

A Uniform Geometry for Students, Teachers and Theoreticians

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— *Poughkeepsie Chapter of the ACM* —

Part 1.

What do high school students need most from their academic program?

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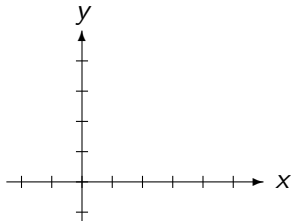
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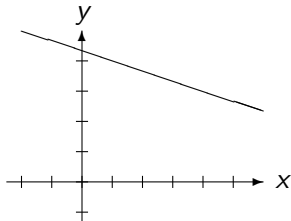
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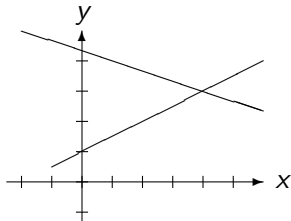
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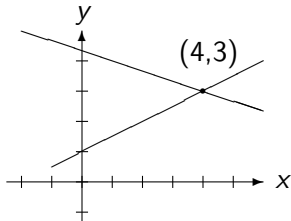
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Part 2.

What do high school teachers need
to prepare them to teach
high school geometry?

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Content: High School Geometry. Topics studied are exactly those topics that are taught in the standard high school curriculum.

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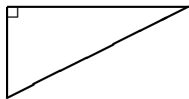
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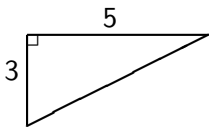
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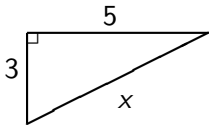
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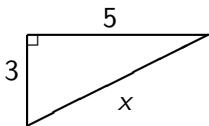
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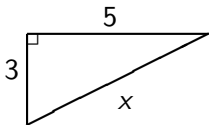
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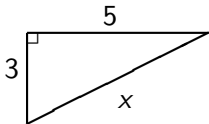


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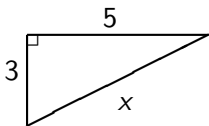
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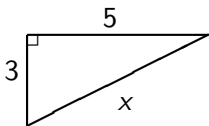
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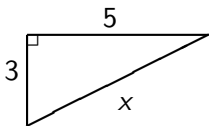
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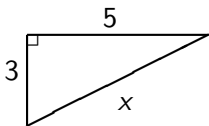
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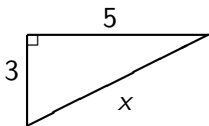
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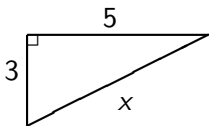
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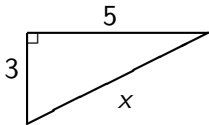
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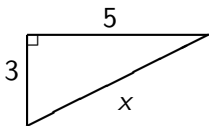
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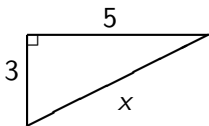
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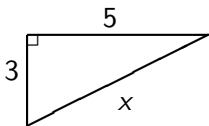
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Covers very little of the content of **High School Geometry**.

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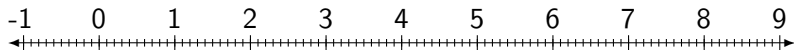
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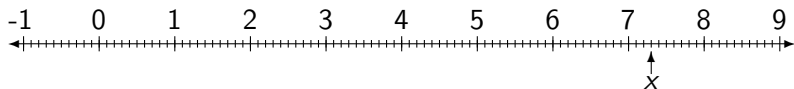
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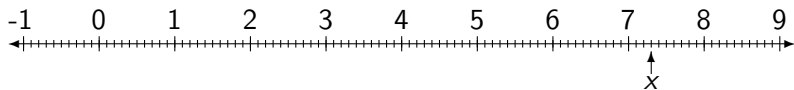
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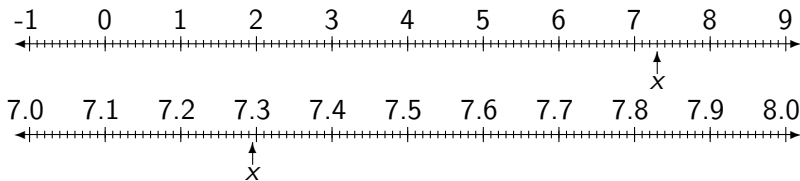
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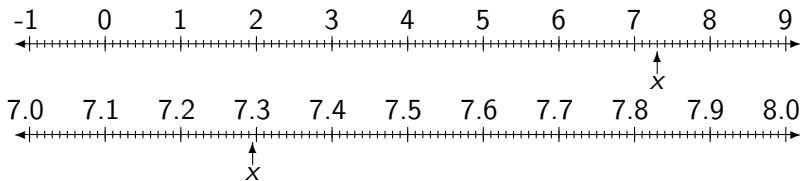
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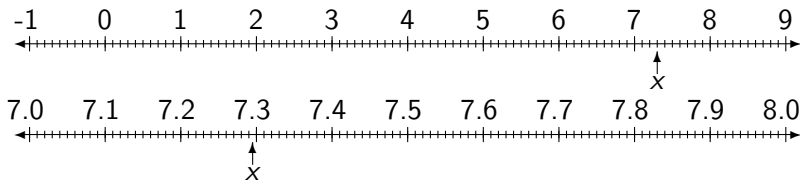
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.2$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "*A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry*"

