UPDATED GENERAL INFORMATION — MARCH 24, 2009

A few more loose ends (probably the last of them).

1. In Unit V of the course notes, the discussion of neutral and hyperbolic geometry pays considerable attention to questions about the existence of rectangles. The logical relationship between the Euclidean Parallel Postulate and the existence of rectangles was a central point in the writings of A.-C. Clairaut (1713–1765) on classical Euclidean geometry.

2. Greenberg's book mentions a theorem in neutral geometry which is called Aristotle's Angle Unboundedness Axiom. A statement and proof of this result in the context of the course notes is given in the file `neutral-Aristotle.pdf` (in the course directory).

3. For the sake of logical completeness, verifications of the axioms of Euclidean geometry for the Cartesian coordinate model are given in the file `verifications.pdf` (again in the course directory). As indicated in the notes, a relative consistency check of this sort is needed in order to ensure that the mathematical setting in the notes meets modern mathematical standards for logical reliability.