

Euclid's Elements

Book I

*If Euclid did not kindle your youthful enthusiasm, you
were not born to be a scientific thinker.*

Albert Einstein

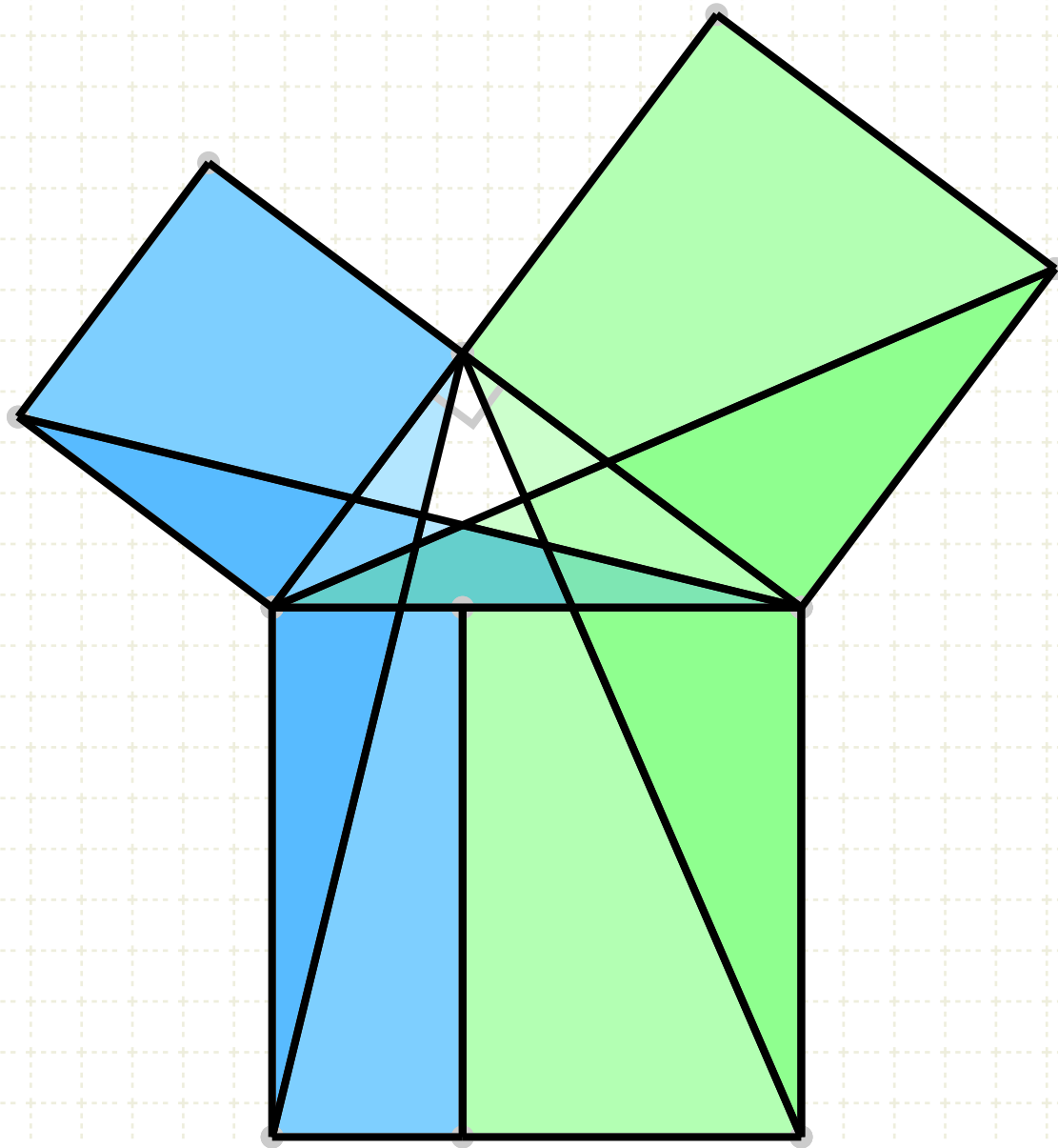


Table of Contents, Chapter 1

1	Construct an equilateral triangle	15	Vertical angles equal one another	29	Lines parallel, alternate angles are equal
2	Copy a line	16	Exterior angle larger than interior angle	30	Lines parallel to same line are parallel to themselves
3	Subtract one line from another	17	Sum of two interior angles less than 180	31	Construct one line parallel to another
4	Equal triangles if equal side-angle-side	18	Greater side opposite of greater angle	32	Sum of interior angles of a triangle = 180
5	Isosceles triangle gives equal base angles	19	Greater angle opposite of greater side	33	Lines joining ends of equal parallels are parallel
6	Equal base angles gives isosceles triangle	20	Sum of two angles greater than third	34	Opposite sides-angles equal in parallelogram
7	Two sides of triangle meet at unique point	21	Triangle within triangle has smaller sides	35	Parallelograms, same base-height have equal area
8	Equal triangles if equal side-side-side	22	Construct triangle from given lines	36	Parallelograms, equal base-height have equal area
9	How to bisect an angle	23	Copy an angle	37	Triangles, same base-height have equal area
10	Bisect a line	24	Larger angle gives larger base	38	Triangles, equal base-height have equal area
11	Construct right angle, point on line	25	Larger base gives larger angle		
12	Construct perpendicular, point to line	26	Equal triangles if equal angle-side-angle		
13	Sum of angles on straight line = 180	27	Alternate angles equal then lines parallel		
14	Two lines form a single line if angle = 180	28	Sum of interior angles = 180 , lines parallel		



Table of Contents, Chapter 1

39	Equal triangles on same base, have equal height
40	Equal triangles on equal base, have equal height
41	Triangle is half parallelogram with same base and height
42	Construct parallelogram with equal area as triangle
43	Parallelogram complements are equal
44	Construct parallelogram on line, equal to triangle
45	Construct parallelogram equal to polygon
46	Construct a square
47	Pythagoras' theorem
48	Inverse Pythagoras' theorem



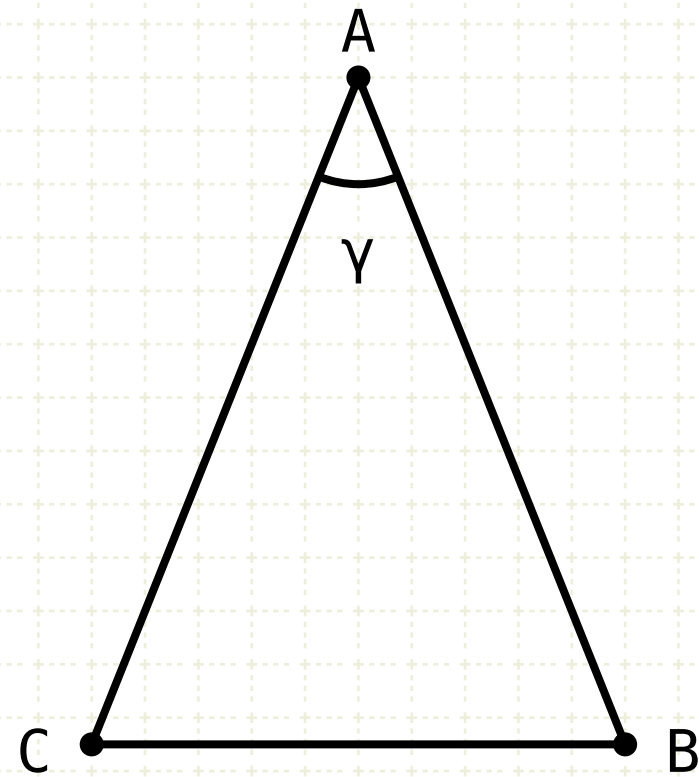
Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



