What are various ideas that relate to parallel?

Write down as many definitions, ideas and concepts that relate to the meaning or visualization of parallel.

Parallel lines have so much in common



it's a shame they'll never meet

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Parallels in Various Geometries Escher's representation of hyperbolic geometry



Adapted from Circle Limit 4: Heaven and Hell by M.C. Escher, 1960

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Euclid's Elements 5th Postulate

If a straight line falling on two straight lines make the interior angles on the same side less than two right angles, if produced indefinitely, meet on that side...





Guess the punchline!

Negation of Euclid's Elements 5th Postulate?

If a straight line falling on two straight lines make the interior angles on the same side less than two right angles, if produced indefinitely, meet on that side...





Guess the punchline!

Wile E. Coyote



Axiom 1) Each square is a number or a mine.

Axiom 2) A numbered square represents the number of neighboring mines in the blocks immediately above, below, left, right, or diagonally touching (or a subset of those if a block is on a boundary)

How many consistent games can you find that satisfy the initial board plus the axioms?

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Euclid's 5th Postulate on Plane and Sphere

If a straight line falling on two straight lines make the interior angles on the same side less than two right angles, if produced indefinitely, meet on that side...





Guess the punchline!

Playfair's on Plane and Sphere

Given a line and a point off that line there is exactly 1 parallel to the line through the point.



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Existence Portion of Playfair's Postulate I-31
Create a parallel—what Euclidean propositions?



Let *m* be a line and *P* a point off it. To construct a parallel, first construct the perpendicular to *m* through *P* by I-12. Next apply I-11 to construct the perpendicular to the perpendicular through *P*. If, for contradiction, they intersect, then label the intersection as *I* and the other point of the resulting triangle *A*. We know $\triangleleft API$ and $\triangleleft PAI$ are right angles since we constructed them via perpendiculars. Now the exterior angle to the triangle across *m* at *A* must also be right by I-13. But

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I-16 on the Sphere

Why is the perpendicular to the perpendicular parallel in Euclidean geometry but not in spherical geometry?

I-16 An exterior angle of a triangle is greater than either remote interior angle.



Proof of I-16 on Plane & What Happens on Sphere Let *D* be the midpoint of \overline{BC} in triangle *ABC*, by I-10. Construct and extend \overline{AD} by Postulates 1 & 2 and use I-2 to find *E* on it so $\overline{AD} = \overline{DE}$. Now $\triangleleft ADC + \triangleleft CDE$ is 2 right angles and so is $\triangleleft BDE + \triangleleft CDE$ by I-13 so the vertical angles are equal by CN3. We have SAS for triangles *ACD* and *DBE* so by I-4 $\triangleleft ACD \cong \triangleleft DBE$. In addition, the exterior angle at *B* strictly contains $\triangleleft DBE$ so by CN5 is greater than it.



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Dr. Sarah

Existence Portion of Playfair's I-31

- Why is the perpendicular to the perpendicular parallel in Euclidean geometry but not in spherical geometry?
- Euclid's 5th Postulate is vacuously true on the sphere so unlike what is listed on the web and in some books, the statements are different. We will prove: Euclid's 5th Postulate plus Euclid's other axioms before I-31 prove Playfair's (underlying assumptions like for SAS!)
- We will further investigate parallels in hyperbolic geometry.





Guess the punchline!



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