

Introduction to Euclid's Geometry

Definitions in Euclidian Geometry

Geometry Around Us

Our daily life is filled with geometry—the pure mathematics of points, lines, curves and surfaces. We can observe various shapes and angles in the objects that surround us. Observe, for example, this table and its rectangular surface; the boomerang and its angular shape; the bangle and its circular shape.



Euclid, an ancient Greek mathematician, observed the various types of objects around him and tried to define the most basic components of those objects. He proposed twenty-three definitions based on his studies of space and the objects visible in daily life. Let us go through this lesson to learn each of Euclid's definitions.

Know Your Scientist

Euclid



Euclid of Alexandria (325 BC–265 BC) was a great Greek mathematician. He is referred to as 'the father of geometry'. Euclid taught at Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemy I, who ruled Egypt from 323 BC to 285 BC. Euclid wrote a series of books which are collectively known as the *Elements*. It is considered one of the most influential works in the history of mathematics. The *Elements* served as the main textbook for teaching mathematics



(especially geometry) from the time of its publication up until the early 20th century. The principles in this treatise were derived by Euclid from a small set of axioms that are now referred to as Euclidean geometry.

Did You Know?

The *Elements* is a great collection of basic geometrical concepts and ideas. The content in it is based on the works of a few great mathematicians, including Pythagoras, Thales, Plato, Aristotle, Eudoxus and Menaechmus. This work had been the most commonly used and the premier source of geometrical concepts for over 2000 years since its publication. It is believed to be *the most* translated, published and studied book after *the Bible* in the western world.

Definitions Given by Euclid

Euclid gave the definitions of a few very basic attributes of objects that are normally around us. These definitions are listed below.

1. A **point** is that which has no part.
2. A **line** is a breadth-less length.
3. The **extremities** of a line are called points.
4. A **straight line** is one that lies evenly with the points on itself.
5. A **surface** is that which has length and breadth only.
6. The edges of a surface are lines.
7. A **plane surface** is one that lies evenly with the straight lines on itself.
8. A **plane angle** is the inclination to each other of two lines in a plane, which meet each other and do not lie in a straight line.
9. When the lines containing the angle are straight, the angle is called **rectilinear**.
10. When a straight line set up on another straight line makes the **adjacent angles** equal to each other, each of the equal angles is right and the straight line standing on the other is called a **perpendicular** to that on which it stands.
11. An **obtuse** angle is an angle greater than the right angle.
12. An **acute** angle is an angle less than the right angle.



13. A **boundary** points out the limit or extent of something.

14. A **figure** is that which is contained by any boundary or boundaries.

Definitions Given by Euclid

15. A **circle** is a plane figure consisting of a set of points **equidistant** from a reference point.

16. This reference point is called the **centre** of the circle.

17. The **diameter** of the circle is any straight line drawn through the centre and terminated in both directions by the **circumference** of the circle, and such a straight line also bisects the circle.

18. A **semicircle** is the figure contained by the diameter and the circumference cut off by it. Also, the centre of the semicircle is the same as that of the circle.

19. **Rectilinear figures** are those that are contained by straight lines, **trilateral figures** being those contained by three, **quadrilateral** those contained by four, and **multilateral** those contained by more than four straight lines.

20. Of trilateral figures, an **equilateral triangle** is that which has its three sides equal; an **isosceles triangle** is that which has only two of its sides equal; and a **scalene triangle** is that which has its three sides unequal.

21. Of trilateral figures, a **right-angled triangle** is that which has a right angle; an **obtuse-angled triangle** is that which has an obtuse angle; and an **acute-angled triangle** is that which has its three angles acute.

22. Of quadrilateral figures, a **square** is that which is both equilateral and right-angled; an **oblong** is that which is right-angled but not equilateral; a **rhombus** is that which is equilateral but not right-angled; and a **rhomboid** is that which has its opposite sides and angles equal to one another but is neither equilateral nor right-angled. And let any other type of quadrilateral be called a **trapezium**.

23. **Parallel lines** are straight lines which, being in the same plane and being produced indefinitely in both directions, do not meet one another in either direction.

Did You Know?

Although Euclid defines 'point', 'line' and 'plane', these geometric quantities are now considered by mathematicians as **undefined**. This is because these three quantities are considered the basic entities in geometry. These three entities are used for defining other geometric shapes and concepts.



