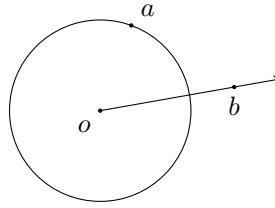


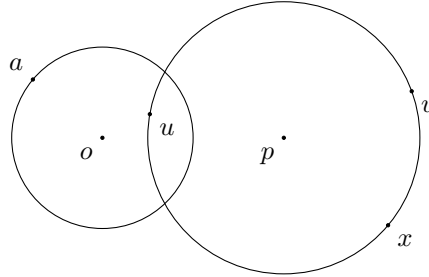
Plane Geometry

Definition 1 (Plane Geometry). Let \mathcal{P} be an ordered geometry with a segment congruence and an angle congruence. We say that \mathcal{P} is a plane geometry if the following properties are satisfied.

- **Right Angle Property.** Any two right angles are congruent.
- **Circle Separation.** If o , a , and b are distinct points, then there is a unique point $c \in \mathcal{C}_o(a) \cap \overrightarrow{ob}$.



- **Circle Cut.** Let o , a , p , and x be points, and suppose there are distinct points u and v on $\mathcal{C}_p(x)$ such that $u \in \text{int } \mathcal{C}_o(a)$ and $v \in \text{ext } \mathcal{C}_o(a)$. Then $\mathcal{C}_o(a) \cap \mathcal{C}_p(x)$ contains two distinct points.



- **Circle Cut Transfer.** Suppose a , b , c , d , x , y , z , and w are points such that $\overline{ab} \equiv \overline{xy}$, $\overline{bc} \equiv \overline{yz}$, and $\overline{cd} \equiv \overline{zw}$. If $\mathcal{C}_b(a) \cap \mathcal{C}_c(d)$ is not empty, then $\mathcal{C}_y(x) \cap \mathcal{C}_z(w)$ is not empty.
- **Angle-Side Congruence.** Suppose a , b , c , x , y , and z are points such that $\overline{ba} \equiv \overline{yx}$ and $\overline{bc} \equiv \overline{yz}$. Then $\overline{ac} \equiv \overline{xz}$ if and only if $\angle abc \equiv \angle xyz$.

The Circle Separation and Circle Cut properties allow us to construct points on the intersection of a circle with a central ray and of two circles, respectively. (Without these we have no way to construct points on circles!) The Circle Cut Transfer property says that our geometry is “uniform” in some sense, allowing us to shift points in the intersection of two circles. Angle-Side Congruence provides an essential link between segment congruence and angle congruence, which are otherwise unrelated.

Some Consequences

In the remainder of this section, suppose \mathcal{P} is a plane geometry.

Proposition 1 (Circle Trichotomy). *Let o and a be distinct points. Then $\mathcal{C}_o(a)$, $\text{int } \mathcal{C}_o(a)$, and $\text{ext } \mathcal{C}_o(a)$ partition the set of points in \mathcal{P} . That is, every point is either on $\mathcal{C}_o(a)$, interior to $\mathcal{C}_o(a)$, or exterior to $\mathcal{C}_o(a)$.*

Proposition 2 (SSS Theorem). *If two triangles can be labeled such that corresponding sides are congruent, then the triangles are congruent. More precisely, let a, b , and c be distinct points and x, y , and z be distinct points. If $\overline{ab} \equiv \overline{xy}$, $\overline{bc} \equiv \overline{yz}$, and $\overline{ca} \equiv \overline{zx}$, then $\triangle abc \equiv \triangle xyz$.*

Proof. That $\angle abc \equiv \angle xyz$, $\angle bca \equiv \angle yzx$, and $\angle zxy \equiv \angle cab$ follows from three applications of the Angle-Side Congruence property. \square

Proposition 3 (Uniqueness of Circle Cuts). *Let o, a, p, x , and h be points, with o and p distinct and with h not on \overleftrightarrow{op} . There is at most one point $u \in \mathcal{C}_o(a) \cap \mathcal{C}_p(x)$ on the h -side of \overleftrightarrow{op} .*

