $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$, $F$, be continuously proportional, (starting) from a unit. And let the (number) after the unit, $A$, be square. I say that all the remaining (numbers) will also be square.

In fact, it has (already) been shown that the third (number) from the unit, $B$, is square, and all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of one (number) [Prop. 9.8]. [So] I say that all the remaining (numbers) are also square. For since $A$, $B$, $C$ are continuously proportional, and $A$ (is) square, $C$ is [thus] also square [Prop. 8.22]. Again, since $B$, $C$, $D$ are [also] continuously proportional, and $B$ is square, $D$ is [thus] also square [Prop. 8.22]. So, similarly, we can show that all the remaining (numbers) are also square.

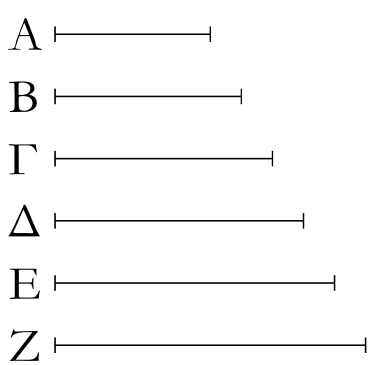
And so let $A$ be cube. I say that all the remaining (numbers) are also cube.

In fact, it has (already) been shown that the fourth (number) from the unit, $C$, is cube, and all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of two (numbers) αὐτῷ μονάδας· καὶ ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Β μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας· ὁ Α ἄρα ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν. καί ἐστιν ὁ Α κύβος. ἐὰν δὲ κύβος ἀριθμὸς ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῇ τινα, ὁ γενόμενος κύβος ἐστίν· καὶ ὁ Β ἄρα κύβος ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ τέσσαρες ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, καί ἐστιν ὁ Α κύβος, καὶ ὁ Δ ἄρα κύβος ἐστίν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ὁ Ε κύβος ἐστίν, καὶ ὁμοίως οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες κύβοι εἰσίν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

[Prop. 9.8]. [So] I say that all the remaining (numbers) are also cube. For since as the unit is to $A$, so $A$ (is) to $B$, the unit thus measures $A$ the same number of times as $A$ (measures) $B$. And the unit measures $A$ according to the units in it. Thus, $A$ also measures $B$ according to the units in ($A$). $A$ has thus made $B$ (by) multiplying itself. And $A$ is cube. And if a cube number makes some (number by) multiplying itself then the created (number) is cube [Prop. 9.3]. Thus, $B$ is also cube. And since the four numbers $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$ are continuously proportional, and $A$ is cube, $D$ is thus also cube [Prop. 8.23]. So, for the same (reasons), $E$ is also cube, and, similarly, all the remaining (numbers) are cube. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## $\iota'$.

Ἐὰν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ [ἑξῆς] ἀνάλογον ὦσιν, ὁ δὲ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα μὴ ᾖ τετράγωνος, οὐδ᾽ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς τετράγωνος ἔσται χωρὶς τοῦ τρίτου ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος καὶ τῶν ἕνα διαλειπόντων πάντων. καὶ ἐὰν ὁ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα κύβος μὴ ᾖ, οὐδὲ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς κύβος ἔσται χωρὶς τοῦ τετάρτου ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος καὶ τῶν δύο διαλειπόντων πάντων.

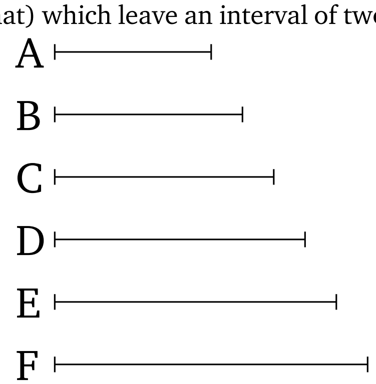



Ἔστωσαν ἀπὸ μονάδος ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον ὁσοιδηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, Ζ, ὁ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα ὁ Α μὴ ἔστω τετράγωνος· λέγω, ὅτι οὐδὲ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς τετράγωνος ἔσται χωρὶς τοῦ τρίτου ἀπὸ τὴς μονάδος [καὶ τῶν ἕνα διαλειπόντων].

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω ὁ Γ τετράγωνος. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ Β τετράγωνος· οἱ Β, Γ ἄρα πρὸς ἀλλήλους λόγον ἔχουσιν, ὃν τετράγωνος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμόν. καί ἐστιν ὡς ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ, ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β· οἱ Α, Β ἄρα πρὸς ἀλλήλους λόγον ἔχουσιν, ὃν τετράγωνος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς τετράγωνον ἀριθμόν· ὥστε οἱ Α, Β ὅμοιοι ἐπίπεδοί εἰσιν. καί ἐστι τετράγωνος ὁ Β· τετράγωνος ἄρα ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ Α· ὅπερ οὐχ ὑπέκειτο. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ Γ τετράγωνός ἐστιν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι οὐδ᾽ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς τετράγωνός ἐστι χωρὶς

## Proposition 10

If any multitude whatsoever of numbers is [continuously] proportional, (starting) from a unit, and the (number) after the unit is not square, then no other (number) will be square either, apart from the third from the unit, and all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of one (number). And if the (number) after the unit is not cube, then no other (number) will be cube either, apart from the fourth from the unit, and all those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of two (numbers).




Let any multitude whatsoever of numbers, $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$, $F$, be continuously proportional, (starting) from a unit. And let the (number) after the unit, $A$, not be square. I say that no other (number) will be square either, apart from the third from the unit [and (all) those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of one (number)].

For, if possible, let $C$ be square. And $B$ is also square [Prop. 9.8]. Thus, $B$ and $C$ have to one another (the) ratio which (some) square number (has) to (some other) square number. And as $B$ is to $C$, (so) $A$ (is) to $B$. Thus, $A$ and $B$ have to one another (the) ratio which (some) square number has to (some other) square number. Hence, $A$ and $B$ are similar plane (numbers) τοῦ τρίτου ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος καὶ τῶν ἕνα διαλειπόντων.

Ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ ἔστω ὁ Α κύβος. λέγω, ὅτι οὐδ᾽ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς κύβος ἔσται χωρὶς τοῦ τετάρτου ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος καὶ τῶν δύο διαλειπόντων.

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω ὁ Δ κύβος. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ Γ κύβος· τέταρτος γάρ ἐστιν ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος. καί ἐστιν ὡς ὁ Γ πρὸς τὸν Δ, ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ· καὶ ὁ Β ἄρα πρὸς τὸν Γ λόγον ἔχει, ὃν κύβος πρὸς κύβον. καί ἐστιν ὁ Γ κύβος· καὶ ὁ Β ἄρα κύβος ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπεί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Α, ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ἡ δὲ μονὰς τὸν Α μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας, καὶ ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Β μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ μονάδας· ὁ Α ἄρα ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας κύβον τὸν Β πεποίηκεν. ἐὰν δὲ ἀριθμὸς ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας κύβον ποιῇ, καὶ αὐτὸς κύβος ἔσται. κύβος ἄρα καὶ ὁ Α· ὅπερ οὐχ ὑπόκειται. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ Δ κύβος ἐστίν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι οὐδ᾽ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς κύβος ἐστὶ χωρὶς τοῦ τετάρτου ἀπὸ τῆς μονάδος καὶ τῶν δύο διαλειπόντων· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

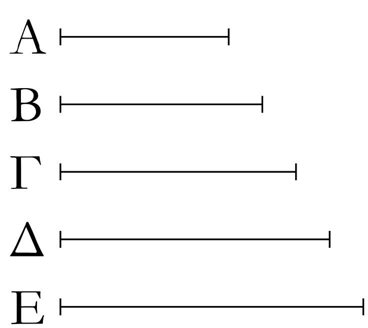
[Prop. 8.26]. And $B$ is square. Thus, $A$ is also square. The very opposite thing was assumed. $C$ is thus not square. So, similarly, we can show that no other (number is) square either, apart from the third from the unit, and (all) those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of one (number).

And so let $A$ not be cube. I say that no other (number) will be cube either, apart from the fourth from the unit, and (all) those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of two (numbers).

For, if possible, let $D$ be cube. And $C$ is also cube [Prop. 9.8]. For it is the fourth (number) from the unit. And as $C$ is to $D$, (so) $B$ (is) to $C$. And $B$ thus has to $C$ the ratio which (some) cube (number has) to (some other) cube (number). And $C$ is cube. Thus, $B$ is also cube [Props. 7.13, 8.25]. And since as the unit is to $A$, (so) $A$ (is) to $B$, and the unit measures $A$ according to the units in it, $A$ thus also measures $B$ according to the units in ($A$). Thus, $A$ has made the cube (number) $B$ (by) multiplying itself. And if a number makes a cube (number by) multiplying itself then it itself will be cube [Prop. 9.6]. Thus, $A$ (is) also cube. The very opposite thing was assumed. Thus, $D$ is not cube. So, similarly, we can show that no other (number) is cube either, apart from the fourth from the unit, and (all) those (numbers after that) which leave an interval of two (numbers). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## $\iota\alpha'$.

Ἐὰν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον ὦσιν, ὁ ἐλάττων τὸν μείζονα μετρεῖ κατά τινα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἐν τοῖς ἀνάλογον ἀριθμοῖς.

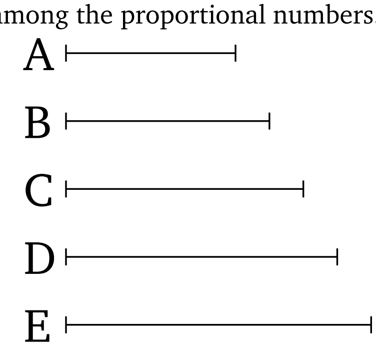



Ἔστωσαν ἀπὸ μονάδος τῆς Α ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον οἱ Β, Γ, Δ, Ε· λέγω, ὅτι τῶν Β, Γ, Δ, Ε ὁ ἐλάχιστος ὁ Β τὸν Ε μετρεῖ κατά τινα τῶν Γ, Δ.

Ἐπεὶ γάρ ἐστιν ὡς ἡ Α μονὰς πρὸς τὸν Β, οὕτως ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Ε, ἰσάκις ἄρα ἡ Α μονὰς τὸν Β ἀριθμὸν μετρεῖ καὶ ὁ Δ τὸν Ε· ἐναλλὰξ ἄρα ἰσάκις ἡ Α μονὰς τὸν Δ μετρεῖ καὶ ὁ Β τὸν Ε. ἡ δὲ Α μονὰς τὸν Δ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν

## Proposition 11

If any multitude whatsoever of numbers is continuously proportional, (starting) from a unit, then a lesser (number) measures a greater according to some existing (number) among the proportional numbers.




Let any multitude whatsoever of numbers, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$, be continuously proportional, (starting) from the unit $A$. I say that, for $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$, the least (number), $B$, measures $E$ according to some (one) of $C$, $D$.

For since as the unit $A$ is to $B$, so $D$ (is) to $E$, the unit $A$ thus measures the number $B$ the same number of times as $D$ (measures) $E$. Thus, alternately, the unit $A$

αὐτῷ μονάδας· καὶ ὁ Β ἄρα τὸν Ε μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ Δ μονάδας· ὥστε ὁ ἐλάσσων ὁ Β τὸν μείζονα τὸν Ε μετρεῖ κατά τινα ἀριθμὸν τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἐν τοῖς ἀνάλογον ἀριθμοῖς.

measures $D$ the same number of times as $B$ (measures) $E$ [Prop. 7.15]. And the unit $A$ measures $D$ according to the units in it. Thus, $B$ also measures $E$ according to the units in $D$. Hence, the lesser (number) $B$ measures the greater $E$ according to some existing number among the proportional numbers (namely, $D$).

## Πόρισμα.

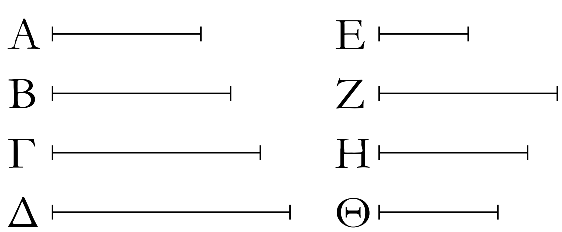
Καὶ φανερόν, ὅτι ἣν ἔχει τάξιν ὁ μετρῶν ἀπὸ μονάδος, τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει καὶ ὁ καθ᾽ ὃν μετρεῖ ἀπὸ τοῦ μετρουμένου ἐπὶ τὸ πρὸ αὐτοῦ. ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Corollary

And (it is) clear that what(ever relative) place the measuring (number) has from the unit, the (number) according to which it measures has the same (relative) place from the measured (number), in (the direction of the number) before it. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## ιβ΄.

Ἐὰν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον ὦσιν, ὑφ᾽ ὅσων ἂν ὁ ἔσχατος πρώτων ἀριθμῶν μετρῆται, ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ὁ παρὰ τὴν μονάδα μετρηθήσεται.

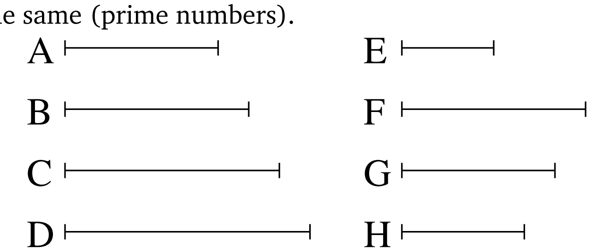



Ἔστωσαν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιδηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἀνάλογον οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ· λέγω, ὅτι ὑφ᾽ ὅσων ἂν ὁ Δ πρώτων ἀριθμῶν μετρῆται, ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ὁ Α μετρηθήσεται.

