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Euclidean and Non-Euclidean Geometries **The Foundations of Geometry and the Non-Euclidean Plane** Euclidean and Non-Euclidean Geometry International Student Edition Introduction to Non-Euclidean Geometry Non-Euclidean Geometry *Introductory Non-Euclidean Geometry* The Non-Euclidean, Hyperbolic Plane Euclidean and Non-euclidean Geometries Non-Euclidean Geometry *A History of Non-Euclidean Geometry* **The Non-Euclidean Revolution** The Elements of Non-Euclidean Geometry **A Simple Non-Euclidean Geometry and Its Physical Basis Geometry by Construction** *Non-Euclidean Geometry* **Introduction to Non-Euclidean Geometry** The Non-Euclidean Revolution *Experiencing Geometry* **Foundation of Euclidean and Non-Euclidean Geometries according to F. Klein The Fourth Dimension and Non-Euclidean Geometry in Modern Art, revised edition Non-Euclidean Geometry** *Non-Euclidean Geometry* **Taxicab Geometry The Elements of Non-Euclidean Geometry Non-Euclidean Geometry and Curvature: Two-Dimensional Spaces, Volume 3** Shadows of the Circle **Euclidean and Non-Euclidean Geometries Deductive Systems** *Non-Euclidean Geometry* **Non-Euclidean Geometry Euclidean and Non-Euclidean Geometries** Non-Euclidean Geometry for Babies Non-Euclidean Laguerre Geometry and Incircular Nets **Non-Euclidean Geometry in the Theory of Automorphic Functions** *Foundation of Euclidean and Non-Euclidean Geometries According to F. Klein* **A New Perspective on Relativity** *Foundations of Euclidean and non-Euclidean geometries according to F.Klein Non-Euclidean Geometries* **Foundation of Euclidean and Non-Euclidean Geometries According to F. Klein In The Search For Beauty: Unravelling Non-euclidean Geometry**

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This book develops a self-contained treatment of classical Euclidean geometry through both axiomatic and analytic methods. Concise and well organized, it prompts readers to prove a theorem yet provides them with a framework for doing so. Chapter topics cover neutral geometry, Euclidean plane geometry, geometric transformations, Euclidean 3-space, Euclidean n-space; perimeter, area and volume; spherical geometry; hyperbolic geometry; models for plane geometries; and the hyperbolic metric. This is a reissue of Professor Coxeter's classic text on non-Euclidean geometry. It begins with a historical introductory chapter, and then devotes three chapters to surveying real projective geometry, and three to elliptic geometry. After this the Euclidean and hyperbolic geometries are built up axiomatically as special cases of a more general 'descriptive geometry'. This is essential reading for anybody with an interest in geometry. Starting off from noneuclidean geometries, apart from the method of Einstein's equations, this book derives and describes the phenomena of gravitation and diffraction. A historical account is presented, exposing the missing link in Einstein's construction of the theory of general relativity: the uniformly rotating disc, together with his failure to realize, that the Beltrami metric of hyperbolic geometry with constant curvature describes exactly the uniform acceleration observed. This book also explores these questions: * How does time bend? * Why should gravity propagate at the speed of light? * How does the expansion function of the universe relate to the absolute constant of the noneuclidean geometries? * Why was the Sagnac effect ignored? * Can Maxwell's equations accommodate mass? * Is there an inertia due solely to polarization? * Can objects expand in elliptic geometry like they contract in hyperbolic geometry? An Introduction to Non-Euclidean Geometry covers some introductory topics related to non-Euclidian geometry, including hyperbolic and elliptic geometries. This book is organized into three parts encompassing eight chapters. The first part provides mathematical proofs of Euclid’s fifth postulate concerning the extent of a straight line and the theory of parallels. The second part describes some problems in hyperbolic geometry, such as cases of parallels with and without a common perpendicular. This part also deals with horocycles and triangle relations. The third part examines single and double elliptic geometries. This book will be of great value to mathematics, liberal arts, and philosophy major students. This is the final volume of a three volume collection devoted to the geometry, topology, and curvature of 2-dimensional spaces. The collection provides a guided tour through a wide range of topics by one of the twentieth century's masters of geometric topology. The books are accessible to college and graduate students and provide perspective and insight to mathematicians at all levels who are interested in geometry and topology. Einstein showed how to interpret gravity as the dynamic response to the curvature of space-time. Bill Thurston showed us that non-Euclidean geometries and curvature are essential to the understanding of low-dimensional spaces. This third and final volume aims to give the reader a firm intuitive understanding of these concepts in dimension 2. The volume first demonstrates a number of the most important properties of non-Euclidean geometry by means of simple infinite graphs that approximate that geometry. This is followed by a long chapter taken from lectures the author