
Class #11

Finish up models and move on

Modified Model#2

- For each set of parallel lines add a new point to the model#2 that will lie on each of those parallel lines. If a line does not have any parallels then add to the model#2 a new point that will lie on that line only.
 - Points: A, B, C, D, E, F, G
 - Lines: {A,B,E}, {C,D,E}, {A,C,F}, {B,D,F}, {A,D,G}, {B,C,G}, {E,F,G}
- Which parallel postulate holds in this new model?

Relation \sim

- Let \mathcal{A} be an affine plane. Define

$$l \sim m \text{ if } (l = m \text{ or } l \parallel m)$$

This relation is

- *reflexive* ($l \sim l$)
 - *symmetric* ($l \sim m \Rightarrow m \sim l$)
 - *transitive* ($(l \sim m \text{ and } m \sim n) \Rightarrow l \sim n$),
- Every relation that has the above properties is called *equivalence relation*.

Equivalence classes

- $[l] = \{\text{all lines } m \text{ such that } l \sim m\}$
- If $l \sim m$, then $[l] = [m]$
- My recipe:
 - “For each set of parallel lines add a new point to the model#2 that will lie on each of those parallel lines. If a line does not have any parallels then add to the model#2 a new point that will lie on that line only. “

can be restated as follows:

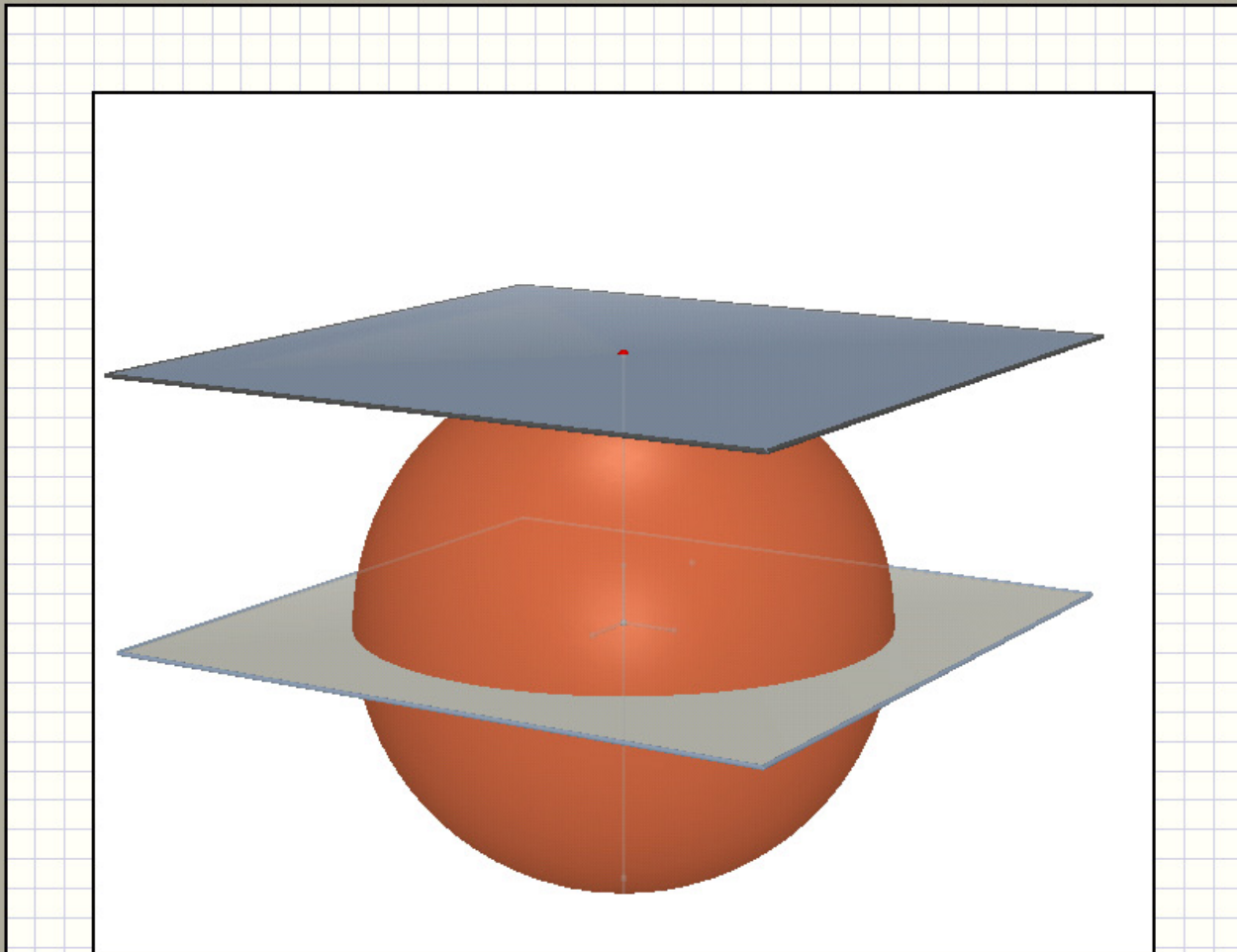
- “For each equivalence class $[l]$, add a point $P_{[l]}$ which will lie on each line in the equivalence class”

