Euclid and Axioms

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Image: •



• Thales 624-547 BCE



- Thales 624-547 BCE
- Pythagoras 572-497 BCE



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$$S_0 = a$$
 and $D_0 = a\sqrt{2}$





• $S_0 = a$ and $D_0 = a\sqrt{2}$ • $S_1 = D_0 - S_0$ and $D_1 = S_1 \sqrt{2}$



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• $S_0 = a$ and $D_0 = a\sqrt{2}$ • $S_1 = D_0 - S_0$ and $D_1 = S_1\sqrt{2}$ • $S_2 = D_1 - S_1$ and $D_2 = S_2\sqrt{2}$



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• $S_0 = a$ and $D_0 = a\sqrt{2}$ • $S_1 = D_0 - S_0$ and $D_1 = S_1\sqrt{2}$

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- $S_2 = D_1 S_1$ and $D_2 = S_2 \sqrt{2}$
- $\bullet~S_3=D_2-S_2$ and $D_3=S_3\sqrt{2}$



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• $S_0 = a$ and $D_0 = a\sqrt{2}$

Image: A matrix and a matrix

- $S_1 = D_0 S_0$ and $D_1 = S_1 \sqrt{2}$
- $S_2 = D_1 S_1$ and $D_2 = S_2 \sqrt{2}$
- $S_3 = D_2 S_2$ and $D_3 = S_3 \sqrt{2}$
- $\bullet~S_4=D_3-S_3$ and $D_4=S_4\sqrt{2}$



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- $\bullet~S_4=D_3-S_3$ and $D_4=S_4\sqrt{2}$

 $\mathsf{S}_{\mathsf{N}} = \mathsf{a} \, (1 - \sqrt{2})^{\mathsf{N}} pprox \mathsf{a} \, (0.4142)^{\mathsf{N}} \longrightarrow 0$



- Thales 624-547 BCE
- Pythagoras 572-497 BCE
- Hippocrates of Chios 470-410 BCE



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Using only compass and straightedge ...



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Using only compass and straightedge ...

• duplicate a cube



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Image: Image:

Using only compass and straightedge ...

- duplicate a cube
- square a circle



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Using only compass and straightedge ...

- duplicate a cube
- square a circle
- trisect an arbitrary angle



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- Euclid 326-265 BCE



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Earlier Greek Math









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• Written \approx 300 B.C.E.



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- Thirteen Books on Various Topics



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- Books 1 Book 4: Plane Geometry and Congruent Figures



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- Book 11 Book 13: Solid Figures



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• 23 Definitions (e.g. A point is that which has no part.)



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- 5 Common Notions (e.g. Things which equal the same thing also equal one another.)



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 - To draw a straight line from any point to any point.
 - 2 To produce a finite straight line continuously in a straight line.
 - To describe a circle with any center and radius.
 - That all right angles equal one another.
 - That, if a straight line falling on two straight lines makes the interior angles on the same side less than two right angles, the two straight lines, if produced indefinitely, meet on that side on which are the angles less than the two right angles.



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Postulate 5

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That, if a straight line falling on two straight lines makes the interior angles on the same side less than two right angles, the two straight lines, if produced indefinitely, meet on that side on which are the angles less than the two right angles.



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Image: A matrix

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Proposition 1

To construct an equilateral triangle on a given finite straight line.





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To construct an equilateral triangle on a given finite straight line.





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Proposition 5

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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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 13

If a straight line stands on a straight line, then it makes either two right angles or angles whose sum equals two right angles.

$$\frac{\alpha \quad \beta}{\alpha + \beta = 180^{\circ}}$$



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