Solved Examples

Easy

Example 1: Which of the following pairs of terms are considered 'undefined' in geometry?

- A. Point and circle
- B. Point and line
- C. Circle and line
- D. Circle and radius

Solution:

The correct answer is B.

Point, line and plane are considered 'undefined' in geometry.

Example 2: Fill in the blanks.

- i) The extremities of a plane surface are known as _____.
- ii) An _____ angle is greater than the right angle.
- iii) The _____ of a circle is the straight line passing through the centre of the circle.
- iv) A trilateral figure is contained by _____ lines.
- v) The _____ is a trilateral figure whose all sides are equal.

Solution:

- i) lines
- ii) obtuse
- iii) diameter
- iv) three
- v) equilateral triangle



Axioms in Euclidian Geometry

Euclid's Axioms

Euclid assumed certain properties to be universal truths that did not need to be proved. He classified these properties as **axioms** and **postulates**. The properties that were **not specific to geometry** were referred to as common notions or **axioms**.

He compiled all the known mathematical works of his time into the *Elements*. Each book of the *Elements* contains a series of propositions or theorems, varying in number from about ten to hundred. These propositions or theorems are preceded by definitions. In **Book I**, twenty-three definitions are followed by five postulates. Five common notions or axioms are listed after the postulates.

In this lesson, we will study some of Euclid's axioms.

Statements of Euclid's Axioms

Here are a few of Euclid's axioms.

- I. Things that are equal to the same thing are also equal to one another.
- II. If equals are added to equals, then the wholes are equal.
- III. If equals are subtracted from equals, then the remainders are equal.
- IV. Things that coincide with one another are equal to one another.
- V. The whole is greater than the part.
- VI. Things that are double of the same things are equal to one another.
- VII. Things that are halves of the same things are equal to one another.

These axioms have a lot of practical applications in different branches of science.

Axioms I and II

Let us start with the **first axiom** which states that *things that are equal to the same thing are also equal to one another*.

Let us suppose the area of a rectangle is equal to the area of a triangle and the area of that triangle is equal to the area of a square. Then, according to the first axiom, the area of the rectangle is equal to the area of the square. Similarly, if $a = b$ and $b = c$, then we can say that $a = c$.



Now, the second axiom states that *if equals are added to equals, then the wholes are equal*.

Let us take a line segment AD in which $AB = CD$.



Let us add BC to both sides of the above relation ('equals are added'). Then, according to the second axiom, we can say that $AB + BC = CD + BC$, i.e., $AC = BD$.

Concept Builder

- A line segment is a part of a line that has two end points. It has a definite length.
- A line segment corresponds to the shortest distance between two points, say P and Q. The line segment joining the points P and Q is denoted as $\overline{PQ}$.



Solved Examples

Easy

Example 1: Show that a line segment has only one midpoint.

Solution:

Let us suppose that a line segment PQ has two midpoints R and S.



Case 1: When R is the midpoint, we have $PR = RQ$.

One of Euclid's axioms states that if equals are added to equals, then the wholes are equal.

So, on adding PR to both sides of the above relation, we obtain:

$$2PR = PR + RQ$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = 2PR \dots (1)$$

Case 2: When S is the midpoint, we have $PS = SQ$.

Again, we will use the previously stated axiom and add PS to both sides of the above relation.

$$2PS = PS + SQ$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = 2PS \dots (2)$$

On comparing equations 1 and 2, we obtain:

$$2PS = 2PR$$

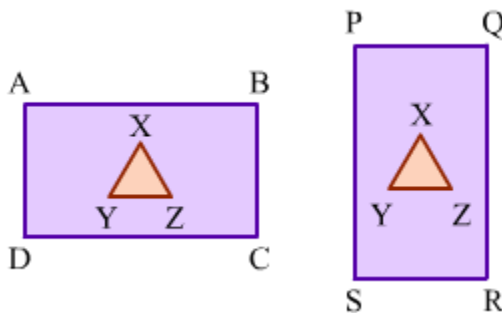
$$PS = PR \text{ (Things that are halves of the same things are equal to one another)}$$

This implies that points S and R lie at the same place on line PQ, which is clearly not the case. Thus, our assumption is wrong. Hence, we can conclude that a line segment can have only one midpoint.

