## Part I:

Each of the statements below is an implication. For each statement, do all of the following:

- Identify the hypothesis and the conclusion.
- Write the converse.
- Write the inverse.
- Write the contrapositive.

1. If $P, Q$, and $R$ lie on $\ell$, then they are collinear.
2. If $\ell$ is a line, then it contains at least two distinct points.
3. A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if it is a rectangle.
4. For a triangle to be isosceles, it is necessary that it have two equal angles.
5. $x$ is divisible by 4 only if it is even.
6. If $2 x+1=5$, then $x=2$ or $x=3$.
7. If the $10^{100}$ th decimal digit of $\pi$ is 3 , then $\sqrt{5}=2$.

## Part II:

8. Venema, page 42, Exercises 3.1, 3.2.
9. Write the negations of each of the three incidence axioms.
10. Write the negation of each of the following statements.
(a) If $P, Q$, and $R$ all lie on $\ell$, then they are collinear.
(b) $P$ lies on $\ell$ or it lies on $m$.
(c) For any three points $P, Q$, and $R$, if they are collinear, then there is another point $S$ that is not equal to $P, Q$, or $R$.
(d) For every line $\ell$, if $\ell$ contains three distinct points, then it has points in common with three distinct lines.
(e) There exists a line $\ell$ such that for every point $P, P$ lies on $\ell$.
(f) There exists a point $P$ that does not lie on any line.
11. Below is the outline of a proof of Theorem 3.6.2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate reasons.

Theorem 3.6.2. If $\ell$ is any line, then there exists at least one point $P$ such that $P$ does not lie on $\ell$.

## Proof:

## Statement

## Reason

1. Let $\ell$ be a line.
2. Let $P, Q$, and $R$ be three noncollinear points.
3. $\quad P, Q$, and $R$ do not all lie on any one line.
4. At least one of the points $P, Q$, or $R$ does not lie on $\ell$.
5. There is a point that does not lie on $\ell$.

## Part III:

12. Write proofs in two-column format for Venema's Theorems 3.6.3 and 3.6.4 on page 41.