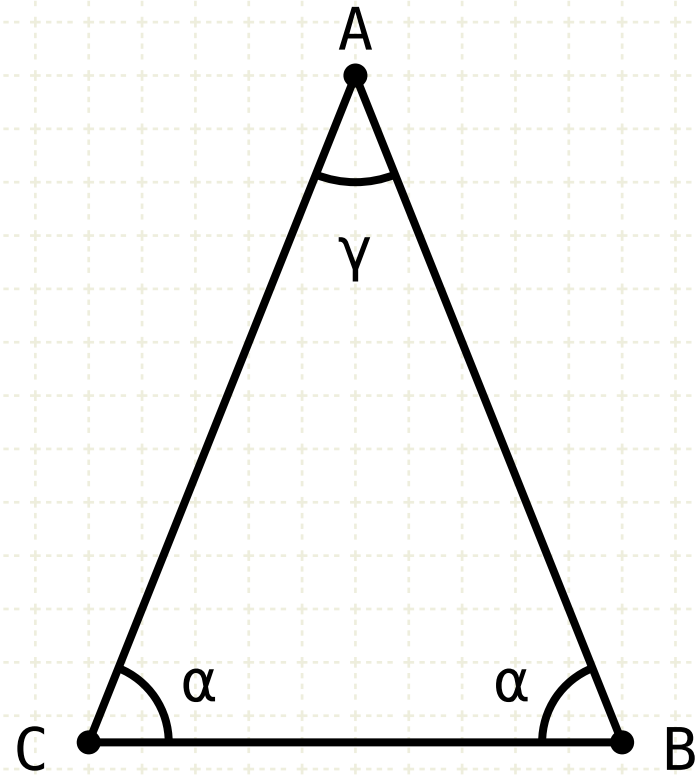
$$AB = AC$$

In other words

Given an isosceles triangle ABC

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



$$AB = AC$$

$$\angle ACB = \angle ABC$$

In other words

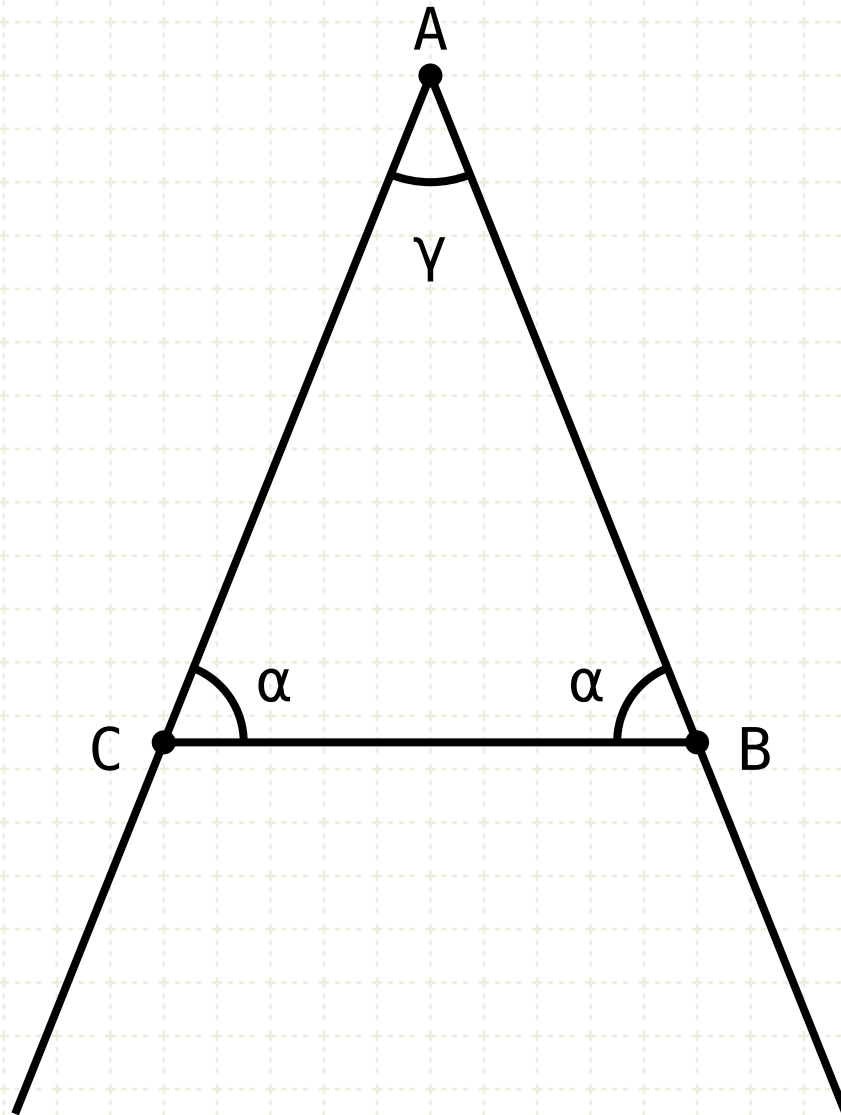
Given an isosceles triangle ABC

Then the angles at the base ACB and ABC are equal

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.

$$AB = AC$$
$$\angle ACB = \angle ABC$$



In other words

Given an isosceles triangle ABC

Then the angles at the base ACB and ABC are equal

In addition, if we extend lines AB and AC

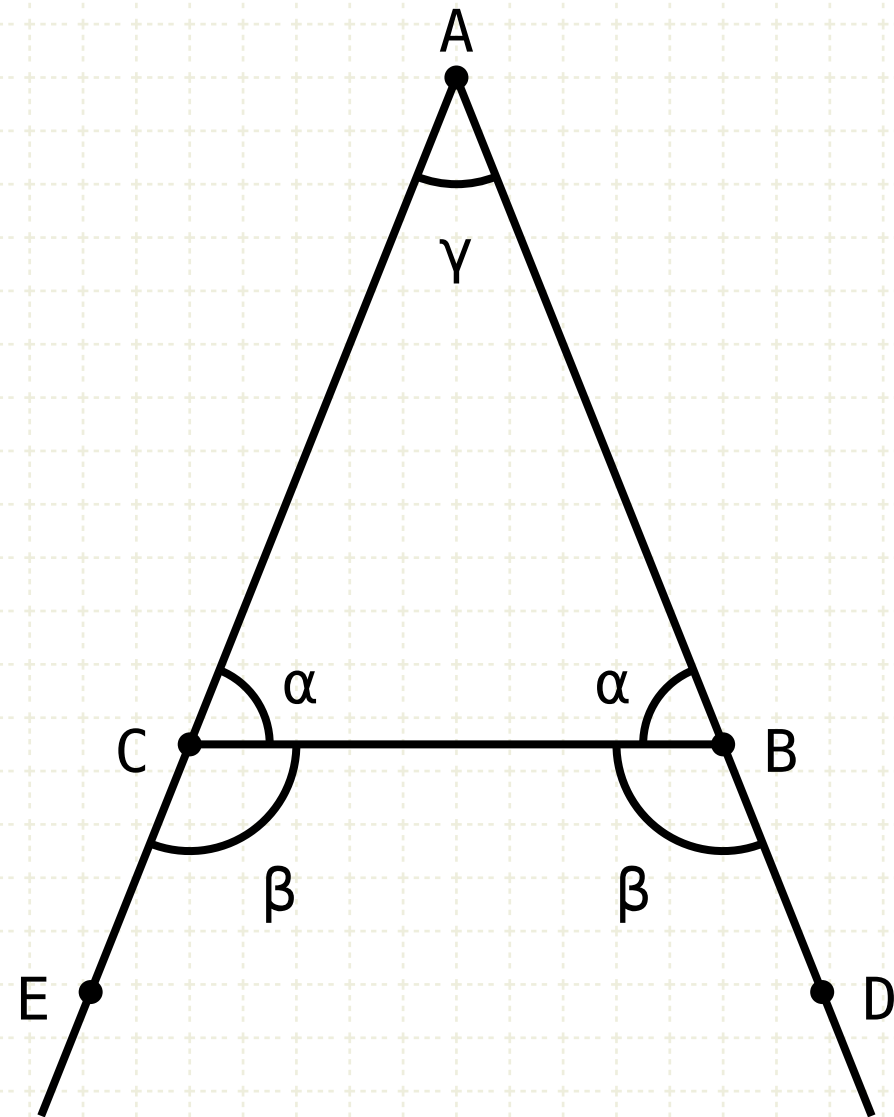
Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.