Axiom III

The third axiom states that *if equals are subtracted from equals, then the remainders are equal*.

Let us consider the following rectangles ABCD and PQRS.



Suppose the areas of the rectangles are equal. Now, let us remove a triangle XYZ (as shown in the figure) from each rectangle. Then, according to the third axiom, we can say that the area of the remaining portion of rectangle ABCD is equal to the area of the remaining portion of rectangle PQRS.

Solved Examples

Easy

Example 1: In the given line segment AD, $AC = BD$. Prove that $AB = CD$.



Solution:

It is given that $AC = BD$ in line segment AD .

One of Euclid's axioms states that if equals are subtracted from equals, then the remainders are equal.

So, on subtracting BC from both sides of the above relation, we obtain:

$$AC - BC = BD - BC$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = CD$$

Axioms IV and V

The **fourth axiom** states that *things that coincide with one another are equal to one another*.

This axiom is sometimes used in geometrical proofs.

Let us consider a point Q lying between points P and R of a line segment PR , as is shown in the figure.



We can see that $(PQ + QR)$ coincides with the line segment PR . So, as per the fourth axiom, we can say that $PQ + QR = PR$.

Now, the fifth axiom states that *the whole is greater than the part*.

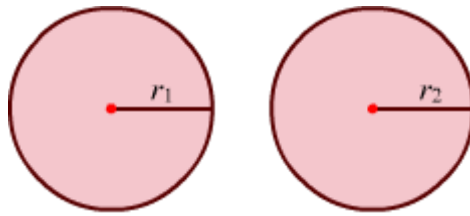
Let us again consider the line segment PR shown above. We can see that PQ is a part of PR . So, as per the fifth axiom, we can say that PR (i.e., the whole) is greater than PQ (i.e., the part). Mathematically, we write it as $PR > PQ$.

Axioms VI and VII

The sixth and seventh axioms are interrelated. The former states that *things that are double of the same things are equal to one another*, while the latter states that *things that are halves of the same things are equal to one another*.

Let us consider two identical circles with radii

r_1 and r_2 . Also, suppose their diameters are d_1 and d_2 respectively.



As the circles are identical, their radii are equal.

$$\therefore r_1 = r_2$$

Now, as per the **sixth axiom**, we can say that $2r_1 = 2r_2$

$$\therefore d_1 = d_2$$

Hence, we can say that if two circles have equal radii, then their diameters are also equal.

Now, instead of taking the radii as equal, let us say that the diameters of the two circles are equal. Then, as per the **seventh axiom**, we can say that the radii of the two circles are also equal.

Euclid's First Four Postulates

Meaning of Postulates

Certain things are considered universal truths that need not be proved. Consider, for example, the following: the sun rises from the east; Sunday comes after Saturday; March has 31 days. These things are universally true; hence, they do not need to be proven.

Similarly, certain geometrical properties are regarded as universal truths. Euclid identified and presented such properties in the *Elements*. The properties specific to geometry were classified by him as **postulates**. In Book I, twenty-three definitions are followed by five postulates. Let us learn these postulates in this lesson.

Did You Know?

- The *Elements* includes the number theory that explains the relation between perfect numbers and Mersenne primes, where Mersenne primes are positive integers that are 1 less than any power of 2 or can be written in the form $2^p - 1$.
- In the *Elements*, Euclid explains how there are infinitely many prime numbers. Additionally, the book includes Euclid's lemma on factorization as well as Euclidean algorithm for finding the greatest common factor of two numbers.



Postulates I and II

Postulate I: It is possible to draw a straight line from any point to any other point.

As per this postulate, if we have two points P and Q on a plane, then we can draw at least one line that simultaneously passes through the two points. Euclid does not mention that only one line can pass through two points, but he assumes the same. The fact that only one line can pass through any two points is illustrated in the following figure.



Postulate II: A terminated line can be produced indefinitely.

This postulate can be considered an extension of the first postulate. According to this postulate, we can make a straight line that is different from a given line by extending its points on both sides of the plane.

