$$
\begin{array}{lll}
 & a \cdot m \circ b = am + b, & a(b + c) = ab + ac, \\
 & (a + b) + c = a + (b + c), & (a + b)m = am + bm, \\
(6.17.1) & a + b = b + a, & a1 = 1a = a, \\
 & a + 0 = 0 + a = a, & aa^{-1} = a^{-1}a = 1,\ a \neq 0, \\
 & a + (-a) = (-a) + a = 0, & a^{-1}(ab) = b.
\end{array}
$$

If Theorem L *holds for A, B, M, N on three lines not in a pencil, then it is a universal theorem in π. In addition to* (6.17.1) *we also have* (6.17.2) $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}$, $(ba)a^{-1} = b$ *and any natural ring of π is an alternative field. The collineation group of π is transitive on the triangles of π.*

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Don Mittleman, *The unions of trajectorial series of lineal elements generated by the plane motion of a rigid body.*

p. 503, line 2 of Theorem 1. For "(x, y)" read "$u(x, y)$."