p − 1

ter of the circum-
and D′ the point
bisector of ∢OBC,

(∢ACD′)° so that

cise 10, Chapter 6.)
vo angles subtend
en by the exterior
, so if E were also
n 180°; similarly,
ld add up to more

SAA), so EA ≅ FA
se EF of an isosce-
dicular bisector of
DFC (hypotenuse-
across $\overleftrightarrow{DA}$, then
e of E, F is inside
nce G is the mid-
$\overleftrightarrow{GF} \perp \overleftrightarrow{DA}$ so that
$\overrightarrow{DA}$.

2

from Instructor's Manual for Euclidean and Non-Euclidean Geometries, 4th ed., by M. J. Greenberg

I inadvertently omitted review exercises for Chapter 2 from the fourth edition. Here are some if you wish to offer them to your students:

(1) To "disprove" a statement means to prove the negation of that statement.
(2) There is no way to program a computer to prove or disprove every statement in mathematics.
(3) A "model" of an axiom system is the same as an "interpretation" of the system.
(4) The negation of the statement "If 3 is an odd number then 9 is even" is the statement "If 3 is an odd number then 9 is odd."
(5) The negation of a conjunction is a disjunction.
(6) The statement "Base angles of an isosceles triangle are congruent" has no hidden quantifiers.
(7) The negation of the statement "All triangles are isosceles" is "No triangles are isosceles."
(8) The converse of the statement "If you push me then I will fall" is the statement "If you push me then I won't fall."
(9) Whenever a conditional statement is valid, its converse is also valid.
(10) The statement "Every point has at least two lines passing through it" is independent of the axioms for incidence geometry.
(11) The statement "If $l \parallel m$ and $m \parallel n$, then $l \parallel n$" is independent of the axioms for incidence geometry.
(12) Incidence geometry is consistent.
(13) Whenever a statement in plane projective geometry is a theorem, so is its dual.
(14) All four-point models of incidence geometry are isomorphic to one another.