

After Proposition I-1 Comes...

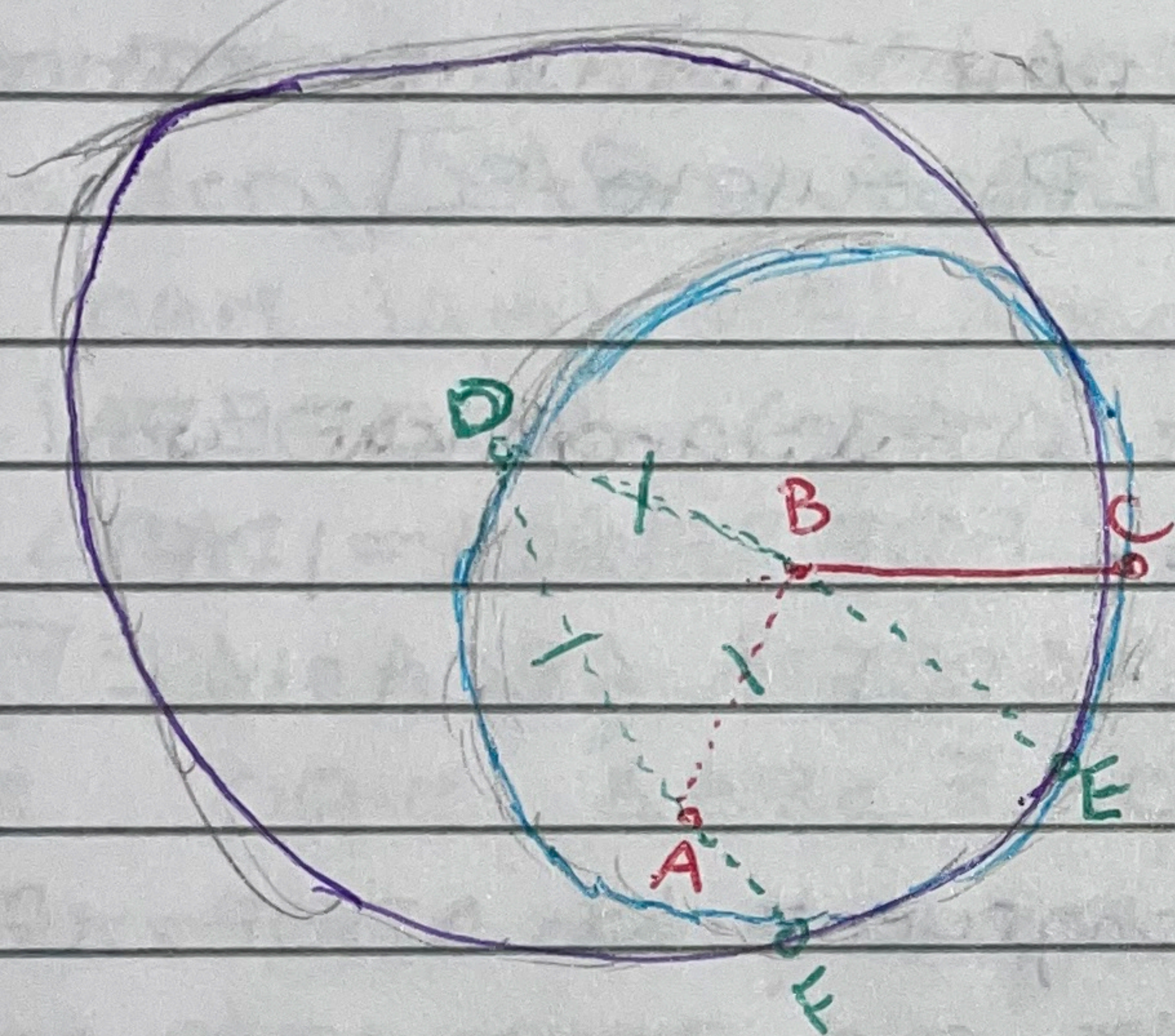
Proposition I-2: To place a given straight line equal to a given straight line at a given point as an endpoint

