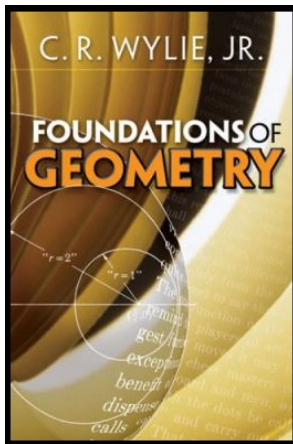


# Foundations of Geometry

## Chapter 2. Euclidean Geometry

### 2.3. The Postulate of Connection—Proofs of Theorems



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## Theorem 2.3.1

**Theorem 2.3.1.** If two lines intersect, their intersection is a point.

**Proof.** By Postulate 1, a line is a set of points, so a line is a set whose elements are points. By Definition 2.3.3, the intersection of two sets is the set of elements in both sets. So the intersection of two lines is the set of elements (or “points”) on both lines.

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**Theorem 2.3.4.** A line and a point not on the line determine a unique plane.

**Proof.** Let  $\ell$  be the given line and  $P$  the given point. By Postulate 1,  $\ell$  contains at least two points, say  $Q$  and  $R$ . By hypothesis, point  $P$  is distinct from points  $Q$  and  $R$ . Points  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  are not collinear, since a line containing all three would be a second line (along with  $\ell$ ) containing both  $Q$  and  $R$ , in contradiction to Postulate 2.

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