$$AB = AC$$

$$\angle ACB = \angle ABC$$

$$\angle BCE = \angle CBD$$



In other words

Given an isosceles triangle ABC

Then the angles at the base ACB and ABC are equal

In addition, if we extend lines AB and AC

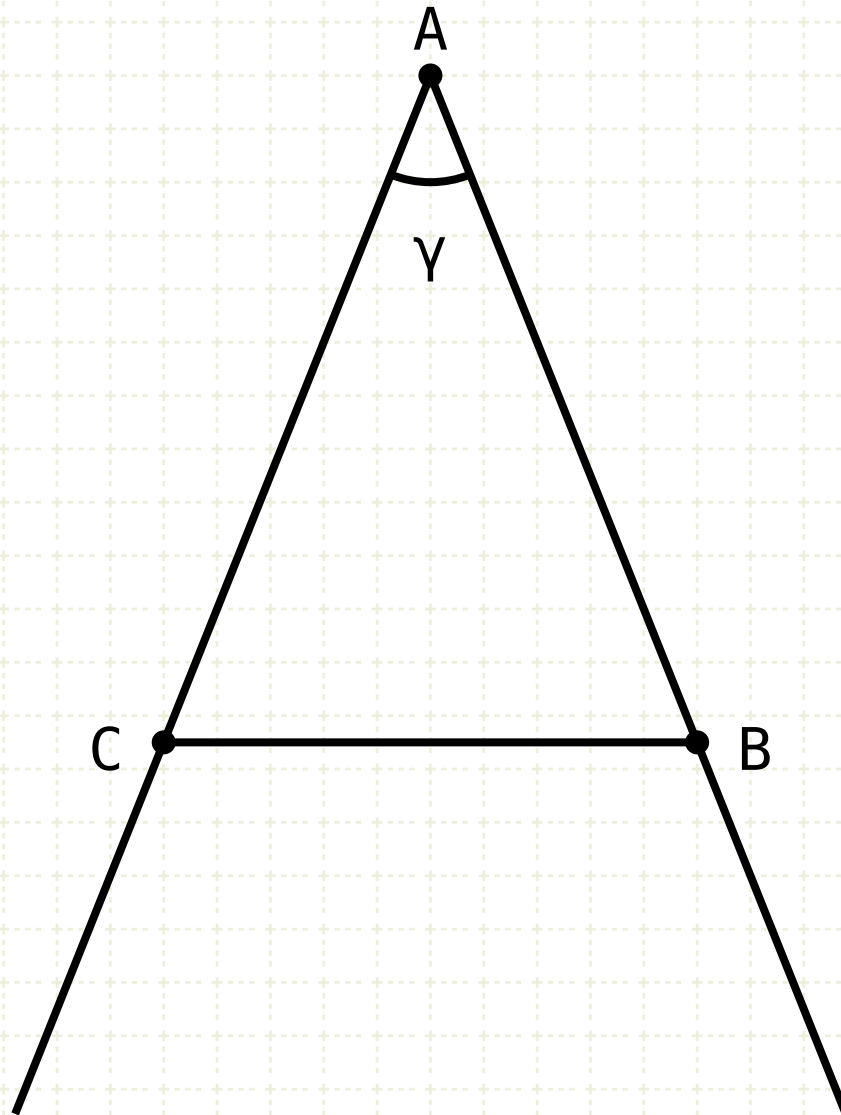
Then the exterior angles are equal

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.

Proof

$$AB = AC$$



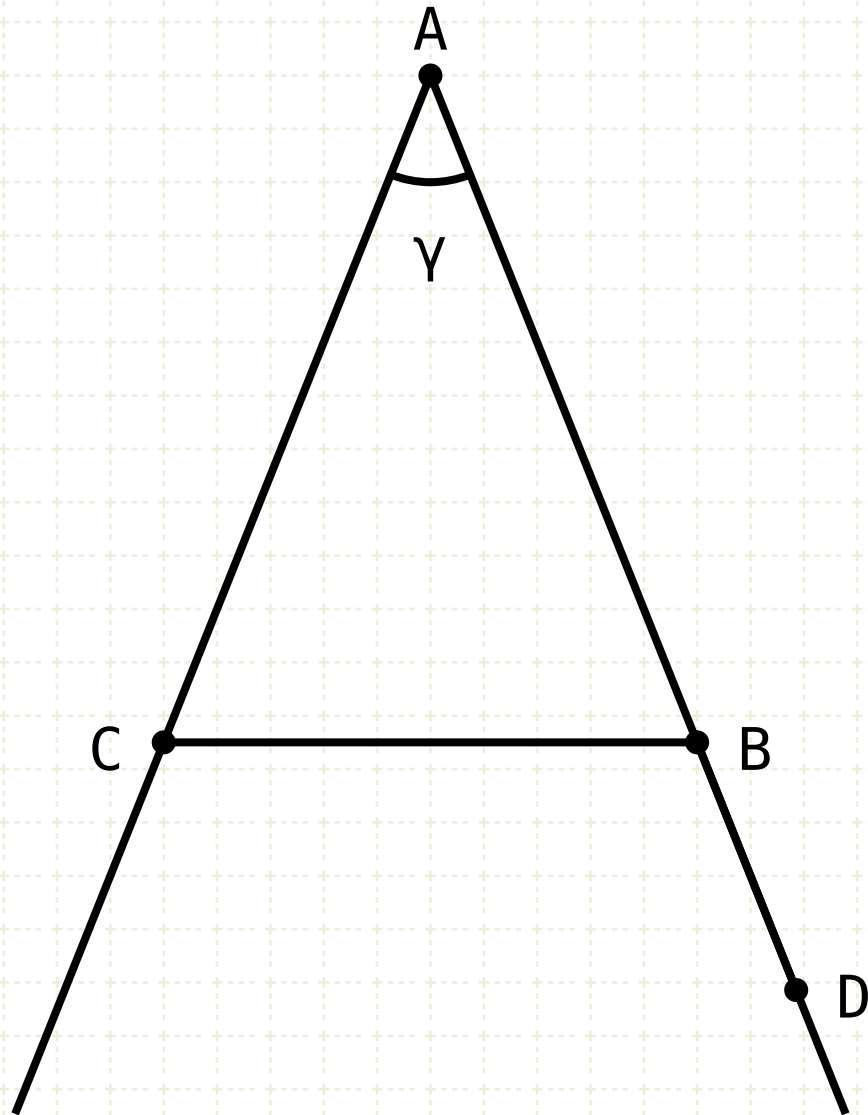
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In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.

$$AB = AC$$

Proof

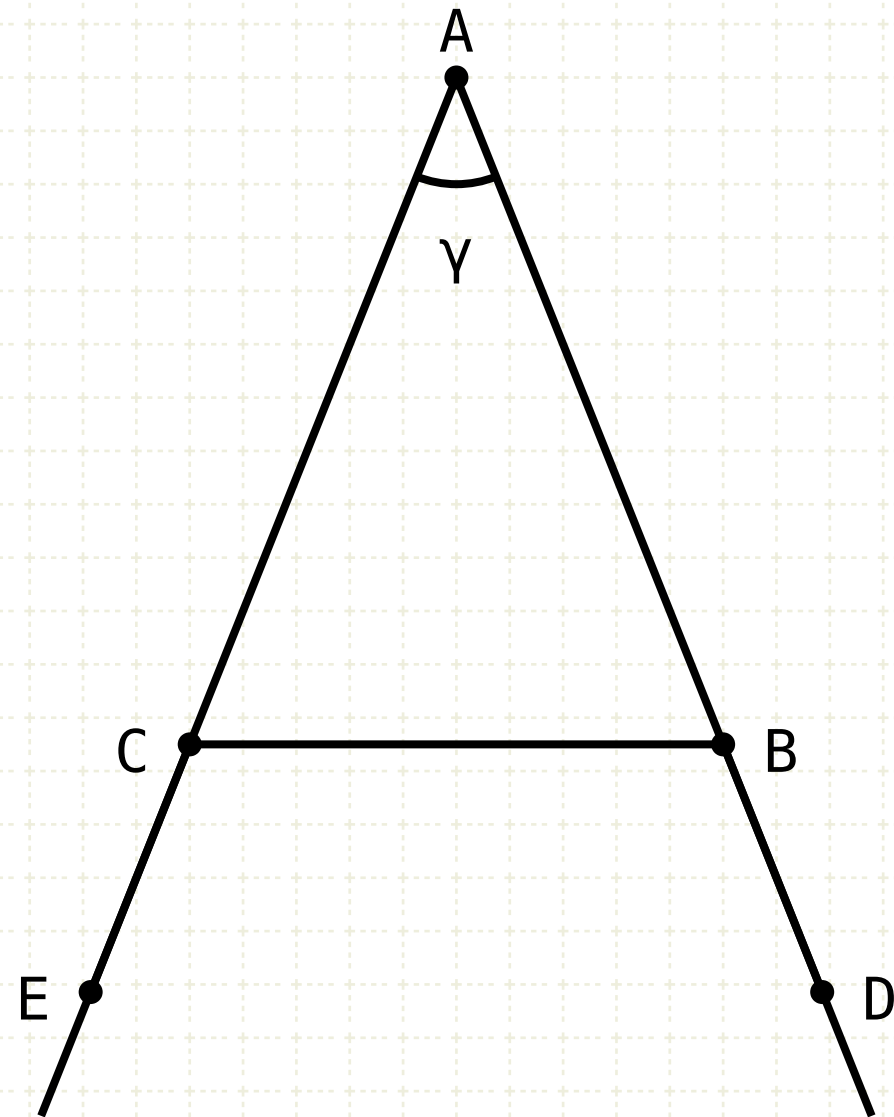
Define a point along the extension of AB



Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= AC \\ BD &= CE \end{aligned}$$