Postulate III



Proof

Suppose we are given a point A and a line BC



1. Connect A to B [Postulate I]
2. Build an equilateral triangle $\triangle ABD$ [Prop. I-1]
3. Draw a circle with centre B & radius BC [Postulate III]
4. Extend DB to E on the circle [Post. II & Post. S]
5. Draw a circle with centre D and radius DE [Postulate III]
6. Extend DA until it meets new circle at F [Postulate II & S]

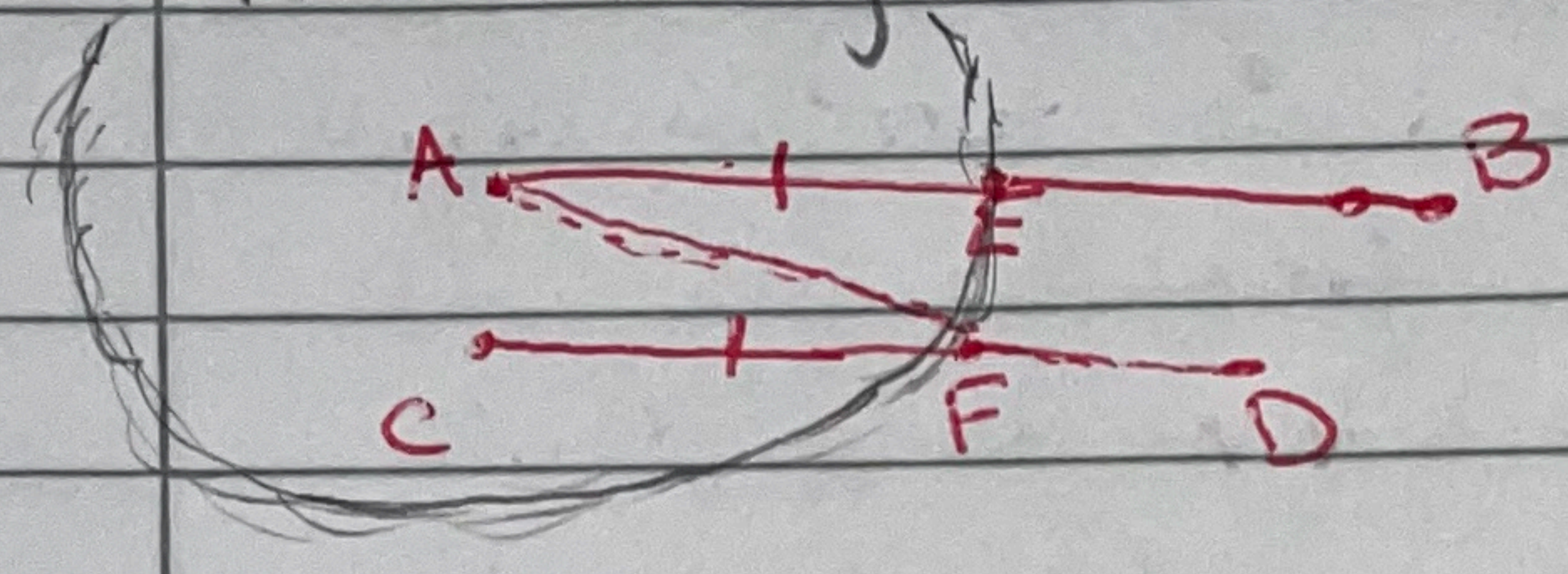
Claim: AF is equal in length to BC $|AF| = |BC|$

- $\hookrightarrow |BC| = |BE|$ since both are radii of the circle with centre B and radius BC
- $\hookrightarrow |DE| = |DF|$ since both are radii of the circle with centre D and radius DE
- $\hookrightarrow |DA| = |DB|$ since $\triangle ABD$ is an equilateral
- $\hookrightarrow |BC| = |BE| = |DE| - |DB|$
- $\hookrightarrow = |DF| - |DA|$
- $= |AF|$

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Lecture 2: Proposition I-3 & I-4

Proposition I-3: Given two unequal line segments, cut off a line segment equal to the smaller one from one end of the larger one.



