known 'facts'.

1) The sum of the angles of a triangle equals two right angles (180^o).

2) The sum of the exterior angles of a triangle equals four right angles (360^o).

3) The sum of the interior angles of a polygon equals 2n-4 right angles, where n=the number of sides.

4) The sum of the exterior angles of any polygon equals four right angles (360^o), regardless of the number of sides.

5) Three regular polygons - a triangle, a square, and a hexagon - fill the space about a point on a plane.

There is some question about the validity of these proofs, however. Not all of the 'facts' he assumed to prove them are valed. Non - Euclidean geometry, which is consistant and actually better describes Einstienian spaces based on the assumption that his 'facts' are false(.----/Thisdiscussion .is essentially the same)c'\) as that of the parellel postulate[25] which I shall discuss much later in thes paper.

Any discussion of Pythagoras must include his remarkable theories of numbers.

(ypythagOras believed that all things - physical and mental, all nature and all ideas - are built on a pattern of integers. Fractions he did not consider numbers. They were only rotios, relations between numbers. Having discovered the figurate numbers,

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24 George Gamow, One, Two, Three, Infinity, page 103

25 Pythagoras's proposition number one and Euclids' parellel postulate can each be proven from the other .