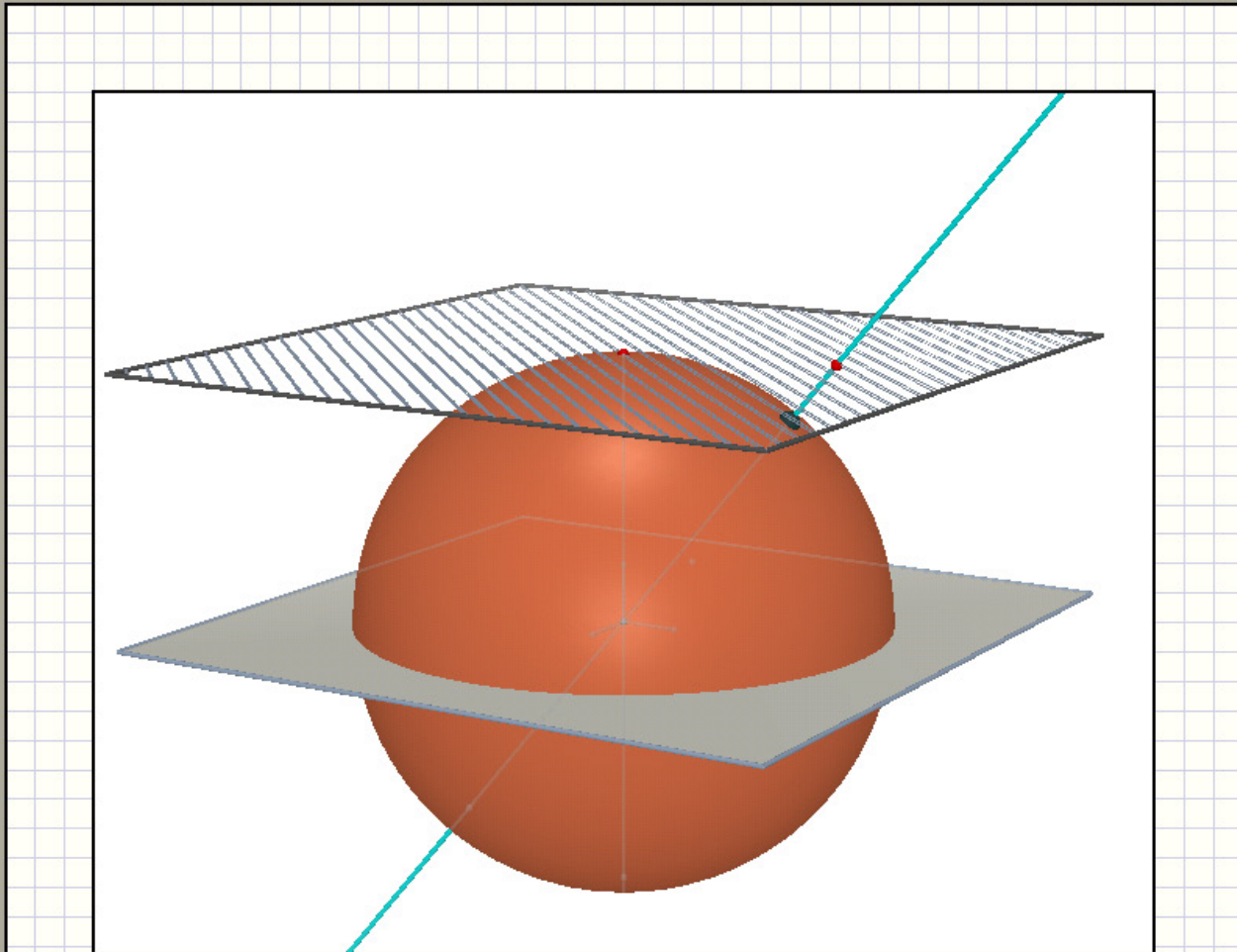
Projective completion of \mathcal{A}

- If \mathcal{A} is an affine plane, we enlarge it to \mathcal{A}^* by adding a point $P_{[l]}$ for each equivalence class $[l]$ and we declare that $P_{[l]}$ lies on each line in $[l]$. $P_{[l]}$ is called a point at infinity. We also add a line that consists of all points at infinity and only those points.

