The independence of Tarski's Euclidean axiom

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Abstract

Tarski's axioms of plane geometry are formalized and, using the standard real Cartesian model, shown to be consistent. A substantial theory of the projective plane is developed. Building on this theory, the Klein–Beltrami model of the hyperbolic plane is defined and shown to satisfy all of Tarski's axioms except his Euclidean axiom; thus Tarski's Euclidean axiom is shown to be independent of his other axioms of plane geometry.

An earlier version of this work was the subject of the author's MSc thesis [2], which contains natural-language explanations of some of the more interesting proofs.

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1 Metric and semimetric spaces

theory Metric imports $\sim /src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Euclidean-Space$ begin

locale semimetric = **fixes** dist :: $'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow real$ **assumes** nonneg [simp]: dist $x \ y \ge 0$ **and** eq-0 [simp]: dist $x \ y = 0 \leftrightarrow x = y$

```
and symm: dist x y = dist y x
begin
 lemma refl [simp]: dist x x = 0
   by simp
end
locale metric =
 fixes dist :: 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow real
 assumes [simp]: dist x \ y = 0 \iff x = y
 and triangle: dist x \ z \le dist \ y \ x + dist \ y \ z
sublocale metric < semimetric
proof
 { fix w
   have dist w w = 0 by simp }
 note [simp] = this
 fix x y
 show \theta \leq dist \ x \ y
 proof -
   from triangle [of y y x] show 0 \le dist x y by simp
 qed
 show dist x \ y = 0 \iff x = y by simp
 show dist x y = dist y x
 proof -
   { fix w z
     have dist w \ z \le dist \ z \ w
     proof –
      from triangle [of w z z] show dist w z \le dist z w by simp
     qed }
   hence dist x y \leq dist y x and dist y x \leq dist x y by simp+
   thus dist x y = dist y x by simp
 qed
\mathbf{qed}
```

definition norm-dist :: ('a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real where [simp]: norm-dist $x y \triangleq norm (x - y)$

```
interpretation norm-metric: metric norm-dist
proof
 fix x y
 show norm-dist x \ y = 0 \iff x = y by simp
 fix z
 from norm-triangle-ineq [of x - y y - z] have
   norm (x - z) \le norm (x - y) + norm (y - z) by simp
 with norm-minus-commute [of x y] show
   norm-dist x \ z \le norm-dist y \ x + norm-dist y \ z \ by \ simp
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

2 Miscellaneous results

```
theory Miscellany
imports
  \sim \sim / src / HOL / Multivariate-Analysis / Cartesian-Euclidean-Space
 Metric
begin
lemma unordered-pair-element-equality:
 assumes \{p, q\} = \{r, s\} and p = r
 shows q = s
proof cases
 assume p = q
 with (\{p, q\} = \{r, s\}) have \{r, s\} = \{q\} by simp
 thus q = s by simp
\mathbf{next}
 assume p \neq q
 with \langle \{p, q\} = \{r, s\} have \{r, s\} - \{p\} = \{q\} by auto
 moreover
   from \langle p = r \rangle have \{r, s\} - \{p\} \subseteq \{s\} by auto
 ultimately have \{q\} \subseteq \{s\} by simp
 thus q = s by simp
qed
lemma unordered-pair-equality: \{p, q\} = \{q, p\}
 by auto
lemma cosine-rule:
 fixes a b c :: real \hat{} ('n::finite)
 shows (norm\text{-}dist \ a \ c)^2 =
 (norm - dist \ a \ b)^2 + (norm - dist \ b \ c)^2 + 2 * ((a - b) \cdot (b - c))
proof -
 have (a - b) + (b - c) = a - c by simp
 with dot-norm [of a - b b - c]
   have (a - b) \cdot (b - c) =
      ((norm (a - c))^2 - (norm (a - b))^2 - (norm (b - c))^2) / 2
     by simp
 thus ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma scalar-equiv: r *s x = r *_R x
 by vector
lemma norm-dist-dot: (norm-dist x y)<sup>2</sup> = (x - y) \cdot (x - y)
 by (simp add: power2-norm-eq-inner)
```

definition $dep2 :: 'a::real-vector \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ where $dep2 \ u \ v \triangleq \exists w \ r \ s. \ u = r \ast_R w \land v = s \ast_R w$

```
lemma real2-eq:
 fixes u v :: real^2
 assumes u\$1 = v\$1 and u\$2 = v\$2
 shows u = v
 by (simp add: vec-eq-iff [of u v] forall-2 assms)
definition rotate2 :: real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 where
 rotate2 x \triangleq vector [-x\$2, x\$1]
declare vector-2 [simp]
lemma rotate2 [simp]:
 (rotate2 \ x)$1 = -x$2
 (rotate2 \ x) $2 = x$1
 by (simp \ add: \ rotate2-def)+
lemma rotate2-rotate2 [simp]: rotate2 (rotate2 x) = -x
proof -
 have (rotate2 \ (rotate2 \ x))$1 = -x$1 and (rotate2 \ (rotate2 \ x))$2 = -x$2
   by simp+
 with real2-eq show rotate2 (rotate2 x) = -x by simp
qed
lemma rotate2-dot [simp]: (rotate2 u) \cdot (rotate2 v) = u \cdot v
 unfolding inner-vec-def
 by (simp add: setsum-2)
lemma rotate2-scaleR [simp]: rotate2 (k *_R x) = k *_R (rotate2 x)
proof –
 have (rotate2 \ (k \ast_R x))$1 = (k \ast_R (rotate2 x))$1 and
   (rotate2 \ (k *_R x)) 2 = (k *_R (rotate2 x)) 2 by simp+
 with real2-eq show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma rotate2-uninus [simp]: rotate2 (-x) = -(rotate2 x)
proof -
 from scaleR-minus-left [of 1] have
   -1 *_R x = -x and -1 *_R (rotate2 x) = -(rotate2 x) by auto
 with rotate2-scaleR [of -1 x] show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma rotate2-eq [iff]: rotate2 x = rotate2 y \leftrightarrow x = y
proof
 assume x = y
 thus rotate2 \ x = rotate2 \ y by simp
\mathbf{next}
 assume rotate2 x = rotate2 y
 hence rotate2 (rotate2 x) = rotate2 (rotate2 y) by simp
 hence -(-x) = -(-y) by simp
```

```
thus x = y by simp
qed
lemma dot2-rearrange-1:
 fixes u x :: real^2
 assumes u \cdot x = 0 and x\$1 \neq 0
 shows u = (u\$2 / x\$1) *_R (rotate2 x) (is u = ?u')
proof –
  from (u \cdot x = 0) have u\$1 * x\$1 = -(u\$2) * (x\$2)
   unfolding inner-vec-def
   by (simp add: setsum-2)
 hence u\$1 * x\$1 / x\$1 = -u\$2 / x\$1 * x\$2 by simp
 with \langle x\$1 \neq 0 \rangle have u\$1 = ?u'\$1 by simp
 from \langle x\$1 \neq 0 \rangle have u\$2 = ?u'\$2 by simp
 with \langle u\$1 = ?u'\$1 \rangle and real2-eq show u = ?u' by simp
qed
lemma dot2-rearrange-2:
 fixes u x :: real^2
 assumes u \cdot x = 0 and x\$2 \neq 0
 shows u = -(u\$1 / x\$2) *_R (rotate2 x) (is u = ?u')
proof –
  from assms and dot2-rearrange-1 [of rotate2 u rotate2 x] have
   rotate2 \ u = rotate2 \ ?u' by simp
 thus u = ?u' by blast
qed
lemma dot2-rearrange:
 fixes u x :: real^2
 assumes u \cdot x = 0 and x \neq 0
 shows \exists k. u = k *_R (rotate2 x)
proof cases
 assume x 1 = 0
 with real2-eq [of x \ 0] and \langle x \neq 0 \rangle have x \$ 2 \neq 0 by auto
 with dot2-rearrange-2 and \langle u \cdot x = 0 \rangle show ?thesis by blast
next
 assume x 1 \neq 0
 with dot2-rearrange-1 and \langle u \cdot x = 0 \rangle show ?thesis by blast
qed
lemma real2-orthogonal-dep2:
 fixes u v x :: real^2
 assumes x \neq 0 and u \cdot x = 0 and v \cdot x = 0
 shows dep2 \ u \ v
proof -
 let ?w = rotate2 x
 from dot2-rearrange and assms have
   \exists r \ s. \ u = r \ast_R ?w \land v = s \ast_R ?w by simp
 with dep2-def show ?thesis by auto
```

qed

