

## Book 3

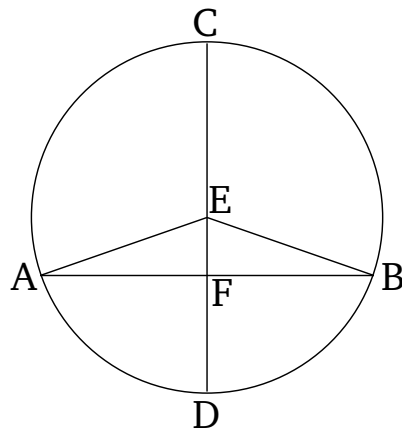
### Proposition 3

In a circle, if any straight-line through the center cuts in half any straight-line not through the center then it also cuts it at right-angles. And (conversely) if it cuts it at right-angles then it also cuts it in half.

Let  $ABC$  be a circle, and, within it, let some straight-line through the center,  $CD$ , cut in half some straight-line not through the center,  $AB$ , at the point  $F$ . I say that  $(CD)$  also cuts  $(AB)$  at right-angles.

For let the center of the circle  $ABC$  have been found [Prop. 3.1], and let it be (at point)  $E$ , and let  $EA$  and  $EB$  have been joined.

And since  $AF$  is equal to  $FB$ , and  $FE$  (is) common, two (sides of triangle  $AFE$ ) [are] equal to two (sides of triangle  $BFE$ ). And the base  $EA$  (is) equal to the base  $EB$ . Thus, angle  $AFE$  is equal to angle  $BFE$  [Prop. 1.8]. And when a straight-line stood upon (another) straight-line makes adjacent angles (which are) equal to one another, each of the equal angles is a right-angle [Def. 1.10]. Thus,  $AFE$  and  $BFE$  are each right-angles. Thus, the (straight-line)  $CD$ , which is through the center and cuts in half the (straight-line)  $AB$ , which is not through the center, also cuts  $(AB)$  at right-angles.



And so let  $CD$  cut  $AB$  at right-angles. I say that it also cuts  $(AB)$  in half. That is to say, that  $AF$  is equal to  $FB$ .

For, with the same construction, since  $EA$  is equal to  $EB$ , angle  $EAF$  is also equal to  $EBF$  [Prop. 1.5]. And the right-angle  $AFE$  is also equal to the right-angle  $BFE$ . Thus,  $EAF$  and  $EFB$  are two triangles having two angles equal to two angles, and one side equal to one side—(namely), their common (side)  $EF$ , subtending one of the equal angles. Thus, they will also have the remaining sides equal to the (corresponding) remaining sides [Prop. 1.26]. Thus,  $AF$  (is) equal to  $FB$ .

Thus, in a circle, if any straight-line through the center cuts in half any straight-line not through the center then it also cuts it at right-angles. And (conversely) if it cuts it at right-angles then it also cuts it in half. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.