Given $|AB| > |CD|$ find a point E between A and B such that $|AE| = |CD|$

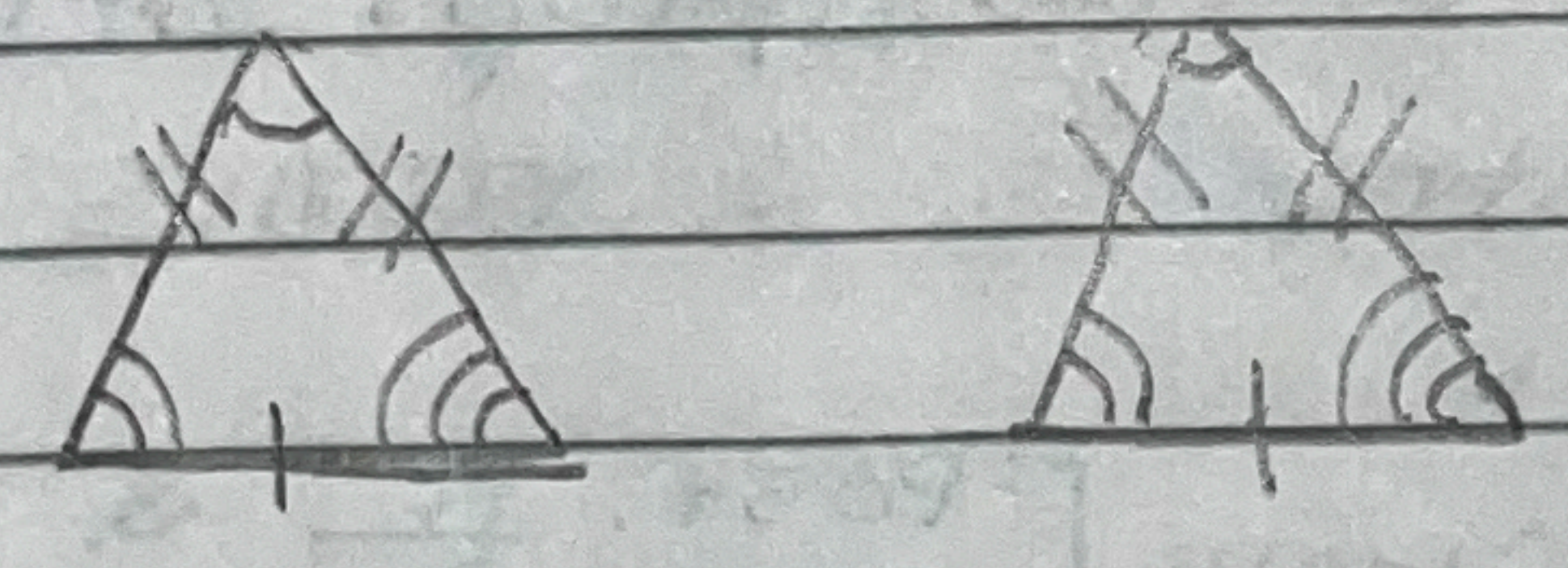
Proof: use I-2 to draw a circle at A of radius CD & E is the point of intersection of AB & the circle [Postulate 5]

Proposition I-4: Suppose $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$ with $|AB| = |DE|$, $\angle BAC = \angle EDF$ & $|AC| = |DF|$ then $|BC| = |EF|$, $\angle ABC = \angle DEF$ & $\angle BCA = \angle FED$