```
lemma dot-left-diff-distrib:
 fixes u v x :: real^{('n::finite)}
 shows (u - v) \cdot x = (u \cdot x) - (v \cdot x)
proof -
  have (u \cdot x) - (v \cdot x) = (\sum i \in UNIV. \ u \$i * x \$i) - (\sum i \in UNIV. \ v \$i * x \$i)
   unfolding inner-vec-def
   by simp
 also from setsum-subtract [ of \lambda i. u i * x i \lambda i. v i * x i] have
   \ldots = (\sum i \in UNIV. u \$i * x \$i - v \$i * x \$i) by simp
 also from left-diff-distrib [where 'a = real] have
   \ldots = (\sum i \in UNIV. (u \le i - v \le i) \ast x \le i) by simp
 also have
   \ldots = (u - v) \cdot x
   unfolding inner-vec-def
   by simp
 finally show ?thesis ..
qed
lemma dot-right-diff-distrib:
 fixes u v x :: real^{('n::finite)}
 shows x \cdot (u - v) = (x \cdot u) - (x \cdot v)
proof -
  from inner-commute have x \cdot (u - v) = (u - v) \cdot x by auto
 also from dot-left-diff-distrib [of u v x] have
   \ldots = u \cdot x - v \cdot x.
 also from inner-commute [of x] have
   \ldots = x \cdot u - x \cdot v by simp
 finally show ?thesis .
qed
lemma am-gm2:
 fixes a \ b :: real
 assumes a \ge 0 and b \ge 0
 shows sqrt (a * b) \leq (a + b) / 2
 and sqrt (a * b) = (a + b) / 2 \leftrightarrow a = b
proof -
  have 0 \leq (a - b) * (a - b) and 0 = (a - b) * (a - b) \leftrightarrow a = b by simp+
  with right-diff-distrib [of a - b \ a \ b] and left-diff-distrib [of a \ b] have
   0 \leq a * a - 2 * a * b + b * b
   and 0 = a * a - 2 * a * b + b * b \longleftrightarrow a = b by auto
 hence 4 * a * b \le a * a + 2 * a * b + b * b
   and 4 * a * b = a * a + 2 * a * b + b * b \longleftrightarrow a = b by auto
  with distrib-right [of a + b \ a \ b] and distrib-left [of a \ b] have
   4 * a * b \le (a + b) * (a + b)
   and 4 * a * b = (a + b) * (a + b) \longleftrightarrow a = b by (simp add: field-simps)+
  with real-sqrt-le-mono [of 4 * a * b (a + b) * (a + b)]
   and real-sqrt-eq-iff [of 4 * a * b (a + b) * (a + b)] have
```

```
sqrt (4 * a * b) \leq sqrt ((a + b) * (a + b))
   and sqrt (4 * a * b) = sqrt ((a + b) * (a + b)) \leftrightarrow a = b by simp+
 with (a \ge 0) and (b \ge 0) have sqrt (4 * a * b) \le a + b
   and sqrt (4 * a * b) = a + b \leftrightarrow a = b by simp+
 with real-sqrt-abs2 [of 2] and real-sqrt-mult [of 4 \ a \ * b] show
   sqrt (a * b) \leq (a + b) / 2
   and sqrt (a * b) = (a + b) / 2 \leftrightarrow a = b by (simp \ add: ac-simps) +
qed
lemma refl-on-allrel: refl-on A (A \times A)
 unfolding refl-on-def
 by simp
lemma refl-on-restrict:
 assumes refl-on A r
 shows refl-on (A \cap B) (r \cap B \times B)
proof -
 from \langle refl-on A r \rangle and refl-on-allrel [of B] and refl-on-Int
 show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma sym-allrel: sym (A \times A)
 unfolding sym-def
 by simp
lemma sym-restrict:
 assumes sym r
 shows sym (r \cap A \times A)
proof –
 from \langle sym \ r \rangle and sym-allrel and sym-Int
 show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma trans-allrel: trans (A \times A)
 unfolding trans-def
 by simp
lemma equiv-Int:
 assumes equiv A r and equiv B s
 shows equiv (A \cap B) (r \cap s)
proof -
 from assms and refl-on-Int [of A r B s] and sym-Int and trans-Int
 show ?thesis
   unfolding equiv-def
   by auto
qed
lemma equiv-allrel: equiv A (A \times A)
 unfolding equiv-def
```

by (*simp add: refl-on-allrel sym-allrel trans-allrel*)

```
lemma equiv-restrict:
 assumes equiv A r
 shows equiv (A \cap B) (r \cap B \times B)
proof -
  from \langle equiv \ A \ r \rangle and equiv-allrel \ [of \ B] and equiv-Int
  show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma scalar-vector-matrix-assoc:
 fixes k :: real and x :: real^{('n::finite)} and A :: real^{('m::finite)}^{n}
 shows (k *_R x) v * A = k *_R (x v * A)
proof -
  { fix i
   from setsum-right-distrib [of k \lambda j. x j * A j i UNIV]
   have (\sum j \in UNIV. \ k * (x \le j * A \le j \le i)) = k * (\sum j \in UNIV. \ x \le j * A \le j \le i) \dots \}
 thus (k *_R x) v * A = k *_R (x v * A)
   unfolding vector-matrix-mult-def
   by (simp add: vec-eq-iff algebra-simps)
qed
lemma vector-scalar-matrix-ac:
 fixes k :: real and x :: real^{('n::finite)} and A :: real^{('m::finite)}^{'n}
 shows x v * (k *_R A) = k *_R (x v * A)
proof -
 have x v * (k *_R A) = (k *_R x) v * A
   unfolding vector-matrix-mult-def
   by (simp add: algebra-simps)
 with scalar-vector-matrix-assoc
 show x v * (k *_R A) = k *_R (x v * A)
   by auto
\mathbf{qed}
lemma vector-matrix-left-distrib:
 fixes x y :: real^{('n::finite)} and A :: real^{('m::finite)}^{'n}
 shows (x + y) v * A = x v * A + y v * A
 unfolding vector-matrix-mult-def
 by (simp add: algebra-simps setsum.distrib vec-eq-iff)
lemma times-zero-vector [simp]: A * v \ 0 = 0
  unfolding matrix-vector-mult-def
 by (simp add: vec-eq-iff)
lemma invertible-times-eq-zero:
 fixes x :: real^{('n::finite)} and A :: real^{('n'n)}
 assumes invertible A and A * v x = 0
 shows x = \theta
proof –
```

from (*invertible* A) and some I-ex [of $\lambda A'$. $A \ast A' = mat \ 1 \land A' \ast A = mat \ 1$] have matrix-inv $A \ast A = mat 1$ unfolding invertible-def matrix-inv-def **bv** simp hence $x = (matrix-inv \ A \ ** \ A) \ *v \ x$ by $(simp \ add: matrix-vector-mul-lid)$ also have $\ldots = matrix{-inv} A * v (A * v x)$ **by** (*simp add: matrix-vector-mul-assoc*) also from $\langle A * v x = 0 \rangle$ have $\ldots = 0$ by simp finally show x = 0. qed **lemma** vector-transpose-matrix [simp]: x v * transpose A = A * v xunfolding transpose-def vector-matrix-mult-def matrix-vector-mult-def by simp **lemma** transpose-matrix-vector [simp]: transpose A * v x = x v * Aunfolding transpose-def vector-matrix-mult-def matrix-vector-mult-def by simp **lemma** transpose-invertible: fixes $A :: real^('n::finite)^{'n}$ assumes invertible A **shows** invertible (transpose A) proof from (invertible A) obtain A' where $A \ast A' = mat \ 1$ and $A' \ast A = mat \ 1$ **unfolding** *invertible-def* **by** *auto* with matrix-transpose-mul [of A A'] and matrix-transpose-mul [of A' A] have transpose A' ** transpose $A = mat \ 1$ and transpose A ** transpose A' =mat 1 **by** (simp add: transpose-mat)+ thus invertible (transpose A) **unfolding** *invertible-def* by auto qed **lemma** *times-invertible-eq-zero*: fixes $x :: real^{('n::finite)}$ and $A :: real^{'n'n}$ assumes invertible A and x v * A = 0shows $x = \theta$ proof – from transpose-invertible and (invertible A) have invertible (transpose A) by autowith invertible-times-eq-zero [of transpose A x] and $\langle x v * A = 0 \rangle$ show x = 0 by simp ged

lemma *matrix-id-invertible*:

