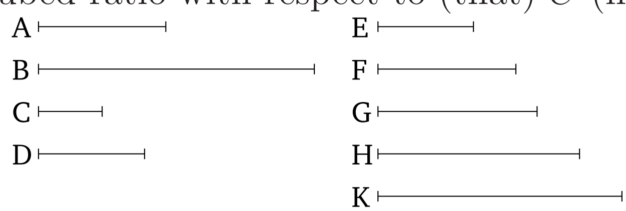
Book 8
Proposition 12

There exist two numbers in mean proportion to two (given) cube numbers.† And (one) cube (number) has to the (other) cube (number) a cubed‡ ratio with respect to (that) the side (of the former has) to the side (of the latter).

Let A and B be cube numbers, and let C be the side of A, and D (the side) of B. I say that there exist two numbers in mean proportion to A and B, and that A has to B a cubed ratio with respect to (that) C (has) to D.



For let C make E (by) multiplying itself, and let it make F (by) multiplying D. And let D make G (by) multiplying itself, and let C, D make H, K, respectively, (by) multiplying F.

And since A is cube, and C (is) its side, and C has made E (by) multiplying itself, C has thus made E (by) multiplying itself, and has made A (by) multiplying E. And so, for the same (reasons), D has made G (by) multiplying itself, and has made B (by) multiplying G. And since C has made E, F (by) multiplying C, D, respectively, thus as C is to D, so E (is) to F [Prop. 7.17]. And so, for the same (reasons), as C (is) to D, so F (is) to G [Prop. 7.18]. Again, since C has made A, H (by) multiplying E, F, respectively, thus as E is to F,

so A (is) to H [Prop. 7.17]. And as E (is) to F, so C (is) to D. And thus as C (is) to D, so A (is) to H. Again, since C, D have made H, K, respectively, (by) multiplying F, thus as C is to D, so H (is) to K [Prop. 7.18]. Again, since D has made K, B (by) multiplying F, G, respectiv
And as F (is) to G, so C (is) to D. And thus as C (is) to D, so A (is) to H, and H to K, and K to B. Thus, H and K are two (numbers) in mean proportion to A and B.

So I say that A also has to B a cubed ratio with respect to (that) C (has) to D. For since A, H, K, B are four (continuously) proportional numbers, A thus has to B a cubed ratio with respect to (that) A (has) to H [Def. 5.10]. And as A (is) to H, so C (is) to D. And [thus] A has to B a cubed ratio with respect to (that) C (has) to D. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.