Μετρείσθω γὰρ ὁ Δ ὑπό τινος πρώτου ἀριθμοῦ τοῦ Ε· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Ε τὸν Α μετρεῖ. μὴ γάρ· καί ἐστιν ὁ Ε πρῶτος, ἅπας δὲ πρῶτος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς ἅπαντα, ὃν μὴ μετρεῖ, πρῶτός ἐστιν· οἱ Ε, Α ἄρα πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Ε τὸν Δ μετρεῖ, μετρείτω αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸν Ζ· ὁ Ε ἄρα τὸν Ζ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν. πάλιν, ἐπεὶ ὁ Α τὸν Δ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ Γ μονάδας, ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Γ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ Ε τὸν Ζ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν· ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Α, Γ ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Ε, Ζ. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Ε, ὁ Ζ πρὸς τὸν Γ. οἱ δὲ Α, Ε πρῶτοι, οἱ δὲ πρῶτοι καὶ ἐλάχιστοι, οἱ δὲ ἐλάχιστοι μετροῦσι τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας ἰσάκις ὅ τε ἡγούμενος τὸν ἡγούμενον καὶ ὁ ἑπόμενος τὸν ἑπόμενον· μετρεῖ ἄρα ὁ Ε τὸν Γ. μετρείτω αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸν Η· ὁ Ε ἄρα τὸν Η πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν. ἀλλὰ μὴν διὰ τὸ πρὸ τούτου καὶ ὁ Α τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν. ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Α, Β ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Ε, Η. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Ε, ὁ Η πρὸς τὸν Β. οἱ δὲ Α, Ε πρῶτοι, οἱ δὲ πρῶτοι καὶ ἐλάχιστοι, οἱ δὲ ἐλάχιστοι ἀριθμοὶ

## Proposition 12

If any multitude whatsoever of numbers is continuously proportional, (starting) from a unit, then however many prime numbers the last (number) is measured by, the (number) next to the unit will also be measured by the same (prime numbers).




Let any multitude whatsoever of numbers, $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, be (continuously) proportional, (starting) from a unit. I say that however many prime numbers $D$ is measured by, $A$ will also be measured by the same (prime numbers).

For let $D$ be measured by some prime number $E$. I say that $E$ measures $A$. For (suppose it does) not. $E$ is prime, and every prime number is prime to every number which it does not measure [Prop. 7.29]. Thus, $E$ and $A$ are prime to one another. And since $E$ measures $D$, let it measure it according to $F$. Thus, $E$ has made $D$ (by) multiplying $F$. Again, since $A$ measures $D$ according to the units in $C$ [Prop. 9.11 corr.], $A$ has thus made $D$ (by) multiplying $C$. But, in fact, $E$ has also made $D$ (by) multiplying $F$. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $C$ is equal to the (number created) from (multiplying) $E$, $F$. Thus, as $A$ is to $E$, (so) $F$ (is) to $C$ [Prop. 7.19]. And $A$ and $E$ (are) prime (to one another), and (numbers) prime (to one another are) also the least (of those numbers having the same ratio as them) [Prop. 7.21], and the least (numbers) measure those (numbers) having the same ratio as them an equal number of times, the leading (measuring) the leadμετροῦσι τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας αὐτοῖς ἰσάκις ὅ τε ἡγούμενος τὸν ἡγούμενον καὶ ὁ ἑπόμενος τὸν ἑπόμενον· μετρεῖ ἄρα ὁ Ε τὸν Β. μετρείτω αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸν Θ· ὁ Ε ἄρα τὸν Θ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν· ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Ε, Θ ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ Α. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Ε πρὸς τὸν Α, ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Θ. οἱ δὲ Α, Ε πρῶτοι, οἱ δὲ πρῶτοι καὶ ἐλάχιστοι, οἱ δὲ ἐλάχιστοι μετροῦσι τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας ἰσάκις ὅ ἡγούμενος τὸν ἡγούμενον καὶ ὁ ἑπόμενος τὸν ἑπόμενον· μετρεῖ ἄρα ὁ Ε τὸν Α ὡς ἡγούμενος ἡγούμενον. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ οὐ μετρεῖ· ὅπερ ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα οἱ Ε, Α πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν. σύνθετοι ἄρα. οἱ δὲ σύνθετοι ὑπὸ [πρώτου] ἀριθμοῦ τινος μετροῦνται. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Ε πρῶτος ὑπόκειται, ὁ δὲ πρῶτος ὑπὸ ἑτέρου ἀριθμοῦ οὐ μετρεῖται ἢ ὑφ᾽ ἑαυτοῦ, ὁ Ε ἄρα τοὺς Α, Ε μετρεῖ· ὥστε ὁ Ε τὸν Α μετρεῖ. μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ τὸν Δ· ὁ Ε ἄρα τοὺς Α, Δ μετρεῖ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι ὑφ᾽ ὅσων ἂν ὁ Δ πρώτων ἀριθμῶν μετρῆται, ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ὁ Α μετρηθήσεται· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

ing, and the following the following [Prop. 7.20]. Thus, $E$ measures $C$. Let it measure it according to $G$. Thus, $E$ has made $C$ (by) multiplying $G$. But, in fact, via the (proposition) before this, $A$ has also made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$ [Prop. 9.11 corr.]. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $B$ is equal to the (number created) from (multiplying) $E$, $G$. Thus, as $A$ is to $E$, (so) $G$ (is) to $B$ [Prop. 7.19]. And $A$ and $E$ (are) prime (to one another), and (numbers) prime (to one another are) also the least (of those numbers having the same ratio as them) [Prop. 7.21], and the least (numbers) measure those (numbers) having the same ratio as them an equal number of times, the leading (measuring) the leading, and the following the following [Prop. 7.20]. Thus, $E$ measures $B$. Let it measure it according to $H$. Thus, $E$ has made $B$ (by) multiplying $H$. But, in fact, $A$ has also made $B$ (by) multiplying itself [Prop. 9.8]. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $E$, $H$ is equal to the (square) on $A$. Thus, as $E$ is to $A$, (so) $A$ (is) to $H$ [Prop. 7.19]. And $A$ and $E$ are prime (to one another), and (numbers) prime (to one another are) also the least (of those numbers having the same ratio as them) [Prop. 7.21], and the least (numbers) measure those (numbers) having the same ratio as them an equal number of times, the leading (measuring) the leading, and the following the following [Prop. 7.20]. Thus, $E$ measures $A$, as the leading (measuring the) leading. But, in fact, ($E$) also does not measure ($A$). The very thing (is) impossible. Thus, $E$ and $A$ are not prime to one another. Thus, (they are) composite (to one another). And (numbers) composite (to one another) are (both) measured by some [prime] number [Def. 7.14]. And since $E$ is assumed (to be) prime, and a prime (number) is not measured by another number (other) than itself [Def. 7.11], $E$ thus measures (both) $A$ and $E$. Hence, $E$ measures $A$. And it also measures $D$. Thus, $E$ measures (both) $A$ and $D$. So, similarly, we can show that however many prime numbers $D$ is measured by, $A$ will also be measured by the same (prime numbers). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## ιγ$'$.

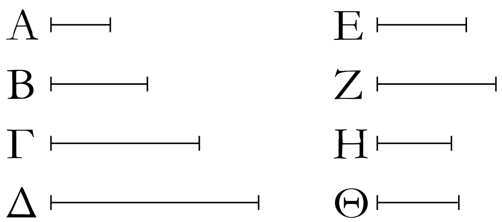
Ἐὰν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον ὦσιν, ὁ δὲ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα πρῶτος ᾖ, ὁ μέγιστος ὑπ᾽ οὐδενὸς [ἄλλου] μετρηθήσεται παρὲξ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἐν τοῖς ἀνάλογον ἀριθμοῖς.

Ἔστωσαν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ, ὁ δὲ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα ὁ Α πρῶτος ἔστω· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ μέγιστος αὐτῶν ὁ Δ ὑπ᾽ οὐδενὸς ἄλλου μετρηθήσεται παρὲξ τῶν Α, Β, Γ.

## Proposition 13

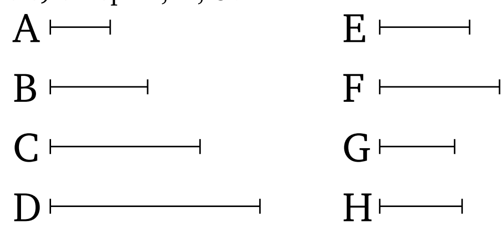
If any multitude whatsoever of numbers is continuously proportional, (starting) from a unit, and the (number) after the unit is prime, then the greatest (number) will be measured by no [other] (numbers) except (numbers) existing among the proportional numbers.

Let any multitude whatsoever of numbers, $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, be continuously proportional, (starting) from a unit. And let the (number) after the unit, $A$, be prime. I say




Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, μετρείσθω ὑπὸ τοῦ Ε, καὶ ὁ Ε μηδενὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἔστω ὁ αὐτός. φανερὸν δή, ὅτι ὁ Ε πρῶτος οὔκ ἐστιν. εἰ γὰρ ὁ Ε πρῶτός ἐστι καὶ μετρεῖ τὸν Δ, καὶ τὸν Α μετρήσει πρῶτον ὄντα μὴ ὢν αὐτῷ ὁ αὐτός· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ Ε πρῶτός ἐστιν. σύνθετος ἄρα. πᾶς δὲ σύνθετος ἀριθμὸς ὑπὸ πρώτου τινὸς ἀριθμοῦ μετρεῖται· ὁ Ε ἄρα ὑπὸ πρώτου τινὸς ἀριθμοῦ μετρεῖται. λέγω δή, ὅτι ὑπ᾽ οὐδενὸς ἄλλου πρώτου μετρηθήσεται πλὴν τοῦ Α. εἰ γὰρ ὑφ᾽ ἑτέρου μετρεῖται ὁ Ε, ὁ δὲ Ε τὸν Δ μετρεῖ, κἀκεῖνος ἄρα τὸν Δ μετρήσει· ὥστε καὶ τὸν Α μετρήσει πρῶτον ὄντα μὴ ὢν αὐτῷ ὁ αὐτός· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Ε μετρεῖ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Ε τὸν Δ μετρεῖ, μετρείτω αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸν Ζ. λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Ζ οὐδενὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός. εἰ γὰρ ὁ Ζ ἑνὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ μετρεῖ τὸν Δ κατὰ τὸν Ε, καὶ εἷς ἄρα τῶν Α, Β, Γ τὸν Δ μετρεῖ κατά τὸν Ε. ἀλλὰ εἷς τῶν Α, Β, Γ τὸν Δ μετρεῖ κατά τινα τῶν Α, Β, Γ· καὶ ὁ Ε ἄρα ἑνὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός· ὅπερ οὐχ ὑπόκειται. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ Ζ ἑνὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι μετρεῖται ὁ Ζ ὑπὸ τοῦ Α, δεικνύντες πάλιν, ὅτι ὁ Ζ οὔκ ἐστι πρῶτος. εἰ γὰρ, καὶ μετρεῖ τὸν Δ, καὶ τὸν Α μετρήσει πρῶτον ὄντα μὴ ὢν αὐτῷ ὁ αὐτός· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον· οὐκ ἄρα πρῶτός ἐστιν ὁ Ζ· σύνθετος ἄρα. ἅπας δὲ σύνθετος ἀριθμὸς ὑπὸ πρώτου τινὸς ἀριθμοῦ μετρεῖται· ὁ Ζ ἄρα ὑπὸ πρώτου τινὸς ἀριθμοῦ μετρεῖται. λέγω δή, ὅτι ὑφ᾽ ἑτέρου πρώτου οὐ μετρηθήσεται πλὴν τοῦ Α. εἰ γὰρ ἕτερός τις πρῶτος τὸν Ζ μετρεῖ, ὁ δὲ Ζ τὸν Δ μετρεῖ, κἀκεῖνος ἄρα τὸν Δ μετρήσει· ὥστε καὶ τὸν Α μετρήσει πρῶτον ὄντα μὴ ὢν αὐτῷ ὁ αὐτός· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Ζ μετρεῖ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Ε τὸν Δ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὸν Ζ, ὁ Ε ἄρα τὸν Ζ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ Α τὸν Γ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν· ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Α, Γ ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Ε, Ζ. ἀνάλογον ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Ε, οὕτως ὁ Ζ πρὸς τὸν Γ. ὁ δὲ Α τὸν Ε μετρεῖ· καὶ ὁ Ζ ἄρα τὸν Γ μετρεῖ. μετρείτω αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸν Η. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι ὁ Η οὐδενὶ τῶν Α, Β ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός, καὶ ὅτι μετρεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ Α. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Ζ τὸν Γ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὸν Η, ὁ Ζ ἄρα τὸν Η πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ Α τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν· ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Α, Β ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Ζ, Η. ἀνάλογον ἄρα ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Ζ, ὁ Η πρὸς τὸν Β. μετρεῖ δὲ ὁ Α τὸν Ζ· μετρεῖ ἄρα καὶ ὁ Η τὸν Β. μετρείτω αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸν Θ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι ὁ Θ τῷ Α οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ αὐτός. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Η τὸν

that the greatest of them, $D$, will be measured by no other (numbers) except $A$, $B$, $C$.