```
invertible (mat 1 ::: ('a::semiring-1) ('n::finite) 'n)
proof -
 from matrix-mul-lid [of mat 1 :: a^n n'n]
 show invertible (mat 1 :: a^{n}n^{n})
   unfolding invertible-def
   by auto
\mathbf{qed}
lemma Image-refl-on-nonempty:
 assumes refl-on A \ r and x \in A
 shows x \in r''\{x\}
proof
 from \langle refl-on \ A \ r \rangle and \langle x \in A \rangle show (x, x) \in r
   unfolding refl-on-def
   by simp
qed
lemma quotient-element-nonempty:
 assumes equiv A r and X \in A//r
 shows \exists x. x \in X
proof -
 from \langle X \in A//r \rangle obtain x where x \in A and X = r''\{x\}
   unfolding quotient-def
   by auto
 with equiv-class-self [of A r x] and (equiv A r) show \exists x. x \in X by auto
qed
lemma zero-3: (3::3) = 0
 by simp
lemma card-suc-ge-insert:
 fixes A and x
 shows card A + 1 \ge card (insert x A)
proof cases
 assume finite A
 with card-insert-if [of A x] show card A + 1 \ge card (insert x A) by simp
\mathbf{next}
 assume infinite A
 thus card A + 1 \ge card (insert x A) by simp
qed
lemma card-le-UNIV:
 fixes A :: ('n::finite) set
 shows card A \leq CARD('n)
 by (simp add: card-mono)
lemma partition-Image-element:
 assumes equiv A r and X \in A//r and x \in X
 shows r''\{x\} = X
```

```
proof -
 from Union-quotient and assms have x \in A by auto
 with quotient I [of x \land r] have r``\{x\} \in A//r by simp
 from equiv-class-self and (equiv A r) and \langle x \in A \rangle have x \in r''\{x\} by simp
  from \langle equiv \ A \ r \rangle and \langle x \in A \rangle have (x, x) \in r
   unfolding equiv-def and refl-on-def
   by simp
 with quotient-eqI [of A \ r \ X \ r''\{x\} \ x \ x]
   and assms and (Image r \{x\} \in A//r) and \langle x \in Image \ r \ \{x\})
 show r''\{x\} = X by simp
qed
lemma card-insert-ge: card (insert x A) \geq card A
proof cases
 assume finite A
 with card-insert-le [of A x] show card (insert x A) \geq card A by simp
next
 assume infinite A
 hence card A = 0 by simp
 thus card (insert x A) \geq card A by simp
qed
lemma choose-1:
 assumes card S = 1
 shows \exists x. S = \{x\}
 using \langle card \ S = 1 \rangle and card-eq-SucD [of S \theta]
 by simp
lemma choose-2:
 assumes card S = 2
 shows \exists x y. S = \{x, y\}
proof -
 from \langle card \ S = 2 \rangle and card-eq-SucD [of S 1]
 obtain x and T where S = insert x T and card T = 1 by auto
 from (card T = 1) and choose-1 obtain y where T = \{y\} by auto
 with \langle S = insert \ x \ T \rangle have S = \{x, y\} by simp
  thus \exists x y. S = \{x,y\} by auto
qed
lemma choose-3:
 assumes card S = 3
 shows \exists x y z. S = \{x, y, z\}
proof –
 from \langle card \ S = 3 \rangle and card-eq-SucD [of S 2]
 obtain x and T where S = insert x T and card T = 2 by auto
 from (card T = 2) and choose-2 [of T] obtain y and z where T = \{y, z\} by
```

autowith $\langle S = insert \ x \ T \rangle$ have $S = \{x, y, z\}$ by simpthus $\exists x y z$. $S = \{x, y, z\}$ by *auto* qed **lemma** card-gt-0-diff-singleton: assumes card S > 0 and $x \in S$ shows card $(S - \{x\}) = card S - 1$ proof – from $\langle card \ S > 0 \rangle$ have finite S by (rule card-ge-0-finite) with $\langle x \in S \rangle$ show card $(S - \{x\}) = card S - 1$ by (simp add: card-Diff-singleton) qed lemma eq-3-or-of-3: fixes j :: 4shows $j = 3 \lor (\exists j'::3. j = of\text{-int (Rep-bit1 j'))}$ **proof** $(induct \ j)$ fix j-int :: int assume $\theta \leq j$ -int assume *j*-int < int CARD(4)hence *j*-int ≤ 3 by simp **show** of-int j-int = $(3::4) \lor (\exists j'::3. \text{ of-int } j\text{-int} = \text{ of-int } (\text{Rep-bit1 } j'))$ **proof** cases assume j-int = 3 thus of-int j-int = $(3::4) \lor (\exists j'::3. \text{ of-int } j\text{-int} = \text{ of-int } (\text{Rep-bit1 } j'))$ by simp \mathbf{next} assume *j*-int \neq 3 with $(j-int \leq 3)$ have j-int < 3 by simpwith $\langle 0 \leq j$ -int have j-int $\in \{0..<3\}$ by simp hence Rep-bit1 (Abs-bit1 j-int :: 3) = j-int **by** (*simp add: bit1.Abs-inverse*) hence of-int *j*-int = of-int (Rep-bit1 (Abs-bit1 *j*-int :: 3)) by simp thus of-int j-int = $(3::4) \lor (\exists j'::3. \text{ of-int } j\text{-int} = \text{ of-int } (\text{Rep-bit1 } j'))$ by *auto* qed qed lemma sqn-plus: fixes x y :: 'a:: linordered-idom**assumes** sgn x = sgn yshows sgn(x + y) = sgn x**proof** cases assume $x = \theta$ with $\langle sgn \ x = sgn \ y \rangle$ have y = 0 by $(simp \ add: sgn-0-0)$

with $\langle x = 0 \rangle$ show sgn (x + y) = sgn x by (simp add: sgn-0-0) \mathbf{next} assume $x \neq 0$ show sgn(x + y) = sgn x**proof** cases assume $x > \theta$ with $(sgn \ x = sgn \ y)$ and sgn-1-pos [where ?'a = 'a] have y > 0 by simpwith $\langle x > 0 \rangle$ and sgn-1-pos [where ?'a = 'a] show sgn(x + y) = sgn x by simp \mathbf{next} assume $\neg x > \theta$ with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ have x < 0 by simp with $\langle sgn \ x = sgn \ y \rangle$ and sgn-1-neg [where ?'a = 'a] have y < 0 by auto with $\langle x < 0 \rangle$ and sgn-1-neg [where ?'a = 'a] show sgn(x + y) = sgn x by simpqed qed **lemma** sgn-div: **fixes** x y :: 'a::linordered-fieldassumes $y \neq 0$ and sgn x = sgn yshows $x / y > \theta$ proof cases assume $y > \theta$ with $(sgn \ x = sgn \ y)$ and sgn-1-pos [where ?'a = 'a] have x > 0 by simpwith $\langle y > 0 \rangle$ show x / y > 0 by (simp add: zero-less-divide-iff) next assume $\neg y > \theta$ with $\langle y \neq \theta \rangle$ have $y < \theta$ by simp with $\langle sgn \ x = sgn \ y \rangle$ and sgn-1-neg [where ?'a = 'a] have x < 0 by simpwith $\langle y < 0 \rangle$ show x / y > 0 by (simp add: zero-less-divide-iff) qed lemma *abs-plus*: fixes x y :: 'a::linordered-idom**assumes** sqn x = sqn yshows |x + y| = |x| + |y|proof – **from** $(sgn \ x = sgn \ y)$ have $sgn \ (x + y) = sgn \ x$ by (rule sgn-plus) hence |x + y| = (x + y) * sgn x by (simp add: abs-sgn) also from $\langle sgn \ x = sgn \ y \rangle$ have $\ldots = x * sgn x + y * sgn y$ by (simp add: algebra-simps) finally show |x + y| = |x| + |y| by (simp add: abs-sgn) qed **lemma** sgn-plus-abs: fixes x y :: 'a::linordered-idomassumes |x| > |y|

shows sgn(x + y) = sgn x

