EUCLID'S ELEMENTS

BOOK 1.-PROPOSITIONS 1-26.

Euclid was the first teacher of mathematics in the first great university of the world—that founded at Alexandria about 300 B. C. He was the author of works on Geometry, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Optics and Music.

His work known as Euclid's Elements consisted of thirteen books, of which the first six and the last three treat of Geometry; the remaining books treat of Arithmetic.

The proofs of the propositions which are given in this edition of a part of the first book of the Elements are considered to be just about the same as those presented by Euclid to his classes. They have been used ever since his time as models of deductive reasoning, and their form, as well as the geometrical facts which they present, should be studied.

DEFINITIONS.

In the definitions, Euclid names the things with which he proposes to deal, and states the distinguishing marks by which these things are to be recognized.

The definitions should be carefully considered, and committed to memory as they are used,

1. A point is that which has position but has no magnitude.

A point is indicated by a dot with a letter attached, as the point A.

2. A line is that which has length, but has neither breadth Lor thickness.

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