ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY: WITH APPLICATIONS IN MENSURATION

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Elementary Geometry: With Applications in Mensuration by Charles Davies

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CHARLES DAVIES

ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY: WITH APPLICATIONS IN MENSURATION



ELEMENTARY

GEOMETRY,

WITH

APPLICATIONS IN MENSURATION.

BY CHARLES DAVIES, L.L. D.

AUTHOR OF FIRST LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC, ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA, PRACTICAL GEOMETRY, ELEMENTS OF SURVEYING, ELEMENTS OF DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY, SHADES, SHADOWS AND PERSPECTIVE, ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

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PREFACE.

Those who are conversant with the preparation of elementary text-books, have experienced the difficulty of adapting them to the various wants which they are intended to supply.

The institutions of education are of all grades, from the college to the district school, and although there is a wide difference between the extremes, the level, in passing from one grade to the other, is scarcely broken.

Each of these classes of seminaries requires text-books adapted to its own peculiar wants; and if each held its proper place in its own class, the task of supplying suitable works would not be difficult.

An indifferent college is generally inferior in the system and scope of its instruction to the academy or high school; while the district school is often found to be superior to its neighboring academy.

The Geometry of Legendre, embracing a complete course of Geometrical science, is all that is desired in the colleges and higher seminaries; while the Practical Geometry, published a few years since, meets the wants of those schools which are strictly elementary in their systems of instruction.

But still a large class of seminaries remained unsupplied with a suitable text-book on Geometry: viz., those where the pupils are carried beyond the acquisition of facts and mere practical knowledge, but have not time to go through with a full course of mathematical studies

It is for such, that the following work is designed. It has been the aim of the author to present the striking and important truths of Geometry in a form more simple and concise than could be adopted in a complete treatise, and yet to preserve the exactness of rigorous reasoning.

In this system of Geometry nothing has been taken for granted, and nothing passed over without being fully demonstrated.

In order, however, to render the applications of Geometry to the mensuration of surfaces and solids complete in itself, a few rules have been given which are not demonstrated. This forms an exception to the general plan of the work, but being added in the form of an appendix, it does not materially break its unity.

That the work may be useful in advancing the interests of education, is the hope and ardent wish of the author.

HARTFORD,

April, 1941.

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ELEMENTARY

GEOMETRY.

BOOK I.

DEFINITIONS AND REMARKS.

- 1. A Line is length without breadth or thickness.
- The Extremities of a Line are called points: and any place between the extremities is also called a point.
- 4. A Curve Line is one which changes its direction at every point. Thus, ABC
- The word Line, used by itself, means a straight line; and the word Curve, means a curve line.
- A Surface is that which has length and breadth, with out height or thickness.
- A Plane Surface is that which lies even throughout its whole extent, and with which a straight line, laid in any direction, will exactly coincide in its whole length.
- A Curved Surface has length and breadth without thickness, and like a curve line is constantly changing its direction.
- A Solid or Body is that which has length, breadth, and thickness. Length, breadth, and thickness, are called dimen-