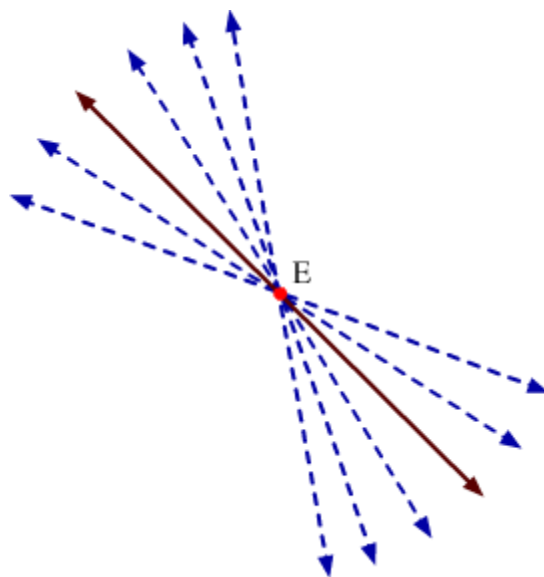
In the following figure, MN is the original line, while M'N' is the new line formed by extending the original line in either direction.



Know More

Infinitely many straight lines can pass through a given point.

Consider the following figure.



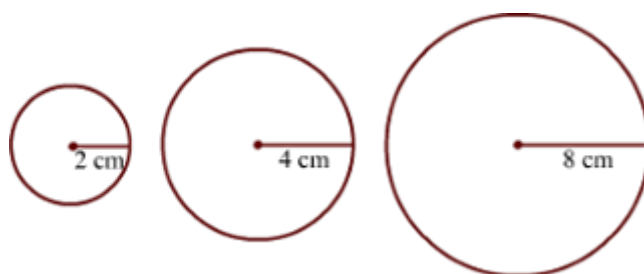
In the figure, many lines can be seen passing through point E. In fact, infinitely many lines can pass through E.

Postulates III and IV

Postulate III: It is possible to describe a circle with any centre and radius.

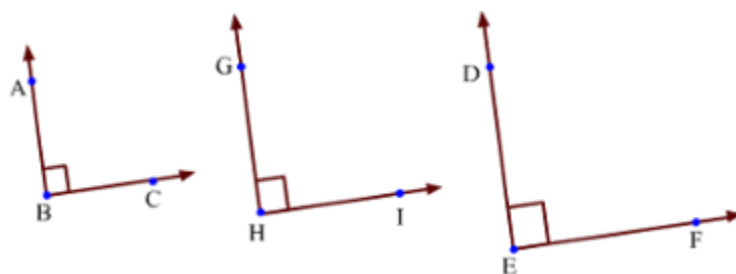
According to Euclid, a **circle** is a plane figure consisting of a set of points that are equidistant from a reference point. It can be drawn with the knowledge of its centre and radius.

Circles with different radii have different sizes but the same shape.



Postulate IV: All right angles are equal to one another.

A right angle is unique in the sense that it measures exactly 90° . Hence, all right angles are of the measure 90° , irrespective of the lengths of their arms. Thus, all right angles are equal to one another. For example, in the following figure, $\angle ABC = \angle GHI = \angle DEF = 90^\circ$.

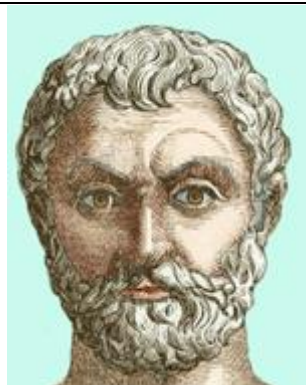


Did You Know?

Unlike right angles, acute and obtuse angles are not unique in the sense that their measures lie in the ranges 0° – 89° and 91° – 179° respectively. Hence, the measure of one acute angle is not the same as the measure of another acute angle. Similarly, each obtuse angle has a different measure.

Know Your Scientist

Thales



Thales (624 BC–546 BC) is believed to be the first philosopher in the Greek tradition. A great mathematician and scientist, he is regarded as ‘the father of science’. Thales is credited for giving the first known mathematical proof, i.e., ‘a circle is bisected by its diameter’. He was also the first to prove the theorem: ‘any angle inscribed in a semicircle is a right angle’. For this reason, this theorem is called Thales Theorem.

