NOTE 2. *On the Conditions of Equality of two Triangles.*

A Triangle is composed of six parts, three sides and three angles.

When the six parts of one triangle are equal to the six parts of another triangle, each to each, the Triangles are said to be equal in all respects.

There are four cases in which Euclid proves that two triangles are equal in all respects; viz., when the following parts are equal in the two triangles.

1. Two sides and the angle between them. I. 4.
2. Two angles and the side between them. I. 26.
3. The three sides of each. I. 8.
4. Two angles and the side opposite one of them. I. 26.

The Propositions, in which these cases are proved, are the most important in our First Section.

The first case we have proved in Prop. IV.

Availing ourselves of the method of superposition, we can prove Cases 2 and 3 by a process more simple than that employed by Euclid, and with the further advantage of bringing them into closer connexion with Case 1. We shall therefore give three Propositions, which we designate A, B, and C, in the Place of Euclid's Props. V. VI. VII. VIII.

The displaced Propositions will be found on pp. 108-112.

Proposition A corresponds with Euclid I. 5.
..... B ..... I. 26, first part.
..... C ..... I. 8.