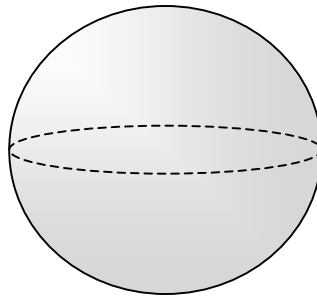# Sample Rules of The Flat Earth

Definitions

sphere – a 3-dimensional solid consisting of all points a given distance from a center point.

point – an exact location in Space with no dimension

poles – two points directly opposite of one another on a sphere; the apex of a hemisphere

Great Circle – the longest line possible on a sphere, which divides the sphere into two equal hemispheres

geodesic – an arc segment of a great circle with two endpoints

lune – a 2-sided spherical polygon formed by the intersection of two Great Circles

Postulates

➢ **Post 1-1:** There is exactly one great circle that lies exactly <u>between</u> two poles.

➢ **Post 2-1:** Between any two non-polar points on a sphere, there are exactly two distances.

➢ **Post 2-2:** A geodesic is the shortest distance connecting two points on a sphere.

➢ **Post 3-1:** Through any two non-polar points, exactly one great circle is possible.

➢ **Post 3-2:** Through any two polar points, there are an infinite number of great circles possible.

➢ **Post 4-1:** Two great circles intersect in exactly two "polar" points.

➢ **Post 6-1:** Through a non-polar point not on a great circle, there is one and exactly one great circle perpendicular to that great circle.

- ➢ **Post 6-2:** Through a polar point not on a great circle, there are an infinite number of great circles perpendicular to that great circle.

- ➢ **Post 7-1:** There are no parallel great circles on a sphere.

- ➢ **Post 8-1:** On a geodesic, if point B lies between points A and C, then AB + BC = AC.

- ➢ **Post 9-1:** A "polygon" on a sphere has two or more sides.

- ➢ **Post 9-2:** The intersection of two great circles creates four lunes.

- ➢ **Post 9-3:** On a sphere, the sum of a triangle's interior angles is always greater than 180º.