## NOTE.

For the benefit of persons not using the author's work on Plane Geometry, the following explanations are given : ---

1. The word *line*, when unqualified, means a straight line; and the straight line which extends between two points is called the *join* of the points. A curved line is in general called a curve.

2. A line has no necessary limitation in length, and is said to extend to infinity. A limited part of a line is called a *line-segment*, or sometimes a *segment* for shortness.

3. The Euclidian idea of space is assumed, viz., that space is homogeneous or homeoidal, i.e., that all parts of space are alike, so that the properties of a figure are not dependent upon its position in space. Hence parallel lines never meet, or as it is more conveniently stated, parallel lines meet at infinity.

4. A circle is the curve which is sometimes called the circumference of the circle.

5. Congruent plane figures are those which coincide in all their parts when superimposed. Congruence is denoted by  $\equiv$ .

Equal plane figures include equal areas.

6. A circumangle is four right-angles, and a straight-angle is two right-angles.