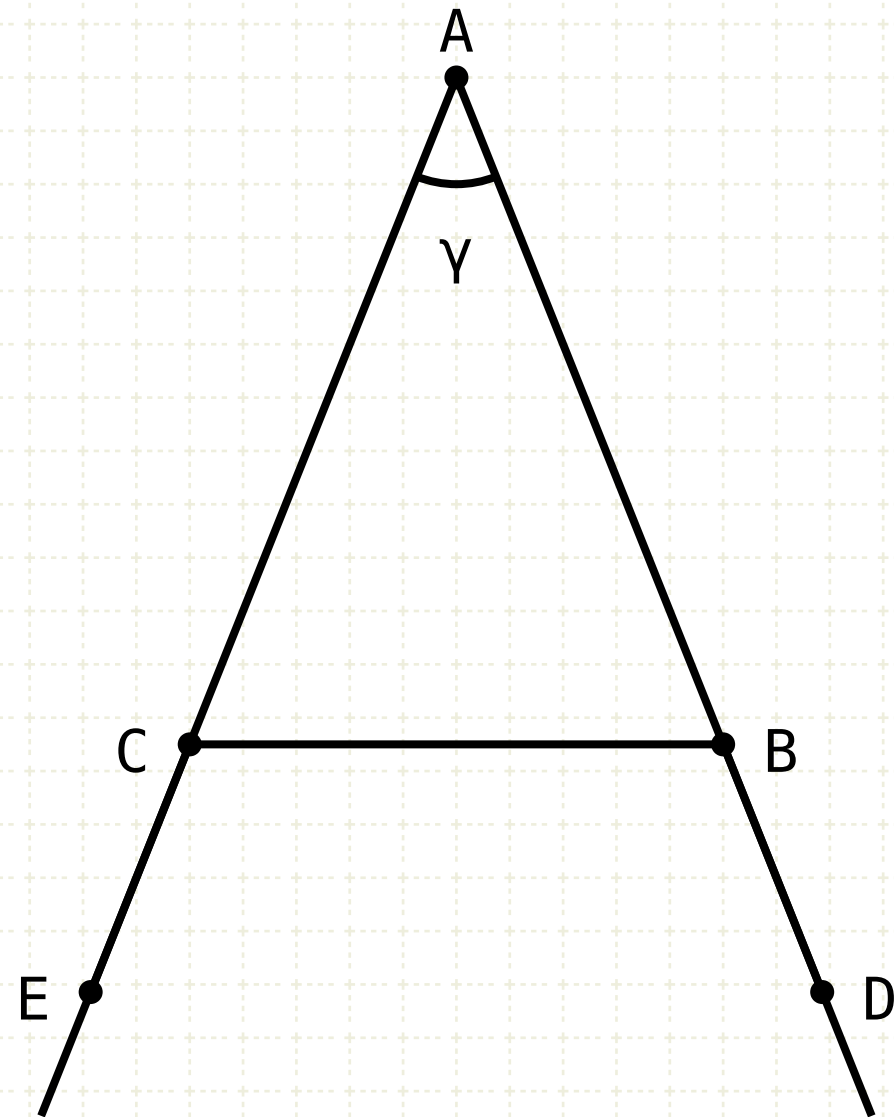
Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C , with length BD , on the line segment of AC (I·2)

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



$$AB = AC$$

$$BD = CE$$

$$AE = AC + CE$$

$$AD = AB + BD$$

$$AE = AD$$

Proof

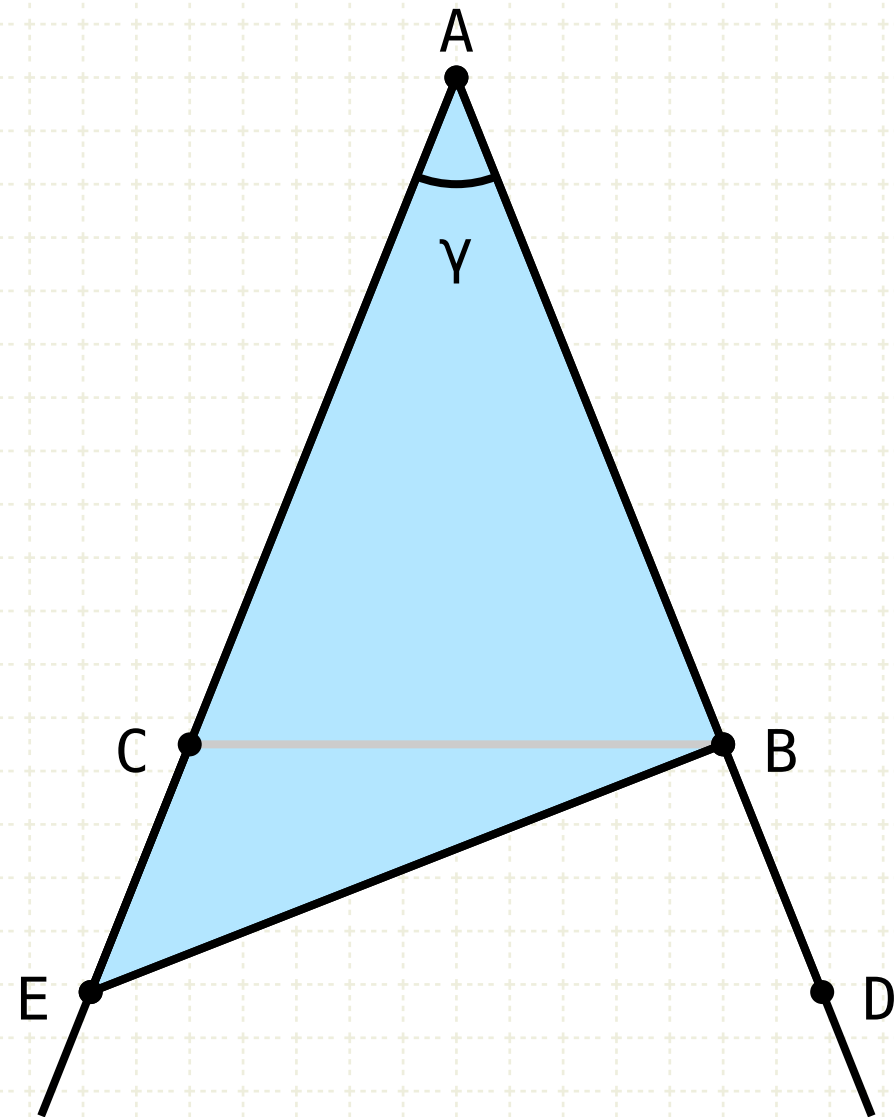
Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I·2)

AC and AB are equal, as are BD and CE, thus AE and AD which are the sum of AC,CE and AB,BD respectively, are also equal

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



$$AB = AC$$

$$BD = CE$$

$$AE = AC + CE$$

$$AD = AB + BD$$

$$AE = AD$$

$$AE, \angle EAB = \gamma, AB$$

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

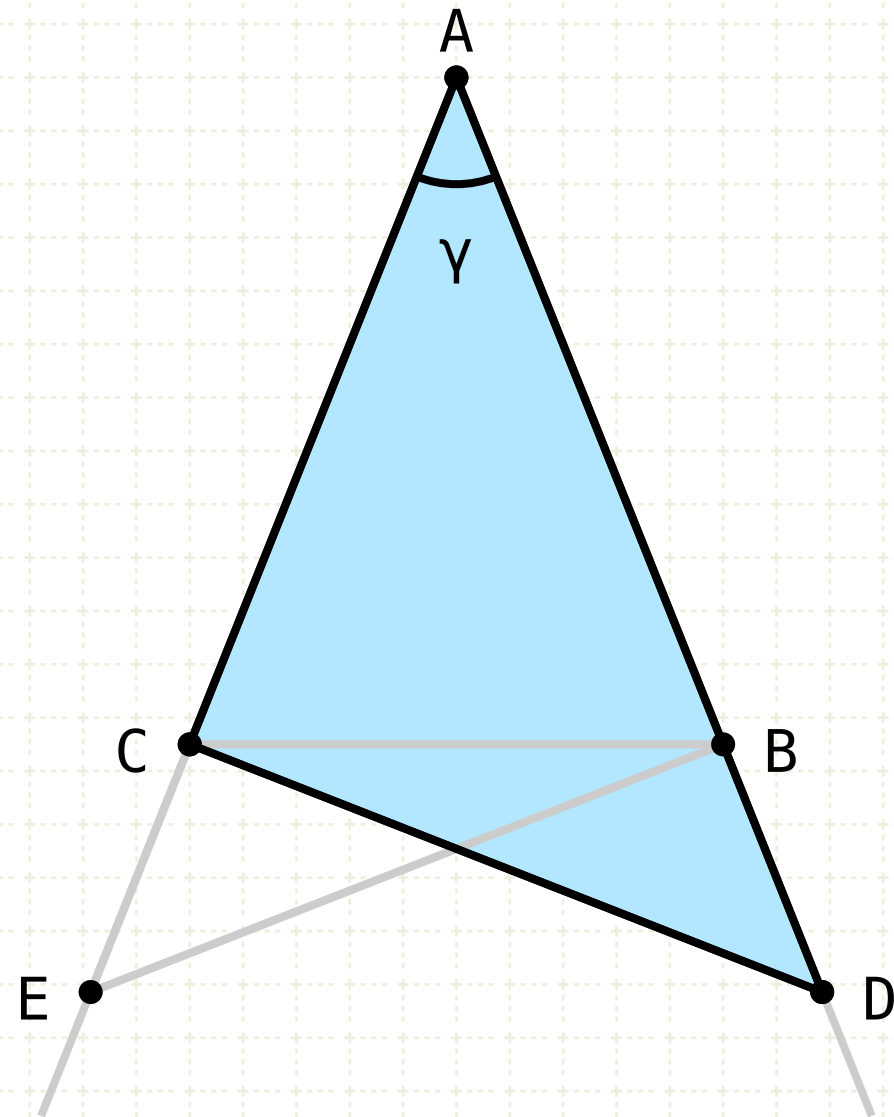
Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I·2)

