

**Exercise 1.** *What do we mean when we say a point in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is rational?*

**Exercise 2.** *How does one find (algebraically) the intersection(s) of a curve  $p(x, y) = 0$  with a line  $y = mx + b$ ?*

**Exercise 3.** *If  $p(x, y)$  is a degree  $d$  polynomial, how many intersections do we expect the curve  $p(x, y) = 0$  to have with a line  $y = mx + b$ ?*

**Exercise 4.** *What is the chord method? What is the goal of the method?*

**Exercise 5.** *Suppose  $q(x)$  is a polynomial with rational coefficients. Further suppose  $q(x) = k(x - r_1)(x - r_2)$  and  $r_1$  is rational. Prove  $k$  and  $r_2$  are also rational.*

**Exercise 6.** *Prove: If we know two rational points on a cubic curve  $p(x, y) = 0$ , then a third intersection point on the line through them will also be rational.*

**Exercise 7.** *What is the tangent method? What is the goal of the method? When can it be used?*

**Exercise 8.** *Consider the curve  $x^3 - y = 0$  and the line  $y = 3x - 2$ . Check that they are tangent at  $(1, 1)$ . Apply the tangent method.*

**Exercise 9.** *If the curve  $p(x, y) = 0$  has degree 3 and the line  $y = mx + b$  is tangent to the curve at some point  $(x_0, y_0)$ , what can we expect from the solutions to  $p(x, mx + b) = 0$ ?*