Exercise

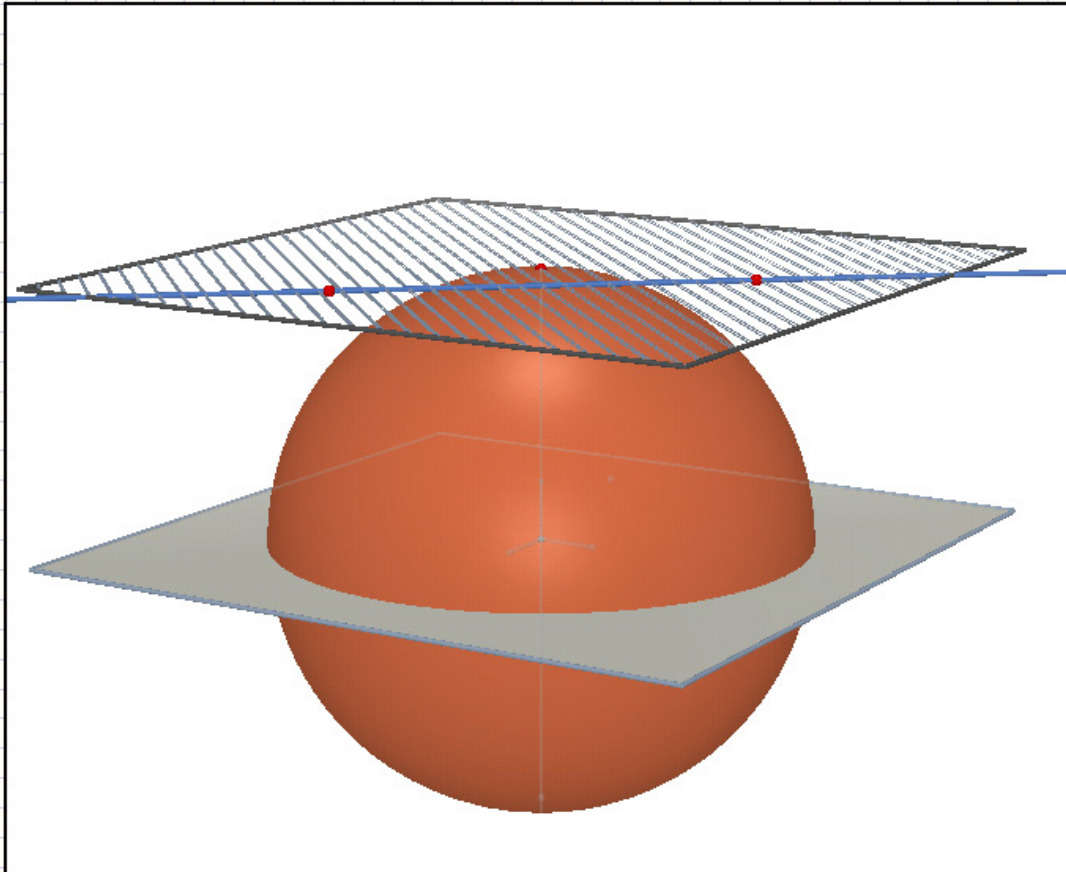
- What is the projective completion of Cartesian plane?
 - It is real projective plane, P^2 . To find the text that will go well with following few slides refer to book, page 61, Example 7.
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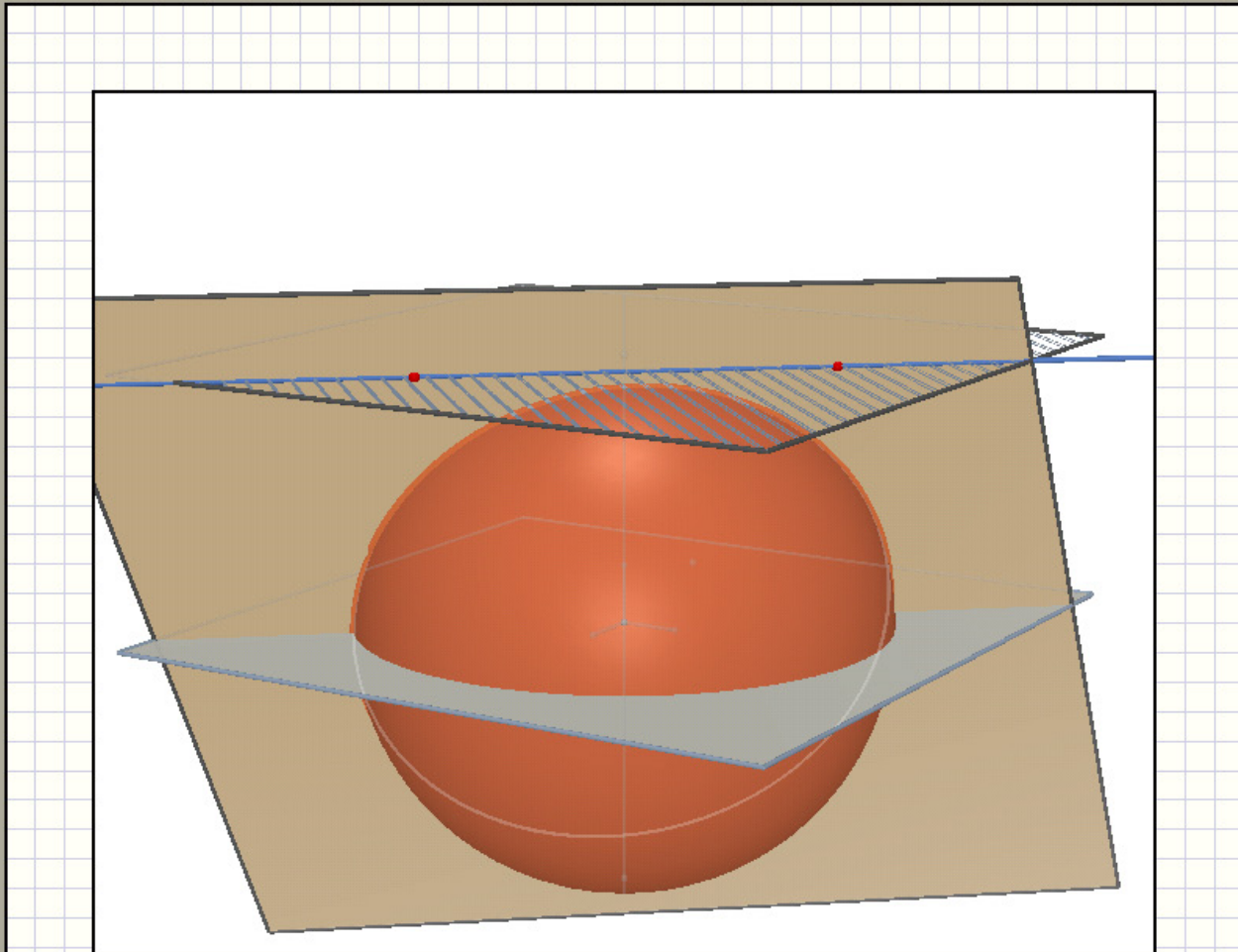