```
proof cases
  assume x > \theta
  with \langle |x| > |y| \rangle have x + y > 0 by simp
  with \langle x > 0 \rangle show sqn (x + y) = sqn x by simp
\mathbf{next}
  assume \neg x > \theta
  from \langle |x| > |y| \rangle have x \neq 0 by simp
  with \langle \neg x > \theta \rangle have x < \theta by simp
  with \langle |x| > |y| \rangle have x + y < 0 by simp
  with \langle x < 0 \rangle show sgn(x + y) = sgn x by simp
qed
lemma sqrt-4 [simp]: sqrt 4 = 2
proof -
 have sqrt 4 = sqrt (2 * 2) by simp
 thus sqrt 4 = 2 by (unfold real-sqrt-abs2) simp
qed
```

end

3 Tarski's geometry

```
theory Tarski
imports Complex-Main Miscellany Metric
begin
```

3.1 The axioms

The axioms, and all theorems beginning with th followed by a number, are based on corresponding axioms and theorems in [3].

locale tarski-first3 = **fixes** $C :: 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow bool$ $(- - \equiv - [99, 99, 99, 99] 50)$ **assumes** $A1: \forall a \ b. \ a \ b \equiv b \ a$ **and** $A2: \forall a \ b \ p \ q \ r \ s. \ a \ b \equiv p \ q \land a \ b \equiv r \ s \longrightarrow p \ q \equiv r \ s$ **and** $A3: \forall a \ b \ c. \ a \ b \equiv c \ c \longrightarrow a = b$

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{locale } tarski-first5 = tarski-first3 + \\ \textbf{fixes } B :: 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow bool \\ \textbf{assumes } A4: \forall q \ a \ b \ c. \exists x. \ B \ q \ a \ x \land a \ x \equiv b \ c \\ \textbf{and } A5: \forall a \ b \ c \ d \ a' \ b' \ c' \ d'. \ a \neq b \land B \ a \ b \ c \land B \ a' \ b' \ c' \\ \land a \ b \equiv a' \ b' \land b \ c \equiv b' \ c' \land a \ d \equiv a' \ d' \land \\ b \ d \equiv b' \ d' \\ \hline \longrightarrow c \ d \equiv c' \ d' \end{array}$

locale tarski-absolute-space = tarski-first5 + **assumes** $A6: \forall a \ b. \ B \ a \ b \ a \longrightarrow a = b$ **and** $A7: \forall a \ b \ c \ p \ q. \ B \ a \ p \ c \land B \ b \ q \ c \longrightarrow (\exists x. \ B \ p \ x \ b \land B \ q \ x \ a)$ and A11: $\forall X \ Y. \ (\exists a. \forall x \ y. \ x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B \ a \ x \ y)$ $\longrightarrow (\exists b. \forall x \ y. \ x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B \ x \ b \ y)$

locale tarski-absolute = tarski-absolute-space + **assumes** $A8: \exists a \ b \ c. \neg B \ a \ b \ c \land \neg B \ b \ c \ a \land \neg B \ c \ a \ b$ **and** $A9: \forall p \ q \ a \ b \ c. \ p \neq q \land a \ p \equiv a \ q \land b \ p \equiv b \ q \land c \ p \equiv c \ q$ $\longrightarrow B \ a \ b \ c \lor V \ B \ b \ c \ a \lor B \ c \ a \ b$

locale tarski-space = tarski-absolute-space + **assumes** A10: $\forall a \ b \ c \ d \ t$. B $a \ d \ t \land B \ b \ d \ c \land a \neq d$ $\longrightarrow (\exists x \ y. B \ a \ b \ x \land B \ a \ c \ y \land B \ x \ t \ y)$

locale tarski = tarski-absolute + tarski-space

3.2 Semimetric spaces satisfy the first three axioms

context semimetric begin definition $smC :: 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow bool (- = \equiv_{sm} - [99,99,99,99] 50)$ where $[simp]: a \ b \equiv_{sm} c \ d \triangleq dist \ a \ b = dist \ c \ d$ end sublocale semimetric < tarski-first3 smC proof from symm show $\forall \ a \ b. \ a \ b \equiv_{sm} b \ a \ by \ simp$ show $\forall \ a \ b \ p \ q \ r \ s. \ a \ b \equiv_{sm} p \ q \land a \ b \equiv_{sm} r \ s \longrightarrow p \ q \equiv_{sm} r \ s \ by \ simp$ show $\forall \ a \ b \ c. \ a \ b \equiv_{sm} c \ c \longrightarrow a = b \ by \ simp$ qed

3.3 Some consequences of the first three axioms

context tarski-first3 begin lemma A1': $a \ b \equiv b \ a$ by $(simp \ add: A1)$ lemma A2': $[[a \ b \equiv p \ q; a \ b \equiv r \ s]] \implies p \ q \equiv r \ s$ proof – assume $a \ b \equiv p \ q$ and $a \ b \equiv r \ s$ with A2 show ?thesis by blast qed lemma A3': $a \ b \equiv c \ c \implies a = b$ by $(simp \ add: A3)$ theorem th2-1: $a \ b \equiv a \ b$ proof – from $A2' \ [of \ b \ a \ a \ b \ a \ b]$ and $A1' \ [of \ b \ a]$ show ?thesis by simp qed

theorem th2-2: $a \ b \equiv c \ d \Longrightarrow c \ d \equiv a \ b$ proof assume $a \ b \equiv c \ d$ with A2' [of a b c d a b] and th2-1 [of a b] show ?thesis by simp qed **theorem** th2-3: $[a \ b \equiv c \ d; c \ d \equiv e \ f] \implies a \ b \equiv e \ f$ proof – assume $a \ b \equiv c \ d$ with th2-2 [of a b c d] have $c d \equiv a b$ by simp assume $c \ d \equiv e f$ with A2' [of c d a b e f] and $\langle c d \equiv a b \rangle$ show ?thesis by simp qed **theorem** th2-4: $a \ b \equiv c \ d \Longrightarrow b \ a \equiv c \ d$ proof – assume $a \ b \equiv c \ d$ with th2-3 [of b a a b c d] and A1' [of b a] show ?thesis by simp qed **theorem** th2-5: $a \ b \equiv c \ d \Longrightarrow a \ b \equiv d \ c$ proof assume $a \ b \equiv c \ d$ with th2-3 [of a b c d d c] and A1' [of c d] show ?thesis by simp qed definition is-segment :: 'p set \Rightarrow bool where is-segment $X \triangleq \exists x y. X = \{x, y\}$ definition segments :: 'p set set where $segments = \{X. is segment X\}$ definition $SC :: 'p \ set \Rightarrow 'p \ set \Rightarrow bool$ where $SC X Y \triangleq \exists w x y z. X = \{w, x\} \land Y = \{y, z\} \land w x \equiv y z$ definition SC-rel :: ('p set \times 'p set) set where $SC\text{-rel} = \{(X, Y) \mid X Y. SC X Y\}$ **lemma** *left-segment-congruence*: assumes $\{a, b\} = \{p, q\}$ and $p q \equiv c d$ shows $a \ b \equiv c \ d$ **proof** cases assume a = pwith unordered-pair-element-equality [of a b p q] and $\langle \{a, b\} = \{p, q\} \rangle$ have b = q by simp with $\langle p | q \equiv c | d \rangle$ and $\langle a = p \rangle$ show ?thesis by simp next assume $a \neq p$ with $\langle \{a, b\} = \{p, q\} \rangle$ have a = q by *auto*

have b = p by *auto* with $\langle p \ q \equiv c \ d \rangle$ and $\langle a = q \rangle$ have $b \ a \equiv c \ d$ by simp with th2-4 [of b a c d] show ?thesis by simp ged **lemma** right-segment-congruence: assumes $\{c, d\} = \{p, q\}$ and $a b \equiv p q$ shows $a \ b \equiv c \ d$ proof – from th2-2 [of a b p q] and $\langle a \ b \equiv p \ q \rangle$ have $p \ q \equiv a \ b$ by simp with left-segment-congruence [of c d p q a b] and $\langle \{c, d\} = \{p, q\} \rangle$ have $c \ d \equiv a \ b$ by simpwith th2-2 [of c d a b] show ?thesis by simp qed **lemma** C-SC-equiv: $a \ b \equiv c \ d = SC \ \{a, b\} \ \{c, d\}$ proof assume $a \ b \equiv c \ d$ with SC-def [of $\{a, b\}$ $\{c, d\}$] show SC $\{a, b\}$ $\{c, d\}$ by auto \mathbf{next} assume $SC \{a, b\} \{c, d\}$ with SC-def [of $\{a, b\}$ $\{c, d\}$] obtain w x y z where $\{a, b\} = \{w, x\}$ and $\{c, d\} = \{y, z\}$ and $w x \equiv y z$ by blast **from** *left-segment-congruence* [of a b w x y z] **and** $\langle \{a, b\} = \{w, x\} \rangle$ and $\langle w | x \equiv y | z \rangle$ have $a \ b \equiv y \ z$ by simp with right-segment-congruence [of c d y z a b] and $\langle \{c, d\} = \{y, z\} \rangle$ show $a \ b \equiv c \ d$ by simpqed **lemmas** SC-refl = th2-1 [simplified] lemma SC-rel-refl: refl-on segments SC-rel proof – **note** refl-on-def [of segments SC-rel] moreover $\{ fix Z \}$ assume $Z \in SC$ -rel with SC-rel-def obtain X Y where Z = (X, Y) and SC X Y by auto from (SC X Y) and SC-def [of X Y] have $\exists w x. X = \{w, x\}$ and $\exists y z. Y = \{y, z\}$ by *auto* with is-segment-def [of X] and is-segment-def [of Y]have is-segment X and is-segment Y by auto with segments-def have $X \in$ segments and $Y \in$ segments by auto with $\langle Z = (X, Y) \rangle$ have $Z \in segments \times segments$ by simp } hence SC-rel \subseteq segments \times segments by auto

with unordered-pair-element-equality [of a b q p] and $\langle \{a, b\} = \{p, q\} \rangle$