Thales also generalized the concept of equality of the base angles of an isosceles triangle. He also propounded a few general notions such as ‘all straight angles are equal’, ‘equals subtracted from equals are equal’ and ‘equals added to equals are equal’. These theorems have helped in the evolution of modern mathematics.

Following rules were observed while measuring the lengths of line segments and angles. These rules were not stated separately but these were assumed by Euclid in the derivation of new postulates. These can be taken as additional postulates.

Rule 1. Every line segment has a positive length.

Rule 2. If a point R lies on the line segment PQ, then the length of PQ is equal to the sum of the lengths of PR and RQ. That is, $PQ = PR + RQ$

Rule 3. Every angle has a certain magnitude. A straight angle measures 180° .

Rule 4. If rays $\overrightarrow{OP}$, $\overrightarrow{OQ}$ and $\overrightarrow{OR}$ are such that $\overrightarrow{OR}$ lies between $\overrightarrow{OP}$ and $\overrightarrow{OQ}$, then $\angle POQ = \angle POR + \angle ROQ$

Rule 5. If the angle between two rays is zero then they coincide. Conversely, if two rays coincide, then angle between them is either zero or an integral multiple of 360° .

Solved Examples

Medium

Example 1: Prove that an isosceles triangle can be constructed on any given line segment.

Solution:

Say we have a line segment AB of any length.

Let us extend AB to the points X and Y in either direction, such that $AX = BY$.

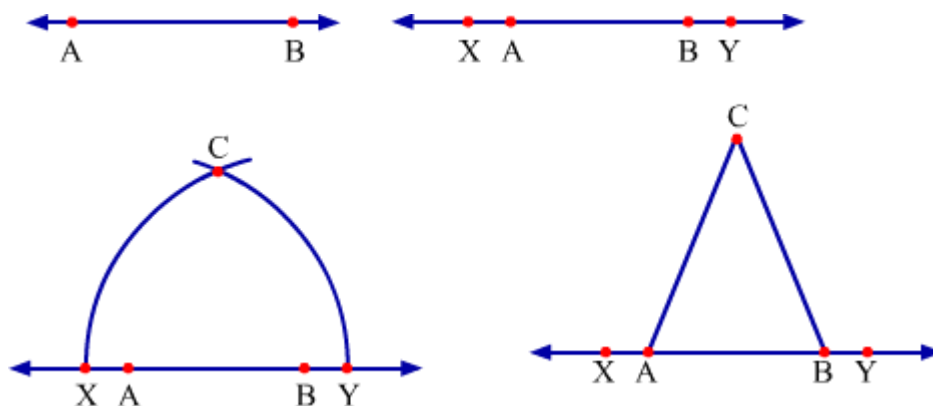
Now, as per Euclid's second axiom, we have:

$$AX + AB = BY + AB$$

$$\Rightarrow BX = AY \dots (1)$$

Using Euclid's third postulate, let us draw a circle with A as the centre and AY as the radius. Similarly, let us draw another circle with B as the centre and BX as the radius. Let the circles intersect at a point C.

Now, let us join A and B to C to get the line segments AC and BC respectively. We thus obtain $\triangle ACB$.



Now, we have to prove that $\triangle ACB$ is isosceles, i.e., $AC = BC$.

AY and AC are the radii of the circle with centre A; BX and BC are the radii of the circle with centre B.

$$\therefore AY = AC \dots (2)$$

$$\text{Similarly, } BX = BC \dots (3)$$

From equations 1, 2 and 3 and Euclid's axiom that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, we can conclude that $AC = BC$.

So, $\triangle ACB$ is isosceles.



Euclid's Fifth Postulate

Euclid's Fifth Postulate

Do you know what is meant by a transversal? When two lines are intersected by a common line, the common line is known as a **transversal**. Examples of transversals can be found in the various things that surround us. Look, for example, at the house shown in the figure.



Three edges of the roof have been labelled as l , l_1 and l_2 . Notice how line l intersects lines l_1 and l_2 . Hence, line l is a transversal. Similarly, lines l and l_1 are intersected by the transversal l_2 and lines l and l_2 are intersected by the transversal l_1 .

Euclid's fifth postulate (also known as **the parallel postulate**) is all about transversals. This postulate lays down the conditions for the intersection of the lines cut by a transversal. We will study about this postulate in this lesson.

