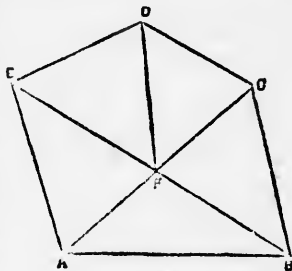


CONCLUSION.—Wherefore if a side of any triangle, &c. (See Enunciation.) Which was to be shewn.

COROLLARY.—I. All the interior angles of any rectilineal figure, together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

1. For we can divide any rectilineal figure, *ABCDE*, into as many triangles as the figure has sides, by drawing straight lines from a point *F*, within the figure, to each of its angular points.

2. Now, by the preceding proposition (*which shews us that the three interior angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles*), we see that all the angles of these triangles must be equal to twice as many right angles as there are triangles.



3. Or, in other terms, that all the angles of these triangles must be equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

4. But all the angles of these triangles are equal to the angles of the figure, together with the angles at *F*, the common vertex of the triangles.

5. And the 2nd Corollary of Prop. 15, shews us that the angles made by any number of lines meeting together at one point, are equal to four right angles.

6. Therefore the angles made by the meeting of the lines *AF*, *BF*, *CF*, *DF*, and *EF*, in the point *F*, are equal to four right angles.

7. Therefore all the angles of the triangles are equal to the angles of the figure, together with four right angles.

8. And, consequently, all the angles of the figure, together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

COROLLARY.—II. All the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure, are together equal to four right angles.

1. The interior angle *ABC*, with its adjacent exterior angle *ABD*, are equal to two right angles. (Prop. 13, Book I.)

2. Therefore all the interior, together with all the exterior angles of the figure, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

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