## SPRING 2009. FINAL EXAM MATH 130

Your name

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Student ID number

For full credit it is sufficient to solve **6 problems**. You can try to do more problems but please note that there will be no partial credit for extra problems.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	total

1. (a) Let ABCD be a quadrilateral in a Hilbert plane such that the opposite sides are congruent. Prove that the opposite angles of ABCD are also congruent.

(b) Prove that if the opposite angles of a quadrilateral are congruent, then the opposite sides are also congruent.

Warning: (P) does not hold in a Hilbert plane.

**2**. Let ABC be a triangle in an Euclidean plane and  $AB \neq BC$ . Let the angle bisector of the angle ABC and the perpendicular bisector to the side AC meet in M. Prove that M lies on the circle passing through A, B, C.

**3.** (a) Given an acute angle  $\alpha$  in a Hilbert plane, prove that there exists a triangle with two angles congruent to  $\alpha$ .

(b) Give a construction of such triangle by Hilbert tools.

4. Let  $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$  and  $\Pi_F$  be the Cartesian plane over F. Which of the congruence axioms (C1)-(C6) hold in  $\Pi_F$ ?

5. Given a *P*-angle  $\alpha$  in a Poincare plane, give a ruler and compass construction (in the ambient Euclidean plane) of the *P*-line limiting parallel to both sides of  $\alpha$ .

**6**. Consider a limit triangle in a hyperbolic plane with vertices A and B and angles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Let C be a point inside this triangle. Prove that the defect of ABC is less than  $2RA - \alpha - \beta$ .

7. Let a be a real root of the polynomial  $x^4 - 5x^2 + 1$ .

(a) Is a constructible by ruler and compass?

(b) Is a constructible by Hilbert tools?

8. A rigid motion T in a Hilbert plane is called a translation if for any two points A and B the segments AT(A) and BT(B) are congruent. Prove that in a semihyperbolic or a semielliptic plane the only translation is the identity map.

**9**. Given a triangle in a Hilbert plane and a point M outside the triangle, prove that there exists a line l passing through M which does not intersect the sides of the triangle.