```
moreover
 \{ fix X \}
   assume X \in segments
   with segments-def have is-segment X by auto
   with is-segment-def [of X] obtain x y where X = \{x, y\} by auto
  with SC-def [of X X] and SC-refl have SC X X by (simp add: C-SC-equiv)
   with SC-rel-def have (X, X) \in SC-rel by simp }
 hence \forall X. X \in segments \longrightarrow (X, X) \in SC\text{-rel by simp}
 ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma SC-sym:
 assumes SC X Y
 shows SC Y X
proof –
 from SC-def [of X Y] and \langle SC X Y \rangle
   obtain w x y z where X = \{w, x\} and Y = \{y, z\} and w x \equiv y z
    by auto
 from th2-2 [of w x y z] and \langle w x \equiv y z \rangle have y z \equiv w x by simp
 with SC-def [of Y X] and \langle X = \{w, x\}\rangle and \langle Y = \{y, z\}\rangle
   show SC Y X by (simp add: C-SC-equiv)
qed
lemma SC-sym': SC X Y = SC Y X
proof
 assume SC X Y
 with SC-sym [of X Y] show SC Y X by simp
next
 \mathbf{assume}\ SC\ Y\,X
 with SC-sym [of YX] show SCXY by simp
qed
lemma SC-rel-sym: sym SC-rel
proof -
 \{ fix X Y \}
   assume (X, Y) \in SC-rel
   with SC-rel-def have SC X Y by simp
   with SC-sym' have SC Y X by simp
   with SC-rel-def have (Y, X) \in SC-rel by simp }
 with sym-def [of SC-rel] show ?thesis by blast
qed
lemma SC-trans:
 assumes SC X Y and SC Y Z
 shows SC X Z
proof –
 from SC-def [of X Y] and \langle SC X Y \rangle
   obtain w x y z where X = \{w, x\} and Y = \{y, z\} and w x \equiv y z
    by auto
```

```
from SC-def [of YZ] and \langle SC YZ \rangle
   obtain p \ q \ r \ s where Y = \{p, q\} and Z = \{r, s\} and p \ q \equiv r \ s by auto
 from \langle Y = \{y, z\}\rangle and \langle Y = \{p, q\}\rangle and \langle p q \equiv r s\rangle
   have y z \equiv r s by (simp add: C-SC-equiv)
 with th2-3 [of w x y z r s] and \langle w x \equiv y z \rangle have w x \equiv r s by simp
 with SC-def [of X Z] and \langle X = \{w, x\}\rangle and \langle Z = \{r, s\}\rangle
   show SC X Z by (simp add: C-SC-equiv)
qed
lemma SC-rel-trans: trans SC-rel
proof –
 \{ fix X Y Z \}
   assume (X, Y) \in SC-rel and (Y, Z) \in SC-rel
   with SC-rel-def have SC X Y and SC Y Z by auto
   with SC-trans [of X Y Z] have SC X Z by simp
   with SC-rel-def have (X, Z) \in SC-rel by simp }
 with trans-def [of SC-rel] show ?thesis by blast
qed
```

```
lemma A3-reversed:

assumes a \ a \equiv b \ c

shows b = c

proof -

from \langle a \ a \equiv b \ c \rangle have b \ c \equiv a \ a by (rule th2-2)

thus b = c by (rule A3')

qed
```

lemma equiv-segments-SC-rel: equiv segments SC-rel **by** (simp add: equiv-def SC-rel-refl SC-rel-sym SC-rel-trans)

end

3.4 Some consequences of the first five axioms

```
context tarski-first5

begin

lemma A4': \exists x. B q a x \land a x \equiv b c

by (simp add: A4 [simplified])

theorem th2-8: a a \equiv b b

proof -

from A4' [of - a b b] obtain x where a x \equiv b b by auto

with A3' [of a x b] have x = a by simp

with (a x \equiv b b) show ?thesis by simp

qed

definition OFS :: ['p,'p,'p,'p,'p,'p,'p] \Rightarrow bool where

OFS a b c d a' b' c' d' \triangleq
```

 $B \ a \ b \ c \land B \ a' \ b' \ c' \land a \ b \equiv a' \ b' \land b \ c \equiv b' \ c' \land a \ d \equiv a' \ d' \land b \ d \equiv b' \ d'$