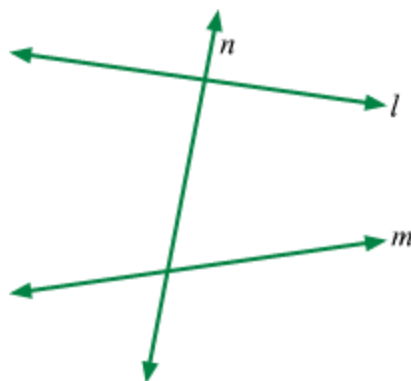
Did You Know?

The geometrical system described in the *Elements* was for long known simply as 'geometry'. It was considered to be the only geometry possible. Today, however, that system is often referred to as 'Euclidean geometry' to distinguish it from other 'non-Euclidean geometries' that mathematicians discovered in the nineteenth century.

Concept Builder

A transversal is a line that intersects two or more lines at distinct points. When the lines are parallel, the transversal produces several congruent and supplementary angles.





In the above figure, line n intersects the two lines l and m ; therefore, n is a transversal.

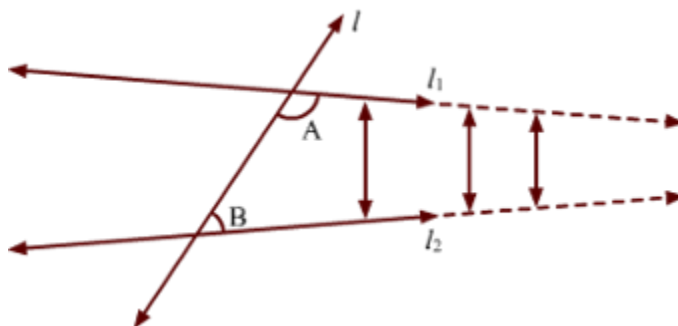
Euclid's Fifth Postulate

Statement: If a straight line falling on two straight lines forms interior angles that together measure less than two right angles

on the same side of it, then the two straight lines, when produced indefinitely, meet on that side on which the sum of the angles is less than two right angles.

Explanation:

Let l be a transversal intersecting two lines l_1 and l_2 . Say $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are the interior angles formed on the same side by the transversal. Now, if the sum of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ is less than two right angles (i.e., $\angle A + \angle B < 180^\circ$), then l_1 and l_2 will intersect (when extended indefinitely) on the same side as $\angle A$ and $\angle B$. This is shown in the following figure.



If we extend l_1 and l_2 on the same side as $\angle A$ and $\angle B$, then we will find that the distance between the lines goes on decreasing. This indicates that the lines will intersect after some finite distance.

It is important to note that two other cases arise for the same situation involving transversal l and lines l_1 and l_2 , i.e., the case when $\angle A + \angle B > 180^\circ$ and the case when $\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$.

Did You Know?

In the *Elements*, Euclid does not use the fifth postulate until the twenty-ninth proposition. He uses only the first four postulates for propositions 1–28.

Did You Know?

- A Hungarian mathematician named Janos Bolyai and a Russian mathematician named Nikolai Lobachevsky independently realized that completely self-consistent 'non-Euclidean geometries' can be created without the parallel postulate.
- Mathematicians around the world have tried proving Euclid's fifth postulate by using the other four. They have provided different versions of this postulate, which indirectly show the **existence of parallel lines**.

Know Your Scientist



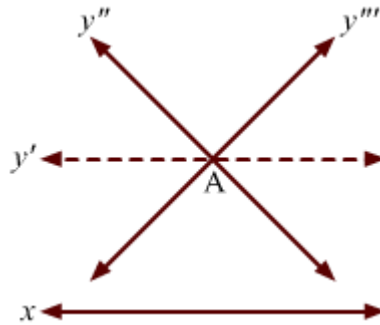
John Playfair (1748–1819) was a Scottish mathematician and scientist. He was also a professor of natural philosophy. His most famous work is the *Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth*.

He is credited for an axiom about parallel lines that is considered an alternative to Euclid's parallel postulate. This axiom is known as Playfair's axiom and it states that:

For every line in a plane, there exists another unique line in the same plane parallel to the given line, which passes through a point placed at a certain distance from that line.