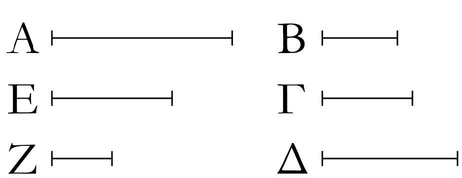

For, if possible, let it be measured by $E$, and let $E$ not be the same as one of $A$, $B$, $C$. So it is clear that $E$ is not prime. For if $E$ is prime, and measures $D$, then it will also measure $A$, (despite $A$) being prime (and) not being the same as it [Prop. 9.12]. The very thing is impossible. Thus, $E$ is not prime. Thus, (it is) composite. And every composite number is measured by some prime number [Prop. 7.31]. Thus, $E$ is measured by some prime number. So I say that it will be measured by no other prime number than $A$. For if $E$ is measured by another (prime number), and $E$ measures $D$, then this (prime number) will thus also measure $D$. Hence, it will also measure $A$, (despite $A$) being prime (and) not being the same as it [Prop. 9.12]. The very thing is impossible. Thus, $A$ measures $E$. And since $E$ measures $D$, let it measure it according to $F$. I say that $F$ is not the same as one of $A$, $B$, $C$. For if $F$ is the same as one of $A$, $B$, $C$, and measures $D$ according to $E$, then one of $A$, $B$, $C$ thus also measures $D$ according to $E$. But one of $A$, $B$, $C$ (only) measures $D$ according to some (one) of $A$, $B$, $C$ [Prop. 9.11]. And thus $E$ is the same as one of $A$, $B$, $C$. The very opposite thing was assumed. Thus, $F$ is not the same as one of $A$, $B$, $C$. Similarly, we can show that $F$ is measured by $A$, (by) again showing that $F$ is not prime. For if ($F$ is prime), and measures $D$, then it will also measure $A$, (despite $A$) being prime (and) not being the same as it [Prop. 9.12]. The very thing is impossible. Thus, $F$ is not prime. Thus, (it is) composite. And every composite number is measured by some prime number [Prop. 7.31]. Thus, $F$ is measured by some prime number. So I say that it will be measured by no other prime number than $A$. For if some other prime (number) measures $F$, and $F$ measures $D$, then this (prime number) will thus also measure $D$. Hence, it will also measure $A$, (despite $A$) being prime (and) not being the same as it [Prop. 9.12]. The very thing is impossible. Thus, $A$ measures $F$. And since $E$ measures $D$ according to $F$, $E$ has thus made $D$ (by) multiplying $F$. But, in fact, $A$ has also made $D$ (by) multiplying $C$ [Prop. 9.11 corr.]. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $C$ is equal to the (number created) from (multiplying) $E$, $F$. Thus, proportionally, as $A$ is to $E$, so $F$ (is) to $C$ [Prop. 7.19]. And $A$ measures

Β μετρεῖ κατὰ τὸν Θ, ὁ Η ἄρα τὸν Θ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ Α ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν· ὁ ἄρα ὑπὸ Θ, Η ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ Α τετραγώνῳ· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Θ πρὸς τὸν Α, ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Η. μετρεῖ δὲ ὁ Α τὸν Η· μετρεῖ ἄρα καὶ ὁ Θ τὸν Α πρῶτον ὄντα μὴ ὢν αὐτῷ ὁ αὐτός· ὅπερ ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ μέγιστος ὁ Δ ὑπὸ ἑτέρου ἀριθμοῦ μετρηθήσεται παρὲξ τῶν Α, Β, Γ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

*E*. Thus, *F* also measures *C*. Let it measure it according to *G*. So, similarly, we can show that *G* is not the same as one of *A*, *B*, and that it is measured by *A*. And since *F* measures *C* according to *G*, *F* has thus made *C* (by) multiplying *G*. But, in fact, *A* has also made *C* (by) multiplying *B* [Prop. 9.11 corr.]. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) *A*, *B* is equal to the (number created) from (multiplying) *F*, *G*. Thus, proportionally, as *A* (is) to *F*, so *G* (is) to *B* [Prop. 7.19]. And *A* measures *F*. Thus, *G* also measures *B*. Let it measure it according to *H*. So, similarly, we can show that *H* is not the same as *A*. And since *G* measures *B* according to *H*, *G* has thus made *B* (by) multiplying *H*. But, in fact, *A* has also made *B* (by) multiplying itself [Prop. 9.8]. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) *H*, *G* is equal to the square on *A*. Thus, as *H* is to *A*, (so) *A* (is) to *G* [Prop. 7.19]. And *A* measures *G*. Thus, *H* also measures *A*, (despite *A*) being prime (and) not being the same as it. The very thing (is) absurd. Thus, the greatest (number) *D* cannot be measured by another (number) except (one of) *A*, *B*, *C*. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## ιδʹ.

Ἐὰν ἐλάχιστος ἀριθμὸς ὑπὸ πρώτων ἀριθμῶν μετρῆται, ὑπ᾽ οὐδενὸς ἄλλου πρώτου ἀριθμοῦ μετρηθήσεται παρὲξ τῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς μετρούντων.

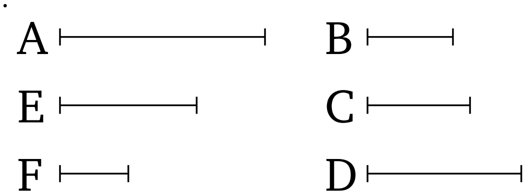



Ἐλάχιστος γὰρ ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α ὑπὸ πρώτων ἀριθμῶν τῶν Β, Γ, Δ μετρείσθω· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Α ὑπ᾽ οὐδενὸς ἄλλου πρώτου ἀριθμοῦ μετρηθήσεται παρὲξ τῶν Β, Γ, Δ.

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, μετρείσθω ὑπὸ πρώτου τοῦ Ε, καὶ ὁ Ε μηδενὶ τῶν Β, Γ, Δ ἔστω ὁ αὐτός. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Ε τὸν Α μετρεῖ, μετρείτω αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸν Ζ· ὁ Ε ἄρα τὸν Ζ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Α πεποίηκεν. καὶ μετρεῖται ὁ Α ὑπὸ πρώτων ἀριθμῶν τῶν Β, Γ, Δ. ἐὰν δὲ δύο ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιάσαντες ἀλλήλους ποιῶσί τινα, τὸν δὲ γενόμενον ἐξ αὐτῶν μετρῇ τις πρῶτος ἀριθμός, καὶ ἕνα τῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς μετρήσει· οἱ Β, Γ, Δ ἄρα ἕνα τῶν Ε, Ζ μετρήσουσιν. τὸν μὲν οὖν Ε οὐ μετρήσουσιν· ὁ γὰρ Ε πρῶτός ἐστι καὶ οὐδενὶ τῶν Β, Γ, Δ ὁ αὐτός. τὸν Ζ ἄρα μετροῦσιν ἐλάσσονα ὄντα τοῦ Α· ὅπερ ἀδύνατον. ὁ γὰρ Α ὑπόκειται ἐλάχιστος ὑπὸ τῶν Β, Γ, Δ μετρούμενος. οὐκ ἄρα τὸν Α μετρήσει πρῶτος ἀριθμὸς παρὲξ τῶν Β, Γ, Δ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 14

If a least number is measured by (some) prime numbers then it will not be measured by any other prime number except (one of) the original measuring (numbers).

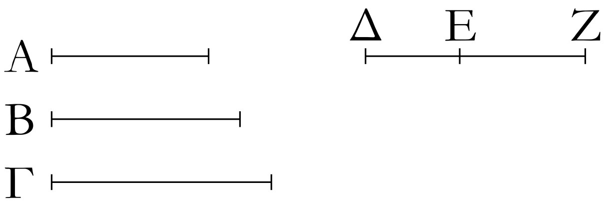



For let *A* be the least number measured by the prime numbers *B*, *C*, *D*. I say that *A* will not be measured by any other prime number except (one of) *B*, *C*, *D*.

For, if possible, let it be measured by the prime (number) *E*. And let *E* not be the same as one of *B*, *C*, *D*. And since *E* measures *A*, let it measure it according to *F*. Thus, *E* has made *A* (by) multiplying *F*. And *A* is measured by the prime numbers *B*, *C*, *D*. And if two numbers make some (number by) multiplying one another, and some prime number measures the number created from them, then (the prime number) will also measure one of the original (numbers) [Prop. 7.30]. Thus, *B*, *C*, *D* will measure one of *E*, *F*. In fact, they do not measure *E*. For *E* is prime, and not the same as one of *B*, *C*, *D*. Thus, they (all) measure *F*, which is less than *A*. The very thing (is) impossible. For *A* was assumed (to be) the least (number) measured by *B*, *C*, *D*. Thus, no prime

## ιε΄.

Ἐὰν τρεῖς ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον ὦσιν ἐλάχιστοι τῶν τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἐχόντων αὐτοῖς, δύο ὁποιοιοῦν συντεθέντες πρὸς τὸν λοιπὸν πρῶτοί εἰσιν.



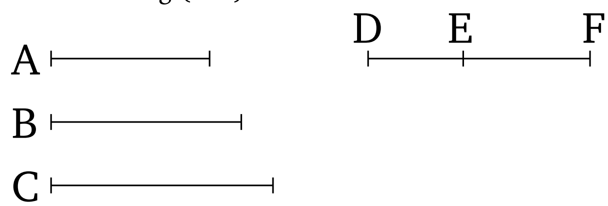

Ἔστωσαν τρεῖς ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον ἐλάχιστοι τῶν τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἐχόντων αὐτοῖς οἱ Α, Β, Γ· λέγω, ὅτι τῶν Α, Β, Γ δύο ὁποιοιοῦν συντεθέντες πρὸς τὸν λοιπὸν πρῶτοι εἰσιν, οἱ μὲν Α, Β πρὸς τὸν Γ, οἱ δὲ Β, Γ πρὸς τὸν Α καὶ ἔτι οἱ Α, Γ πρὸς τὸν Β.

Εἰλήφθωσαν γὰρ ἐλάχιστοι ἀριθμοὶ τῶν τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἐχόντων τοῖς Α, Β, Γ δύο οἱ ΔΕ, ΕΖ. φανερὸν δή, ὅτι ὁ μὲν ΔΕ ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Α πεποίηκεν, τὸν δὲ ΕΖ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν, καὶ ἔτι ὁ ΕΖ ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν. καὶ ἐπεὶ οἱ ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἐλάχιστοί εἰσιν, πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν. ἐὰν δὲ δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὦσιν, καὶ συναμφότερος πρὸς ἑκάτερον πρῶτός ἐστιν· καὶ ὁ ΔΖ ἄρα πρὸς ἑκάτερον τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ πρῶτός ἐστιν. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ ΔΕ πρὸς τὸν ΕΖ πρῶτός ἐστιν· οἱ ΔΖ, ΔΕ ἄρα πρὸς τὸν ΕΖ πρῶτοί εἰσιν. ἐὰν δὲ δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρός τινα ἀριθμὸν πρῶτοι ὦσιν, καὶ ὁ ἐξ αὐτῶν γενόμενος πρὸς τὸν λοιπὸν πρῶτός ἐστιν· ὥστε ὁ ἐκ τῶν ΖΔ, ΔΕ πρὸς τὸν ΕΖ πρῶτός ἐστιν· ὥστε καὶ ὁ ἐκ τῶν ΖΔ, ΔΕ πρὸς τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΕΖ πρῶτός ἐστιν. [ἐὰν γὰρ δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὦσιν, ὁ ἐκ τοῦ ἑνὸς αὐτῶν γενόμενος πρὸς τὸν λοιπὸν πρῶτός ἐστιν]. ἀλλ᾽ ὁ ἐκ τῶν ΖΔ, ΔΕ ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ ΔΕ ἐστι μετὰ τοῦ ἐκ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ· ὁ ἄρα ἀπὸ τοῦ ΔΕ μετὰ τοῦ ἐκ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ πρὸς τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΕΖ πρῶτός ἐστιν. καί ἐστιν ὁ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΔΕ ὁ Α, ὁ δὲ ἐκ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ ὁ Β, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ΕΖ ὁ Γ· οἱ Α, Β ἄρα συντεθέντες πρὸς τὸν Γ πρῶτοί εἰσιν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ οἱ Β, Γ πρὸς τὸν Α πρῶτοί εἰσιν. λέγω δή, ὅτι καὶ οἱ Α, Γ πρὸς τὸν Β πρῶτοί εἰσιν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ὁ ΔΖ πρὸς ἑκάτερον τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ πρῶτός ἐστιν, καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ ΔΖ πρὸς τὸν ἐκ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ πρῶτός ἐστιν. ἀλλὰ τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ ΔΖ ἴσοι εἰσὶν οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ μετὰ τοῦ δὶς ἐκ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ· καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἄρα μετὰ τοῦ δὶς ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ πρὸς τὸν ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ πρῶτοι [εἰσι]. διελόντι οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ μετὰ τοῦ ἅπαξ ὑπὸ ΔΕ, ΕΖ πρὸς τὸν ὑπὸ ΔΕ, ΕΖ πρῶτοί εἰσιν. ἔτι διελόντι οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἄρα πρὸς τὸν ὑπὸ ΔΕ, ΕΖ πρῶτοί εἰσιν. καί ἐστιν ὁ μὲν

number can measure $A$ except (one of) $B$, $C$, $D$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## Proposition 15

If three continuously proportional numbers are the least of those (numbers) having the same ratio as them then two (of them) added together in any way are prime to the remaining (one).




Let $A$, $B$, $C$ be three continuously proportional numbers (which are) the least of those (numbers) having the same ratio as them. I say that two of $A$, $B$, $C$ added together in any way are prime to the remaining (one), (that is) $A$ and $B$ (prime) to $C$, $B$ and $C$ to $A$, and, further, $A$ and $C$ to $B$.

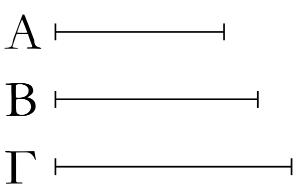
Let the two least numbers, $DE$ and $EF$, having the same ratio as $A$, $B$, $C$, have been taken [Prop. 8.2]. So it is clear that $DE$ has made $A$ (by) multiplying itself, and has made $B$ (by) multiplying $EF$, and, further, $EF$ has made $C$ (by) multiplying itself [Prop. 8.2]. And since $DE$, $EF$ are the least (of those numbers having the same ratio as them), they are prime to one another [Prop. 7.22]. And if two numbers are prime to one another then the sum (of them) is also prime to each [Prop. 7.28]. Thus, $DF$ is also prime to each of $DE$, $EF$. But, in fact, $DE$ is also prime to $EF$. Thus, $DF$, $DE$ are (both) prime to $EF$. And if two numbers are (both) prime to some number then the (number) created from (multiplying) them is also prime to the remaining (number) [Prop. 7.24]. Hence, the (number created) from (multiplying) $FD$, $DE$ is prime to $EF$. Hence, the (number created) from (multiplying) $FD$, $DE$ is also prime to the (square) on $EF$ [Prop. 7.25]. [For if two numbers are prime to one another then the (number) created from (squaring) one of them is prime to the remaining (number).] But the (number created) from (multiplying) $FD$, $DE$ is the (square) on $DE$ plus the (number created) from (multiplying) $DE$, $EF$ [Prop. 2.3]. Thus, the (square) on $DE$ plus the (number created) from (multiplying) $DE$, $EF$ is prime to the (square) on $EF$. And the (square) on $DE$ is $A$, and the (number created) from (multiplying) $DE$, $EF$ (is) $B$, and the (square) on $EF$ (is) $C$. Thus, $A$, $B$ summed is prime to $C$. So, similarly, we can show that $B$, $C$ (summed) is also prime to $A$. So I say that $A$, $C$ (summed) is also prime to $B$. For since ἀπὸ τοῦ ΔΕ ὁ Α, ὁ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ ὁ Β, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ΕΖ ὁ Γ. οἱ Α, Γ ἄρα συντεθέντες πρὸς τὸν Β πρῶτοί εἰσιν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

$DF$ is prime to each of $DE$, $EF$ then the (square) on $DF$ is also prime to the (number created) from (multiplying) $DE$, $EF$ [Prop. 7.25]. But, the (sum of the squares) on $DE$, $EF$ plus twice the (number created) from (multiplying) $DE$, $EF$ is equal to the (square) on $DF$ [Prop. 2.4]. And thus the (sum of the squares) on $DE$, $EF$ plus twice the (rectangle contained) by $DE$, $EF$ [is] prime to the (rectangle contained) by $DE$, $EF$. By separation, the (sum of the squares) on $DE$, $EF$ plus once the (rectangle contained) by $DE$, $EF$ is prime to the (rectangle contained) by $DE$, $EF$.† Again, by separation, the (sum of the squares) on $DE$, $EF$ is prime to the (rectangle contained) by $DE$, $EF$. And the (square) on $DE$ is $A$, and the (rectangle contained) by $DE$, $EF$ (is) $B$, and the (square) on $EF$ (is) $C$. Thus, $A$, $C$ summed is prime to $B$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

† Since if $\alpha\,\beta$ measures $\alpha^2+\beta^2+2\,\alpha\,\beta$ then it also measures $\alpha^2+\beta^2+\alpha\,\beta$, and *vice versa*.