gave at MSRI, which explains a more classical view of hyperbolic non-Euclidean geometry in all dimensions. Finally, the author explains a natural intrinsic obstruction to flattening a triangulated polyhedral surface into the plane without distorting the constituent triangles. That obstruction extends intrinsically to smooth surfaces by approximation and is called curvature. Gauss's original definition of curvature is extrinsic rather than intrinsic. The final two chapters show that the book's intrinsic definition is equivalent to Gauss's extrinsic definition (Gauss's “Theorema Egregium” (“Great Theorem”)). There are many technical and popular accounts, both in Russian and in other languages, of the non-Euclidean geometry of Lobachevsky and Bolyai, a few of which are listed in the Bibliography. This geometry, also called hyperbolic geometry, is part of the required subject matter of many mathematics departments in universities and teachers' colleges-a reflec tion of the view that familiarity with the elements of hyperbolic geometry is a useful part of the background of future high school teachers. Much attention is paid to hyperbolic geometry by school mathematics clubs. Some mathematicians and educators concerned with reform of the high school curriculum believe that the required part of the curriculum should include elements of hyperbolic geometry, and that the optional part of the curriculum should include a topic related to hyperbolic geometry. I The broad interest in hyperbolic geometry is not surprising. This interest has little to do with mathematical and scientific applications of hyperbolic geometry, since the applications (for instance, in the theory of automorphic functions) are rather specialized, and are likely to be encountered by very few of the many students who conscientiously study (and then present to examiners) the definition of parallels in hyperbolic geometry and the special features of configurations of lines in the hyperbolic plane. The principal reason for the interest in hyperbolic geometry is the important fact of "non-uniqueness" of geometry; of the existence of many geometric systems. Richard Trudeau confronts the fundamental question of truth and its representation through mathematical models in The Non-Euclidean Revolution. First, the author analyzes geometry in its historical and philosophical setting; second, he examines a revolution every bit as significant as the Copernican revolution in astronomy and the Darwinian revolution in biology; third, on the most speculative level, he questions the possibility of absolute knowledge of the world. Trudeau writes in a lively, entertaining, and highly accessible style. His book provides one of the most stimulating and personal presentations of a struggle with the nature of truth in mathematics and the physical world. This survey of topics in Non-Euclidean Geometry is chock-full of colorful diagrams sure to delight mathematically inclined babies. Non-Euclidean Geometry for Babies is intended to introduce babies to the basics of Euclid's Geometry, and supposes that the so-called "Parallel Postulate" might not be true. Mathematician Fred Carlson believes that it's never too early to introduce children, and even babies, to the basic concepts of advanced mathematics. He is sure that after reading this book, the first in his Mathematics for Babies series, you will agree with him! This is one of two versions of this title. The interior of both books is identical, but the cover design on this one is done in Pretty Pink, perfect for babies who prefer the color pink instead of blue. The Baby Blue edition can be found here: http://www.amazon.com/dp/1481050044 A versatile introduction to non-Euclidean geometry is appropriate for both high-school and college classes. Its first two-thirds requires just a familiarity with plane and solid geometry and trigonometry, and calculus is employed only in the final part. It begins with the theorems common to Euclidean and non-Euclidean geometry, and then it addresses the specific differences that constitute elliptic and hyperbolic geometry. Major topics include hyperbolic geometry, single elliptic geometry, and analytic non-Euclidean geometry. We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience. This book is a text for junior, senior, or first-year graduate courses traditionally titled Foundations of Geometry and/or Non Euclidean Geometry. The first 29 chapters are for a semester or year course on the foundations of geometry. The remaining chap ters may then be used for either a regular course or independent study courses. Another possibility, which is also especially suited for in-service teachers of high school geometry, is to survey the the fundamentals of absolute geometry (Chapters 1 -20) very quickly and begin earnest study with the theory of parallels and isometries (Chapters 21 -30). The text is self-contained, except that the elementary calculus is assumed for some parts of the material on advanced hyperbolic geometry (Chapters 31 -34). There are over 650 exercises, 30 of which are 10-part true-or-false questions. A rigorous ruler-and-protractor axiomatic development of the Euclidean and hyperbolic planes, including the classification of the isometries of these planes, is balanced by the discussion about this development. Models, such as Taxicab Geometry, are used exten sively to