

## Enti geometrici fondamentali



**Euclide** (300 a.C.)

Geometria euclidea

punto



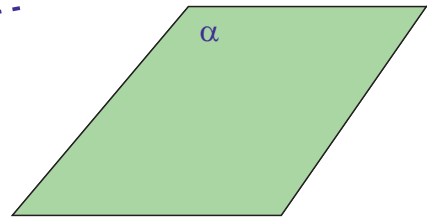
retta

r

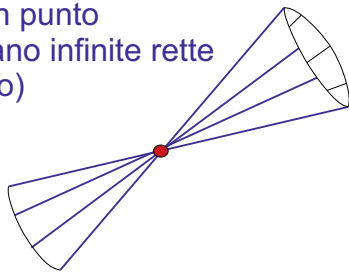


piano

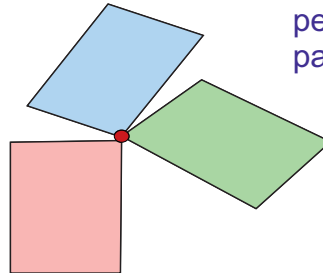
$\alpha$



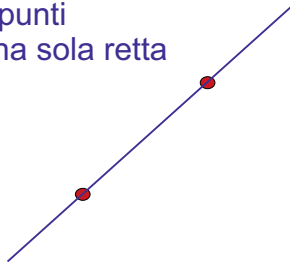
per un punto  
passano infinite rette  
(fascio)



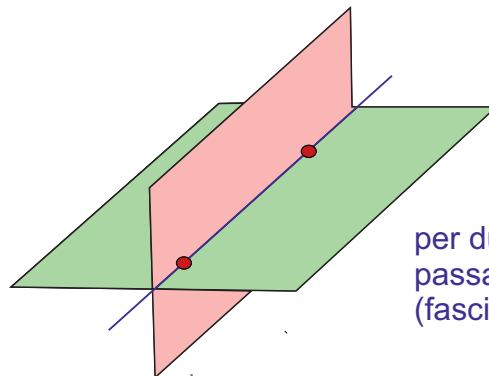
per un punto  
passano infiniti piani



per due punti  
passa una sola retta

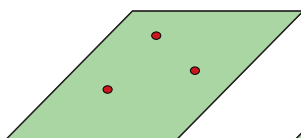


per due punti  
passano infiniti piani  
(fascio)

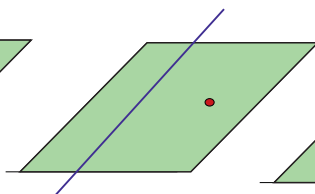


La posizione di un piano si può stabilire con:

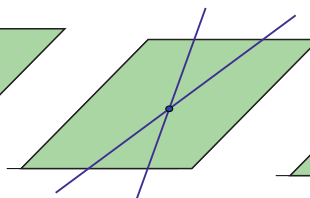
tre punti



una retta  
e un punto



due rette  
incidenti



due rette  
parallele