## ιϛ′.

Ἐὰν δύο ἀριθμοὶ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὦσιν, οὐκ ἔσται ὡς ὁ πρῶτος πρὸς τὸν δεύτερον, οὕτως ὁ δεύτερος πρὸς ἄλλον τινά.

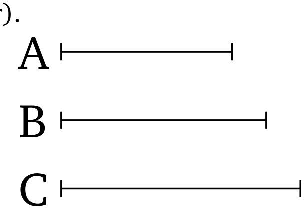



Δύο γὰρ ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔστωσαν· λέγω, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, οὕτως ὁ Β πρὸς ἄλλον τινά.

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ. οἱ δὲ Α, Β πρῶτοι, οἱ δὲ πρῶτοι καὶ ἐλάχιστοι, οἱ δὲ ἐλάχιστοι ἀριθμοὶ μετροῦσι τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας ἰσάκις ὅ τε ἡγούμενος τὸν ἡγούμενον καὶ ὁ ἑπόμενος τὸν ἑπόμενον· μετρεῖ ἄρα ὁ Α τὸν Β ὡς ἡγούμενος ἡγούμενον. μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ ἑαυτόν· ὁ Α ἄρα τοὺς Α, Β μετρεῖ πρώτους ὄντας πρὸς ἀλλήλους· ὅπερ ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα ἔσται ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, οὕτως ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 16

If two numbers are prime to one another then as the first is to the second, so the second (will) not (be) to some other (number).




For let the two numbers $A$ and $B$ be prime to one another. I say that as $A$ is to $B$, so $B$ is not to some other (number).

For, if possible, let it be that as $A$ (is) to $B$, (so) $B$ (is) to $C$. And $A$ and $B$ (are) prime (to one another). And (numbers) prime (to one another are) also the least (of those numbers having the same ratio as them) [Prop. 7.21]. And the least numbers measure those (numbers) having the same ratio (as them) an equal number of times, the leading (measuring) the leading, and the following the following [Prop. 7.20]. Thus, $A$ measures $B$, as the leading (measuring) the leading. And ($A$) also measures itself. Thus, $A$ measures $A$ and $B$, which are prime to one another. The very thing (is) absurd. Thus, as $A$ (is) to $B$, so $B$ cannot be to $C$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

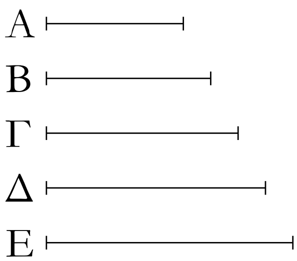
## ιζ′.

Ἐὰν ὦσιν ὁσοιδηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον, οἱ δὲ ἄκροι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὦσιν, οὐκ ἔσται ὡς ὁ πρῶτος πρὸς τὸν δεύτερον, οὕτως ὁ ἔσχατος πρὸς ἄλλον

## Proposition 17

If any multitude whatsoever of numbers is continuously proportional, and the outermost of them are prime to one another, then as the first (is) to the second, so the τινά.

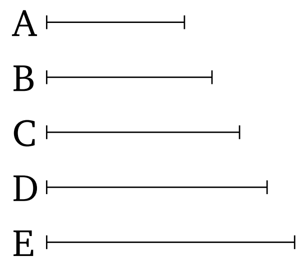
Ἔστωσαν ὁσοιδηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ, οἱ δὲ ἄκροι αὐτῶν οἱ Α, Δ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔστωσαν· λέγω, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, οὕτως ὁ Δ πρὸς ἄλλον τινά.




Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, οὕτως ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Ε· ἐναλλὰξ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Δ, ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Ε. οἱ δὲ Α, Δ πρῶτοι, οἱ δὲ πρῶτοι καὶ ἐλάχιστοι, οἱ δὲ ἐλάχιστοι ἀριθμοὶ μετροῦσι τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας ἰσάκις ὅ τε ἡγούμενος τὸν ἡγούμενον καὶ ὁ ἑπόμενος τὸν ἑπόμενον. μετρεῖ ἄρα ὁ Α τὸν Β. καί ἐστιν ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ. καὶ ὁ Β ἄρα τὸν Γ μετρεῖ· ὥστε καὶ ὁ Α τὸν Γ μετρεῖ. καὶ ἐπεί ἐστιν ὡς ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ, ὁ Γ πρὸς τὸν Δ, μετρεῖ δὲ ὁ Β τὸν Γ, μετρεῖ ἄρα καὶ ὁ Γ τὸν Δ. ἀλλ᾽ ὁ Α τὸν Γ ἐμέτρει· ὥστε ὁ Α καὶ τὸν Δ μετρεῖ. μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ ἑαυτόν. ὁ Α ἄρα τοὺς Α, Δ μετρεῖ πρώτους ὄντας πρὸς ἀλλήλους· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ἔσται ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, οὕτως ὁ Δ πρὸς ἄλλον τινά· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

last will not be to some other (number).

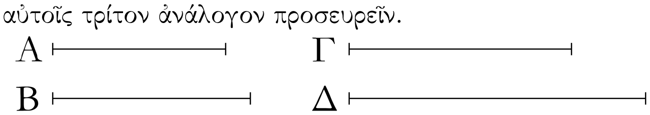
Let $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$ be any multitude whatsoever of continuously proportional numbers. And let the outermost of them, $A$ and $D$, be prime to one another. I say that as $A$ is to $B$, so $D$ (is) not to some other (number).




For, if possible, let it be that as $A$ (is) to $B$, so $D$ (is) to $E$. Thus, alternately, as $A$ is to $D$, (so) $B$ (is) to $E$ [Prop. 7.13]. And $A$ and $D$ are prime (to one another). And (numbers) prime (to one another are) also the least (of those numbers having the same ratio as them) [Prop. 7.21]. And the least numbers measure those (numbers) having the same ratio (as them) an equal number of times, the leading (measuring) the leading, and the following the following [Prop. 7.20]. Thus, $A$ measures $B$. And as $A$ is to $B$, (so) $B$ (is) to $C$. Thus, $B$ also measures $C$. And hence $A$ measures $C$ [Def. 7.20]. And since as $B$ is to $C$, (so) $C$ (is) to $D$, and $B$ measures $C$, $C$ thus also measures $D$ [Def. 7.20]. But, $A$ was (found to be) measuring $C$. And hence $A$ also measures $D$. And ($A$) also measures itself. Thus, $A$ measures $A$ and $D$, which are prime to one another. The very thing is impossible. Thus, as $A$ (is) to $B$, so $D$ cannot be to some other (number). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## ιη′.

Δύο ἀριθμῶν δοθέντων ἐπισκέψασθαι, εἰ δυνατόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς τρίτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.



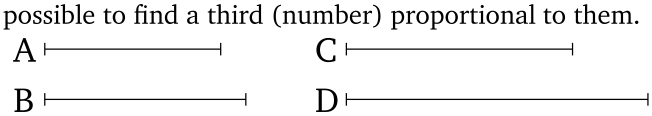

Ἔστωσαν οἱ δοθέντες δύο ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β, καὶ δέον ἔστω ἐπισκέψασθαι, εἰ δυνατόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς τρίτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.

Οἱ δὴ Α, Β ἤτοι πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ἢ οὔ. καὶ εἰ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν, δέδεικται, ὅτι ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς τρίτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.

Ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ ἔστωσαν οἱ Α, Β πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, καὶ ὁ Β ἑαυτον πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ ποιείτω. ὁ Α δὴ τὸν Γ ἤτοι μετρεῖ ἢ οὐ μετρεῖ. μετρείτω πρότερον κατὰ τὸν Δ· ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Δ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν. ἀλλα μὴν καὶ ὁ Β ἑαυτὸν πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν· ὁ ἄρα

## Proposition 18

For two given numbers, to investigate whether it is possible to find a third (number) proportional to them.




Let $A$ and $B$ be the two given numbers. And let it be required to investigate whether it is possible to find a third (number) proportional to them.

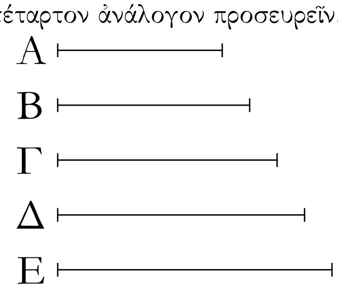
So $A$ and $B$ are either prime to one another, or not. And if they are prime to one another then it has (already) been show that it is impossible to find a third (number) proportional to them [Prop. 9.16].

And so let $A$ and $B$ not be prime to one another. And let $B$ make $C$ (by) multiplying itself. So $A$ either measures, or does not measure, $C$. Let it first of all measure ($C$) according to $D$. Thus, $A$ has made $C$ (by) multiplyἐκ τῶν Α, Δ ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ Β. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Δ· τοῖς Α, Β ἄρα τρίτος ἀριθμὸς ἀνάλογον προσηύρηται ὁ Δ.

Ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ μετρείτω ὁ Α τὸν Γ· λέγω, ὅτι τοῖς Α, Β ἀδύνατόν ἐστι τρίτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν ἀριθμόν. εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, προσηυρήσθω ὁ Δ. ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Α, Δ ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ Β. ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Β ἐστιν ὁ Γ· ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Α, Δ ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ Γ. ὥστε ὁ Α τὸν Δ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν· ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Γ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὸν Δ. ἀλλα μὴν ὑπόκειται καὶ μὴ μετρῶν· ὅπερ ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα δυνατόν ἐστι τοῖς Α, Β τρίτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν ἀριθμὸν, ὅταν ὁ Α τὸν Γ μὴ μετρῇ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## ιϑ′.

Τριῶν ἀριθμῶν δοθέντων ἐπισκέψασθαι, πότε δυνατόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς τέταρτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.




Ἔστωσαν οἱ δοθέντες τρεῖς ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β, Γ, καὶ δέον ἔστω επισκέψασθαι, πότε δυνατόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς τέταρτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.

Ἤτοι οὖν οὔκ εἰσιν ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον, καὶ οἱ ἄκροι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν, ἢ ἑξῆς εἰσιν ἀνάλογον, καὶ οἱ ἄκροι αὐτῶν οὔκ εἰσι πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἢ οὔτε ἑξῆς εἰσιν ἀνάλογον, οὔτε οἱ ἄκροι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν, ἢ καὶ ἑξῆς εἰσιν ἀνάλογον, καὶ οἱ ἄκροι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν.

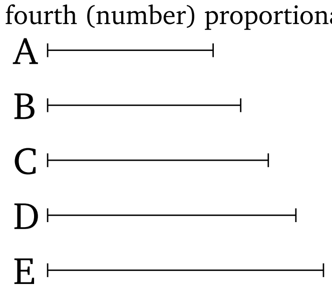
Εἰ μὲν οὖν οἱ Α, Β, Γ ἑξῆς εἰσιν ἀνάλογον, καὶ οἱ ἄκροι αὐτῶν οἱ Α, Γ πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν, δέδεικται, ὅτι ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς τέταρτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν ἀριθμόν. μὴ ἔστωσαν δὴ οἱ Α, Β, Γ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον τῶν ἀκρῶν πάλιν ὄντων πρώτων πρὸς ἀλλήλους. λέγω, ὅτι καὶ οὕτως ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς τέταρτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν. εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, προσευρήσθω ὁ Δ, ὥστε εἶναι ὡς τὸν Α πρὸς τὸν Β, τὸν Γ πρὸς τὸν Δ, καὶ γεγονέτω ὡς ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ, ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Ε. καὶ ἐπεί ἐστιν ὡς μὲν ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ὁ Γ πρὸς τὸν Δ, ὡς δὲ ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Γ, ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν Ε, δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Γ, ὁ Γ πρὸς τὸν Ε. οἱ δὲ Α, Γ πρῶτοι, οἱ δὲ πρῶτοι καὶ ἐλάχιστοι, οἱ δὲ ἐλάχιστοι

ing $D$. But, in fact, $B$ has also made $C$ (by) multiplying itself. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $D$ is equal to the (square) on $B$. Thus, as $A$ is to $B$, (so) $B$ (is) to $D$ [Prop. 7.19]. Thus, a third number has been found proportional to $A$, $B$, (namely) $D$.

And so let $A$ not measure $C$. I say that it is impossible to find a third number proportional to $A$, $B$. For, if possible, let it have been found, (and let it be) $D$. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $D$ is equal to the (square) on $B$ [Prop. 7.19]. And the (square) on $B$ is $C$. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $D$ is equal to $C$. Hence, $A$ has made $C$ (by) multiplying $D$. Thus, $A$ measures $C$ according to $D$. But ($A$) was, in fact, also assumed (to be) not measuring ($C$). The very thing (is) absurd. Thus, it is not possible to find a third number proportional to $A$, $B$ when $A$ does not measure $C$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## Proposition 19†

For three given numbers, to investigate when it is possible to find a fourth (number) proportional to them.




Let $A$, $B$, $C$ be the three given numbers. And let it be required to investigate when it is possible to find a fourth (number) proportional to them.

In fact, ($A$, $B$, $C$) are either not continuously proportional and the outermost of them are prime to one another, or are continuously proportional and the outermost of them are not prime to one another, or are neither continuously proportional nor are the outermost of them prime to one another, or are continuously proportional and the outermost of them are prime to one another.

In fact, if $A$, $B$, $C$ are continuously proportional, and the outermost of them, $A$ and $C$, are prime to one another, (then) it has (already) been shown that it is impossible to find a fourth number proportional to them [Prop. 9.17]. So let $A$, $B$, $C$ not be continuously proportional, (with) the outermost of them again being prime to one another. I say that, in this case, it is also impossible to find a fourth (number) proportional to them. For, if possible, let it have been found, (and let it be) $D$. Hence, it will be that as $A$ (is) to $B$, (so) $C$ (is) to $D$. And let it be contrived that as $B$ (is) to $C$, (so) $D$ (is) to $E$. And since μετροῦσι τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας ὅ τε ἡγούμενος τὸν ἡγούμενον καὶ ὁ ἑπόμενος τὸν ἑπόμενον. μετρεῖ ἄρα ὁ Α τὸν Γ ὡς ἡγούμενος ἡγούμενον. μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ ἑαυτόν· ὁ Α ἄρα τοὺς Α, Γ μετρεῖ πρώτους ὄντας πρὸς ἀλλήλους· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα τοῖς Α, Β, Γ δυνατόν ἐστι τέταρτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν.

