Assignment 2

1. Which of the following are necessary representations of the point P(3, 4, 5)?
   1. $x = 3$, $y = 4$, $z = 5$
   2. $x = 3$, $y = 4$, $z = 5$
   3. $x = 3$, $y = 4$, $z = 5$
   4. None of the above

2. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

3. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

4. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

5. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

6. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

7. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

8. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

9. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

10. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

11. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

12. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

13. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

14. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

15. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

16. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

17. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

18. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

19. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

20. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

21. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

22. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

23. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

24. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

25. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

26. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

27. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

28. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

29. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

30. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

31. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

32. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

33. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

34. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

35. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

36. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

37. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

38. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

39. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

40. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

41. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

42. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

43. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

44. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

45. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

46. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

47. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

48. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

49. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.

50. Let $P = (1, 2, 3)$ and $Q = (4, 5, 6)$. If $R$ is the midpoint of $PQ$, then $R = (3, 4, 5)$.