

1. There exist lines and points.
2. There exists a line through at least two points.
3. If two lines do not share a common point, they are parallel.
4. Lines intersect at at most one point.
5. If you have two points, you can draw one line through them.
6. For every line there exist at least two points.
7. There exist two distinct points  $P$ ,  $Q$  such that they both lie on a unique line  $l$ .
8. For every line  $l$  there exists a point  $P$  such that  $P$  does not lie on  $l$ .
9. There exist a line  $l$  and a line  $m$  that contain only point  $P$  in common, therefore  $m$  and  $l$  intersect at point  $P$ .
10. For every line  $l$  and every point  $P$  not on  $l$ , there exists a unique line  $m$  such that  $m$  does not intersect  $l$ .
11. Ayt least two distinct points must lie on every line.
12. There exist three noncollinear points.
13. There exist two lines  $l$  and  $m$  such that there exists no point that lies on both  $l$  and  $m$ .
14. For every point  $P$ , there exist two lines incident with  $P$ .
15. For any two distinct points  $P$  and  $Q$ , there exists a unique line  $l$  such that points  $P$  and  $Q$  lie on  $l$ .
16. For any line  $l$ , infinitely many points lie on  $l$ .
17. For any point  $P$ , a line can be drawn from  $P$  in any direction and its reverse.
18. For any line  $l$  and any point  $P$  not lying on  $l$ , there exists a unique line  $m$  through  $P$  such that no point lies on both  $l$  and  $m$ .
19. There exist at least one line  $m$  and a point  $P$  such that  $P$  lies on  $m$ .
20. There exist at least one line  $m$  and a point  $P$  such that  $P$  does not lie on  $m$ .
21. There exist a line  $l$  and a line  $m$  and there exists a point  $P$  such that  $P$  lies on  $l$  and  $P$  lies on  $m$ .
22. There exists a point  $P$  and there exists a point  $Q$  and there exists a line  $l$  such that  $P$  lies on  $l$  and  $Q$  lies on  $l$ .
23. For any two distinct points  $P$  and  $Q$ , there exists a unique line  $l$  such that  $P$  and  $Q$  lie on  $l$ .
24. For any line  $l$  there exist at least two distinct points that lie on  $l$ .
25. There exist three distinct points  $P$ ,  $Q$  and  $R$  such that  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  do not lie on one line.
26. There are infinite number of points that can lie on a line.
27. A point can lie on two or more lines at once.
28. Lines and points can lie on each other.

29. There exists a unique line  $l$  such that there are infinite points  $P$  incident with  $l$ .
30. There exist points  $P$  not incident with  $l$ .
31. For every line  $l$  there exist infinite points  $P$  such that  $l$  exists in a unique positive and negative direction.
32. For all lines  $l$  and for all points  $P$  and  $Q$  on  $l$ , there is not line  $m$  such that  $P$  and  $Q$  lie on  $m$ .
33. For all points  $P$ , an infinite number of lines pass through  $P$ .
34. For all lines  $l$ , and for all points  $P$  on  $l$  there is no line  $m$  parallel to  $l$  such that  $P$  lies on  $m$ .
35. For every line  $l$  there exist at least two unique points that are incident to  $l$ .
36. There exist three unique points such that no line is incident with all of them.
37. For all sets of two distinct points  $A$  and  $B$ , there exists a unique line  $l$  that passes through points  $A$  and  $B$ .
38. For each line  $l$  there exists a point that does not lie on  $l$ .
39. For all lines  $l$  that pass through distinct points  $A$  and  $B$ , line  $l$  extends indefinitely in both directions away from  $A$  and  $B$ .
40. Given any two points there exists a unique line that passes through both points.
41. There exist many points that lie on a unique line  $l$ .
42. Three or more points are collinear if they all lie on the same unique line.
43. There exists no line  $l$  such that  $l$  passes through three or more noncollinear points.
44. For every set of points  $P$  and  $Q$  where  $P \neq Q$  there exists a unique line  $l$  such that  $P$  and  $Q$  lie on  $l$ .
45. Given line  $l$  and line  $m$ , either  $l$  intersects  $m$  or  $l$  is parallel to  $m$ .
46. Every line is made up of an infinite number of points.
47. For every line  $l$  and for every point  $P$  not lying on  $l$  there exists a unique line  $m$  such that  $P$  lies on  $m$  and  $m$  is parallel to  $l$ .
48. There exists an arbitrary line  $l$  such that  $l$  satisfies the following properties: a) dimensionless, b) represents location in any  $n$ -dimensionless space.
49. There exists an arbitrary line  $l$  such that  $l$  satisfies the following properties: a) contains at least two points, b) shortest distance between any two points that it passes through, c) passes through any point lying on it once and only once.
50. Parallel lines contain no points in common.