Ἀλλά δὴ πάλιν ἔστωσαν οἱ Α, Β, Γ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον, οἱ δὲ Α, Γ μὴ ἔστωσαν πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους. λέγω, ὅτι δυνατόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς τέταρτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν. ὁ γὰρ Β τὸν Γ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ ποιείτω· ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Δ ἤτοι μετρεῖ ἢ οὐ μετρεῖ. μετρείτω αὐτὸν πρότερον κατὰ τὸν Ε· ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Ε πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ Β τὸν Γ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν· ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Α, Ε ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Β, Γ. ἀνάλογον ἄρα [ἐστὶν] ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Β, ὁ Γ πρὸς τὸν Ε· τοὶς Α, Β, Γ ἄρα τέταρτος ἀνάλογον προσηύρηται ὁ Ε.

Ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ μετρείτω ὁ Α τὸν Δ· λέγω, ὅτι ἀδύνατόν ἐστι τοῖς Α, Β, Γ τέταρτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν ἀριθμόν. εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, προσευρήσθω ὁ Ε· ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Α, Ε ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Β, Γ. ἀλλὰ ὁ ἐκ τῶν Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ Δ· καὶ ὁ ἐκ τῶν Α, Ε ἄρα ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ Δ. ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Ε πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ πεποίηκεν· ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Δ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὸν Ε· ὥστε μετρεῖ ὁ Α τὸν Δ. ἀλλὰ καὶ οὐ μετρεῖ· ὅπερ ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα δυνάτον ἐστι τοῖς Α, Β, Γ τέταρτον ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν ἀριθμόν, ὅταν ὁ Α τὸν Δ μὴ μετρῇ. ἀλλὰ δὴ οἱ Α, Β, Γ μήτε ἑξῆς ἔστωσαν ἀνάλογον μήτε οἱ ἄκροι πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους. καὶ ὁ Β τὸν Γ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Δ ποιείτω. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται, ὅτι εἰ μὲν μετρεῖ ὁ Α τὸν Δ, δυνατόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς ἀνάλογον προσευρεῖν, εἰ δὲ οὐ μετρεῖ, ἀδύνατον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

as $A$ is to $B$, (so) $C$ (is) to $D$, and as $B$ (is) to $C$, (so) $D$ (is) to $E$, thus, via equality, as $A$ (is) to $C$, (so) $C$ (is) to $E$ [Prop. 7.14]. And $A$ and $C$ (are) prime (to one another). And (numbers) prime (to one another are) also the least (numbers having the same ratio as them) [Prop. 7.21]. And the least (numbers) measure those numbers having the same ratio as them (the same number of times), the leading (measuring) the leading, and the following the following [Prop. 7.20]. Thus, $A$ measures $C$, (as) the leading (measuring) the leading. And it also measures itself. Thus, $A$ measures $A$ and $C$, which are prime to one another. The very thing is impossible. Thus, it is not possible to find a fourth (number) proportional to $A$, $B$, $C$.

And so let $A$, $B$, $C$ again be continuously proportional, and let $A$ and $C$ not be prime to one another. I say that it is possible to find a fourth (number) proportional to them. For let $B$ make $D$ (by) multiplying $C$. Thus, $A$ either measures or does not measure $D$. Let it, first of all, measure ($D$) according to $E$. Thus, $A$ has made $D$ (by) multiplying $E$. But, in fact, $B$ has also made $D$ (by) multiplying $C$. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $E$ is equal to the (number created) from (multiplying) $B$, $C$. Thus, proportionally, as $A$ [is] to $B$, (so) $C$ (is) to $E$ [Prop. 7.19]. Thus, a fourth (number) proportional to $A$, $B$, $C$ has been found, (namely) $E$.

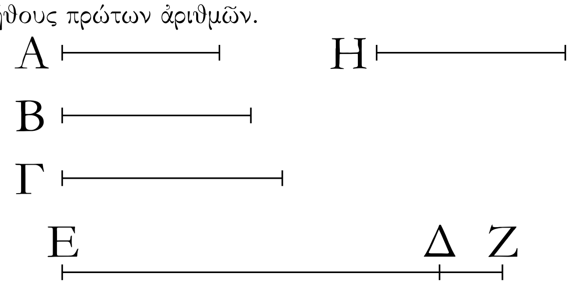
And so let $A$ not measure $D$. I say that it is impossible to find a fourth number proportional to $A$, $B$, $C$. For, if possible, let it have been found, (and let it be) $E$. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $E$ is equal to the (number created) from (multiplying) $B$, $C$. But, the (number created) from (multiplying) $B$, $C$ is $D$. And thus the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $E$ is equal to $D$. Thus, $A$ has made $D$ (by) multiplying $E$. Thus, $A$ measures $D$ according to $E$. Hence, $A$ measures $D$. But, it also does not measure ($D$). The very thing (is) absurd. Thus, it is not possible to find a fourth number proportional to $A$, $B$, $C$ when $A$ does not measure $D$. And so (let) $A$, $B$, $C$ (be) neither continuously proportional, nor (let) the outermost of them (be) prime to one another. And let $B$ make $D$ (by) multiplying $C$. So, similarly, it can be show that if $A$ measures $D$ then it is possible to find a fourth (number) proportional to ($A$, $B$, $C$), and impossible if ($A$) does not measure ($D$). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

† The proof of this proposition is incorrect. There are, in fact, only two cases. Either $A$, $B$, $C$ are continuously proportional, with $A$ and $C$ prime to one another, or not. In the first case, it is impossible to find a fourth proportional number. In the second case, it is possible to find a fourth proportional number provided that $A$ measures $B$ times $C$. Of the four cases considered by Euclid, the proof given in the second case is incorrect, since it only demonstrates that if $A : B :: C : D$ then a number $E$ cannot be found such that $B : C :: D : E$. The proofs given in the other three

cases are correct.

## κ′.

Οἱ πρῶτοι ἀριθμοὶ πλείους εἰσὶ παντὸς τοῦ προτεθέντος πλήθους πρώτων ἀριθμῶν.



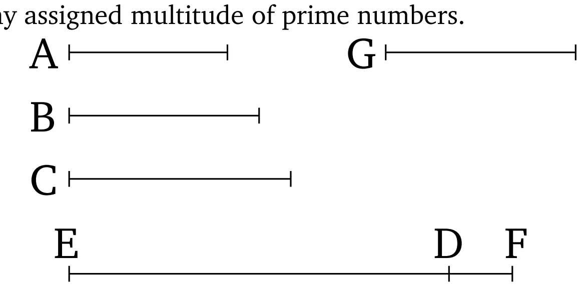

Ἔστωσαν οἱ προτεθέντες πρῶτοι ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β, Γ· λέγω, ὅτι τῶν Α, Β, Γ πλείους εἰσὶ πρῶτοι ἀριθμοί.

Εἰλήφθω γὰρ ὁ ὑπὸ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐλάχιστος μετρούμενος καὶ ἔστω ΔΕ, καὶ προσκείσθω τῷ ΔΕ μονὰς ἡ ΔΖ. ὁ δὴ ΕΖ ἤτοι πρῶτός ἐστιν ἢ οὔ. ἔστω πρότερον πρῶτος· εὑρημένοι ἄρα εἰσὶ πρῶτοι ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Α, Β, Γ, ΕΖ πλείους τῶν Α, Β, Γ.

Ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ ἔστω ὁ ΕΖ πρῶτος· ὑπὸ πρώτου ἄρα τινὸς ἀριθμοῦ μετρεῖται. μετρείσθω ὑπὸ πρώτου τοῦ Η· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Η οὐδενὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός. εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω. οἱ δὲ Α, Β, Γ τὸν ΔΕ μετροῦσιν· καὶ ὁ Η ἄρα τὸν ΔΕ μετρήσει. μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ τὸν ΕΖ· καὶ λοιπὴν τὴν ΔΖ μονάδα μετρήσει ὁ Η ἀριθμὸς ὤν· ὅπερ ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ Η ἑνὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός. καὶ ὑπόκειται πρῶτος. εὑρημένοι ἄρα εἰσὶ πρῶτοι ἀριθμοὶ πλείους τοῦ προτεθέντος πλήθους τῶν Α, Β, Γ οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Η· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 20

The (set of all) prime numbers is more numerous than any assigned multitude of prime numbers.




Let $A$, $B$, $C$ be the assigned prime numbers. I say that the (set of all) primes numbers is more numerous than $A$, $B$, $C$.

For let the least number measured by $A$, $B$, $C$ have been taken, and let it be $DE$ [Prop. 7.36]. And let the unit $DF$ have been added to $DE$. So $EF$ is either prime, or not. Let it, first of all, be prime. Thus, the (set of) prime numbers $A$, $B$, $C$, $EF$, (which is) more numerous than $A$, $B$, $C$, has been found.

And so let $EF$ not be prime. Thus, it is measured by some prime number [Prop. 7.31]. Let it be measured by the prime (number) $G$. I say that $G$ is not the same as any of $A$, $B$, $C$. For, if possible, let it be (the same). And $A$, $B$, $C$ (all) measure $DE$. Thus, $G$ will also measure $DE$. And it also measures $EF$. (So) $G$ will also measure the remainder, unit $DF$, (despite) being a number [Prop. 7.28]. The very thing (is) absurd. Thus, $G$ is not the same as one of $A$, $B$, $C$. And it was assumed (to be) prime. Thus, the (set of) prime numbers $A$, $B$, $C$, $G$, (which is) more numerous than the assigned multitude (of prime numbers), $A$, $B$, $C$, has been found. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## κα′.

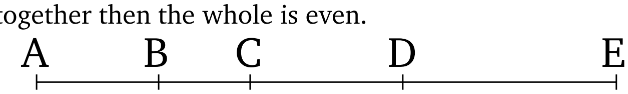
Ἐὰν ἄρτιοι ἀριθμοὶ ὁποσοιοῦν συντεθῶσιν, ὁ ὅλος ἄρτιός ἐστιν.


Συγκείσθωσαν γὰρ ἄρτιοι ἀριθμοὶ ὁποσοιοῦν οἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ· λέγω, ὅτι ὅλος ὁ ΑΕ ἄρτιός ἐστιν.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἕκαστος τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ ἄρτιός ἐστιν, ἔχει μέρος ἥμισυ· ὥστε καὶ ὅλος ὁ ΑΕ ἔχει μέρος ἥμισυ. ἄρτιος δὲ ἀριθμός ἐστιν ὁ δίχα διαιρούμενος· ἄρτιος ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ ΑΕ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 21

If any multitude whatsoever of even numbers is added together then the whole is even.




For let any multitude whatsoever of even numbers, $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, $DE$, lie together. I say that the whole, $AE$, is even.

For since everyone of $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, $DE$ is even, it has a half part [Def. 7.6]. And hence the whole $AE$ has a half part. And an even number is one (which can be) divided in half [Def. 7.6]. Thus, $AE$ is even. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## κβ΄.

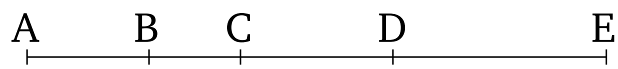
Ἐὰν περισσοὶ ἀριθμοὶ ὁποσοιοῦν συντεθῶσιν, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος αὐτῶν ἄρτιον ᾖ, ὁ ὅλος ἄρτιος ἔσται.


Συγκείσθωσαν γὰρ περισσοὶ ἀριθμοὶ ὁσοιδηποτοῦν ἄρτιοι τὸ πλῆθος οἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ· λέγω, ὅτι ὅλος ὁ ΑΕ ἄρτιός ἐστιν.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἕκαστος τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΕ περιττός ἐστιν, ἀφαιρεθείσης μονάδος ἀφ᾽ ἑκάστου ἕκαστος τῶν λοιπῶν ἄρτιος ἔσται· ὥστε καὶ ὁ συγκείμενος ἐξ αὐτῶν ἄρτιος ἔσται. ἔστι δὲ καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν μονάδων ἄρτιον. καὶ ὅλος ἄρα ὁ ΑΕ ἄρτιός ἐστιν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 22

If any multitude whatsoever of odd numbers is added together, and the multitude of them is even, then the whole will be even.

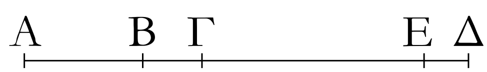



For let any even multitude whatsoever of odd numbers, $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, $DE$, lie together. I say that the whole, $AE$, is even.

For since everyone of $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, $DE$ is odd then, a unit being subtracted from each, everyone of the remainders will be (made) even [Def. 7.7]. And hence the sum of them will be even [Prop. 9.21]. And the multitude of the units is even. Thus, the whole $AE$ is also even [Prop. 9.21]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## κγ΄.

Ἐὰν περισσοὶ ἀριθμοὶ ὁποσοιοῦν συντεθῶσιν, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος αὐτῶν περισσὸν ᾖ, καὶ ὁ ὅλος περισσὸς ἔσται.

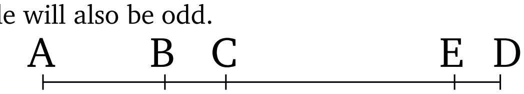



Συγκείσθωσαν γὰρ ὁποσοιοῦν περισσοὶ ἀριθμοί, ὧν τὸ πλῆθος περισσὸν ἔστω, οἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ· λέγω, ὅτι καὶ ὅλος ὁ ΑΔ περισσός ἐστιν.

Ἀφῃρήσθω ἀπὸ τοῦ ΓΔ μονὰς ἡ ΔΕ· λοιπὸς ἄρα ὁ ΓΕ ἄρτιός ἐστιν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ ΓΑ ἄρτιος· καὶ ὅλος ἄρα ὁ ΑΕ ἄρτιός ἐστιν. καί ἐστι μονὰς ἡ ΔΕ. περισσὸς ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ ΑΔ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 23

If any multitude whatsoever of odd numbers is added together, and the multitude of them is odd, then the whole will also be odd.