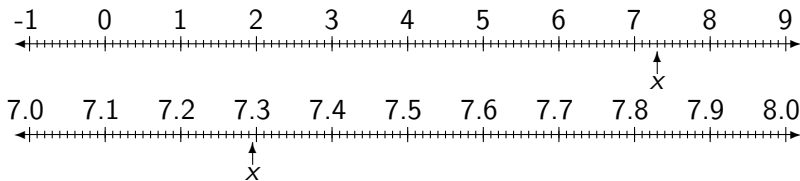
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.29$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "*A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry*"

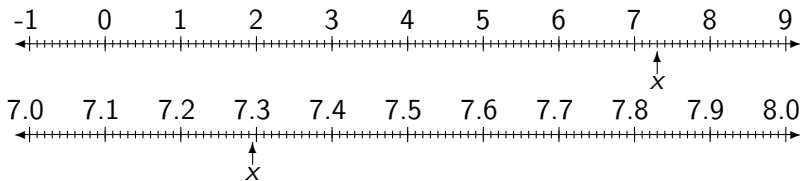
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.295$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "*A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry*"

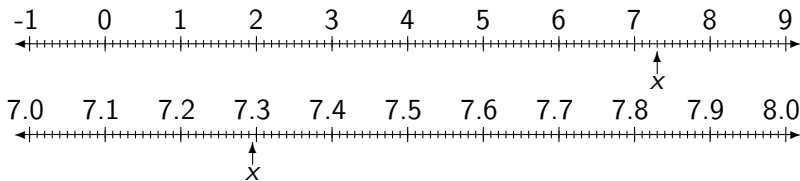
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.2954$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "*A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry*"

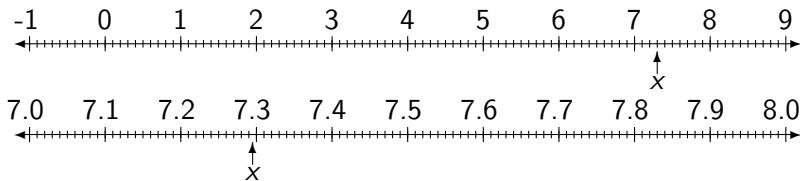
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.29540$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry"

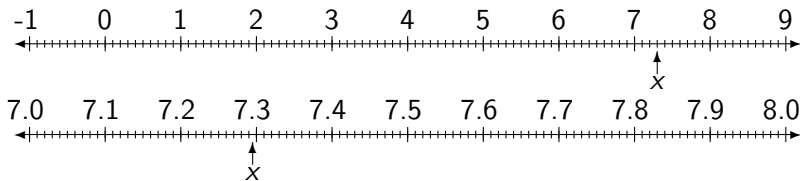
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.295401$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "*A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry*"

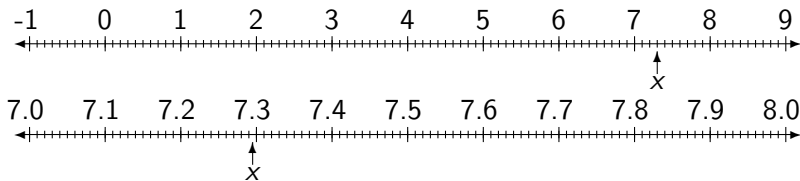
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.2954018$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "*A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry*"

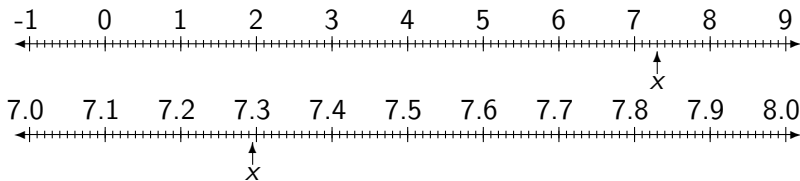
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.29540182$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "*A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry*"