AC and AB are equal, as are BD and CE, thus AE and AD which are the sum of AC, CE and AB, BD respectively, are also equal

Create triangle AEB

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



$$AB = AC$$

$$BD = CE$$

$$AE = AC + CE$$

$$AD = AB + BD$$

$$AE = AD$$

$$AE, \angle EAB = \gamma, AB$$

$$AD, \angle DAC = \gamma, AC$$

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I.2)

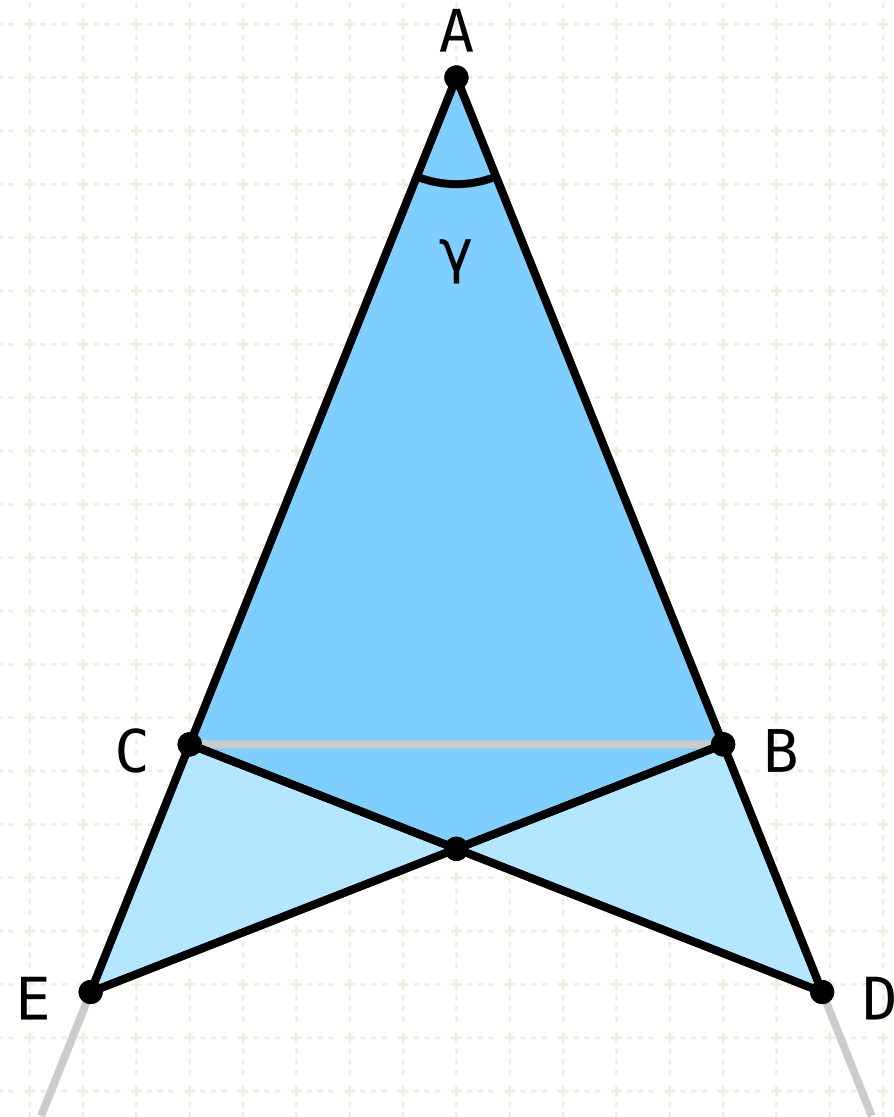
AC and AB are equal, as are BD and CE, thus AE and AD which are the sum of AC, CE and AB, BD respectively, are also equal

Create triangle AEB

Create triangle ADC

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



$$AB = AC$$

$$BD = CE$$

$$AE = AC + CE$$

$$AD = AB + BD$$

$$AE = AD$$

$$AE, \angle EAB = \gamma, AB$$

$$AD, \angle DAC = \gamma, AC$$

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I.2)

AC and AB are equal, as are BD and CE, thus AE and AD which are the sum of AC, CE and AB, BD respectively, are also equal

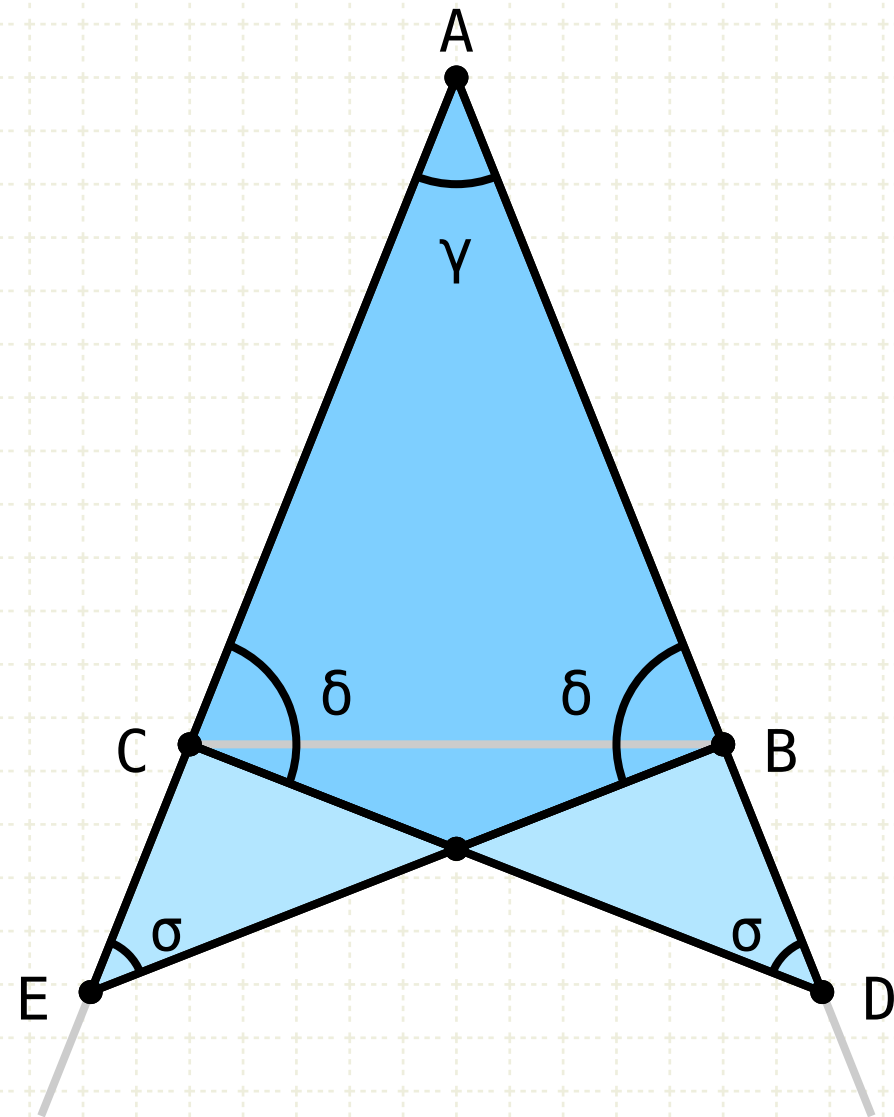
Create triangle AEB

Create triangle ADC

Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles,

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



$$AB = AC$$

$$BD = CE$$

$$AE = AC + CE$$

$$AD = AB + BD$$

$$AE = AD$$

$$AE, \angle EAB = \gamma, AB$$

$$AD, \angle DAC = \gamma, AC$$

$$CD = BE$$

$$\angle ACD = \angle ABE = \delta$$

$$\angle CDA = \angle BEA = \sigma$$

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I·2)