illustrate theory. Historical aspects and alternatives to the selected axioms are prominent. The classical axiom systems of Euclid and Hilbert are discussed, as are axiom systems for three and four-dimensional absolute geometry and Pieri's system based on rigid motions. The text is divided into three parts. The Introduction (Chapters 1 -4) is to be read as quickly as possible and then used for ref erence if necessary. The discovery of hyperbolic geometry, and the subsequent proof that this geometry is just as logical as Euclid's, had a profound in fluence on man's understanding of mathematics and the relation of mathematical geometry to the physical world. It is now possible, due in large part to axioms devised by George Birkhoff, to give an accurate, elementary development of hyperbolic plane geometry. Also, using the Poincare model and inversive geometry, the equiconsistency of hyperbolic plane geometry and euclidean plane geometry can be proved without the use of any advanced mathematics. These two facts provided both the motivation and the two central themes of the present work. Basic hyperbolic plane geometry, and the proof of its equal footing with euclidean plane geometry, is presented here in terms acces sible to anyone with a good background in high school mathematics. The development, however, is especially directed to college students who may become secondary teachers. For that reason, the treatment is de signed to emphasize those aspects of hyperbolic plane geometry which contribute to the skills, knowledge, and insights needed to teach eucli dean geometry with some mastery. This textbook is a comprehensive and yet accessible introduction to non-Euclidean Laguerre geometry, for which there exists no previous systematic presentation in the literature. Moreover, we present new results by demonstrating all essential features of Laguerre geometry on the example of checkerboard incircular nets. Classical (Euclidean) Laguerre geometry studies oriented hyperplanes, oriented hyperspheres, and their oriented contact in Euclidean space. We describe how this can be generalized to arbitrary Cayley-Klein spaces, in particular hyperbolic and elliptic space, and study the corresponding groups of Laguerre transformations. We give an introduction to Lie geometry and describe how these Laguerre geometries can be obtained as subgeometries. As an application of two-dimensional Lie and Laguerre geometry we study the properties of checkerboard incircular nets. A reissue of Professor Coxeter's classic text on non-Euclidean geometry. It surveys real projective geometry, and elliptic geometry. After this the Euclidean and hyperbolic geometries are built up axiomatically as special cases. This is essential reading for anybody with an interest in geometry. Foundation of Euclidean and Non-Euclidean Geometries according to F. Klein aims to remedy the deficiency in geometry so that the ideas of F. Klein obtain the place they merit in the literature of mathematics. This book discusses the axioms of betweenness, lattice of linear subspaces, generalization of the notion of space, and coplanar Desargues configurations. The central collineations of the plane, fundamental theorem of projective geometry, and lines perpendicular to a proper plane are also elaborated. This text likewise covers the axioms of motion, basic projective configurations, properties of triangles, and theorem of duality in projective space. Other topics include the point-coordinates in an affine space and consistency of the three geometries. This publication is beneficial to mathematicians and students learning geometry. This book gives a rigorous treatment of the fundamentals of plane geometry: Euclidean, spherical, elliptical and hyperbolic. "'Geometry by construction' challenges its readers to participate in the creation of mathematics. The questions span the spectrum from easy to newly published research and so are appropriate for a variety of students and teachers. From differentiation in a high school course through college classes and into summer research, any interested geometer will find compelling material"--Back cover. Examines various attempts to prove Euclid's parallel postulate -- by the Greeks, Arabs and Renaissance mathematicians. It considers forerunners and founders such as Saccheri, Lambert, Legendre, W. Bolyai, Gauss, others. Includes 181 diagrams. This is a popular book that chronicles the historical attempts to prove the fifth postulate of Euclid on parallel lines that led eventually to the creation of non-Euclidean geometry. To absorb the mathematical content of the book, the reader should be familiar with the foundations of Euclidean geometry at the high school level. But besides the mathematics, the book is also devoted to stories about the people, brilliant mathematicians starting from Pythagoras and Euclid and terminating with Gauss, Lobachevsky and Klein. For two thousand years, mathematicians tried to prove the fifth postulate (whose formulation seemed to them too complicated to be a real postulate and not a theorem, hence the title In the Search for Beauty). But in the 19th century, they realized that such proof was impossible, and this led to a revolution in mathematics and then in physics. The two final chapters are devoted to Einstein and his general relativity which revealed to us that the geometry of the world