Show all your work. Reasonable supporting work must be shown to earn credit.

1. [10] Let A, B, C, and D be points with coordinates a, b, c, and d respectively. We use the notation from the text. Determine if the following make sense/*could* be true and be sure to justify your answer:

(a) a = b

- (b) A < b
- (c) a b c
- (d) $\overline{AB} \in \overline{CD}$

(e) $A \in CD$

- 2. Consider the statement: $\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}, x^2 = 2$.
 - (a) [2] (2019Exam #2) Use as few symbols as possible to interpret the meaning with words.
 - (b) [3] (HW1 #1.13) Negate the above statement symbolically without using the \exists symbol.

Definition 1. If A and B are arbitrary points with coordinates a and b respectively where each is in the interval $(-\lambda, \lambda]$, then the distance AB from A to B is defined as:

$$AB = \begin{cases} |a-b| & \text{if } |a-b| \le \lambda\\ 2\lambda - |a-b| & \text{if } |a-b| > \lambda \end{cases}$$

- 3. Consider the circle with circumference 2π so we let $\lambda = \pi$ in the distance defined above.
 - (a) [3] (1dFolding Activity #4) Find the distance between the points with coordinates 2 and 10.



- (b) [2] (WHW2 Ch3 #4) Recall on the line that B is between A and C if AB + BC = AC. Identify a point between the two points considered in (a) and verify the condition AB + BC = AC is met.
- 4. (Suggested 4.20) Let A, B, and C be distinct non-collinear points, and consider the segments $\overline{AB}, \overline{AC}$, and \overline{BC} . Let D, E, and F be points so that A D B, A E C, and B F C.
 - (a) [2] Draw an example configuration of points that satisfies the above criteria.
 - (b) [3] Is it possible to arrange D, E and F with the above constraints so that there is also a line l that passes through D and E but has no points between B and C? If so, sketch the possibility. If not, briefly explain why not.

5. [4] (WHW2 Ch 2#29) Critique the following proof. Make sure to identify any logical problems if they exist!!

Theorem 1. If ϕ is a fold with $\phi(A) = C$, $\phi(B) = D$, and $X \in \overline{AB}$, then $\phi(X) \in \overline{CD}$.

Proof. Use postulate L1 to assign coordinates 0, b, and x to points A, B, and X respectively with b > 0. Since $X \in \overline{AB}$, Theorem 2.4 allows us to conclude that the coordinates satisfy 0 < X < B.

Notice also that Theorem 2.4 gives us that $C < \phi(X) < D$ implies $\phi(X) \in \overline{CD}$. Thus we will show that $C < \phi(X) < D$.

Recall Corollary 2.6A which showed that folds preserve the *between* relation, thus 0 < X < B implies that $\phi(0) < \phi(X) < \phi(B)$. We where given that assumptions that $\phi(A) = C$ and $\phi(B) = D$ thus we have $C < \phi(X) < D$ which is what we wanted to show.

6. [8] (1/27 class) Theorem 4.17: Angles supplementary to angles with equal measures have equal measures.

Postulate 1. Any two points determine a unique line.

Postulate Finite 2. Given any two distinct points on a line, there is a one-to-one correspondence, called a ruler between all points on the line with $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ that sends one of the two given points to 0, and the other to some number greater than 0. The number p assigned to a point P by the ruler is called the coordinate.

Postulate 3. Every line l determines a decompositions of the plane into 3 distinct sets: H_0 , H_1 , and l where: 1) Every pair of points in one of the H_i are on the same side of l, and 2) Every pair of points where one is in H_0 and the other is in H_1 are on opposite sides of l.

7. Let us consider a finite set of points and lines known as the Fano Plane of F_7 :



If so, provide coordinates for points on line \overline{DE} . If not, explain why not.

(c) [3] Does the above configuration satisfy Postulate 3? Justify your answer.