Proof. Suppose we have two such points, u and v . That is, both u and v are on the h -side of \overleftrightarrow{op} and $u, v \in \mathcal{C}_o(a) \cap \mathcal{C}_p(x)$. Note that $\overline{op} \equiv \overline{op}$, $\overline{pu} \equiv \overline{px} \equiv \overline{pv}$, and $\overline{uo} \equiv \overline{ao} \equiv \overline{vo}$. By the SSS Theorem, we have $\triangle uop \equiv \triangle vop$. In particular, we have $\angle uop \equiv \angle vop$ and $\angle upo \equiv \angle vpo$. Now by AC7, we have $v \in \overline{ou} \subseteq \overleftrightarrow{ou}$ and $u \in \overline{pv} \subseteq \overleftrightarrow{pv}$. That is, u and v are points in the intersection of the lines \overleftrightarrow{ou} and \overleftrightarrow{pv} . Since o and p are distinct, these lines must be distinct, and so they intersect at a unique point. Hence $u = v$. \square

Proposition 4 (SAS Theorem). *If two triangles can be labeled such that two corresponding sides, and the angles between, are congruent, then the triangles are congruent. More precisely, let a, b , and c be distinct points, and x, y , and z be distinct points. If $\overline{ab} \equiv \overline{xy}$, $\overline{bc} \equiv \overline{yz}$, and $\angle abc \equiv \angle xyz$, then $\triangle abc \equiv \triangle xyz$.*

Proposition 5 (Pons Asinorum (Bridge of Asses)). *If $\triangle abc$ is isocles with $\overline{ab} \equiv \overline{bc}$, then $\angle bac \equiv \angle bca$.*

Proof. We have two triangles, $\triangle bac$ and $\triangle bca$, such that $\overline{bc} \equiv \overline{ba}$, $\overline{ba} \equiv \overline{bc}$, and $\angle cba \equiv \angle abc$. By the SAS Theorem, $\triangle bac \equiv \triangle bca$, and thus $\angle bac \equiv \angle bca$. \square

Corollary 6. *Every triangle which is equilateral is also equiangular; all three interior angles are congruent.*

Construction 7 (equilateral triangle with a given side). *Given distinct points x and y , there exist points z_1 and z_2 , on opposite sides of \overleftrightarrow{xy} , such that $\triangle xyz_1$ and $\triangle xyz_2$ are equilateral. In fact, we have $\triangle xyz_1 \equiv \triangle xyz_2$.*

Proof. Consider the line \overleftrightarrow{xy} . By the Interpolation property, there exists a point u such that $[uxy]$. By the Circle Separation property, there is a point $w \in \mathcal{C}_y(x) \cap \overleftrightarrow{xu}$. Note in particular that $[wxy]$, and hence w is exterior to the circle $\mathcal{C}_y(x)$. Moreover, w is on $\mathcal{C}_x(y)$. Now y is also on $\mathcal{C}_x(y)$, and by definition,

y is interior to $\mathcal{C}_y(x)$. By the Circle Cut property, there exist two points in $\mathcal{C}_x(y) \cap \mathcal{C}_y(x)$, say z_1 and z_2 , which must be on opposite sides of \overleftrightarrow{xy} by the uniqueness of circle cuts. Now $\overline{xz_1} \equiv \overline{xy} \equiv \overline{yz_1}$ and $\overline{xz_2} \equiv \overline{xy} \equiv \overline{yz_2}$ by the definition of circles, so that $\triangle xyz_1$ and $\triangle xyz_2$ are equilateral by definition. Moreover, $\triangle xyz_1 \equiv \triangle xyz_2$ by the transitivity of segment congruence and the SSS Theorem. \square

Proposition 8 (Segment Addition Theorem). *Suppose $[abc]$ and $[xyz]$. If any two of $\overline{ab} \equiv \overline{xy}$, $\overline{bc} \equiv \overline{yz}$, and $\overline{ac} \equiv \overline{xz}$ hold, then so does the third.*

Proof. Note that $\angle abc \equiv \angle xyz$, $\angle bca \equiv \angle yzx$, and $\angle cab \equiv \angle zxy$ by AC4. The result then follows from the SAS Theorem. \square

Lemma 9. *Suppose $[abc]$ and $y \in \overleftrightarrow{xz}$. If $\overline{ab} \equiv \overline{xy}$ and $\overline{ac} \equiv \overline{xz}$, then $[xyz]$.*