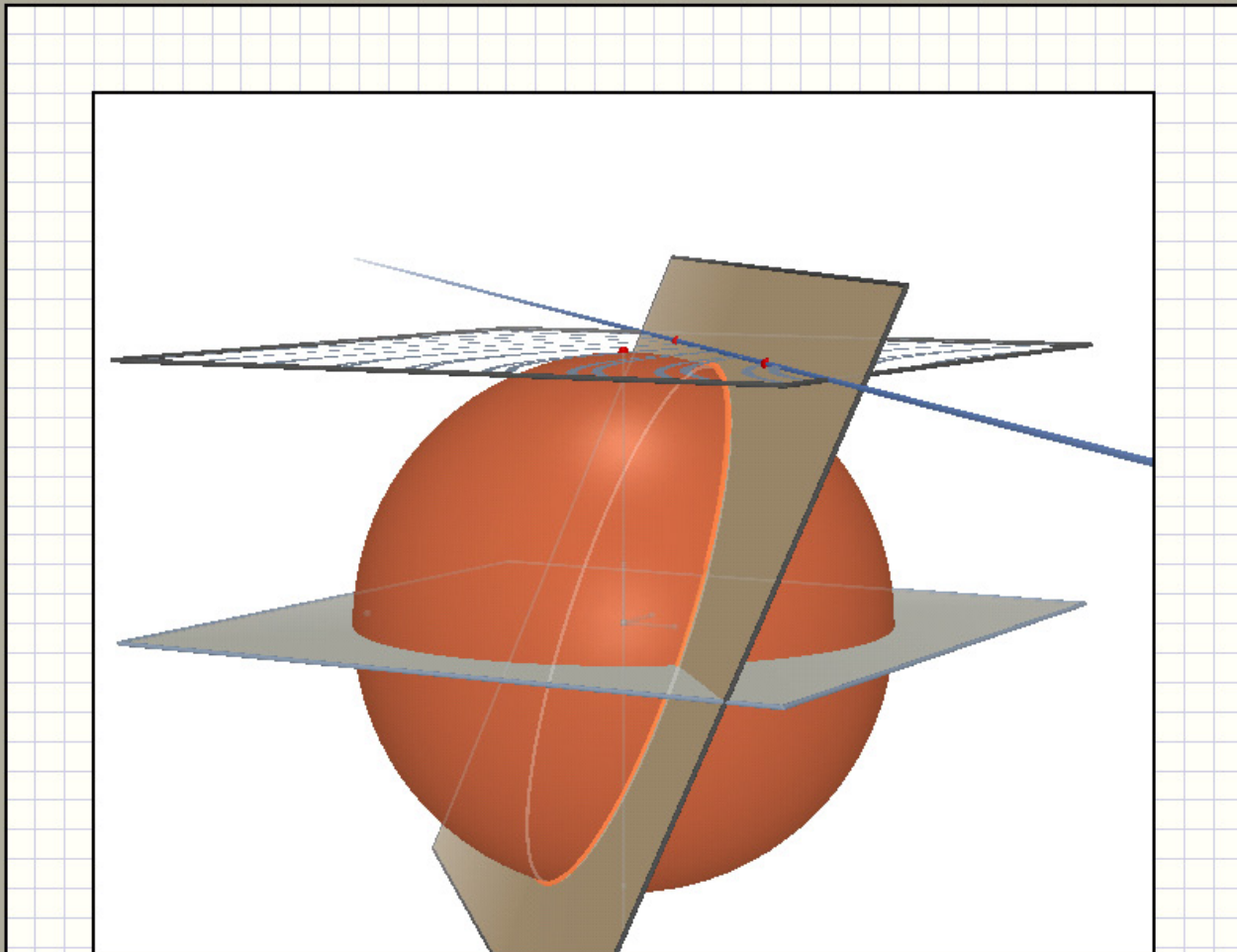


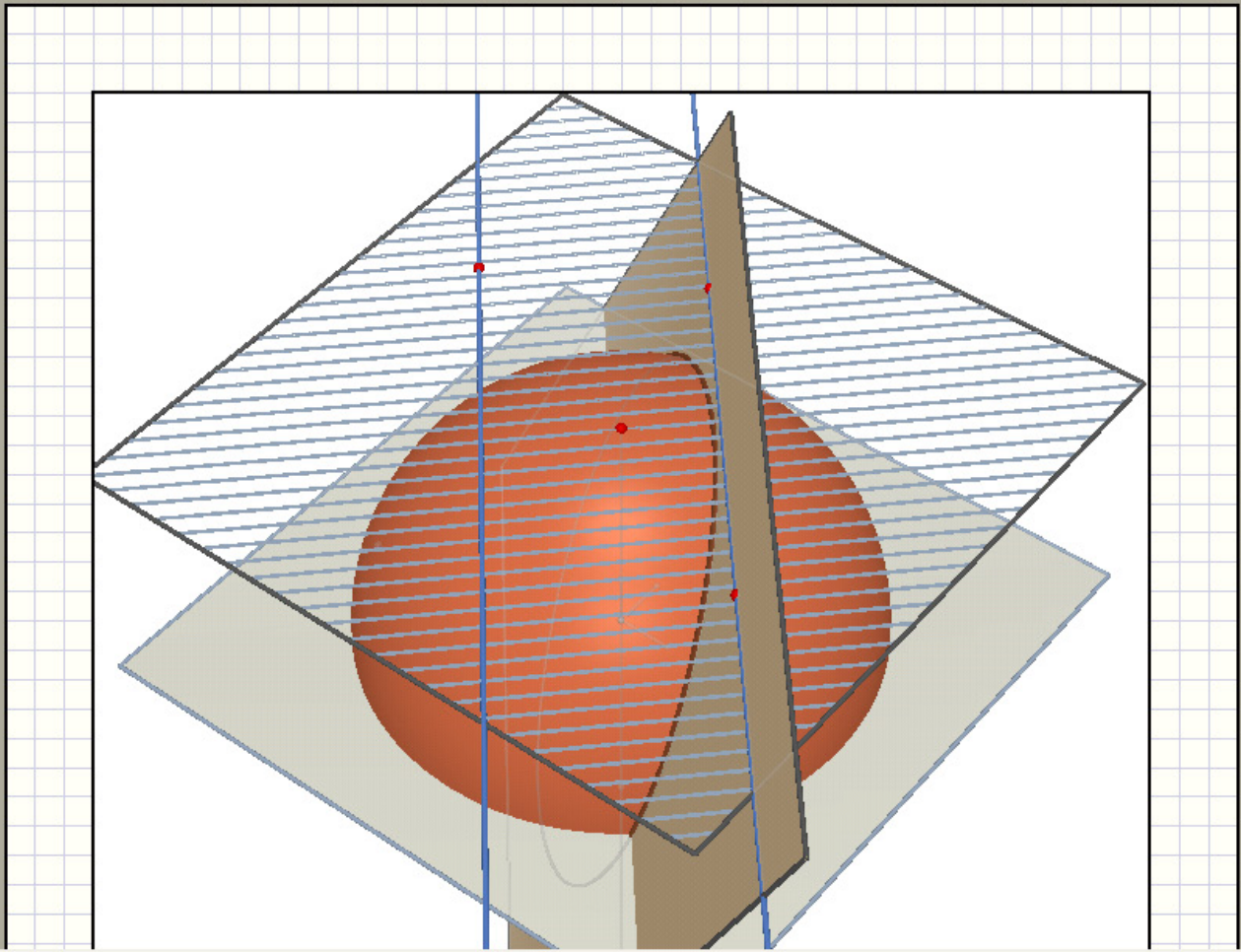


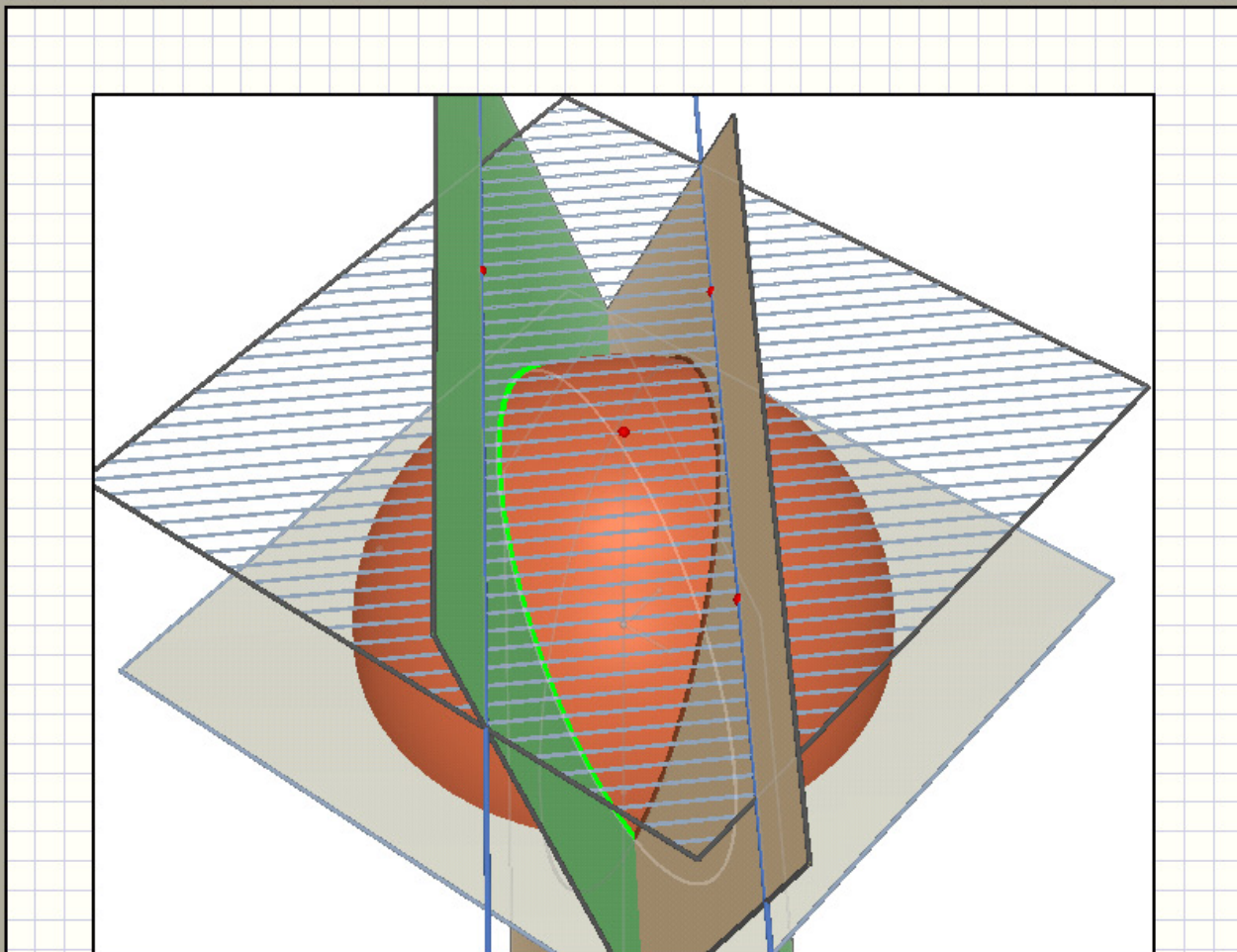
Line

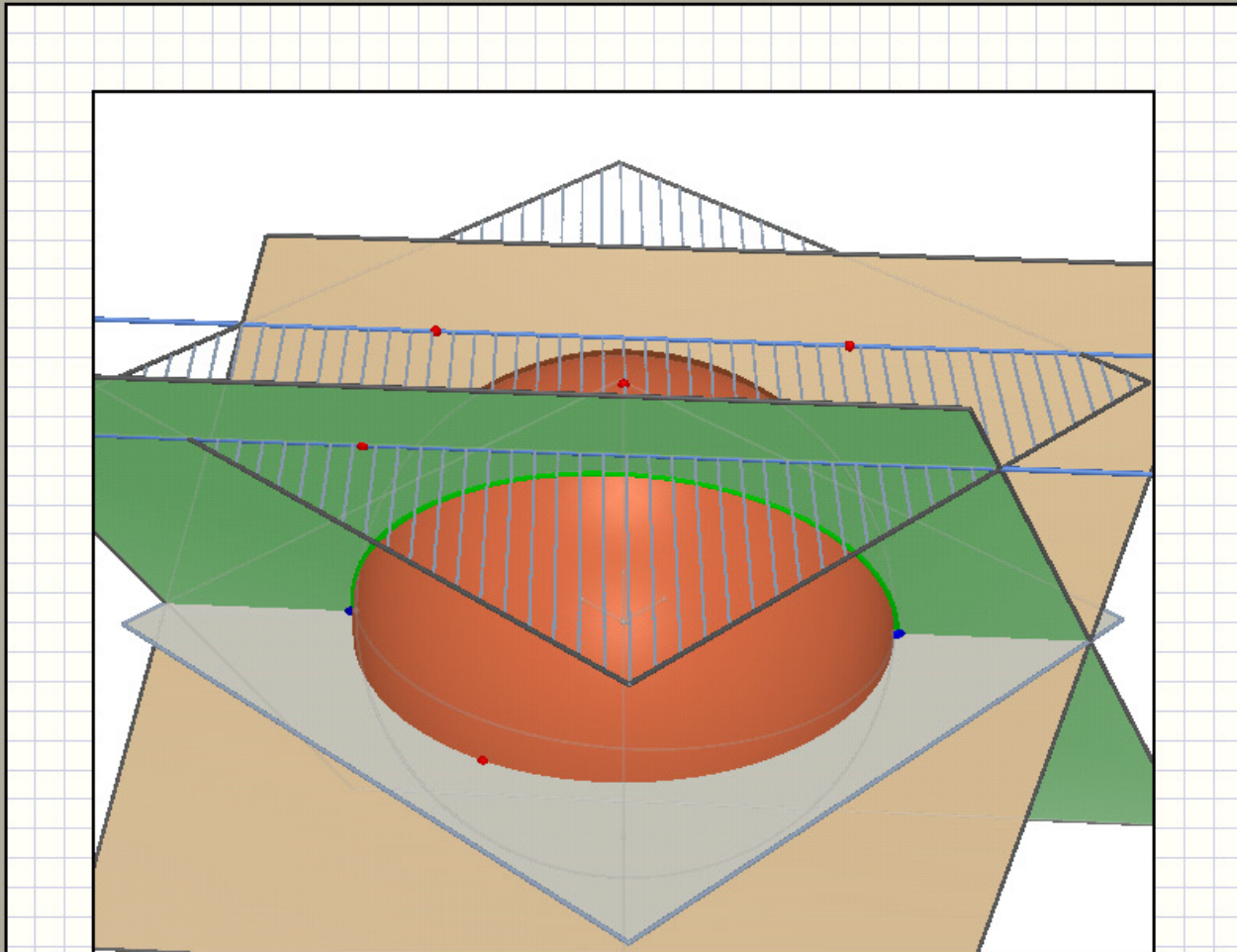










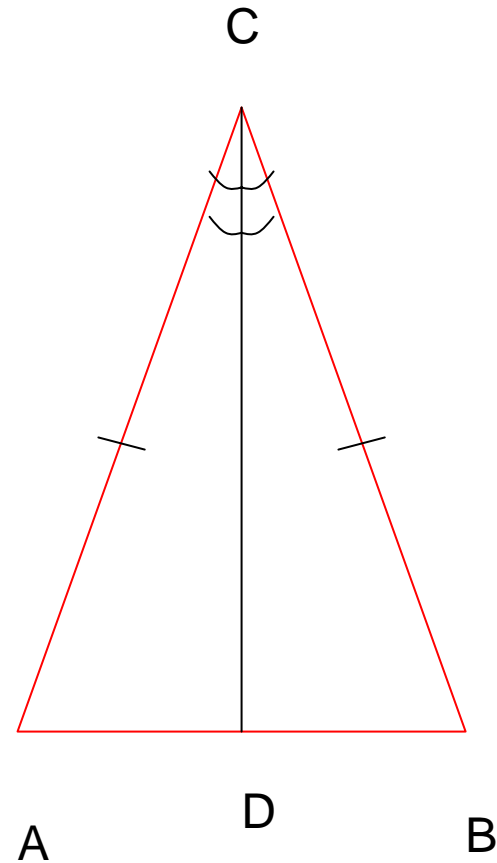


