

**Math 300 / Honors 213**

**Third Hour Exam**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

Friday, March 31, 2006  
90 points (will be adjusted  
to 100 pts in the gradebook)



2. (10 pts.) Dedekind's axiom applies to rays as well as lines. With this in mind, consider the following sets of **positive** numbers on the real number line (the positive numbers form a ray on the real number line):  $A = \{x \mid x^2 > 2\}$  and  $B = \{x \mid x^2 < 2\}$ . Is this a Dedekind cut (and why)? What is the point (a number) guaranteed by Dedekind's axiom? Hint: remember that if  $c$  is between  $a$  and  $b$  then  $c^2$  is between  $a^2$  and  $b^2$

3. Several short proofs (10 pts. each)

- a. Show that given segment  $AB$  there is an equilateral triangle  $ABC$  with all sides congruent to  $AB$ .

b. Show that if a triangle is equiangular (all angles are congruent) if and only if it is equilateral.

c. Show that vertical angles are congruent (prop 3.14).

- d. Show corollary 1 to the Saccheri-Legendre theorem: that the sum of the degree measures of any two angles in a triangle is less than or equal to the degree measure of their remote exterior angle.

4. Philosophical Musings (10 pts.). Do one of the following:

- a. Say something about the importance of the continuity axioms.
- b. What is the relation between Hilbert's axioms and Euclid's propositions.

5. (5 pts.) Say something about one of the following three names. There is a hitch. It is not sufficient simply to refer to an axiom or theorem named after the person.
- a. Hilbert
  - b. Saccheri
  - c. Legendre