

Exercise 1. Recall the idea of Menaechmus that gives “a very simple solution to the problem of duplicating the cube” from Section 2.4 of the textbook.

Exercise 2 (6.1.1). Generalize the idea of Menaechmus to show that any cubic equation

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad d \neq 0$$

may be solved by intersecting the hyperbola $xy = 1$ with a parabola.

Exercise 3. In the 17th century, Fermat and Descartes developed an important mathematical innovation. What was it?

Exercise 4. What then-unsolved problem does the textbook use to illustrate Descartes’ hubris? What did he say about it? And, how is the problem solved?