AC and AB are equal, as are BD and CE, thus AE and AD which are the sum of AC, CE and AB, BD respectively, are also equal

Create triangle AEB

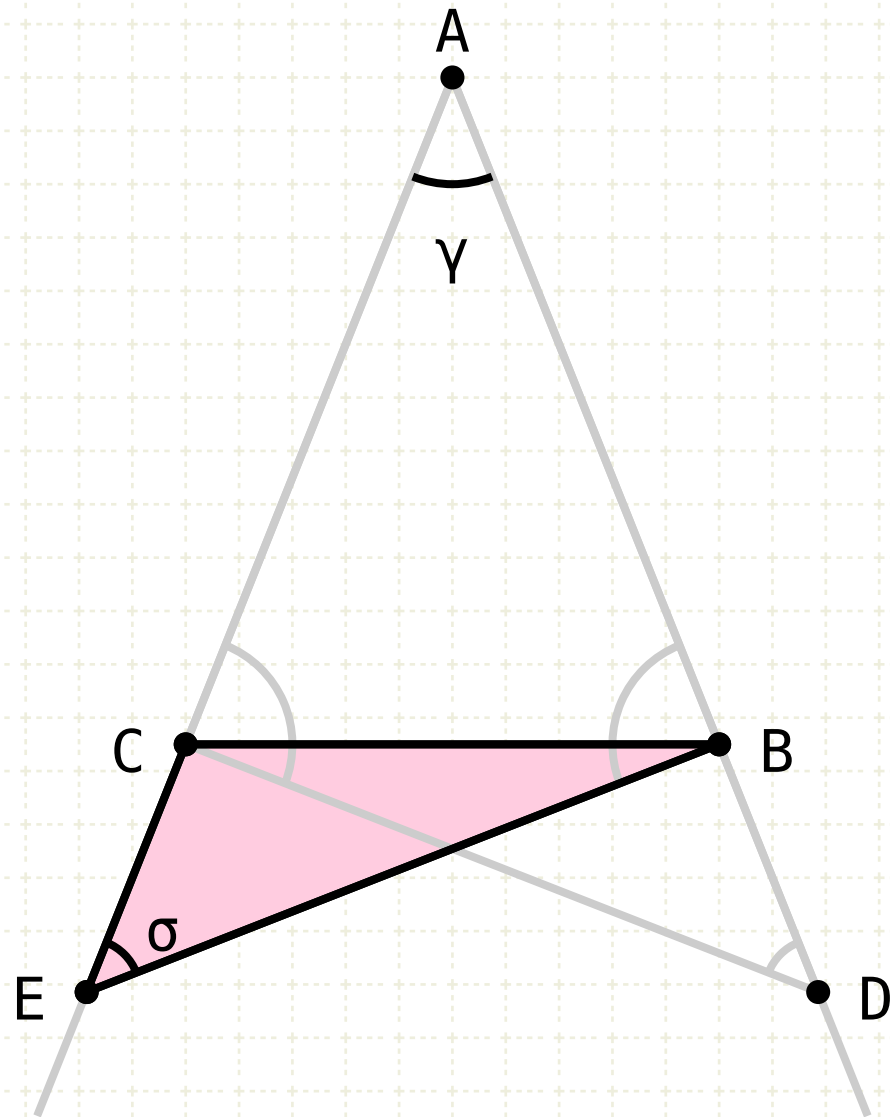
Create triangle ADC

Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles,

then all the sides and angles are equal (I·4)

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



$$AB = AC$$

$$BD = CE$$

$$AE = AC + CE$$

$$AD = AB + BD$$

$$AE = AD$$

AE, $\angle EAB = \gamma$, AB

AD, $\angle DAC = \gamma$, AC

$$CD = BE$$

$$\angle ACD = \angle ABE = \delta$$

$$\angle CDA = \angle BEA = \sigma$$

CE, $\angle BEA = \angle BEC = \sigma$, BE

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I-2)

AC and AB are equal, as are BD and CE, thus AE and AD which are the sum of AC,CE and AB,BD respectively, are also equal

Create triangle AEB

Create triangle ADC

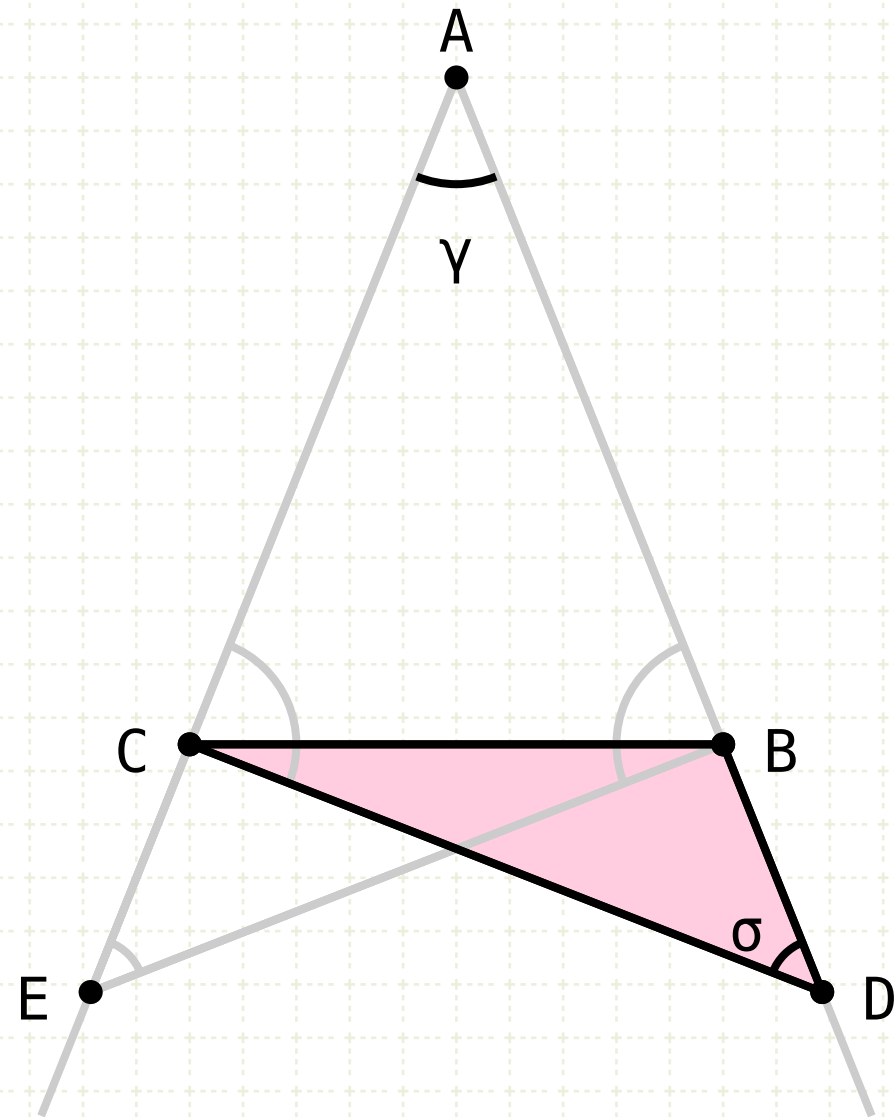
Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles,

then all the sides and angles are equal (I-4)

Lets look at triangle CEB

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In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



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$$AD = AB + BD$$

$$AE = AD$$

$$AE, \angle EAB = \gamma, AB$$

$$AD, \angle DAC = \gamma, AC$$

$$CD = BE$$

$$\angle ACD = \angle ABE = \delta$$

$$\angle CDA = \angle BEA = \sigma$$

$$CE, \angle BEA = \angle BEC = \sigma, BE$$

$$BD, \angle CDA = \angle CDB = \sigma, CD$$

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I·2)

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Create triangle AEB

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Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles,

