

# Book 10

## Proposition 89

To find a fifth apotome.



Let the rational (straight-line)  $A$  be laid down, and let  $CG$  be commensurable in length with  $A$ . Thus,  $CG$  [is] a rational (straight-line). And let the two numbers  $DF$  and  $FE$  be laid down such that  $DE$  again does not have to each of  $DF$  and  $FE$  the ratio which (some) square number (has) to (some) square number. And let it have been contrived that as  $FE$  (is) to  $ED$ , so the (square) on  $CG$  (is) to the (square) on  $GB$ . Thus, the (square) on  $GB$  (is) also rational [Prop. 10.6]. Thus,  $BG$  is also rational. And since as  $DE$  is to  $EF$ , so the (square) on  $BG$  (is) to the (square) on  $GC$ . And  $DE$  does not have to  $EF$  the ratio which (some) square number (has) to (some) square number. The (square) on  $BG$  thus does not have to the (square) on  $GC$  the ratio which (some) square number (has) to (some) square number either. Thus,  $BG$  is incommensurable in length with  $GC$  [Prop. 10.9]. And they are both rational (straight-lines).  $BG$  and  $GC$  are thus rational (straight-lines which are) commensurable in square only. Thus,  $BC$  is an apotome [Prop. 10.73]. So, I say that (it is) also a fifth (apotome).

For, let the (square) on  $H$  be that (area) by which the (square) on  $BG$  is greater than the (square) on  $GC$  [Prop. 10.13 lem.]. Therefore, since as the (square) on  $BG$  (is) to the (square) on  $GC$ , so  $DE$  (is) to  $EF$ , thus,

via conversion, as  $ED$  is to  $DF$ , so the (square) on  $BG$  (is) to the (square) on  $H$  [Prop. 5.19 corr.]. And  $ED$  does not have to  $DF$  the ratio which (some) square number (has) to (some) square number. Thus, the (square) on  $BG$  does not have to the (square) on  $H$  the ratio which (some) square number (has) to (some) square number either. Thus,  $BG$  is incommensurable in length with  $H$  [Prop. 10.9]. And the square on  $BG$  is greater than (the square on)  $GC$  by the (square) on  $H$ . Thus, the square on  $GB$  is greater than (the square on)  $GC$  by the (square) on (some straight-line) incommensurable in length with ( $GB$ ). And the attachment  $CG$  is commensurable in length with the (previously) laid down rational (straight-line)  $A$ . Thus,  $BC$  is a fifth apotome [Def. 10.15].<sup>†</sup>

Thus, the fifth apotome  $BC$  has been found. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.