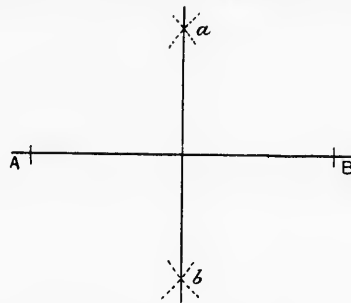
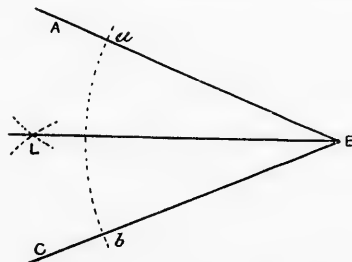


**PROBLEM 1.—TO BISECT A GIVEN STRAIGHT LINE,  $AB$ .**



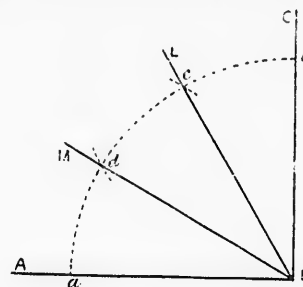
From  $A$ , as centre, describe an arc having a radius greater than one-half  $AB$ .  
From  $B$ , as centre, describe, with the same radius, another arc cutting the former in  $a$  and  $b$ .  
Join, by a straight line, the points of intersection  $a$ ,  $b$ .  
The line  $ab$  will bisect  $AB$  and will itself also be bisected at the same point.

**PROBLEM 2.—TO BISECT A GIVEN ANGLE,  $ABC$ .**



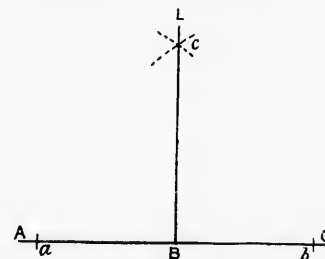
With  $B$  as centre, describe any arc cutting the lines  $AB$ ,  $BC$ , in  $a$  and  $b$ .  
From  $a$  and  $b$  as centres, with any length as radius, describe arcs meeting in  $L$ .  
The straight line  $LB$  will bisect the given angle  $ABC$ .

**PROBLEM 3.—TO TRISECT THE GIVEN RIGHT ANGLE  $ABC$ .**



With  $B$  as centre, describe any arc cutting the sides  $AB$ ,  $BC$ , in  $a$  and  $b$ .  
With the same radius and the centres  $a$ ,  $b$ , describe arcs cutting the arc  $ab$  in  $c$  and  $d$ .  
The straight lines  $BL$ ,  $BM$ , joining  $B$  to  $c$  and  $d$ , will trisect the right angle,  $ABC$ .

**PROBLEM 4.—FROM A GIVEN POINT  $B$ , IN A STRAIGHT LINE  $AC$ , TO DRAW A PERPENDICULAR TO THE LINE.**



Make  $Ba$  equal to  $Bb$  and from the points  $a$  and  $b$  as centres, describe equal arcs meeting in  $c$ . The straight line  $BL$ , joining  $B$  to  $c$ , will be the required perpendicular.