```
lemma A5': \llbracket OFS \ a \ b \ c \ d \ a' \ b' \ c' \ d'; \ a \neq b \rrbracket \implies c \ d \equiv c' \ d'
  proof –
    assume OFS a \ b \ c \ d \ a' \ b' \ c' \ d' and a \neq b
    with A5 and OFS-def show ?thesis by blast
  \mathbf{qed}
  theorem th2-11:
    assumes hypotheses:
      B \ a \ b \ c
      B a' b' c'
     a \ b \equiv a' \ b'
     b \ c \equiv b' \ c'
    shows a \ c \equiv a' \ c'
  proof cases
    assume a = b
    with \langle a \ b \equiv a' \ b' \rangle have a' = b' by (simp add: A3-reversed)
    with \langle b \ c \equiv b' \ c' \rangle and \langle a = b \rangle show ?thesis by simp
  \mathbf{next}
    assume a \neq b
    moreover
      note A5' [of a b c a a' b' c' a'] and
        unordered-pair-equality [of \ a \ c] and
        unordered-pair-equality [of a' c']
    moreover
      from OFS-def [of a b c a a' b' c' a'] and
          hypotheses and
          th2-8 [of a a'] and
          unordered-pair-equality [of \ a \ b] and
          unordered-pair-equality [of a' b']
        have OFS a \ b \ c \ a \ a' \ b' \ c' \ a' by (simp add: C-SC-equiv)
    ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: C-SC-equiv)
  qed
  lemma A4-unique:
    assumes q \neq a and B q a x and a x \equiv b c
    and B q a x' and a x' \equiv b c
    shows x = x'
  proof -
    from SC-sym' and SC-trans and C-SC-equiv and \langle a | x' \equiv b | c \rangle and \langle a | x \equiv b \rangle
C\rangle
     have a x \equiv a x' by blast
    with th2-11 [of q a x q a x'] and \langle B q a x \rangle and \langle B q a x' \rangle and SC-refl
     have q x \equiv q x' by simp
    with OFS-def [of q \ a \ x \ x \ q \ a \ x \ x'] and
        \langle B \ q \ a \ x \rangle and
        SC-refl and
        \langle a \ x \equiv a \ x' \rangle
     have OFS \ q \ a \ x \ x \ q \ a \ x \ x' by simp
```

```
with A5' [of q \ a \ x \ q \ a \ x \ x'] and \langle q \neq a \rangle have x \ x \equiv x \ x' by simp
thus x = x' by (rule A3-reversed)
qed
theorem th2-12:
assumes q \neq a
shows \exists !x. B \ q \ a \ x \land a \ x \equiv b \ c
using \langle q \neq a \rangle and A4' and A4-unique
by blast
```

```
\mathbf{end}
```

3.5 Simple theorems about betweenness

```
theorem (in tarski-first5) th3-1: B a b b
proof -
 from A4 [rule-format, of a b b b] obtain x where B a b x and b x \equiv b b by
auto
 from A3 [rule-format, of b \ x \ b] and \langle b \ x \equiv b \ b \rangle have b = x by simp
  with \langle B \ a \ b \ x \rangle show B \ a \ b \ b \ y \ simp
\mathbf{qed}
context tarski-absolute-space
begin
 lemma A6':
    assumes B \ a \ b \ a
    shows a = b
  proof –
    from A6 and \langle B \ a \ b \ a \rangle show a = b by simp
  qed
 lemma A7':
    assumes B \ a \ p \ c and B \ b \ q \ c
    shows \exists x. B p x b \land B q x a
  proof -
   from A7 and \langle B \ a \ p \ c \rangle and \langle B \ b \ q \ c \rangle show ?thesis by blast
  qed
  lemma A11':
    assumes \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B \ a \ x \ y
    shows \exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B x b y
  proof –
    from assms have \exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B a x y by (rule exI)
    thus \exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B x b y by (rule A11 [rule-format])
  qed
  theorem th3-2:
    assumes B \ a \ b \ c
    shows B \ c \ b \ a
  proof –
```

```
from th3-1 have B \ b \ c \ c by simp
  with A7' and \langle B \ a \ b \ c \rangle obtain x where B \ b \ x \ b and B \ c \ x \ a by blast
  from A6' and \langle B b x b \rangle have x = b by auto
  with \langle B \ c \ x \ a \rangle show B \ c \ b \ a by simp
ged
theorem th3-4:
  assumes B \ a \ b \ c and B \ b \ a \ c
  shows a = b
proof -
  from \langle B \ a \ b \ c \rangle and \langle B \ b \ a \ c \rangle and A7' [of \ a \ b \ c \ b \ a]
  obtain x where B \ b \ x \ b and B \ a \ x \ a by auto
  hence b = x and a = x by (simp-all add: A6')
  thus a = b by simp
qed
theorem th3-5-1:
  assumes B a b d and B b c d
  shows B \ a \ b \ c
proof –
  from \langle B \ a \ b \ d \rangle and \langle B \ b \ c \ d \rangle and A7' [of \ a \ b \ d \ b \ c]
  obtain x where B \ b \ x \ b and B \ c \ x \ a by auto
  from \langle B \ b \ x \ b \rangle have b = x by (rule A6')
  with \langle B \ c \ x \ a \rangle have B \ c \ b \ a by simp
  thus B \ a \ b \ c by (rule th3-2)
qed
theorem th3-6-1:
  assumes B \ a \ b \ c and B \ a \ c \ d
  shows B \ b \ c \ d
proof -
  from \langle B \ a \ c \ d \rangle and \langle B \ a \ b \ c \rangle and th3-2 have B \ d \ c \ a and B \ c \ b \ a by fast+
  hence B d c b by (rule th3-5-1)
  thus B \ b \ c \ d by (rule th3-2)
qed
theorem th3-7-1:
  assumes b \neq c and B \ a \ b \ c and B \ b \ c \ d
  shows B \ a \ c \ d
proof -
  from A4' obtain x where B \ a \ c \ x and c \ x \equiv c \ d by fast
  from \langle B \ a \ b \ c \rangle and \langle B \ a \ c \ x \rangle have B \ b \ c \ x by (rule th3-6-1)
  have c \ d \equiv c \ d by (rule th2-1)
  with \langle b \neq c \rangle and \langle B \ b \ c \ x \rangle and \langle c \ x \equiv c \ d \rangle and \langle B \ b \ c \ d \rangle
 have x = d by (rule A4-unique)
  with \langle B \ a \ c \ x \rangle show B \ a \ c \ d by simp
ged
```

theorem *th3-7-2*:

```
assumes b \neq c and B \ a \ b \ c and B \ b \ c \ d
shows B \ a \ b \ d
proof –
from \langle B \ b \ c \ d \rangle and \langle B \ a \ b \ c \rangle and th3-2 have B \ d \ c \ b and B \ c \ b \ a by fast+
with \langle b \neq c \rangle and th3-7-1 [of c \ b \ d \ a] have B \ d \ b \ a by simp
thus B \ a \ b \ d by (rule th3-2)
qed
end
```

3.6 Simple theorems about congruence and betweenness

definition (in *tarski-first5*) Col :: $'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow bool$ where Col a b $c \triangleq B$ a b $c \lor B$ b c a $\lor B$ c a b

end

4 Real Euclidean space and Tarski's axioms

theory Euclid-Tarski imports Tarski begin

4.1 Real Euclidean space satisfies the first five axioms

abbreviation

real-euclid-C :: [real^('n::finite), real^('n), real^('n), real^('n)] \Rightarrow bool (- - $\equiv_{\mathbb{R}}$ - [99,99,99,99] 50) where real-euclid- $C \triangleq$ norm-metric.smC

definition real-euclid-B :: [real^('n::finite), real^('n), real^('n)] \Rightarrow bool ($B_{\mathbb{R}}$ - - [99,99,99] 50) where $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ a b $c \triangleq \exists l. \ 0 \leq l \land l \leq 1 \land b - a = l *_{R} (c - a)$

interpretation real-euclid: tarski-first5 real-euclid-C real-euclid-B proof

By virtue of being a semimetric space, real Euclidean space is already known to satisfy the first three axioms.

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{ fix q \ a \ b \ c

have \exists x. B_{\mathbb{R}} \ q \ a \ x \land a \ x \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b \ c

proof cases

assume q = a

let ?x = a + c - b

have B_{\mathbb{R}} \ q \ a \ ?x

proof -

let ?l = 0 :: real

note real-euclid-B-def [of q \ a \ ?x]

moreover

have ?l \ge 0 and ?l \le 1 by auto
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moreover from $\langle q = a \rangle$ have a - q = 0 by simp hence $a - q = ?l *_R (?x - q)$ by simp ultimately show ?thesis by auto qed moreover have a - ?x = b - c by simp hence a $?x \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b \ c$ by (simp add: field-simps) ultimately show ?thesis by blast \mathbf{next} assume $q \neq a$ hence norm-dist $q \ a > 0$ by simp let ?k = norm-dist b c / norm-dist q a let $?x = a + ?k *_R (a - q)$ have $B_{\mathbb{I\!R}} q a ?x$ proof let ?l = 1 / (1 + ?k)have ?l > 0 by (simp add: add-pos-nonneg) **note** real-euclid-B-def [of $q \ a \ ?x$] moreover have $?l \ge 0$ and $?l \le 1$ by (auto simp add: add-pos-nonneg) moreover from scaleR-left-distrib [of 1 ?k a - q] have $(1 + ?k) *_R (a - q) = ?x - q$ by simp hence $?l *_R ((1 + ?k) *_R (a - q)) = ?l *_R (?x - q)$ by simp with $\langle ?l > 0 \rangle$ and scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of ?l ?x q] have $a - q = ?l *_R (?x - q)$ by simp ultimately show $B_{\mathbb{R}} q a ?x$ by blast qed moreover have $a ?x \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b c$ proof from norm-scale R [of ?k a - q] have norm-dist a ?x = |?k| * norm (a - q) by simp also have $\ldots = ?k * norm (a - q)$ by simp also from *norm-metric.symm* [of q a] have $\ldots = ?k * norm-dist q a$ by simp finally have norm-dist a ?x = norm-dist b c / norm-dist q a * norm-dist q a . with (norm-dist $q \ a > 0$) show $a \ ?x \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b \ c$ by auto qed ultimately show ?thesis by blast qed } **thus** $\forall q \ a \ b \ c. \exists x. B_{\mathbb{R}} \ q \ a \ x \land a \ x \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b \ c \ \mathbf{by} \ auto$ { fix a b c d a' b' c' d'assume $a \neq b$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \ and$ $B_{\mathbb{R}} a' b' c'$ and

 $a \ b \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a' \ b'$ and $b \ c \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b' \ c'$ and $a \ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a' \ d' \text{ and}$ $b \ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b' \ d'$ have $c \ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c' \ d'$ proof -{ fix m fix $p q r :: real^{('n::finite)}$ assume $0 \leq m$ and $m \leq 1$ and $p \neq q$ and $q - p = m *_R (r - p)$ from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle q - p = m *_R (r - p) \rangle$ have $m \neq 0$ proof -{ assume $m = \theta$ with $\langle q - p = m *_R (r - p) \rangle$ have q - p = 0 by simp with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ have *False* by *simp* } thus ?thesis .. qed with $\langle m \geq 0 \rangle$ have m > 0 by simp from $(q - p = m *_R (r - p))$ and scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of m r p] have $q - p = m *_R r - m *_R p$ by simp hence $q - p - q + p - m *_R r =$ $m *_{R} r - m *_{R} p - q + p - m *_{R} r$ by simp with scaleR-left-diff-distrib [of 1 m p] and scaleR-left-diff-distrib [of 1 m q] have $(1 - m) *_R p - (1 - m) *_R q = m *_R q - m *_R r$ by auto with scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of 1 - m p q] and scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of m q r] have $(1 - m) *_R (p - q) = m *_R (q - r)$ by simp with norm-scale R [of 1 - m p - q] and norm-scale R [of m q - r] have |1 - m| * norm (p - q) = |m| * norm (q - r) by simp with $\langle m > 0 \rangle$ and $\langle m \leq 1 \rangle$ have norm (q - r) = (1 - m) / m * norm (p - q) by simp moreover from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ have norm $(p - q) \neq 0$ by simp ultimately have norm (q - r) / norm (p - q) = (1 - m) / m by simp with $\langle m \neq \theta \rangle$ have norm-dist q r / norm-dist p q = (1 - m) / m and $m \neq 0$ by auto } **note** linelemma = thisfrom real-euclid-B-def [of a b c] and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \rangle$ obtain l where $0 \leq l$ and $l \leq 1$ and $b - a = l *_R (c - a)$ by *auto* from real-euclid-B-def [of a' b' c'] and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a' b' c' \rangle$ obtain l' where $0 \leq l'$ and $l' \leq 1$ and $b' - a' = l' *_R (c' - a')$ by *auto* from $(a \neq b)$ and $(a \ b \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a' \ b')$ have $a' \neq b'$ by *auto* from linelemma [of $l \ a \ b \ c$] and $\langle l \geq \theta \rangle$ and

 $\langle l \leq 1 \rangle$ and $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle b - a = l *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $l \neq 0$ and (1 - l) / l = norm-dist b c / norm-dist a b by autofrom $\langle (1 - l) / l = norm-dist \ b \ c / norm-dist \ a \ b \rangle$ and $\langle a \ b \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a' \ b' \rangle$ and $\langle b \ c \equiv_{\rm I\!R} b' \ c' \rangle$ have (1 - l) / l = norm-dist b' c' / norm-dist a' b' by simpwith linelemma [of l' a' b' c'] and $\langle l' \geq 0 \rangle$ and $(l' \leq 1)$ and $\langle a' \neq b' \rangle$ and $\langle b' - a' = l' *_R (c' - a') \rangle$ have $l' \neq 0$ and (1 - l) / l = (1 - l') / l' by auto from $\langle (1 - l) / l = (1 - l') / l' \rangle$ have (1 - l) / l * l * l' = (1 - l') / l' * l * l' by simp with $(l \neq 0)$ and $(l' \neq 0)$ have (1 - l) * l' = (1 - l') * l by simp with left-diff-distrib [of 1 l l'] and left-diff-distrib [of 1 l' l] have l = l' by simp { fix m fix $p q r s :: real^{('n::finite)}$ assume $m \neq 0$ and $q - p = m *_R (r - p)$ with scaleR-scaleR have $r - p = (1/m) *_R (q - p)$ by simp with cosine-rule $[of r \ s \ p]$ have $(norm\text{-}dist \ r \ s)^2 = (norm\text{-}dist \ r \ p)^2 + (norm\text{-}dist \ p \ s)^2 +$ $2 * (((1/m) *_R (q - p)) \cdot (p - s))$ by simp also from inner-scale R-left [of 1/m q - p p - s] have $\ldots =$ $(norm-dist \ r \ p)^2 + (norm-dist \ p \ s)^2 + 2/m * ((q - p) \cdot (p - s))$ by simp also from $\langle m \neq 0 \rangle$ and cosine-rule [of q s p] have $\ldots = (norm - dist \ r \ p)^2 + (norm - dist \ p \ s)^2 +$ $1/m * ((norm-dist q s)^2 - (norm-dist q p)^2 - (norm-dist p s)^2)$ by simp finally have $(norm-dist \ r \ s)^2 = (norm-dist \ r \ p)^2 + (norm-dist \ p \ s)^2 +$ $1/m * ((norm-dist q s)^2 - (norm-dist q p)^2 - (norm-dist p s)^2)$. moreover { from norm-dist-dot [of r p] and $(r - p = (1/m) *_R (q - p))$ have $(norm\text{-}dist \ r \ p)^2 = ((1/m) *_R (q - p)) \cdot ((1/m) *_R (q - p))$ by simp also from *inner-scaleR-left* [of 1/m q - p] and inner-scaleR-right [of - 1/m q - p]have ... = $1/m^2 * ((q - p) \cdot (q - p))$ **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square*) also from norm-dist-dot [of q p] have ... = $1/m^2 * (norm-dist q p)^2$ by simp finally have $(norm\text{-}dist \ r \ p)^2 = 1/m^2 * (norm\text{-}dist \ q \ p)^2$.

