

Book 10

Proposition 76

If a straight-line, which is incommensurable in square with the whole, and with the whole makes the (squares) on them (added) together rational, and the (rectangle contained) by them medial, is subtracted from a(nother) straight-line then the remainder is an irrational (straight-line). Let it be called a minor (straight-line).



For let the straight-line BC , which is incommensurable in square with the whole, and fulfils the (other) prescribed (conditions), have been subtracted from the straight-line AB [Prop. 10.33]. I say that the remainder AC is that irrational (straight-line) called minor.

For since the sum of the squares on AB and BC is rational, and twice the (rectangle contained) by AB and BC (is) medial, the (sum of the squares) on AB and BC is thus incommensurable with twice the (rectangle contained) by AB and BC . And, via conversion, the (sum of the squares) on AB and BC is incommensurable with the remaining (square) on AC [Props. 2.7, 10.16]. And the (sum of the squares) on AB and BC (is) rational. The (square) on AC (is) thus irrational. Thus, AC (is) an irrational (straight-line) [Def. 10.4]. Let it be called a minor (straight-line). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.