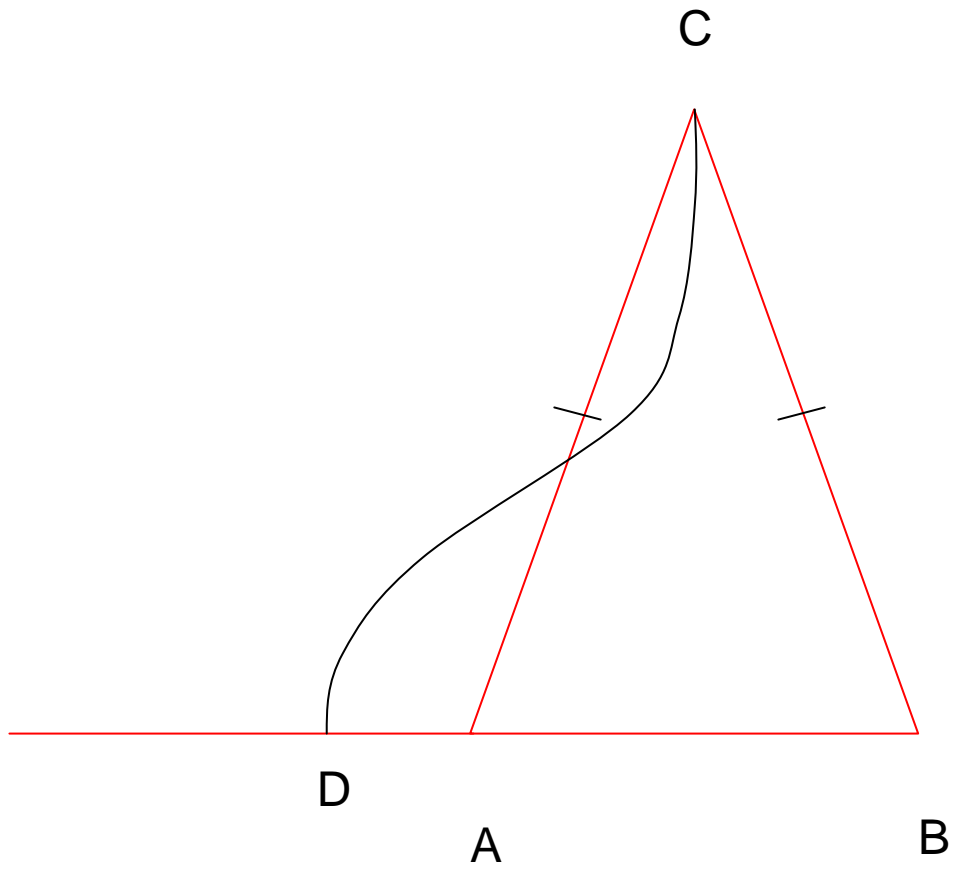
Base angles of isosceles triangle are congruent

Let ABC be a triangle with $AC \cong BC$. By Theorem X, $\sphericalangle C$ has a bisector. Let the bisector of $\sphericalangle C$ meet AB at D . In triangles ACD and