## 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
Asap SClIEN

## Parallels in Various Geometries

Escher's representation of hyperbolic geometry


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

## 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?

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## Consistency \# Uniqueness

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?

## Euclid's 5th Postulate on Plane and Sphere

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## 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.


## Existence Portion of Playfair's Postulate l-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 l-12.

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Let $m$ be a line and $P$ a point off it. To construct a parallel, first construct the perpendicular to $m$ through $P$ by l-12. Next apply $\mathrm{I}-11$ 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 $\varangle A P I$ and $\varangle P A I$ 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 $\mathrm{I}-13$. 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.


Dr. Sarah

## Proof of I-16 on Plane \& What Happens on Sphere

 Let $D$ be the midpoint of $\overline{B C}$ in triangle $A B C$, by $\mathrm{l}-10$. Construct and extend $\overline{A D}$ by Postulates $1 \& 2$ and use $\mathrm{l}-2$ to find $E$ on it so $\overline{A D}=\overline{D E}$. Now $\varangle A D C+\varangle C D E$ is 2 right angles and so is $\varangle B D E+\varangle C D E$ by $\mathrm{l}-13$ so the vertical angles are equal by CN3. We have SAS for triangles $A C D$ and $D B E$ so by I-4 $\varangle A C D \cong \varangle D B E$. In addition, the exterior angle at $B$ strictly contains $\varangle D B E$ so by CN5 is greater than it.

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## 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!