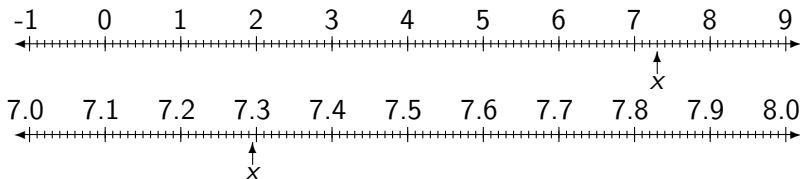
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.295401825$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry"

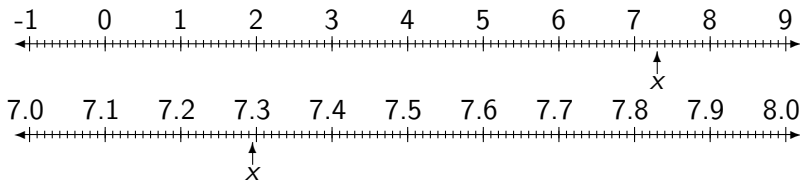
Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.2954018253768012284653076 \dots$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry"

Ruler Axiom:

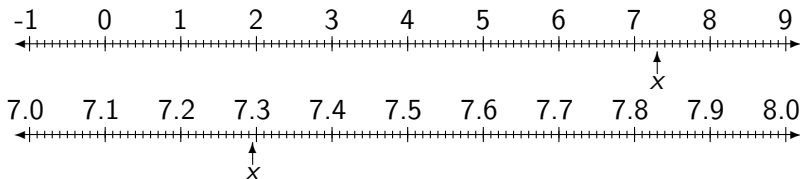


$$x = 7.2954018253768012284653076 \dots$$

$$+ y = 5.9483187320432984309234937 \dots = ?$$

George Birkhoff (1932), "*A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry*"

Ruler Axiom:



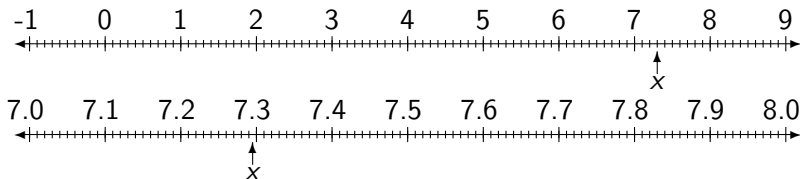
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Replaced Euclid for high school geometry about 1980.

George Birkhoff (1932), "A Set of Postulates for Plane Geometry"

Ruler Axiom:



$$x = 7.2954018253768012284653076 \dots$$

$$+ y = 5.9483187320432984309234937 \dots = ?$$

Replaced Euclid for high school geometry about 1980.

Not suitable for [Guided Inquiry Learning](#).

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

Axiomatic Development			
Guided Inquiry Learning			
High School Geometry			

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid -300		
Axiomatic Development			
Guided Inquiry Learning			
High School Geometry			

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid -300		
Axiomatic Development			
Guided Inquiry Learning	*		
High School Geometry	*		

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid -300	Hilbert 1899	
Axiomatic Development			
Guided Inquiry Learning	*		
High School Geometry	*		

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

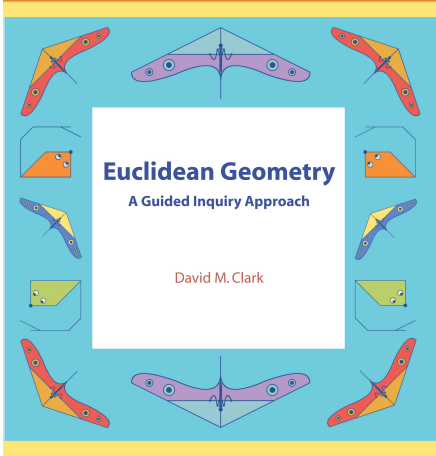
	Euclid -300	Hilbert 1899	
Axiomatic Development		*	
Guided Inquiry Learning	*	*	
High School Geometry	*		

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid -300	Hilbert 1899	Birkhoff 1932
Axiomatic Development		*	
Guided Inquiry Learning	*	*	
High School Geometry	*		

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid -300	Hilbert 1899	Birkhoff 1932
Axiomatic Development		*	*
Guided Inquiry Learning	*	*	
High School Geometry	*		*



EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY: A Guided Inquiry Approach

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Part 3.