Side-Angle-side

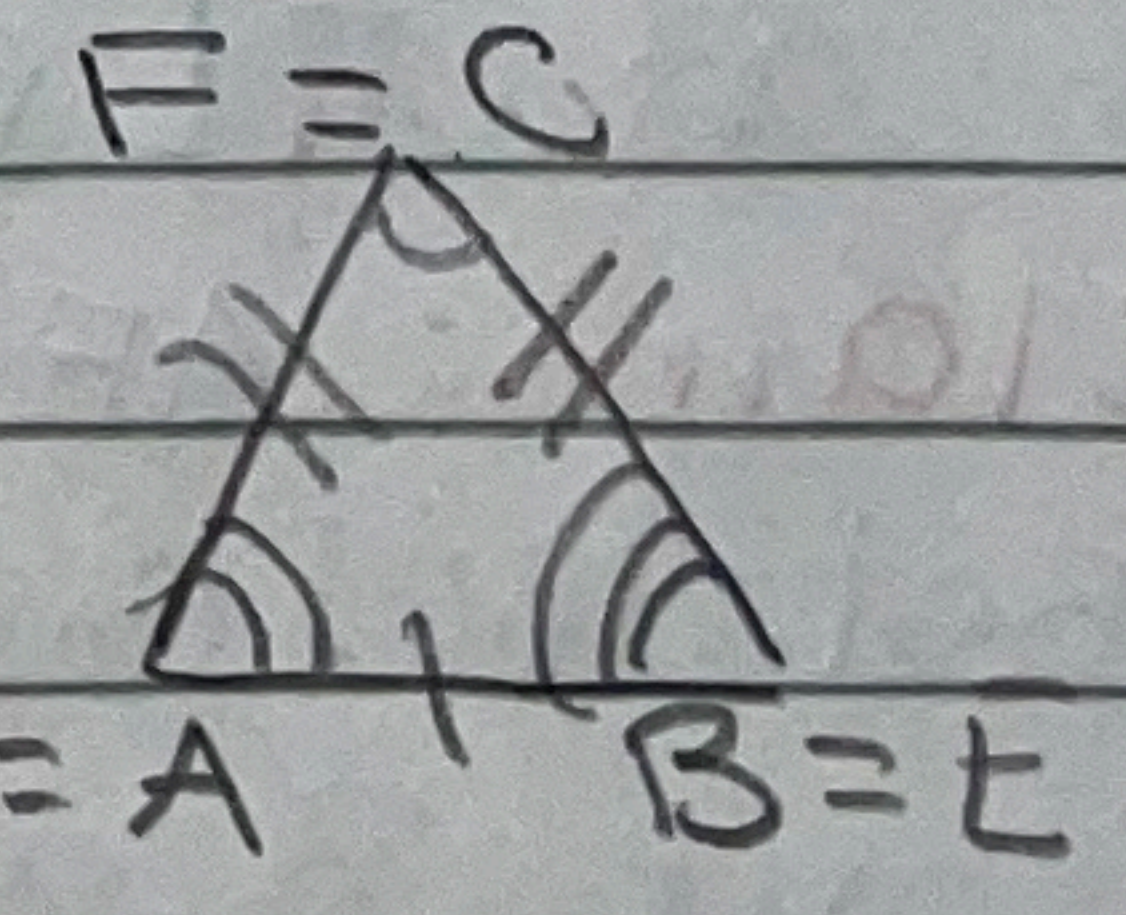
convergence criterion

Definition: $\triangle ABC$ is Congruent to $\triangle DEF$ if all the corresponding sides and angles are equal ie The triangles are identical copies...



Proof: place (or apply) $\triangle ABC$ on (to) $\triangle DEF$ so that A is placed on D and AB lies on DE and C is on the same side of DE as F

Since AB lies along DE & A is on D and $|AB| = |DE|$ we must have B on E.



Since AB lies along DE and A is on D and $\angle BAC = \angle EDF$ we must have AC on top of DF since AC along DF and A on D and $|AD| = |DF|$ C is on F