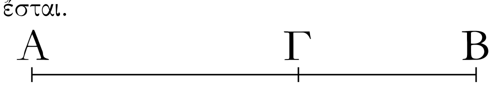



For let any multitude whatsoever of odd numbers, $AB$, $BC$, $CD$, lie together, and let the multitude of them be odd. I say that the whole, $AD$, is also odd.

For let the unit $DE$ have been subtracted from $CD$. The remainder $CE$ is thus even [Def. 7.7]. And $CA$ is also even [Prop. 9.22]. Thus, the whole $AE$ is also even [Prop. 9.21]. And $DE$ is a unit. Thus, $AD$ is odd [Def. 7.7]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## κδ΄.

Ἐὰν ἀπὸ ἀρτίου ἀριθμοῦ ἄρτιος ἀφαιρεθῇ, ὁ λοιπὸς ἄρτιος ἔσται.

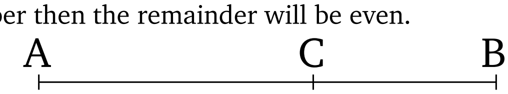



Ἀπὸ γὰρ ἀρτίου τοῦ ΑΒ ἄρτιος ἀφῃρήσθω ὁ ΒΓ· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ λοιπὸς ὁ ΓΑ ἄρτιός ἐστιν.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ὁ ΑΒ ἄρτιός ἐστιν, ἔχει μέρος ἥμισυ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ὁ ΒΓ ἔχει μέρος ἥμισυ· ὥστε καὶ λοιπὸς [ὁ ΓΑ ἔχει μέρος ἥμισυ] ἄρτιος [ἄρα] ἐστὶν ὁ ΑΓ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 24

If an even (number) is subtracted from an(other) even number then the remainder will be even.




For let the even (number) $BC$ have been subtracted from the even number $AB$. I say that the remainder $CA$ is even.

For since $AB$ is even, it has a half part [Def. 7.6]. So, for the same (reasons), $BC$ also has a half part. And hence the remainder [$CA$ has a half part]. [Thus,] $AC$ is even. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## κε′.

Ἐὰν ἀπὸ ἀρτίου ἀριθμοῦ περισσὸς ἀφαιρεθῇ, ὁ λοιπὸς περισσὸς ἔσται.


Ἀπὸ γὰρ ἀρτίου τοῦ ΑΒ περισσὸς ἀφῃρήσθω ὁ ΒΓ· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ λοιπὸς ὁ ΓΑ περισσός ἐστιν.

Ἀφῃρήσθω γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ΒΓ μονὰς ἡ ΓΔ· ὁ ΔΒ ἄρα ἄρτιός ἐστιν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ ΑΒ ἄρτιος· καὶ λοιπὸς ἄρα ὁ ΑΔ ἄρτιός ἐστιν. καί ἐστι μονὰς ἡ ΓΔ· ὁ ΓΑ ἄρα περισσός ἐστιν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 25

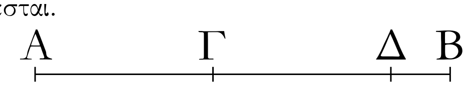
If an odd (number) is subtracted from an even number then the remainder will be odd.


For let the odd (number) $BC$ have been subtracted from the even number $AB$. I say that the remainder $CA$ is odd.

For let the unit $CD$ have been subtracted from $BC$. $DB$ is thus even [Def. 7.7]. And $AB$ is also even. And thus the remainder $AD$ is even [Prop. 9.24]. And $CD$ is a unit. Thus, $CA$ is odd [Def. 7.7]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## κϛ′.

Ἐὰν ἀπὸ περισσοῦ ἀριθμοῦ περισσὸς ἀφαιρεθῇ, ὁ λοιπὸς ἄρτιος ἔσται.

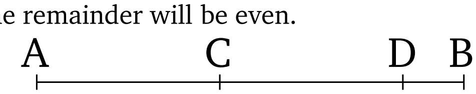



Ἀπὸ γὰρ περισσοῦ τοῦ ΑΒ περισσὸς ἀφῃρήσθω ὁ ΒΓ· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ λοιπὸς ὁ ΓΑ ἄρτιός ἐστιν.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ὁ ΑΒ περισσός ἐστιν, ἀφῃρήσθω μονὰς ἡ ΒΔ· λοιπὸς ἄρα ὁ ΑΔ ἄρτιός ἐστιν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ὁ ΓΔ ἄρτιός ἐστιν· ὥστε καὶ λοιπὸς ὁ ΓΑ ἄρτιός ἐστιν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 26

If an odd (number) is subtracted from an odd number then the remainder will be even.




For let the odd (number) $BC$ have been subtracted from the odd (number) $AB$. I say that the remainder $CA$ is even.

For since $AB$ is odd, let the unit $BD$ have been subtracted (from it). Thus, the remainder $AD$ is even [Def. 7.7]. So, for the same (reasons), $CD$ is also even. And hence the remainder $CA$ is even [Prop. 9.24]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## κζ′.

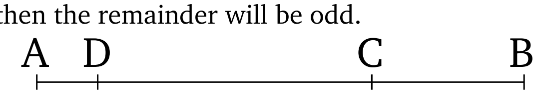
Ἐὰν ἀπὸ περισσοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ἄρτιος ἀφαιρεθῇ, ὁ λοιπὸς περισσὸς ἔσται.


Ἀπὸ γὰρ περισσοῦ τοῦ ΑΒ ἄρτιος ἀφῃρήσθω ὁ ΒΓ· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ λοιπὸς ὁ ΓΑ περισσός ἐστιν.

Ἀφῃρήσθω [γὰρ] μονὰς ἡ ΑΔ· ὁ ΔΒ ἄρα ἄρτιός ἐστιν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ ΒΓ ἄρτιος· καὶ λοιπὸς ἄρα ὁ ΓΔ ἄρτιός ἐστιν. περισσὸς ἄρα ὁ ΓΑ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 27

If an even (number) is subtracted from an odd number then the remainder will be odd.




For let the even (number) $BC$ have been subtracted from the odd (number) $AB$. I say that the remainder $CA$ is odd.

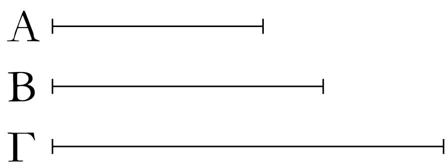
[For] let the unit $AD$ have been subtracted (from $AB$). $DB$ is thus even [Def. 7.7]. And $BC$ is also even. Thus, the remainder $CD$ is also even [Prop. 9.24]. $CA$ (is) thus odd [Def. 7.7]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## κη′.

Ἐὰν περισσὸς ἀριθμὸς ἄρτιον πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῇ τινα, ὁ γενόμενος ἄρτιος ἔσται.

## Proposition 28

If an odd number makes some (number by) multiplying an even (number) then the created (number) will be even.




Περισσὸς γὰρ ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α ἄρτιον τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ ποιείτω· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Γ ἄρτιός ἐστιν.

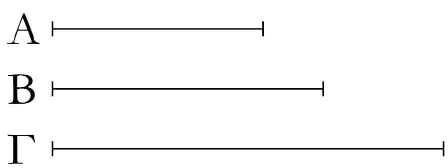
Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ὁ Α τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, ὁ Γ ἄρα σύγκειται ἐκ τοσούτων ἴσων τῷ Β, ὅσαι εἰσὶν ἐν τῷ Α μονάδες. καί ἐστιν ὁ Β ἄρτιος· ὁ Γ ἄρα σύγκειται ἐξ ἀρτίων. ἐὰν δὲ ἄρτιοι ἀριθμοὶ ὁποσοιοῦν συντεθῶσιν, ὁ ὅλος ἄρτιός ἐστιν. ἄρτιος ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ Γ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.


For let the odd number $A$ make $C$ (by) multiplying the even (number) $B$. I say that $C$ is even.

For since $A$ has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, $C$ is thus composed out of so many (magnitudes) equal to $B$, as many as (there) are units in $A$ [Def. 7.15]. And $B$ is even. Thus, $C$ is composed out of even (numbers). And if any multitude whatsoever of even numbers is added together then the whole is even [Prop. 9.21]. Thus, $C$ is even. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## κϑʹ.

Ἐὰν περισσὸς ἀριθμὸς περισσὸν ἀριθμὸν πολλαπλασιάσας ποιῇ τινα, ὁ γενόμενος περισσὸς ἔσται.




Περισσὸς γὰρ ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α περισσὸν τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ ποιείτω· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Γ περισσός ἐστιν.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ὁ Α τὸν Β πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Γ πεποίηκεν, ὁ Γ ἄρα σύγκειται ἐκ τοσούτων ἴσων τῷ Β, ὅσαι εἰσὶν ἐν τῷ Α μονάδες. καί ἐστιν ἑκάτερος τῶν Α, Β περισσός· ὁ Γ ἄρα σύγκειται ἐκ περισσῶν ἀριθμῶν, ὧν τὸ πλῆθος περισσόν ἐστιν. ὥστε ὁ Γ περισσός ἐστιν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 29

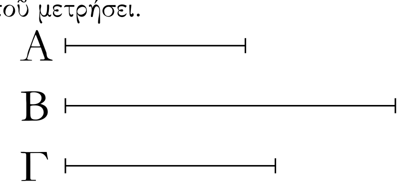
If an odd number makes some (number by) multiplying an odd (number) then the created (number) will be odd.


For let the odd number $A$ make $C$ (by) multiplying the odd (number) $B$. I say that $C$ is odd.

For since $A$ has made $C$ (by) multiplying $B$, $C$ is thus composed out of so many (magnitudes) equal to $B$, as many as (there) are units in $A$ [Def. 7.15]. And each of $A$, $B$ is odd. Thus, $C$ is composed out of odd (numbers), (and) the multitude of them is odd. Hence $C$ is odd [Prop. 9.23]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## λʹ.

Ἐὰν περισσὸς ἀριθμὸς ἄρτιον ἀριθμὸν μετρῇ, καὶ τὸν ἥμισυν αὐτοῦ μετρήσει.

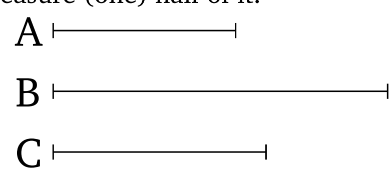



Περισσὸς γὰρ ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α ἄρτιον τὸν Β μετρείτω· λέγω, ὅτι καὶ τὸν ἥμισυν αὐτοῦ μετρήσει.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ὁ Α τὸν Β μετρεῖ, μετρείτω αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸν Γ· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Γ οὐκ ἔστι περισσός. εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Α τὸν Β μετρεῖ κατὰ τὸν Γ, ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Γ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν Β πεποίηκεν. ὁ Β ἄρα σύγκειται ἐκ περισσῶν ἀριθμῶν, ὧν τὸ πλῆθος περισσόν ἐστιν. ὁ Β ἄρα

## Proposition 30

If an odd number measures an even number then it will also measure (one) half of it.



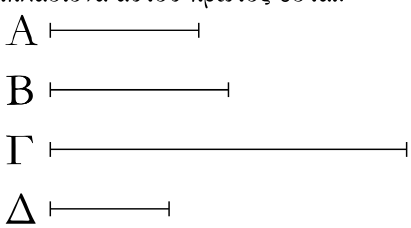

For let the odd number $A$ measure the even (number) $B$. I say that ($A$) will also measure (one) half of ($B$).

For since $A$ measures $B$, let it measure it according to $C$. I say that $C$ is not odd. For, if possible, let it be (odd). And since $A$ measures $B$ according to $C$, $A$ has thus made $B$ (by) multiplying $C$. Thus, $B$ is composed out of odd numbers, (and) the multitude of them is odd. $B$ is thus περισσός ἐστιν· ὅπερ ἄτοπον· ὑπόκειται γὰρ ἄρτιος. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ Γ περισσός ἐστιν· ἄρτιος ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ Γ. ὥστε ὁ Α τὸν Β μετρεῖ ἀρτιάκις. διὰ δὴ τοῦτο καὶ τὸν ἥμισυν αὐτοῦ μετρήσει· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

odd [Prop. 9.23]. The very thing (is) absurd. For ($B$) was assumed (to be) even. Thus, $C$ is not odd. Thus, $C$ is even. Hence, $A$ measures $B$ an even number of times. So, on account of this, ($A$) will also measure (one) half of ($B$). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## λα΄.

Ἐὰν περισσὸς ἀριθμὸς πρός τινα ἀριθμὸν πρῶτος ᾖ, καὶ πρὸς τὸν διπλασίονα αὐτοῦ πρῶτος ἔσται.

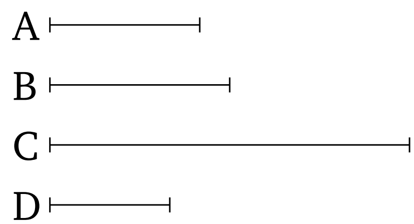



Περισσὸς γὰρ ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α πρός τινα ἀριθμὸν τὸν Β πρῶτος ἔστω, τοῦ δὲ Β διπλασίων ἔστω ὁ Γ· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Α [καὶ] πρὸς τὸν Γ πρῶτός ἐστιν.

Εἰ γὰρ μή εἰσιν [οἱ Α, Γ] πρῶτοι, μετρήσει τις αὐτοὺς ἀριθμός. μετρείτω, καὶ ἔστω ὁ Δ. καί ἐστιν ὁ Α περισσός· περισσὸς ἄρα καὶ ὁ Δ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Δ περισσὸς ὢν τὸν Γ μετρεῖ, καί ἐστιν ὁ Γ ἄρτιος, καὶ τὸν ἥμισυν ἄρα τοῦ Γ μετρήσει [ὁ Δ]. τοῦ δὲ Γ ἥμισύ ἐστιν ὁ Β· ὁ Δ ἄρα τὸν Β μετρεῖ. μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ τὸν Α. ὁ Δ ἄρα τοὺς Α, Β μετρεῖ πρώτους ὄντας πρὸς ἀλλήλους· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Γ πρῶτος οὔκ ἐστιν. οἱ Α, Γ ἄρα πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 31

If an odd number is prime to some number then it will also be prime to its double.

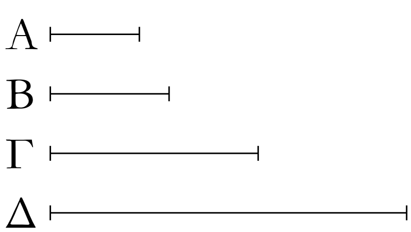



For let the odd number $A$ be prime to some number $B$. And let $C$ be double $B$. I say that $A$ is [also] prime to $C$.