What do college instructors need to prepare them to teach geometry to teachers?

HIGH SCHOOL GEOMETRY: A Full Axiomatic Development

David M. Clark & Samrat S. Pathania

HIGH SCHOOL GEOMETRY: A Full Axiomatic Development

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Chapter 0. Gaps in MCL#9

Chapter 1. Foundational Principles

Chapter 2. Neutral Geometry

Chapter 3. Area Measure

Chapter 4. Angle Measure

Chapter 5. Similar Figures

Chapter 6. Trigonometric Ratios

Chapter 7. Circle Measure

Chapter 8. Models of MCL#9 Geometry

Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:

Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:



Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:



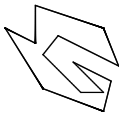
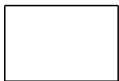
Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:



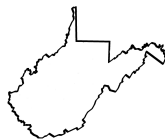
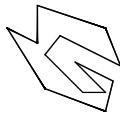
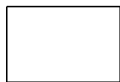
Chapter 3: Area Measure.

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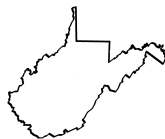
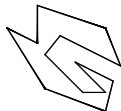
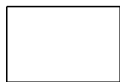
Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:



Chapter 3: Area Measure.

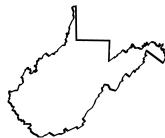
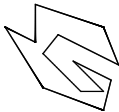
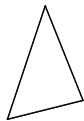
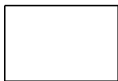
Closed
Regions:



Axiom 6: Area Measure. *For each closed region \mathbf{X} there is a number $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) > 0$, the **area** of \mathbf{X} , with the following properties.*

Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:

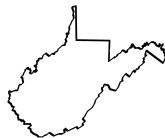
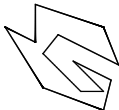


Axiom 6: Area Measure. For each closed region \mathbf{X} there is a number $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) > 0$, the **area** of \mathbf{X} , with the following properties.

(i) The area of the unit square is 1.

Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:

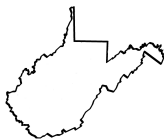
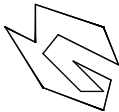


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- (ii) Congruent closed regions have the same area.

Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:

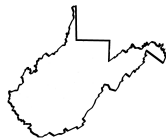
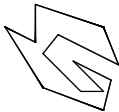
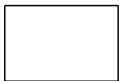


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- (i) The area of the unit square is 1.
- (ii) Congruent closed regions have the same area.
- (iii) If \mathbf{X} is separated into two closed regions \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Z} whose only overlap is along their boundaries, then $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{Y}) + \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{Z})$.

Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:

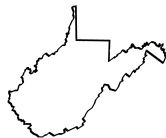
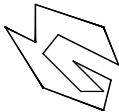
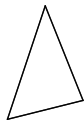
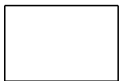


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- (iv) If $\mathbf{X} \subseteq \mathbf{Y}$ are closed regions, then $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) \leq \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{Y})$.

Chapter 3: Area Measure.

Closed
Regions:



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- (iv) If $\mathbf{X} \subseteq \mathbf{Y}$ are closed regions, then $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) \leq \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{Y})$.

Rectangle Area Theorem. $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) = \text{base} \times \text{height}$.

Euclidean Geometry: A Guided Inquiry Approach

Chapter 3. Area Measure

- The Parallel Axiom
- Area Formulas

Euclidean Geometry: A Guided Inquiry Approach

Chapter 3. Area Measure

- The Parallel Axiom
- Area Formulas

HS Geometry for the Professional Mathematician

Chapter 3. Area Measure

- The Parallel Axiom
- The Semigroup F^+
- Closed Regions
- The Rectangle Area Theorem
- Area Formulas

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid	Hilbert	Birkhoff
Axiomatic Development		*	*
Guided Inquiry Learning	*	*	
High School Geometry	*		*

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid	Hilbert	Birkhoff	Clark Pathania
Axiomatic Development		*	*	
Guided Inquiry Learning	*	*		
High School Geometry	*		*	

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid	Hilbert	Birkhoff	Clark Pathania
Axiomatic Development		*	*	*
Guided Inquiry Learning	*	*		
High School Geometry	*		*	

Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid	Hilbert	Birkhoff	Clark Pathania
Axiomatic Development		*	*	*
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Axiom Systems for Euclidean Geometry

	Euclid	Hilbert	Birkhoff	Clark Pathania
Axiomatic Development		*	*	*
Guided Inquiry Learning	*	*		*
High School Geometry	*		*	*

Thanks for listening!

— DC