

PRAYER

Most blessed Lord, send the grace of Your Holy Spirit on me to strengthen me that I may learn well the subject I am about to study and by it become a better person for Your glory, the comfort of my family, and for the benefit of Your Church and the world.

Amen.

QUIZ

- $\angle ABC, \angle BAC, \angle BCA, \angle AEC, \angle ACE, \angle CAE, \angle BAE, \angle BCE$
 $\triangle ABC, \triangle CEA$
 $\angle BAC + \angle CAE = \angle BAE, \angle BCA + \angle ACE = \angle BCE$
- $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle with $\overline{AB} = \overline{AC}$, lines \overline{BD} and \overline{CE} .
- $\angle ABC = \angle ACB$ and $\angle DBC = \angle ECB$

HOMework

The difference between Definition 15 and Postulate 3 is that, **Def 15 describes a circle** as a figure with equal lines going from the center to the boundary while **postulate 3** says we can **create a circle** with a center and a distance.

In using definition 15, the circle is already made and we are using properties of it and in using postulate 3, there is a center and some distance that we can use to create the circle.

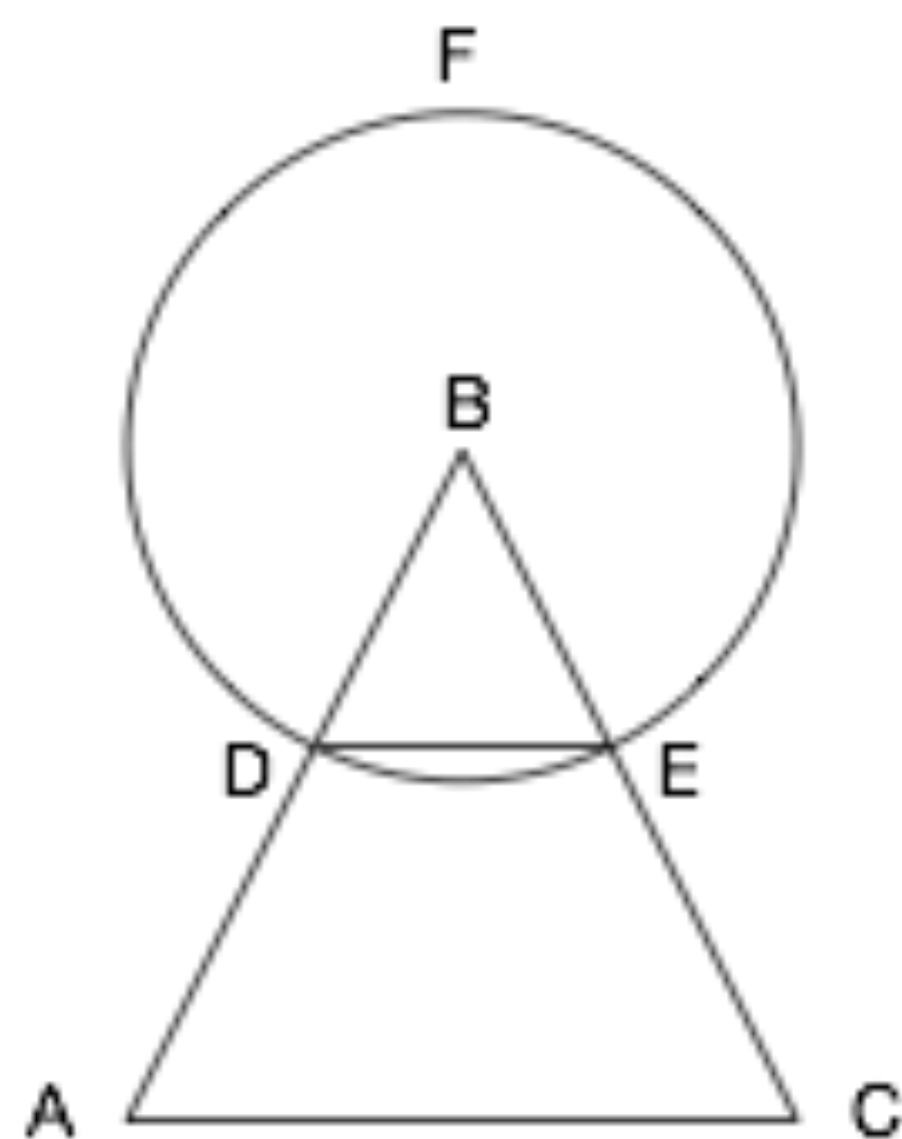
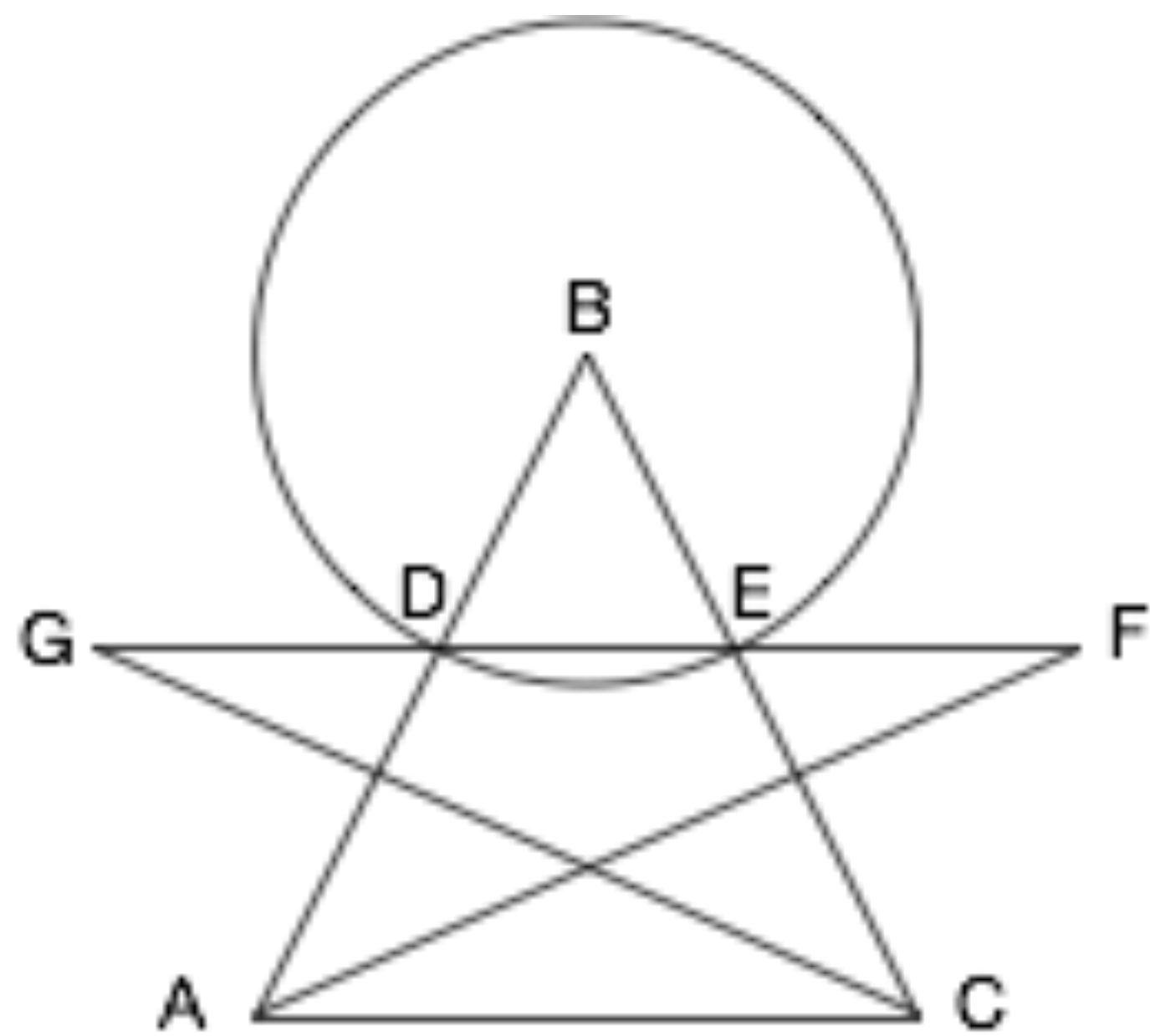


Figure 1



PROPOSITIONS

Proposition 1.1: We can make an equilateral triangle on a given finite straight line.

Proposition 1.2: We can make a finite line equal to a given finite line on a given point.

Proposition 1.3: Given two unequal straight lines, cut off from the greater, a straight line equal to the less.

Proposition 1.4: If two triangles have two sides equal to two sides respectively and the angles contained by them are equal, then their bases are equal, the triangles are equal, and their remaining angles are equal.

Proposition 1.5: The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal. And if the equal sides be extended, the angles under the base will be equal.

Proposition 1.6: If two angles of a triangle are equal, the sides opposite the equal angles will also be equal.