This should be added at the indicated point of Lecture 12, page 4

Theorem. If **f: P ⟶ P** is a plane isometry and **A, B, C** are noncollinear points of **P**, then **f(A), f(B), f(C)** are also noncollinear and $|\angle ABC| = |\angle f(A)\,f(B)\,f(C)|$.

Proof. By the isometry assumption we have $|AB| = |f(A)\,f(B)|$, $|BC| = |f(B)\,f(C)|$, and $|AC| = |f(A)\,f(C)|$. Therefore by the **S.S.S.** congruence axiom we have $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle f(A)\,f(B)\,f(C)$, and the latter implies that $|\angle ABC| = |\angle f(A)\,f(B)\,f(C)|$. ■