Some of Euclid’s Postulates and Propositions About Properties

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| **Postulates** | Restate each postulate or proposition, naming the given objects and the objects to be constructed and their properties |
| [**Postulate 4**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/post4.html)**.** That all right angles equal one another.  |  |
| [**Postulate 5**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/post5.html)**.** 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.  | **D** |
| **Propositions** |  |
| [**Proposition 4.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI4.html) If two triangles have two sides equal to two sides respectively, and have the angles contained by the equal straight lines equal, then they also have the base equal to the base, the triangle equals the triangle, and the remaining angles equal the remaining angles respectively, namely those opposite the equal sides.  |  |
| [**Proposition 5.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI5.html) 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.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 6.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI6.html) If in a triangle two angles equal one another, then the sides opposite the equal angles also equal one another.  |  |
| [**Proposition 7.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI7.html) Given two straight lines constructed from the ends of a straight line and meeting in a point, there cannot be constructed from the ends of the same straight line, and on the same side of it, two other straight lines meeting in another point and equal to the former two respectively, namely each equal to that from the same end.  |  |
| [**Proposition 8.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI8.html) If two triangles have the two sides equal to two sides respectively, and also have the base equal to the base, then they also have the angles equal which are contained by the equal straight lines |  |
| [**Proposition 13.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI13.html) If a straight line stands on a straight line, then it makes either two right angles or angles whose sum equals two right angles.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 14.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI14.html) If with any straight line, and at a point on it, two straight lines not lying on the same side make the sum of the adjacent angles equal to two right angles, then the two straight lines are in a straight line with one another.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 15.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI15.html) If two straight lines cut one another, then they make the vertical angles equal to one another.  | **D** |
| [**Corollary.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI15.html#cor) If two straight lines cut one another, then they will make the angles at the point of section equal to four right angles.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 16.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI16.html) In any triangle, if one of the sides is produced, then the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior and opposite angles.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 17.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI17.html) In any triangle the sum of any two angles is less than two right angles |  |
| [**Proposition 18.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI18.html) In any triangle the angle opposite the greater side is greater.   | **D** |
| [**Proposition 19.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI19.html) In any triangle the side opposite the greater angle is greater.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 20.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI20.html) In any triangle the sum of any two sides is greater than the remaining one.  |  |
| [**Proposition 21.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI21.html) If from the ends of one of the sides of a triangle two straight lines are constructed meeting within the triangle, then the sum of the straight lines so constructed is less than the sum of the remaining two sides of the triangle, but the constructed straight lines contain a greater angle than the angle contained by the remaining two sides. |  |
| [**Proposition 24.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI24.html) If two triangles have two sides equal to two sides respectively, but have one of the angles contained by the equal straight lines greater than the other, then they also have the base greater than the base.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 25.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI25.html) If two triangles have two sides equal to two sides respectively, but have the base greater than the base, then they also have the one of the angles contained by the equal straight lines greater than the other.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 26.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI26.html) If two triangles have two angles equal to two angles respectively, and one side equal to one side, namely, either the side adjoining the equal angles, or that opposite one of the equal angles, then the remaining sides equal the remaining sides and the remaining angle equals the remaining angle.  |  |
| [**Proposition 27.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI27.html) If a straight line falling on two straight lines makes the alternate angles equal to one another, then the straight lines are parallel to one another.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 28.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI28.html) If a straight line falling on two straight lines makes the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle on the same side, or the sum of the interior angles on the same side equal to two right angles, then the straight lines are parallel to one another.  | **D** |
| [**Proposition 29.**](http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/java/elements/bookI/propI29.html) A straight line falling on parallel straight lines makes the alternate angles equal to one another, the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle, and the sum of the interior angles on the same side equal to two right angles. |  |

**D= also sketch a diagram**