For if [$A$ and $C$] are not prime (to one another) then some number will measure them. Let it measure (them), and let it be $D$. And $A$ is odd. Thus, $D$ (is) also odd. And since $D$, which is odd, measures $C$, and $C$ is even, [$D$] will thus also measure half of $C$ [Prop. 9.30]. And $B$ is half of $C$. Thus, $D$ measures $B$. And it also measures $A$. Thus, $D$ measures (both) $A$ and $B$, (despite) them being prime to one another. The very thing is impossible. Thus, $A$ is not unprime to $C$. Thus, $A$ and $C$ are prime to one another. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## λβ΄.

Τῶν ἀπὸ δύαδος διπλασιαζομένων ἀριθμων ἕκαστος ἀρτιάκις ἄρτιός ἐστι μόνον.

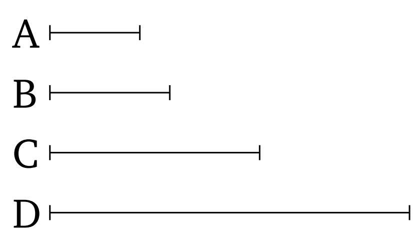



Ἀπὸ γὰρ δύαδος τῆς Α δεδιπλασιάσθωσαν ὁσοιδηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ οἱ Β, Γ, Δ· λέγω, ὅτι οἱ Β, Γ, Δ ἀρτιάκις ἄρτιοί εἰσι μόνον.

Ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἕκαστος [τῶν Β, Γ, Δ] ἀρτιάκις ἄρτιός ἐστιν, φανερόν· ἀπὸ γὰρ δυάδος ἐστὶ διπλασιασθείς. λέγω, ὅτι καὶ μόνον. ἐκκείσθω γὰρ μονάς. ἐπεὶ οὖν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, ὁ δὲ μετὰ τὴν μονάδα ὁ Α πρῶτός ἐστιν, ὁ μέγιστος τῶν Α, Β, Γ, Δ ὁ

## Proposition 32

Each of the numbers (which is continually) doubled, (starting) from a dyad, is an even-times-even (number) only.




For let any multitude of numbers whatsoever, $B$, $C$, $D$, have been (continually) doubled, (starting) from the dyad $A$. I say that $B$, $C$, $D$ are even-times-even (numbers) only.

In fact, (it is) clear that each [of $B$, $C$, $D$] is an even-times-even (number). For it is doubled from a dyad [Def. 7.8]. I also say that (they are even-times-even numbers) only. For let a unit be laid down. Therefore, since

Δ ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ἄλλου μετρηθήσεται παρὲξ τῶν Α, Β, Γ. καί ἐστιν ἕκαστος τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἄρτιος· ὁ Δ ἄρα ἀρτιάκις ἄρτιός ἐστι μόνον. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι [καὶ] ἑκάτερος τῶν Β, Γ ἀρτιάκις ἄρτιός ἐστι μόνον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

any multitude of numbers whatsoever are continuously proportional, starting from a unit, and the (number) $A$ after the unit is prime, the greatest of $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, (namely) $D$, will not be measured by any other (numbers) except $A$, $B$, $C$ [Prop. 9.13]. And each of $A$, $B$, $C$ is even. Thus, $D$ is an even-time-even (number) only [Def. 7.8]. So, similarly, we can show that each of $B$, $C$ is [also] an even-time-even (number) only. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## λγ'.

Ἐὰν ἀριθμὸς τὸν ἥμισυν ἔχῃ περισσόν, ἀρτιάκις περισσός ἐστι μόνον.

A

Ἀριθμὸς γὰρ ὁ Α τὸν ἥμισυν ἐχέτω περισσόν· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Α ἀρτιάκις περισσός ἐστι μόνον.

Ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἀρτιάκις περισσός ἐστιν, φανερόν· ὁ γὰρ ἥμισυς αὐτοῦ περισσὸς ὢν μετρεῖ αὐτὸν ἀρτιάκις, λέγω δή, ὅτι καὶ μόνον. εἰ γὰρ ἔσται ὁ Α καὶ ἀρτιάκις ἄρτιος, μετρηθήσεται ὑπὸ ἀρτίου κατὰ ἄρτιον ἀριθμόν· ὥστε καὶ ὁ ἥμισυς αὐτοῦ μετρηθήσεται ὑπὸ ἀρτίου ἀριθμοῦ περισσὸς ὤν· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἄτοπον. ὁ Α ἄρα ἀρτιάκις περισσός ἐστι μόνον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 33

If a number has an odd half then it is an even-time-odd (number) only.

A

For let the number $A$ have an odd half. I say that $A$ is an even-times-odd (number) only.

In fact, (it is) clear that ($A$) is an even-times-odd (number). For its half, being odd, measures it an even number of times [Def. 7.9]. So I also say that (it is an even-times-odd number) only. For if $A$ is also an even-times-even (number) then it will be measured by an even (number) according to an even number [Def. 7.8]. Hence, its half will also be measured by an even number, (despite) being odd. The very thing is absurd. Thus, $A$ is an even-times-odd (number) only. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## λδ'.

Ἐὰν ἀριθμὸς μήτε τῶν ἀπὸ δυάδος διπλασιαζομένων ᾖ, μήτε τὸν ἥμισυν ἔχῃ περισσόν, ἀρτιάκις τε ἄρτιός ἐστι καὶ ἀρτιάκις περισσός.

A

Ἀριθμὸς γὰρ ὁ Α μήτε τῶν ἀπὸ δυάδος διπλασιαζομένων ἔστω μήτε τὸν ἥμισυν ἐχέτω περισσόν· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Α ἀρτιάκις τέ ἐστιν ἄρτιος καὶ ἀρτιάκις περισσός.

Ὅτι μὲν οὖν ὁ Α ἀρτιάκις ἐστὶν ἄρτιος, φανερόν· τὸν γὰρ ἥμισυν οὐκ ἔχει περισσόν. λέγω δή, ὅτι καὶ ἀρτιάκις περισσός ἐστιν. ἐὰν γὰρ τὸν Α τέμνωμεν δίχα καὶ τὸν ἥμισυν αὐτοῦ δίχα καὶ τοῦτο ἀεὶ ποιῶμεν, καταντήσομεν εἴς τινα ἀριθμὸν περισσόν, ὃς μετρήσει τὸν Α κατὰ ἄρτιον ἀριθμόν. εἰ γὰρ οὔ, καταντήσομεν εἰς δυάδα, καὶ ἔσται ὁ Α τῶν ἀπὸ δυάδος διπλασιαζομένων· ὅπερ οὐχ ὑπόκειται. ὥστε ὁ Α ἀρτιάκις περισσόν ἐστιν. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ἀρτιάκις ἄρτιος. ὁ Α ἄρα ἀρτιάκις τε ἄρτιός ἐστι καὶ ἀρτιάκις περισσός· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 34

If a number is neither (one) of the (numbers) doubled from a dyad, nor has an odd half, then it is (both) an even-times-even and an even-times-odd (number).

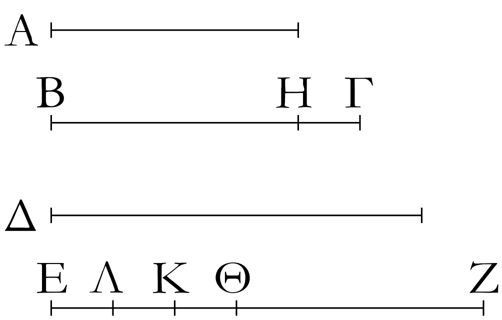
A

For let the number $A$ neither be (one) of the (numbers) doubled from a dyad, nor let it have an odd half. I say that $A$ is (both) an even-times-even and an even-times-odd (number).

In fact, (it is) clear that $A$ is an even-times-even (number) [Def. 7.8]. For it does not have an odd half. So I say that it is also an even-times-odd (number). For if we cut $A$ in half, and (then cut) its half in half, and we do this continually, then we will arrive at some odd number which will measure $A$ according to an even number. For if not, we will arrive at a dyad, and $A$ will be (one) of the (numbers) doubled from a dyad. The very opposite thing (was) assumed. Hence, $A$ is an even-times-odd (number) [Def. 7.9]. And it was also shown (to be) an even-times-even (number). Thus, $A$ is (both) an even-times-even and an even-times-odd (number). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

## λε′.

Ἐὰν ὦσιν ὁσοιδηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον, ἀφαιρεθῶσι δὲ ἀπό τε τοῦ δευτέρου καὶ τοῦ ἐσχάτου ἴσοι τῷ πρώτῳ, ἔσται ὡς ἡ τοῦ δευτέρου ὑπεροχὴ πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον, οὕτως ἡ τοῦ ἐσχάτου ὑπεροχὴ πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ πάντας.

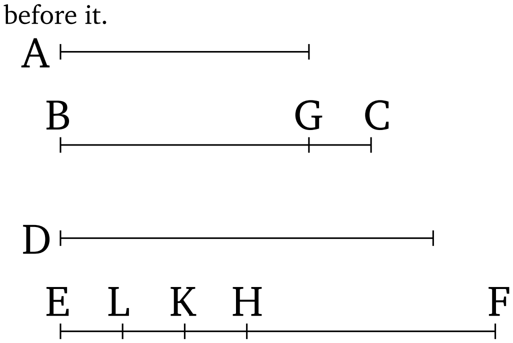



Ἔστωσαν ὁποσοιδηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἀνάλογον οἱ Α, ΒΓ, Δ, ΕΖ ἀρχόμενοι ἀπὸ ἐλαχίστου τοῦ Α, καὶ ἀφῃρήσθω ἀπὸ τοῦ ΒΓ καὶ τοῦ ΕΖ τῷ Α ἴσος ἑκάτερος τῶν ΒΗ, ΖΘ· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ ΗΓ πρὸς τὸν Α, οὕτως ὁ ΕΘ πρὸς τοὺς Α, ΒΓ, Δ.

Κείσθω γὰρ τῷ μὲν ΒΓ ἴσος ὁ ΖΚ, τῷ δὲ Δ ἴσος ὁ ΖΛ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ ΖΚ τῷ ΒΓ ἴσος ἐστίν, ὧν ὁ ΖΘ τῷ ΒΗ ἴσος ἐστίν, λοιπὸς ἄρα ὁ ΘΚ λοιπῷ τῷ ΗΓ ἐστιν ἴσος. καὶ ἐπεί ἐστιν ὡς ὁ ΕΖ πρὸς τὸν Δ, οὕτως ὁ Δ πρὸς τὸν ΒΓ καὶ ὁ ΒΓ πρὸς τὸν Α, ἴσος δὲ ὁ μὲν Δ τῷ ΖΛ, ὁ δὲ ΒΓ τῷ ΖΚ, ὁ δὲ Α τῷ ΖΘ, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΕΖ πρὸς τὸν ΖΛ, οὕτως ὁ ΛΖ πρὸς τὸν ΖΚ καὶ ὁ ΖΚ πρὸς τὸν ΖΘ. διελόντι, ὡς ὁ ΕΛ πρὸς τὸν ΛΖ, οὕτως ὁ ΛΚ πρὸς τὸν ΖΚ καὶ ὁ ΚΘ πρὸς τὸν ΖΘ. ἔστιν ἄρα καὶ ὡς εἷς τῶν ἡγουμένων πρὸς ἕνα τῶν ἑπομένων, οὕτως ἅπαντες οἱ ἡγούμενοι πρὸς ἅπαντας τοὺς ἑπομένους· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΚΘ πρὸς τὸν ΖΘ, οὕτως οἱ ΕΛ, ΛΚ, ΚΘ πρὸς τοὺς ΛΖ, ΖΚ, ΘΖ. ἴσος δὲ ὁ μὲν ΚΘ τῷ ΓΗ, ὁ δὲ ΖΘ τῷ Α, οἱ δὲ ΛΖ, ΖΚ, ΘΖ τοῖς Δ, ΒΓ, Α· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΓΗ πρὸς τὸν Α, οὕτως ὁ ΕΘ πρὸς τοὺς Δ, ΒΓ, Α. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ τοῦ δευτέρου ὑπεροχὴ πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον, οὕτως ἡ τοῦ ἐσχάτου ὑπεροχὴ πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ πάντας· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

## Proposition 35†

If there is any multitude whatsoever of continually proportional numbers, and (numbers) equal to the first are subtracted from (both) the second and the last, then as the excess of the second (number is) to the first, so the excess of the last will be to (the sum of) all those (numbers) before it.




Let $A$, $BC$, $D$, $EF$ be any multitude whatsoever of continuously proportional numbers, beginning from the least $A$. And let $BG$ and $FH$, each equal to $A$, have been subtracted from $BC$ and $EF$ (respectively). I say that as $GC$ is to $A$, so $EH$ is to $A$, $BC$, $D$.

For let $FK$ be made equal to $BC$, and $FL$ to $D$. And since $FK$ is equal to $BC$, of which $FH$ is equal to $BG$, the remainder $HK$ is thus equal to the remainder $GC$. And since as $EF$ is to $D$, so $D$ (is) to $BC$, and $BC$ to $A$ [Prop. 7.13], and $D$ (is) equal to $FL$, and $BC$ to $FK$, and $A$ to $FH$, thus as $EF$ is to $FL$, so $LF$ (is) to $FK$, and $FK$ to $FH$. By separation, as $EL$ (is) to $LF$, so $LK$ (is) to $FK$, and $KH$ to $FH$ [Props. 7.11, 7.13]. And thus as one of the leading (numbers) is to one of the following, so (the sum of) all of the leading (numbers is) to (the sum of) all of the following [Prop. 7.12]. Thus, as $KH$ is to $FH$, so $EL$, $LK$, $KH$ (are) to $LF$, $FK$, $HF$. And $KH$ (is) equal to $CG$, and $FH$ to $A$, and $LF$, $FK$, $HF$ to $D$, $BC$, $A$. Thus, as $CG$ is to $A$, so $EH$ (is) to $D$, $BC$, $A$. Thus, as the excess of the second (number) is to the first, so the excess of the last (is) to (the sum of) all those (numbers) before it. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

† This proposition allows us to sum a geometric series of the form $a$, $a\,r$, $a\,r^2$, $a\,r^3$, $\cdots a\,r^{n-1}$. According to Euclid, the sum $S_n$ satisfies $(a\,r - a)/a = (a\,r^n - a)/S_n$. Hence, $S_n = a\,(r^n - 1)/(r - 1)$.

