Mathematics 2260H – Geometry I: Euclidean geometry
TRENT UNIVERSITY, Winter 2013

Assignment #2
Six sides, no waiting ...
Due on Friday, 23 January, 2013.

A *regular hexagon* is a convex polygon with six sides, each of which is a straight line, of the same length, such that each interior angle (where two sides meet) is equal to every other interior angle of the polygon.

1. Given a straight line, use Postulates I-IV, S (Separation), and/or A (Application), to show there is a regular hexagon with the given straight line as one of its sides. *[3]*

NOTE: You may take Euclid's Proposition I-1 for granted, too.