My paper examines the geometrical problem in *Meno* 86e4-87b2. This problem, despite being one of the few valuable sources on the early stage of Greek mathematics, remained an unravelled riddle for a long time due to Plato's obscure language. At the beginning of 20$^{th}$ century, however, Cook Wilson presented the first and most promising interpretation, which has been followed by many scholars down to the present day. The gist of his interpretation is that Plato reduces the problem of whether a rectilinear figure can be inscribed in a given circle as an isosceles triangle to that of whether that figure can be applied to the diameter of the circle as a rectangle falling short by a rectangle similar to the applied one. The purpose of my paper is not to offer an alternative interpretation on the problem in question but to explore the implication of Cook Wilson's interpretation from a different perspective in relation to the nature of Plato's method of hypothesis. I argue that Plato is suggesting there that (a) a mathematician at that time used a hypothetical method for revealing a more general and essential problem which is implied in a particular problem and whose solution had not been found until then, and for putting a tentative answer to such a reduced problem to analyse the original one; and that (b) there was a rational process for reducing a particular problem to a general one and then narrowing down the plausible candidates of a hypothesis, based on the method of analysis, although the final choice of a hypothesis must have been guided by intuition. Time permitting, I hope to contain some discussion about other relevant techniques in Greek mathematics: problem reduction and a diorism, which have often been ambiguously explained in relation to the problem in the *Meno*.