This can be understood from the following figure.



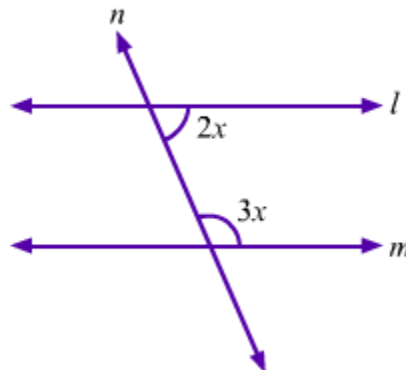


It is clear from the figure that out of the various lines passing through point A, only line y' is parallel to line x .

Solved Examples

Easy

Example 1: In the given figure, if $l \parallel m$ and n is the transversal, then find the value of x .



Solution:

It is given that $l \parallel m$ and n is the transversal.

According to Euclid's fifth postulate, if the sum of the interior angles made by the transversal on the two lines is equal to two right angles, i.e., 180° , then the lines are parallel.

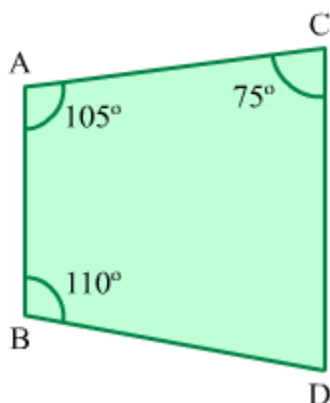
$$\therefore 2x + 3x = 180^\circ \text{ (because } l \parallel m \text{)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore x = \frac{180^\circ}{5} = 36^\circ$$

Medium

Example 1: In the given figure, prove that $AB \parallel CD$ and $CD > AB$.



Solution:

Consider the transversal AC intersecting the line segments AB and CD. Here, $\angle CAB$ and $\angle ACD$ are the interior angles made by AC.

From the figure, we have:

$$\angle CAB + \angle ACD = 105^\circ + 75^\circ = 180^\circ$$

Hence, by Euclid's fifth postulate, line segments AB and CD are parallel or $AB \parallel CD$.

Now, consider the transversal AB intersecting the line segments AC and BD. Here, $\angle CAB$ and $\angle ABD$ are the interior angles made by AB.

From the figure, we have:

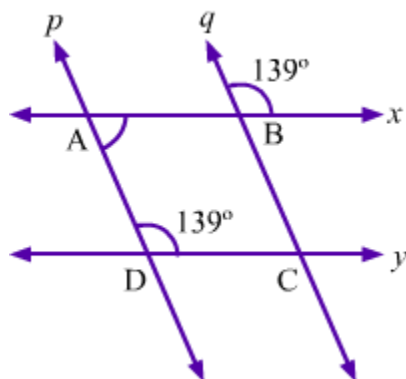
$$\angle CAB + \angle ABD = 105^\circ + 110^\circ = 215^\circ > 180^\circ$$

Thus, according to Euclid's fifth postulate, if we extend AC and BD toward the right side (i.e., the same side where the sum of the interior angles is greater than two right angles), then the distance between AC and BD will keep increasing.

Since $AB \parallel CD$ and CD meets AC and BD toward the right side of AB (i.e., where the distance between AC and BD keeps increasing when extended), we obtain that $CD > AB$.

Example 2: In the given figure, if $x \parallel y$, then show that ABCD is a parallelogram.





Solution:

Since $x \parallel y$ and p is the transversal, we have:

$\angle BAD + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$ (By Euclid's fifth postulate)

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAD = 180^\circ - \angle ADC$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAD = 180^\circ - 139^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAD = 41^\circ$$

Also, $\angle ABC = 139^\circ$ (Vertically opposite angles at B made by x and q)

We have the lines p and q intersected by the transversal x . $\angle BAD$ and $\angle ABC$ are interior angles made on the same side by x .

$$\angle BAD + \angle ABC = 41^\circ + 139^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$\therefore p \parallel q$ (By Euclid's fifth postulate)

Now, in ABCD, we have:

$AB \parallel CD$ (& because $x \parallel y$)

$AD \parallel BC$ (& because $p \parallel q$)

Hence, ABCD is a parallelogram.