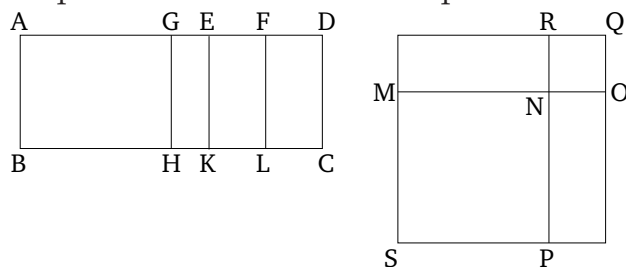


# Book 10

## Proposition 58

If an area is contained by a rational (straight-line) and a fifth binomial (straight-line) then the square-root of the area is the irrational (straight-line which is) called the square-root of a rational plus a medial (area).

For let the area  $AC$  be contained by the rational (straight-line)  $AB$  and the fifth binomial (straight-line)  $AD$ , which has been divided into its (component) terms at  $E$ , such that  $AE$  is the greater term. [So] I say that the square-root of area  $AC$  is the irrational (straight-line which is) called the square-root of a rational plus a medial (area).



For let the same construction be made as that shown previously. So, (it is) clear that  $MO$  is the square-root of area  $AC$ . So, we must show that  $MO$  is the square-root of a rational plus a medial (area).

For since  $AG$  is incommensurable (in length) with  $GE$  [Prop. 10.18],  $AH$  is thus also incommensurable with  $HE$ —that is to say, the (square) on  $MN$  with the (square) on  $NO$  [Props. 6.1, 10.11]. Thus,  $MN$  and  $NO$  are incommensurable in square. And since  $AD$  is a fifth binomial (straight-line), and  $ED$  [is] its lesser segment,  $ED$  (is) thus commensurable in length with  $AB$  [Def. 10.9]. But,  $AE$  is incommensurable (in length)

with  $ED$ . Thus,  $AB$  is also incommensurable in length with  $AE$  [ $BA$  and  $AE$  are rational (straight-lines which are) commensurable in square only] [Prop. 10.13]. Thus,  $AK$ —that is to say, the sum of the (squares) on  $MN$  and  $NO$ —is medial [Prop. 10.21]. And since  $DE$  is commensurable in length with  $AB$ —that is to say, with  $EK$ —but,  $DE$  is commensurable (in length) with  $EF$ ,  $EF$  is thus also commensurable (in length) with  $EK$  [Prop. 10.12]. And  $EK$  (is) rational. Thus,  $EL$ —that is to say,  $MR$ —that is to say, the (rectangle contained) by  $MNO$ —(is) also rational [Prop. 10.19].  $MN$  and  $NO$  are thus (straight-lines which are) incommensurable in square, making the sum of the squares on them medial, and the (rectangle contained) by them rational.

Thus,  $MO$  is the square-root of a rational plus a medial (area) [Prop. 10.40]. And (it is) the square-root of area  $AC$ . (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.