Theorem 20 Given AB, CD such that AB = CD By Ax3, there exists an isometry 5, such that SLAD = C 5(3) E CD Because AB=CD We know that HB = f(A) 23) and AB = C f(B) By substitution CD = CS(D) By detn: CB = { C \$ (B) + \$ (B)D = CD or CD + D \$ (B) = C\$ (B) Case ? Case 1 CD + DS(B) = CS(B)CF(B) + FLB) D = CD By substitution: By Substitution: CD + DF(B) = CDCD+3(B)D= CD 50 03(13) = 0 50 3(0)0=6 By AxILD, D= S(B) So Zy Ax I(c), S(B)=D

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	Theorem 21:
ç 🔪	Given AB, ED
1	By Axiom 3, there exists an isometry
	f, such that
- 42	F(A)=C
· ~	and f(B) & ab
	so by definition of line & ray
4	f(B) E CD
. 9	and $c \in \overline{CD}$ so $f(\overline{H}) \in \overline{CB}$ by thing $\overline{CB} = \overline{f(\overline{H})} \overline{f(B)}$ By this 18c $\overline{f(\overline{H})} \overline{f(B)} = \overline{f(\overline{AB})}$
et	by thing $UB = f(f)f(B)$
no -	By thm 18c FLAJFLB) = F(AB)
PO	50, f(AB) = CD
9	means ( by def)
0	ĨABÌ ≅ CDÌ

Given AB and CEAB and side S (contains C) and side T (doesn't Thm 23 Contain C) By Ax3 there exist an isometry, f St f(A) = AF(B) EAB  $f(c) \in T$ By Then 22.5 f(s) = TDON'T NEED TO PROVE Thm 225 Given lines AB and CD and Side Sof AB and isometry f Such that f(AB)=CD then f(S); s a side of CD