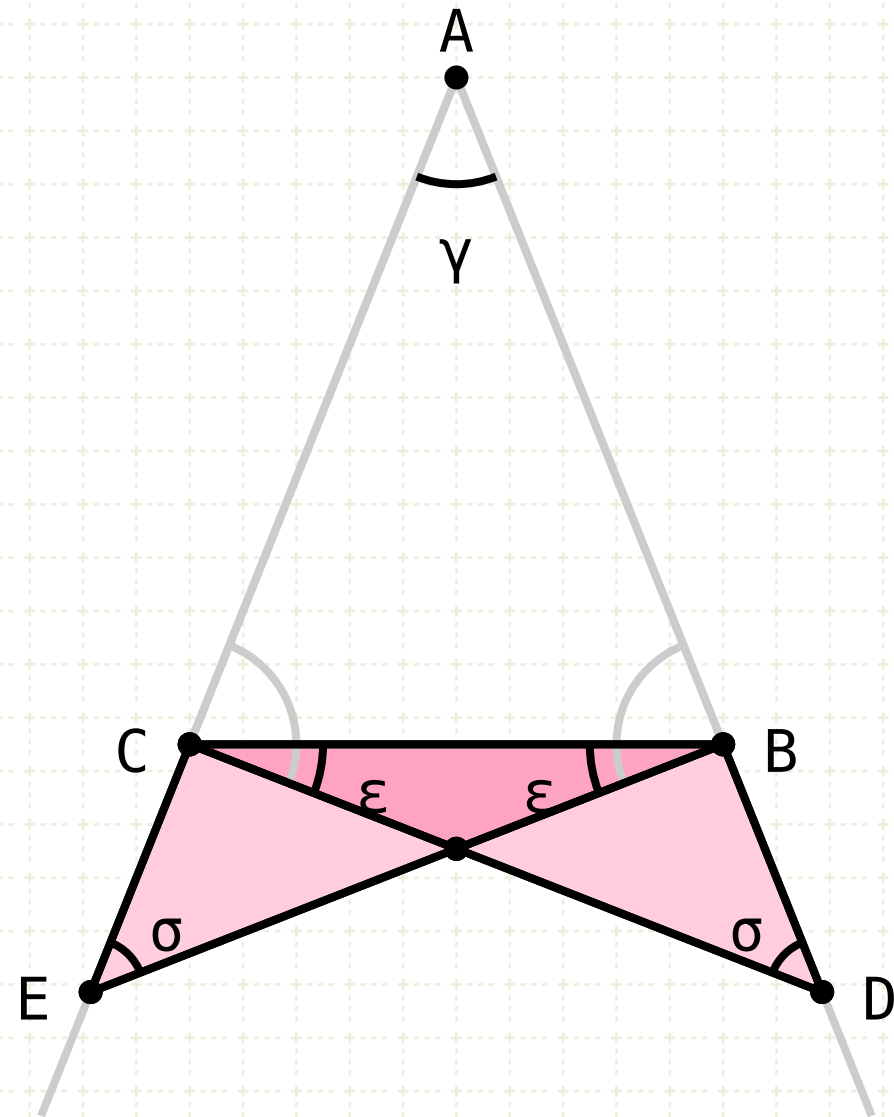
then all the sides and angles are equal (I·4)

Lets look at triangle CEB

And at triangle CDB

Proposition 5 of Book I

In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



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$$\angle CDA = \angle BEA = \sigma$$

$$CE, \angle BEA = \angle BEC = \sigma, BE$$

$$BD, \angle CDA = \angle CDB = \sigma, CD$$

$$\angle CBE = \angle BCD = \epsilon$$

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

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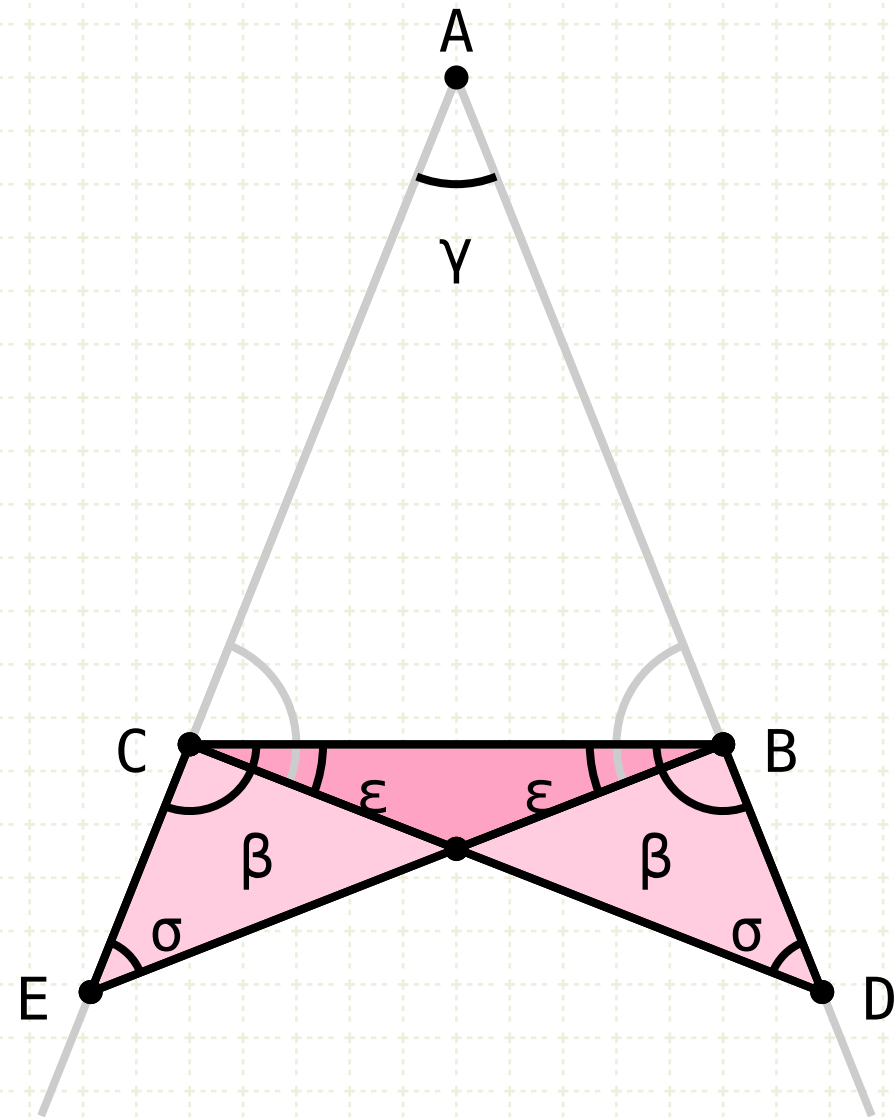
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$$\angle CDA = \angle BEA = \sigma$$

$$CE, \angle BEA = \angle BEC = \sigma, BE$$

$$BD, \angle CDA = \angle CDB = \sigma, CD$$

$$\angle CBE = \angle BCD = \varepsilon$$

$$\angle BCE = \angle CBD = \beta$$

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I·2)

AC and AB are equal, as are BD and CE, thus AE and AD which are the sum of AC, CE and AB, BD respectively, are also equal

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Create triangle ADC

Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles,

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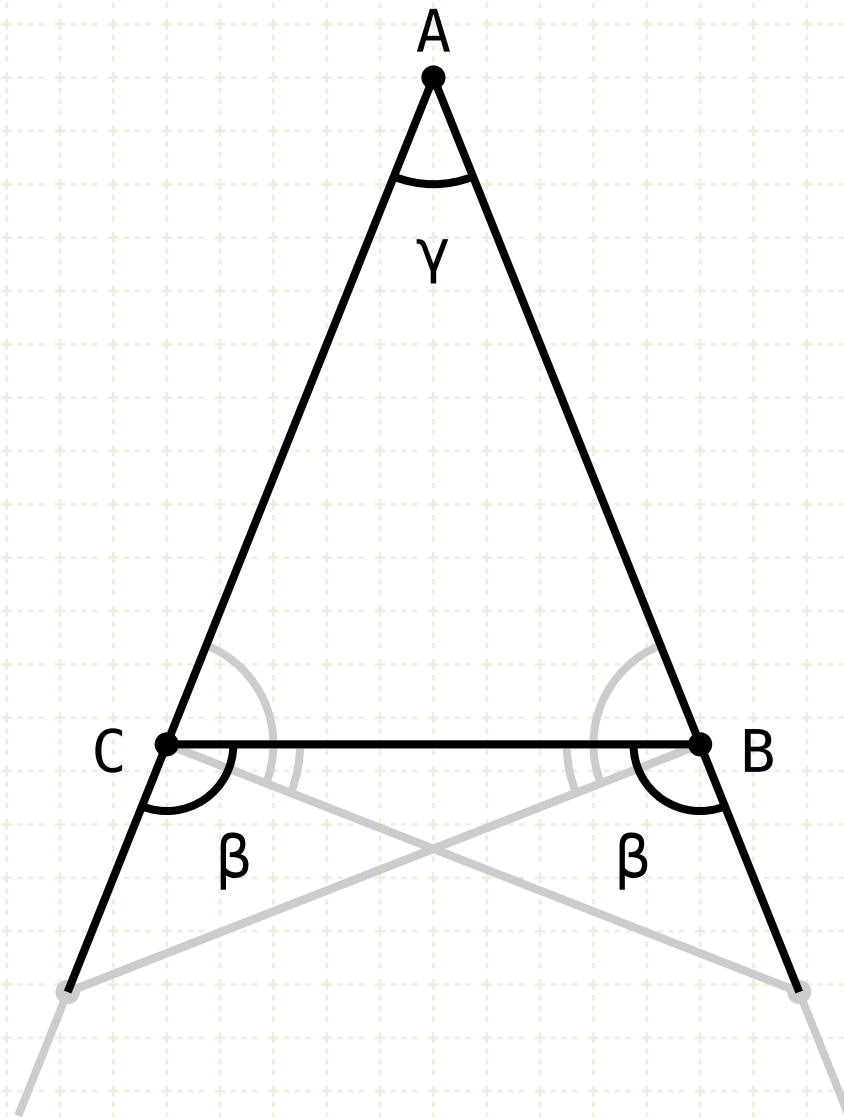
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Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles,

