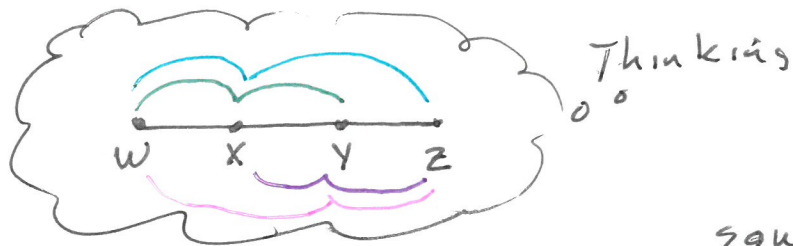


# Theorem 5



Given:  $w-x-y-z$

by defn.:  $d(w,x) + d(x,y) + d(y,z) = d(w,z)$  (1)

by Ax 1  $d(w,y) \leq d(w,x) + d(x,y)$  (2)

$d(w,z) \leq d(w,x) + d(x,z)$  (3)

$d(x,z) \leq d(x,y) + d(y,z)$  (4)

$d(w,z) \leq d(w,y) + d(y,z)$  (5)

$d(w,z) \leq d(w,x) + d(x,z) \leq d(w,x) + d(x,y) + d(y,z) = d(w,z)$  (1)

so

$d(w,z) = d(w,x) + d(x,z) = d(w,x) + d(x,y) + d(y,z) = d(w,z)$

so  $d(w,z) = d(w,x) + d(x,z)$  (6)

and  $d(w,x) + d(x,z) = d(w,x) + d(x,y) + d(y,z)$   
 $\underline{-d(w,x) \qquad -d(w,x)}$

$d(x,z) = d(x,y) + d(y,z)$  (7)

$$d(w, z) \leq \underbrace{d(w, y)}_{(5)} + d(y, z) \leq d(w, x) + d(x, y) + \underbrace{d(y, z)}_{(2)} = d(w, z) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{so } d(w, z) = \underbrace{d(w, y) + d(y, z)}_{(8)} = d(w, x) + d(x, y) + d(y, z) = d(w, z)$$

$$\text{so } d(w, z) = d(w, y) + d(y, z) \quad (8)$$

$$\text{and } \underbrace{d(w, y) + d(y, z)}_{(8)} = d(w, x) + d(x, y) + \underbrace{d(y, z)}_{(2)} - d(y, z)$$

$$\text{so } d(w, y) = d(w, x) + d(x, y) \quad (9)$$

$$d(w, z) = d(w, x) + d(x, z) \quad (6)$$

so by thm 4  $\underbrace{x \in wz}$ ,  $\underbrace{w \in xz}$ ,  $\underbrace{z \in wx}$

$$d(x, z) = d(x, y) + d(y, z) \quad (7)$$

so by thm 4  $\underbrace{x \in yz}$ ,  $\underbrace{y \in xz}$ ,  $\underbrace{z \in xy}$

$$d(w, z) = d(w, y) + d(y, z) \quad (8)$$

so by thm 4  $\underbrace{w \in yz}$ ,  $\underbrace{y \in wz}$ ,  $\underbrace{z \in yw}$

$$d(w, y) = d(w, x) + d(x, y) \quad (9)$$

so by thm 4  $\underbrace{w \in xy}$ ,  $\underbrace{x \in wy}$ ,  $\underbrace{y \in wx}$

so each point lies on the line defined by any two of the other three points