

**Exercise 1** (1.5.2). *Show that the square of  $2q + 1$  is in fact of the form  $4s + 1$ , and hence explain why every integer square leaves remainder 0 or 1 on division by 4.*

*Solution.*

□

**Exercise 2** (2.1.1). *Explain how Common Notions 1 and 4 may be interpreted as the transitive and reflexive properties. Note that the natural way to write Common Notion 1 symbolically is slightly different from the statement of transitivity above.*

*Solution.*

□

**Exercise 3** (2.1.2). *Show that the symmetric property follows from Euclid's Common Notions 1 and 4.*

**Exercise 4** (2.2.1). *Show that  $\frac{\text{circumradius}}{\text{inradius}} = \sqrt{3}$  for both the cube and the octahedron.*

*Solution.*

□

**Exercise 5** (2.2.2). *Check Pacioli's construction: use the Pythagorean theorem to show that  $AB = BC = CA$  in Figure 2.2. (It may help to use the additional fact that  $\tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$  satisfies  $\tau^2 = \tau + 1$ .)*

*Solution.*

□