# MATH 330 - Spring 2011 ASSIGNMENT 3 

Due January 26, 2011

3.1. Discuss what you found most interesting in Chapter 1 of Journey Through Genius and explain why it was interesting to you. Be specific!
NOTE: Your answer will be typed and equivalent to: 1-2 pages long, double spaced, 12 point Georgia font.
3.2. As you are familiar with, in modern mathematics we often do not begin geometry courses with the Euclidean plane. We instead use the Cartesian plane, which we define as follows:

Assume all the axioms ${ }^{1}$ for the real numbers, denoted $\mathbb{R}$. The Cartesian plane, denoted $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{R}^{2}$, consists of all ordered pairs $(x, y)$ where $x$ and $y$ are real numbers. We then define the distance between two points $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right)$ and $\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)$ to be

$$
\operatorname{dist}\left(\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right),\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)\right):=\sqrt{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)^{2}+\left(y_{2}-y_{1}\right)^{2}}
$$

We further define a triangle with corners at the points

$$
(0,0),\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right),\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)
$$

to be a right triangle if $x_{1} x_{2}+y_{1} y_{2}=0$. Prove that the Pythagorean theorem holds for any right triangle in the Cartesian plane.
NOTE: This answer should be in essay form (i.e. use complete sentences and explain any computations you write down).

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ These may be found, among other places, at http://www-history.mcs.st-and.ac.uk/~john/analysis/Lectures/L5.html.