we live in is not Euclidean.Also included is an historical essay on Omar Khayyam, who was not only a poet, but also a brilliant astronomer and mathematician. This resource is devoted to finite and non-Euclidean geometric systems for secondary school teachers and students. Non-Euclidean Geometry is now recognized as an important branch of Mathematics. Those who teach Geometry should have some knowledge of this subject; and all who are interested in Mathematics will find much to stimulate them and much for them to enjoy in the novel results and views that it presents. This book is an attempt to give a simple and direct account of the NonEuclidean Geometry; and one which presupposes but little knowledge of Mathematics. The first three chapters assume a knowledge of only Plane and Solid Geometry and Trigonometry; and the entire book can be read by one who has taken the mathematical courses commonly given in our colleges. One of the first college-level texts for elementary courses in non-Euclidean geometry, this volumeis geared toward students familiar with calculus. Topics include the fifth postulate, hyperbolicplane geometry and trigonometry, and elliptic plane geometry and trigonometry. Extensiveappendixes offer background information on Euclidean geometry, and numerous exercisesappear throughout the text.Reprint of the Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., New York, 1945 edition This fine and versatile introduction begins with the theorems common to Euclidean and non-Euclidean geometry, and then it addresses the specific differences that constitute elliptic and hyperbolic geometry. 1901 edition. The Russian edition of this book appeared in 1976 on the hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the historic day of February 23, 1826, when LobaeevskiI delivered his famous lecture on his discovery of non-Euclidean geometry. The importance of the discovery of non-Euclidean geometry goes far beyond the limits of geometry itself. It is safe to say that it was a turning point in the history of all mathematics. The scientific revolution of the seventeenth century marked the transition from "mathematics of constant magnitudes" to "mathematics of variable magnitudes. " During the seventies of the last century there occurred another scientific revolution. By that time mathematicians had become familiar with the ideas of non-Euclidean geometry and the algebraic ideas of group and field (all of which appeared at about the same time), and the (later) ideas of set theory. This gave rise to many geometries in addition to the Euclidean geometry previously regarded as the only conceivable possibility, to the arithmetics and algebras of many groups and fields in addition to the arith metic and algebra of real and complex numbers, and, finally, to new mathe matical systems, i. e. , sets furnished with various structures having no classical analogues. Thus in the 1870's there began a new mathematical era usually called, until the middle of the twentieth century, the era of modern mathe matics. The distinctive approach of Henderson and Taimina's volume stimulates readers to develop a broader, deeper, understanding of mathematics through active experience--including discovery, discussion, writing fundamental ideas and learning about the history of those ideas. A series of interesting, challenging problems encourage readers to gather and discuss their reasonings and understanding. The volume provides an understanding of the possible shapes of the physical universe. The authors provide extensive information on historical strands of geometry, straightness on cylinders and cones and hyperbolic planes, triangles and congruencies, area and holonomy, parallel transport, SSS, ASS, SAA, and AAA, parallel postulates, isometries and patterns, dissection theory, square roots, pythagoras and similar triangles, projections of a sphere onto a plane, inversions in circles, projections (models) of hyperbolic planes, trigonometry and duality, 3-spheres and hyperbolic 3-spaces and polyhedra. For mathematics educators and other who need to understand the meaning of geometry. This classic text provides overview of both classic and hyperbolic geometries, placing the work of key mathematicians/ philosophers in historical context. Coverage includes geometric transformations, models of the hyperbolic planes, and pseudospheres. Develops a simple non-Euclidean geometry and explores some of its practical applications through graphs, research problems, and exercises. Includes selected answers. "From nothing I have created a new different world," wrote János Bolyai to his father, Wolgang Bolyai, on November 3, 1823, to let him know his discovery of non-Euclidean geometry, as we call it today. The results of Bolyai and the co-discoverer, the Russian Lobachevskii, changed the course of mathematics, opened the way for modern physical theories of the twentieth century, and had an impact on the history of human culture. The papers in this volume, which commemorates the 200th anniversary of the birth of János Bolyai, were written by leading scientists of non-Euclidean geometry, its history, and its applications. Some of the papers present new discoveries about the life and works of János Bolyai and the history of non-Euclidean geometry, others deal with geometrical axiomatics; polyhedra; fractals; hyperbolic, Riemannian and