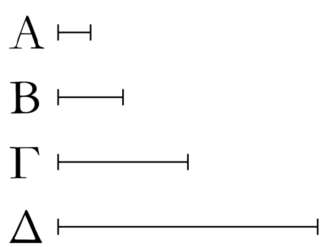
## λϛ′.

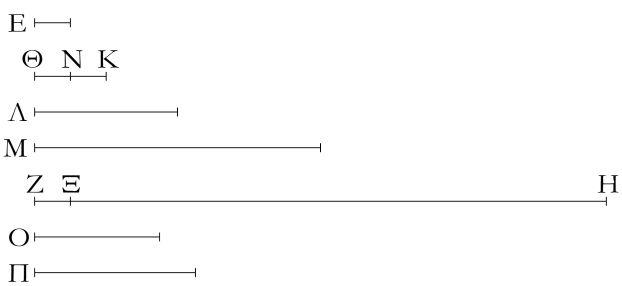
Ἐὰν ἀπὸ μονάδος ὁποσοιοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἑξῆς ἐκτεθῶσιν ἐν τῇ διπλασίονι ἀναλογίᾳ, ἕως οὗ ὁ σύμπας συντεθεὶς πρῶτος γένηται, καὶ ὁ σύμπας ἐπὶ τὸν ἔσχατον πολλαπλασιασθεὶς

## Proposition 36†

If any multitude whatsoever of numbers is set out continuously in a double proportion, (starting) from a unit, until the whole sum added together becomes prime, and ποιῇ τινα, ὁ γενόμενος τέλειος ἔσται.

Ἀπὸ γὰρ μονάδος ἐκκείσθωσαν ὁσοιδηποτοῦν ἀριθμοὶ ἐν τῇ διπλασίονι ἀναλογίᾳ, ἕως οὗ ὁ σύμπας συντεθεὶς πρῶτος γένηται, οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ, καὶ τῷ σύμπαντι ἴσος ἔστω ὁ Ε, καὶ ὁ Ε τὸν Δ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν ΖΗ ποιείτω. λέγω, ὅτι ὁ ΖΗ τέλειός ἐστιν.

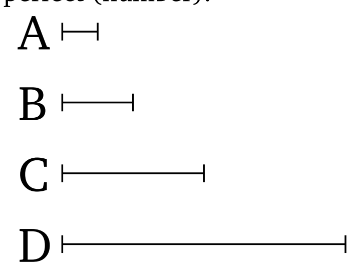


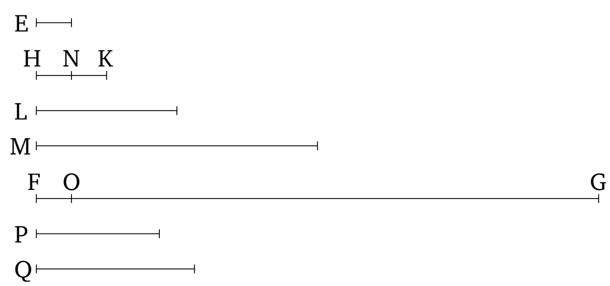




Ὅσοι γάρ εἰσιν οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ τῷ πλήθει, τοσοῦτοι ἀπὸ τοῦ Ε εἰλήφθωσαν ἐν τῇ διπλασίονι ἀναλογίᾳ οἱ Ε, ΘΚ, Λ, Μ· δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ Α πρὸς τὸν Δ, οὕτως ὁ Ε πρὸς τὸν Μ. ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Ε, Δ ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Α, Μ. καί ἐστιν ὁ ἐκ τῶν Ε, Δ ὁ ΖΗ· καὶ ὁ ἐκ τῶν Α, Μ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ ΖΗ. ὁ Α ἄρα τὸν Μ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν ΖΗ πεποίηκεν· ὁ Μ ἄρα τὸν ΖΗ μετρεῖ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ Α μονάδας. καί ἐστι δυὰς ὁ Α· διπλάσιος ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ ΖΗ τοῦ Μ. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ Μ, Λ, ΘΚ, Ε ἑξῆς διπλάσιοι ἀλλήλων· οἱ Ε, ΘΚ, Λ, Μ, ΖΗ ἄρα ἑξῆς ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν ἐν τῇ διπλασίονι ἀναλογίᾳ. ἀφῃρήσθω δὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ δευτέρου τοῦ ΘΚ καὶ τοῦ ἐσχάτου τοῦ ΖΗ τῷ πρώτῳ τῷ Ε ἴσος ἑκάτερος τῶν ΘΝ, ΖΞ· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ τοῦ δευτέρου ἀριθμοῦ ὑπεροχὴ πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον, οὕτως ἡ τοῦ ἐσχάτου ὑπεροχὴ πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ πάντας. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΝΚ πρὸς τὸν Ε, οὕτως ὁ ΞΗ πρὸς τοὺς Μ, Λ, ΚΘ, Ε. καί ἐστιν ὁ ΝΚ ἴσος τῷ Ε· καὶ ὁ ΞΗ ἄρα ἴσος ἐστὶ τοῖς Μ, Λ, ΘΚ, Ε. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ ΖΞ τῷ Ε ἴσος, ὁ δὲ Ε τοῖς Α, Β, Γ, Δ καὶ τῇ μονάδι. ὅλος ἄρα ὁ ΖΗ ἴσος ἐστὶ τοῖς τε Ε, ΘΚ, Λ, Μ καὶ τοῖς Α, Β, Γ, Δ καὶ τῇ μονάδι· καὶ μετρεῖται ὑπ᾽ αὐτῶν. λέγω, ὅτι καὶ ὁ ΖΗ ὑπ᾽ οὐδενὸς ἄλλου μετρηθήσεται παρὲξ τῶν Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, ΘΚ, Λ, Μ καὶ τῆς μονάδος. εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, μετρείτω τις τὸν ΖΗ ὁ Ο, καὶ ὁ Ο μηδενὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, ΘΚ, Λ, Μ ἔστω ὁ αὐτός. καὶ ὁσάκις ὁ Ο τὸν ΖΗ μετρεῖ, τοσαῦται μονάδες

the sum multiplied into the last (number) makes some (number), then the (number so) created will be perfect.

For let any multitude of numbers, $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, be set out (continuouly) in a double proportion, until the whole sum added together is made prime. And let $E$ be equal to the sum. And let $E$ make $FG$ (by) multiplying $D$. I say that $FG$ is a perfect (number).




For as many as is the multitude of $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, let so many (numbers), $E$, $HK$, $L$, $M$, have been taken in a double proportion, (starting) from $E$. Thus, via equality, as $A$ is to $D$, so $E$ (is) to $M$ [Prop. 7.14]. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $E, D$ is equal to the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $M$. And $FG$ is the (number created) from (multiplying) $E$, $D$. Thus, $FG$ is also the (number created) from (multiplying) $A$, $M$ [Prop. 7.19]. Thus, $A$ has made $FG$ (by) multiplying $M$. Thus, $M$ measures $FG$ according to the units in $A$. And $A$ is a dyad. Thus, $FG$ is double $M$. And $M$, $L$, $HK$, $E$ are also continuously double one another. Thus, $E$, $HK$, $L$, $M$, $FG$ are continuously proportional in a double proportion. So let $HN$ and $FO$, each equal to the first (number) $E$, have been subtracted from the second (number) $HK$ and the last $FG$ (respectively). Thus, as the excess of the second number is to the first, so the excess of the last (is) to (the sum of) all those (numbers) before it [Prop. 9.35]. Thus, as $NK$ is to $E$, so $OG$ (is) to $M$, $L$, $KH$, $E$. And $NK$ is equal to $E$. And thus $OG$ is equal to $M$, $L$, $HK$, $E$. And $FO$ is also equal to $E$, and $E$ to $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, and a unit. Thus, the whole of $FG$ is equal to $E$, $HK$, $L$, $M$, and $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, and a unit. And it is measured by them. I also say that $FG$ will be ἔστωσαν ἐν τῷ Π· ὁ Π ἄρα τὸν Ο πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν ΖΗ πεποίηκεν. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ Ε τὸν Δ πολλαπλασιάσας τὸν ΖΗ πεποίηκεν· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Ε πρὸς τὸν Π, ὁ Ο πρὸς τὸν Δ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἀπὸ μονάδος ἑξῆς ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Δ, ὁ Δ ἄρα ὑπ᾽ οὐδενὸς ἄλλου ἀριθμοῦ μετρηθήσεται παρὲξ τῶν Α, Β, Γ. καὶ ὑπόκειται ὁ Ο οὐδενὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ὁ αὐτός· οὐκ ἄρα μετρήσει ὁ Ο τὸν Δ. ἀλλ᾽ ὡς ὁ Ο πρὸς τὸν Δ, ὁ Ε πρὸς τὸν Π· οὐδὲ ὁ Ε ἄρα τὸν Π μετρεῖ. καί ἐστιν ὁ Ε πρῶτος· πᾶς δὲ πρῶτος ἀριθμὸς πρὸς ἅπαντα, ὃν μὴ μετρεῖ, πρῶτός [ἐστιν]. οἱ Ε, Π ἄρα πρῶτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσίν. οἱ δὲ πρῶτοι καὶ ἐλάχιστοι, οἱ δὲ ἐλάχιστοι μετροῦσι τοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἔχοντας ἰσάκις ὅ τε ἡγούμενος τὸν ἡγούμενον καὶ ὁ ἑπόμενος τὸν ἑπόμενον· καί ἐστιν ὡς ὁ Ε πρὸς τὸν Π, ὁ Ο πρὸς τὸν Δ. ἰσάκις ἄρα ὁ Ε τὸν Ο μετρεῖ καὶ ὁ Π τὸν Δ. ὁ δὲ Δ ὑπ᾽ οὐδενὸς ἄλλου μετρεῖται παρὲξ τῶν Α, Β, Γ· ὁ Π ἄρα ἑνὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός. ἔστω τῷ Β ὁ αὐτός. καὶ ὅσοι εἰσὶν οἱ Β, Γ, Δ τῷ πλήθει τοσοῦτοι εἰλήφθωσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ε οἱ Ε, ΘΚ, Λ. καί εἰσιν οἱ Ε, ΘΚ, Λ τοῖς Β, Γ, Δ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ· δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ Β πρὸς τὸν Δ, ὁ Ε πρὸς τὸν Λ. ὁ ἄρα ἐκ τῶν Β, Λ ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Δ, Ε· ἀλλ᾽ ὁ ἐκ τῶν Δ, Ε ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Π, Ο· καὶ ὁ ἐκ τῶν Π, Ο ἄρα ἴσος ἐστὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν Β, Λ. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ Π πρὸς τὸν Β, ὁ Λ πρὸς τὸν Ο. καί ἐστιν ὁ Π τῷ Β ὁ αὐτός· καὶ ὁ Λ ἄρα τω Ο ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός· ὅπερ ἀδύνατον· ὁ γὰρ Ο ὑπόκειται μηδενὶ τῶν ἐκκειμένων ὁ αὐτός· οὐκ ἄρα τὸν ΖΗ μετρήσει τις ἀριθμὸς παρὲξ τῶν Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, ΘΚ, Λ, Μ καὶ τῆς μονάδος. καὶ ἐδείχη ὁ ΖΗ τοῖς Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, ΘΚ, Λ, Μ καὶ τῇ μονάδι ἴσος. τέλειος δὲ ἀριθμός ἐστιν ὁ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ μέρεσιν ἴσος ὤν· τέλειος ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ ΖΗ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

measured by no other (numbers) except $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$, $HK$, $L$, $M$, and a unit. For, if possible, let some (number) $P$ measure $FG$, and let $P$ not be the same as any of $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$, $HK$, $L$, $M$. And as many times as $P$ measures $FG$, so many units let there be in $Q$. Thus, $Q$ has made $FG$ (by) multiplying $P$. But, in fact, $E$ has also made $FG$ (by) multiplying $D$. Thus, as $E$ is to $Q$, so $P$ (is) to $D$ [Prop. 7.19]. And since $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$ are continually proportional, (starting) from a unit, $D$ will thus not be measured by any other numbers except $A$, $B$, $C$ [Prop. 9.13]. And $P$ was assumed not (to be) the same as any of $A$, $B$, $C$. Thus, $P$ does not measure $D$. But, as $P$ (is) to $D$, so $E$ (is) to $Q$. Thus, $E$ does not measure $Q$ either [Def. 7.20]. And $E$ is a prime (number). And every prime number [is] prime to every (number) which it does not measure [Prop. 7.29]. Thus, $E$ and $Q$ are prime to one another. And (numbers) prime (to one another are) also the least (of those numbers having the same ratio as them) [Prop. 7.21], and the least (numbers) measure those (numbers) having the same ratio as them an equal number of times, the leading (measuring) the leading, and the following the following [Prop. 7.20]. And as $E$ is to $Q$, (so) $P$ (is) to $D$. Thus, $E$ measures $P$ the same number of times as $Q$ (measures) $D$. And $D$ is not measured by any other (numbers) except $A$, $B$, $C$. Thus, $Q$ is the same as one of $A$, $B$, $C$. Let it be the same as $B$. And as many as is the multitude of $B$, $C$, $D$, let so many (of the set out numbers) have been taken, (starting) from $E$, (namely) $E$, $HK$, $L$. And $E$, $HK$, $L$ are in the same ratio as $B$, $C$, $D$. Thus, via equality, as $B$ (is) to $D$, (so) $E$ (is) to $L$ [Prop. 7.14]. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $B$, $L$ is equal to the (number created) from multiplying $D$, $E$ [Prop. 7.19]. But, the (number created) from (multiplying) $D$, $E$ is equal to the (number created) from (multiplying) $Q$, $P$. Thus, the (number created) from (multiplying) $Q$, $P$ is equal to the (number created) from (multiplying) $B$, $L$. Thus, as $Q$ is to $B$, (so) $L$ (is) to $P$ [Prop. 7.19]. And $Q$ is the same as $B$. Thus, $L$ is also the same as $P$. The very thing (is) impossible. For $P$ was assumed not (to be) the same as any of the (numbers) set out. Thus, $FG$ cannot be measured by any number except $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$, $HK$, $L$, $M$, and a unit. And $FG$ was shown (to be) equal to (the sum of) $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$, $HK$, $L$, $M$, and a unit. And a perfect number is one which is equal to (the sum of) its own parts [Def. 7.22]. Thus, $FG$ is a perfect (number). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

† This proposition demonstrates that perfect numbers take the form $2^{n-1}(2^n - 1)$ provided that $2^n - 1$ is a prime number. The ancient Greeks knew of four perfect numbers: 6, 28, 496, and 8128, which correspond to $n = 2$, 3, 5, and 7, respectively.