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Geometric Figures as Sets of Convergent, Divergent and Parallel Lines and Surfaces. Preliminary report.

Plane figures such as angles, triangles and polygons, to name a few, can be thought of as sets of convergent, divergent and parallel lines. A plane angle can be considered as a set of two convergent and/or divergent lines intersecting at a point of convergence or divergence. A triangle can be considered as a set of three convergent and/or divergent lines having three vertices of convergence and/or divergence points. A dihedral angle can be thought of as a set of two divergent or convergent planes intersecting at a line of convergence or divergence. Also, a square based pyramid can be thought of as a set of five convergences and/or divergences as vertices with two sets of parallel lines as the base. The Law of Convergence states that the smaller the angle between two or more lines or surfaces, the greater the convergence. The Law of Divergence states that the greater the angle of divergence between two or more lines or surfaces, the greater the divergence. Convergences and divergences may be quantified as the measure of the angle of convergence or divergence. (Received November 18, 2008)