



Corollaries

deduced from the figure above, viz. 47. ^{the} Eu. 16

Produce the salient faces of the squares on the sides of the triangle till they meet in in L & Q .

Cor. 1. The \angle 's at Z are right.

For by the 47th \angle 's β are equal, and the \angle 's α are vertical to each other therefore the remaining \angle $E.Z.\alpha$ = remaining \angle $G.H.\alpha$, but that is right, therefore $E.Z.\alpha$ is also right, whence the rest of the \angle 's at Z are also right *Q. E. D.*

2. LE & ES are in the same straight line.

For the complements DS & SQ are equal^b, and $SQ = SP$ ^b therefore $DS = SP$ take BS away, and there remains $TE = EM$ therefore LE & ES form the diagonal LS *Q. E. D.*

^a. 15. 16 Eu.

^b. 42 - -

Cor 3^d CH, BC, & EK intersect one another in the same point.

Let S be the point
where CH & BC intersect.
Join ES and produce
to K, EK is parallel
to HI or AB.

For the triangle FEL is = to the angle BE β . and because $\Delta BBH = \Delta FEL$
in every respect, the $\angle HBE = \angle FLE$, therefore the remaining $\angle B\beta E = \text{rem.}$
 $\angle EFL$ which is a right \angle wherefore the $\angle B\beta E$ is also right it is therefore
equal to $\angle \beta BA$ and the straight line B β falling upon the two straight
lines BA & EK makes the alternate \angle s equal, therefore these lines are para-
-llell

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