Proof. Since $y \in \overleftrightarrow{xz}$, we have four possibilities: $y = x$, $[xyz]$, $y = z$, and $[xzy]$. If $y = x$, then we have $\overline{ab} \equiv \overline{xx}$, so that $b = a$, a contradiction. Similarly if $y = z$ then we have $\overline{xy} \equiv \overline{xz}$, so that $y = z$, also a contradiction. Now suppose that $[xzy]$. Note that $\angle cab \equiv \angle zxy$, $\overline{ac} \equiv \overline{xz}$, and $\overline{ab} \equiv \overline{xy}$; by the SAS Theorem, $\triangle abc \equiv \triangle xyz$. In particular, the flat angle $\angle acb$ is congruent to the straight angle $\angle xzy$, a contradiction. Thus $[xyz]$ as claimed. \square

Construction 10 (copy a segment onto a ray). *Let a and b be distinct points, and let o and t be distinct points. There exists a point x on \overrightarrow{ot} such that $\overline{ox} \equiv \overline{ab}$.*

Proof. First we construct a point z such that $\triangle aoz$ is equilateral; now $\overline{za} \equiv \overline{zo}$. Using the Interpolation property, construct a point h such that $[zah]$, and using the Circle Separation property, construct a point u on \overrightarrow{ah} such that $\overline{au} \equiv \overline{ab}$. Again using Circle Separation, construct a point v on \overrightarrow{zo} such that $\overline{zv} \equiv \overline{zu}$. By the previous proposition, $[zov]$. Now $\overline{za} \equiv \overline{zo}$ and $\overline{zu} \equiv \overline{zv}$, thus $\overline{au} \equiv \overline{ov}$. Again using Circle Separation, construct a point x on \overrightarrow{ot} such that $\overline{ox} \equiv \overline{ov}$. Then we have $\overline{ox} \equiv \overline{ov} \equiv \overline{au} \equiv \overline{ab}$ as needed. \square

Construction 11 (copy an angle onto a ray). *Let a, o, b be distinct noncollinear points and let p and x be distinct points. There exist two points y_1 and y_2 , on opposite sides of \overleftrightarrow{px} , such that $\angle xpy_1 \equiv \angle xpy_2 \equiv \angle aob$.*

Proof. First copy segment \overline{ob} onto \overrightarrow{px} at the point u , then copy the segment \overline{ba} onto the ray \overrightarrow{up} at the point v . Now copy \overline{oa} onto \overrightarrow{px} at the point w . Note that $\overline{oa} \equiv \overline{pw}$, $\overline{ob} \equiv \overline{pu}$, and $\overline{ba} \equiv \overline{uv}$. Moreover, the intersection $\mathcal{C}_o(a) \cap \mathcal{C}_b(a)$ is nonempty, as it contains a . By the Circle Cut Transfer property, $\mathcal{C}_p(w) \cap \mathcal{C}_u(v)$ contains two points z_1 and z_2 on opposite sides of \overleftrightarrow{px} . By the SSS Theorem, we have $\triangle puz_1 \equiv \triangle oba \equiv \triangle puz_2$, and thus $\angle upz_1 \equiv \angle aob \equiv \angle upz_2$ as needed. \square

Proposition 12 (ASA Theorem). *Let a, b, c be distinct noncollinear points, and let x, y, z be distinct points. If $\angle abc \equiv \angle xyz$, $\overline{bc} \equiv \overline{yz}$, and $\angle bca \equiv \angle yzx$, then $\triangle abc \equiv \triangle xyz$.*

Proof. Copy \overline{yx} onto \overrightarrow{ba} at d . Note that d and a are on the same side of \overleftrightarrow{bc} . Moreover, we have $\triangle dbc \equiv \triangle xyz$ by the SAS Theorem, and so $\angle bcd \equiv \angle yzx \equiv \angle bca$. By AC7, we have $d \in \overrightarrow{ca}$. Now d is on both \overrightarrow{ba} and \overrightarrow{ca} , and since a , b , and c are not collinear, we must have $d = a$. So $\triangle abc \equiv \triangle xyz$ as claimed. \square

Proposition 13 (Angle Addition Theorem). *Suppose $B \in \text{int}\angle AOC$ and $Y \in \text{int}\angle XPZ$. If any two of $\angle AOC \equiv \angle XPZ$, $\angle AOB \equiv \angle XPY$, and $\angle BOC \equiv \angle YPZ$ holds, then so does the third.*

Proof. (write this. Uses SAS and segment addition.) \square