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Lets look at triangle CEB

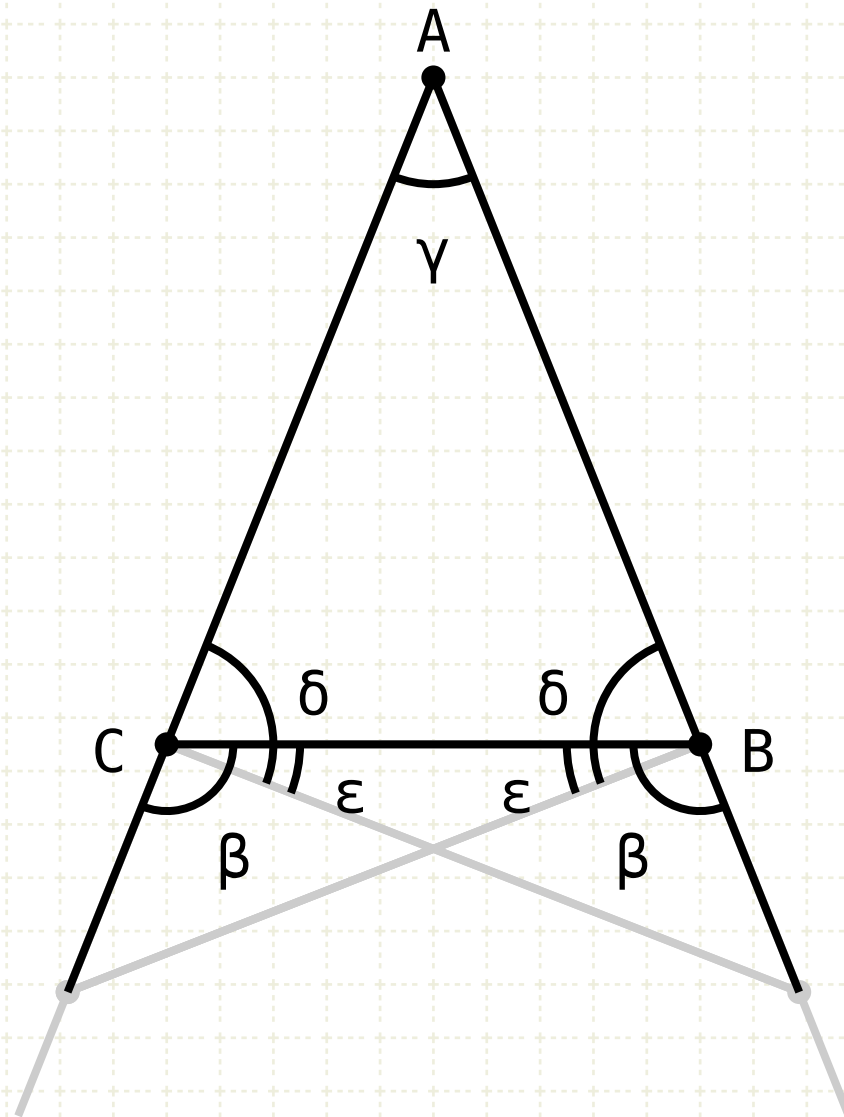
And at triangle CDB

Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles, then all the sides and angles are equal (I·4)

And, we have just shown that the exterior angles are equal

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In isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.



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$$CE, \angle BEA = \angle BEC = \sigma, BE$$

$$BD, \angle CDA = \angle CDB = \sigma, CD$$

$$\angle CBE = \angle BCD = \varepsilon$$

$$\angle BCE = \angle CBD = \beta$$

$$\angle BCE = \angle CBD = \beta$$

$$\angle ABC = \angle ACB = \delta - \varepsilon = \alpha$$

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I·2)

AC and AB are equal, as are BD and CE, thus AE and AD which are the sum of AC, CE and AB, BD respectively, are also equal

Create triangle AEB

Create triangle ADC

Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles,

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Lets look at triangle CEB

And at triangle CDB

Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles, then all the sides and angles are equal (I·4)

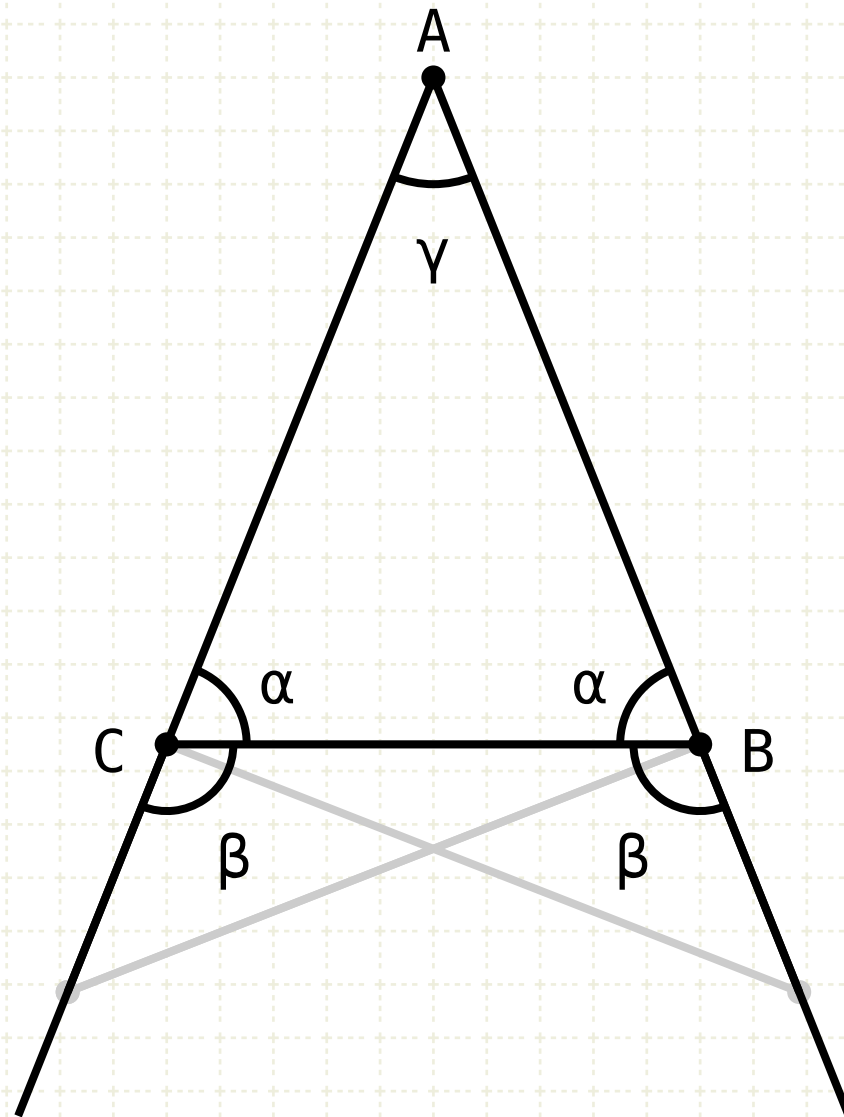
And, we have just shown that the exterior angles are equal

Let's look now at the interior angles. The differences between equals are equal so that means the interior angles are the same



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$$\angle ACD = \angle ABE = \delta$$

$$\angle CDA = \angle BEA = \sigma$$

$$CE, \angle BEA = \angle BEC = \sigma, BE$$

$$BD, \angle CDA = \angle CDB = \sigma, CD$$

$$\angle CBE = \angle BCD = \epsilon$$

$$\angle BCE = \angle CBD = \beta$$

$$\angle BCE = \angle CBD = \beta$$

$$\angle ABC = \angle ACB = \delta - \epsilon = \alpha$$

Proof

Define a point along the extension of AB

Construct a line starting at C, with length BD, on the line segment of AC (I·2)

AC and AB are equal, as are BD and CE, thus AE and AD which are the sum of AC, CE and AB, BD respectively, are also equal

Create triangle AEB

Create triangle ADC

Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles,

then all the sides and angles are equal (I·4)

Lets look at triangle CEB

And at triangle CDB

Since two sides and the angle between are the same for both triangles, then all the sides and angles are equal (I·4)

And, we have just shown that the exterior angles are equal

Let's look now at the interior angles. The differences between equals are equal so that means the interior angles are the same



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