parts, which, when properly arranged, shall form a parallelogram whose angles are of given magnitude.

624. $ABCD$ is a parallelogram, and P is any point: shew that the triangle PAC is equal to the difference of the triangles PAB and PAD, if P is within the angle BAD or that which is vertically opposite to it; and that the triangle PAC is equal to the sum of the triangles PAB and PAD, if P has any other position.

625. Two circles cut each other, and a straight line $ABCDE$ is drawn, which meets one circle at A and D, the other at B and E, and their common chord at C: shew that the square on BD is to the square on AE as the rectangle BC, CD is to the rectangle AC, CE.

THE END.

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