discrete geometry; tilings; visualization; and applications in physics. This is the English translation of a volume originally published only in Russian and now out of print. The book was written by Jacques Hadamard on the work of Poincare. Poincare's creation of a theory of automorphic functions in the early 1880s was one of the most significant mathematical achievements of the nineteenth century. It directly inspired the uniformization theorem, led to a class of functions adequate to solve all linear ordinary differential equations, and focused attention on a large new class of discrete groups. It was the first significant application of non-Euclidean geometry. This unique exposition by Hadamard offers a fascinating and intuitive introduction to the subject of automorphic functions and illuminates its connection to differential equations, a connection not often found in other texts. The aim of this book is to throw light on various facets of geometry through development of four geometrical themes. The first theme is about the ellipse, the shape of the shadow east by a circle. The next, a natural continuation of the first, is a study of all three types of conic sections, the ellipse, the parabola and the hyperbola. The third theme is about certain properties of geometrical figures related to the problem of finding the largest area that can be enclosed by a curve of given length. This problem is called the isoperimetric problem. In itself, this topic contains motivation for major parts of the curriculum in mathematics at college level and sets the stage for more advanced mathematical subjects such as functions of several variables and the calculus of variations. Here, three types of conic section are discussed briefly. The emergence of non-Euclidean geometries in the beginning of the nineteenth century represents one of the dramatic episodes in the history of mathematics. In the last theme the non-Euclidean geometry in the Poincare disc model of the hyperbolic plane is developed. Non-Euclidean Geometry: Large Print By Henry Parker Manning Ph.D A versatile introduction to non-Euclidean geometry is appropriate for both high-school and college classes. Its first two-thirds requires just a familiarity with plane and solid geometry and trigonometry, and calculus is employed only in the final part. It begins with the theorems common to Euclidean and non-Euclidean geometry, and then it addresses the specific differences that constitute elliptic and hyperbolic geometry. Major topics include hyperbolic geometry, single elliptic geometry, and analytic non-Euclidean geometry. 1901 edition. We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience. The long-awaited new edition of a groundbreaking work on the impact of alternative concepts of space on modern art. In this groundbreaking study, first published in 1983 and unavailable for over a decade, Linda Dalrymple Henderson demonstrates that two concepts of space beyond immediate perception—the curved spaces of non-Euclidean geometry and, most important, a higher, fourth dimension of space—were central to the development of modern art. The possibility of a spatial fourth dimension suggested that our world might be merely a shadow or section of a higher dimensional existence. That iconoclastic idea encouraged radical innovation by a variety of early twentieth-century artists, ranging from French Cubists, Italian Futurists, and Marcel Duchamp, to Max Weber, Kazimir Malevich, and the artists of De Stijl and Surrealism. In an extensive new Reintroduction, Henderson surveys the impact of interest in higher dimensions of space in art and culture from the 1950s to 2000. Although largely eclipsed by relativity theory beginning in the 1920s, the spatial fourth dimension experienced a resurgence during the later 1950s and 1960s. In a remarkable turn of events, it has returned as an important theme in contemporary culture in the wake of the emergence in the 1980s of both string theory in physics (with its ten- or eleven-dimensional universes) and computer graphics. Henderson demonstrates the importance of this new conception of space for figures ranging from Buckminster Fuller, Robert Smithson, and the Park Place Gallery group in the 1960s to Tony Robbin and digital architect Marcos Novak. Richard Trudeau confronts the fundamental question of truth and its representation through mathematical models in The Non-Euclidean Revolution. First, the author analyzes geometry in its historical and philosophical setting; second, he examines a revolution every bit as significant as the Copernican revolution in astronomy and the Darwinian revolution in biology; third, on the most speculative level, he questions the possibility of absolute knowledge of the world. A portion of the book won the Pólya Prize, a distinguished award from the Mathematical Association of America. Examines various attempts to prove Euclid's parallel postulate — by the Greeks, Arabs and Renaissance mathematicians. Ranging through the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, it considers forerunners and founders such as Saccheri, Lambert, Legendre, W. Bolyai, Gauss, Schweikart, Taurinus, J. Bolyai and Lobachewsky. Includes 181 diagrams. Captain Ahab has an obsessive search for the Great White Whale who had bitten off his leg at the knee.

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