



being equal in number to  $DF$ ,  $FG$ ,  $GE$ . And since  $DE$  is greater than  $AB$ , and  $EG$ , (which is) less than half, has been subtracted from  $DE$ , and  $BH$ , (which is) greater than half, from  $AB$ , the remainder  $GD$  is thus greater than the remainder  $HA$ . And since  $GD$  is greater than  $HA$ , and the half  $GF$  has been subtracted from  $GD$ , and  $HK$ , (which is) greater than half, from  $HA$ , the remainder  $DF$  is thus greater than the remainder  $AK$ . And  $DF$  (is) equal to  $C$ .  $C$  is thus also greater than  $AK$ . Thus,  $AK$  (is) less than  $C$ .

Thus, the magnitude  $AK$ , which is less than the lesser laid out magnitude  $C$ , is left over from the magnitude  $AB$ . (Which is) the very thing it was required to show. — (The theorem) can similarly be proved even if the (parts) subtracted are halves.