BCD , $AC \cong BC$ by hypothesis. $\sphericalangle ACD \cong \sphericalangle BCD$, by definition of a bisector.

Therefore, triangles ACD and BCD are congruent by SAS.

Hence, $\sphericalangle A \cong \sphericalangle B$.



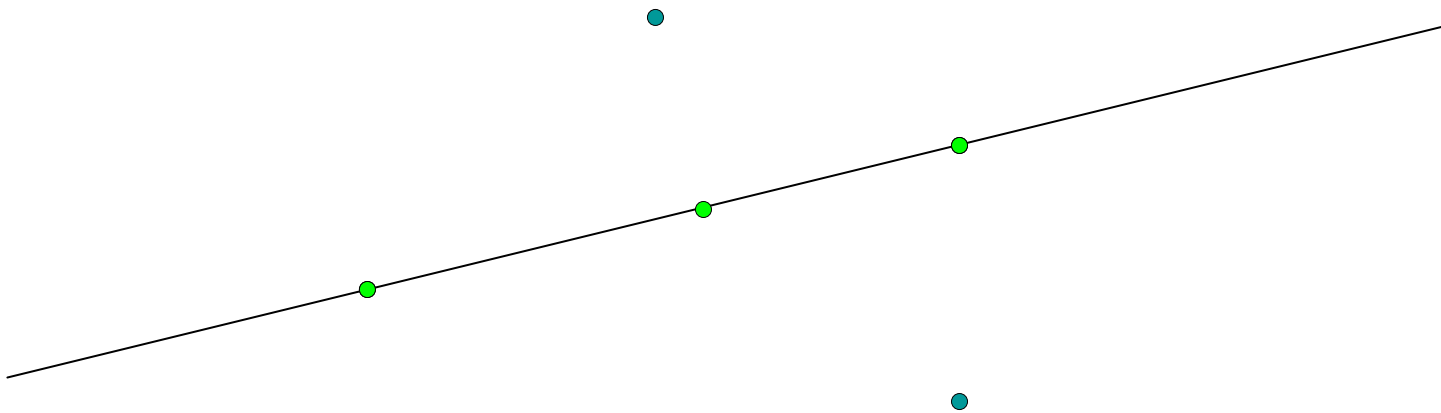


Notation

- If P and Q are two distinct points, \overleftrightarrow{PQ} denotes the unique line through P and Q.
- If l is the line, $\{l\}$ denotes the set of all points on l .
- $A*B*C$ will be an abbreviation for “the point B is between point A and point C”

Betweenness axioms

- Would you say that one of these points is between the other two?



- ***B-1***: If $A*B*C$, then A , B and C are three distinct points lying on the same line and $C*B*A$.