ultimately have

 $(norm-dist \ r \ s)^2 = 1/m^2 * (norm-dist \ q \ p)^2 + (norm-dist \ p \ s)^2 +$ $1/m * ((norm-dist q s)^2 - (norm-dist q p)^2 - (norm-dist p s)^2)$ by simp with norm-metric.symm [of q p] have $(norm\text{-}dist \ r \ s)^2 = 1/m^2 * (norm\text{-}dist \ p \ q)^2 + (norm\text{-}dist \ p \ s)^2 +$ $1/m * ((norm-dist \ q \ s)^2 - (norm-dist \ p \ q)^2 - (norm-dist \ p \ s)^2)$ by simp } **note** five seglemma = thisfrom fiveseglemma [of l b a c d] and $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b - a = l *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $(norm-dist \ c \ d)^2 = 1/l^2 * (norm-dist \ a \ b)^2 + (norm-dist \ a \ d)^2 +$ $1/l * ((norm-dist \ b \ d)^2 - (norm-dist \ a \ b)^2 - (norm-dist \ a \ d)^2)$ by simp also from $\langle l = l' \rangle$ and $\langle a \ b \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a' \ b' \rangle$ and $\langle a \ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a' \ d' \rangle$ and $\langle b \ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b' \ d' \rangle$ have ... = $1/l'^2 * (norm-dist \ a' \ b')^2 + (norm-dist \ a' \ d')^2 +$ $1/l' * ((norm-dist b' d')^2 - (norm-dist a' b')^2 - (norm-dist a' d')^2)$ by simp also from fiveseglemma [of l' b' a' c' d'] and $\langle l' \neq \theta \rangle$ and $\langle b' - a' = l' *_R (c' - a') \rangle$ have $\ldots = (norm - dist \ c' \ d')^2$ by simp finally have $(norm\text{-}dist \ c \ d)^2 = (norm\text{-}dist \ c' \ d')^2$. hence sqrt $((norm-dist \ c \ d)^2) = sqrt ((norm-dist \ c' \ d')^2)$ by simp with real-sqrt-abs show $c \ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c' \ d'$ by simp qed } thus $\forall a \ b \ c \ d \ a' \ b' \ c' \ d'$. $a \neq b \land B_{\mathbb{I\!R}} \ a \ b \ c \land B_{\mathbb{I\!R}} \ a' \ b' \ c' \land$ $a \ b \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a' \ b' \land b \ c \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b' \ c' \land a \ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a' \ d' \land b \ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b' \ d' \longrightarrow$ $c d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c' d'$ by blast



4.2 Real Euclidean space also satisfies axioms 6, 7, and 11

lemma rearrange-real-euclid-B: fixes $w \ y \ z :: real^{(n)}$ and hshows $y - w = h \ast_R (z - w) \longleftrightarrow y = h \ast_R z + (1 - h) \ast_R w$ proof assume $y - w = h \ast_R (z - w)$ hence $y - w + w = h \ast_R (z - w) + w$ by simp hence $y = h \ast_R (z - w) + w$ by simp with scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of $h \ z \ w$] have $y = h \ast_R z + w - h \ast_R w$ by simp with scaleR-left-diff-distrib [of $1 \ h \ w$] show $y = h \ast_R z + (1 - h) \ast_R w$ by simp next assume $y = h *_R z + (1 - h) *_R w$ with scaleR-left-diff-distrib $[of \ 1 h w]$ have $y = h *_R z + w - h *_R w$ by simpwith scaleR-right-diff-distrib $[of \ h z w]$ have $y = h *_R (z - w) + w$ by simphence $y - w + w = h *_R (z - w) + w$ by simpthus $y - w = h *_R (z - w)$ by simpged

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interpretation real-euclid: tarski-absolute-space real-euclid-C real-euclid-B
proof
  { fix a b
   assume B_{\mathbb{R}} a b a
   with real-euclid-B-def [of \ a \ b \ a]
     obtain l where b - a = l *_R (a - a) by auto
   hence a = b by simp }
  thus \forall a \ b. \ B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ a \longrightarrow a = b by auto
  { fix a b c p q
   assume B_{\mathbb{R}} a p c and B_{\mathbb{R}} b q c
   from real-euclid-B-def [of a p c] and \langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a p c \rangle
     obtain i where i \ge 0 and i \le 1 and p - a = i *_R (c - a) by auto
   have \exists x. B_{\mathbb{R}} p x b \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} q x a
   proof cases
     assume i = 0
     with \langle p - a = i *_R (c - a) \rangle have p = a by simp
     hence p - a = \theta *_R (b - p) by simp
     moreover have (0::real) \geq 0 and (0::real) \leq 1 by auto
     moreover note real-euclid-B-def [of p \ a \ b]
     ultimately have B_{\mathbb{R}} p a b by auto
     moreover
      { have a - q = 1 *_R (a - q) by simp
       moreover have (1::real) \ge 0 and (1::real) \le 1 by auto
       moreover note real-euclid-B-def [of q a a]
       ultimately have B_{\mathbb{R}} q a a by blast }
     ultimately have B_{\mathbb{R}} p a b \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} q a a by simp
     thus \exists x. B_{\mathbb{R}} p x b \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} q x a by auto
   \mathbf{next}
     assume i \neq 0
     from real-euclid-B-def [of b q c] and \langle B_{\mathbb{R}} b q c \rangle
       obtain j where j \ge 0 and j \le 1 and q - b = j *_R (c - b) by auto
     from \langle i \geq 0 \rangle and \langle i \leq 1 \rangle
       have 1 - i \ge 0 and 1 - i \le 1 by auto
     from \langle j \geq 0 \rangle and \langle 1 - i \geq 0 \rangle
       have j * (1 - i) \ge 0 by auto
     with (i \ge 0) and (i \ne 0) have i + j * (1 - i) > 0 by simp
     hence i + j * (1 - i) \neq 0 by simp
     let ?l = j * (1 - i) / (i + j * (1 - i))
     from diff-divide-distrib [of i + j * (1 - i) j * (1 - i) i + j * (1 - i)] and
         \langle i+j*(1-i)\neq 0\rangle
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have 1 - ?l = i / (i + j * (1 - i)) by simp let ?k = i * (1 - j) / (j + i * (1 - j))**from** right-diff-distrib $[of \ i \ 1 \ j]$ and right-diff-distrib [of $j \ 1 \ i$] and *mult.commute* [of i j] and add.commute [of i j] have j + i * (1 - j) = i + j * (1 - i) by simp with $(i + j * (1 - i) \neq 0)$ have $j + i * (1 - j) \neq 0$ by simp with diff-divide-distrib [of j + i * (1 - j) i * (1 - j) j + i * (1 - j)]have 1 - ?k = j / (j + i * (1 - j)) by simp with (1 - ?l = i / (i + j * (1 - i))) and (j + i * (1 - j)) = i + j * (1 - i)) and times-divide-eq-left [of - i + j * (1 - i)] and mult.commute [of i j]have (1 - ?l) * j = (1 - ?k) * i by simp moreover { from (1 - ?k = j / (j + i * (1 - j))) and (j + i * (1 - j)) = i + j * (1 - i))have ?l = (1 - ?k) * (1 - i) by simp } moreover { from (1 - ?l = i / (i + j * (1 - i))) and (j + i * (1 - j)) = i + j * (1 - i))have (1 - ?l) * (1 - j) = ?k by simp } ultimately have $?l *_R a + ((1 - ?l) * j) *_R c + ((1 - ?l) * (1 - j)) *_R b =$ $?k *_R b + ((1 - ?k) * i) *_R c + ((1 - ?k) * (1 - i)) *_R a$ by simp with scaleR-scaleR have $?l *_R a + (1 - ?l) *_R j *_R c + (1 - ?l) *_R (1 - j) *_R b =$ $?k *_R b + (1 - ?k) *_R i *_R c + (1 - ?k) *_R (1 - i) *_R a$ by simp with scaleR-right-distrib [of $(1 - ?l) j *_R c (1 - j) *_R b$] and scaleR-right-distrib [of (1 - ?k) i $*_R c (1 - i) *_R a$] and add.assoc [of $?l *_R a (1 - ?l) *_R j *_R c (1 - ?l) *_R (1 - j) *_R b$] and add.assoc [of $?k *_R b (1 - ?k) *_R i *_R c (1 - ?k) *_R (1 - i) *_R a$] have $?l *_R a + (1 - ?l) *_R (j *_R c + (1 - j) *_R b) =$ $?k *_R b + (1 - ?k) *_R (i *_R c + (1 - i) *_R a)$ by arith **from** $(?l *_R a + (1 - ?l) *_R (j *_R c + (1 - j) *_R b) =$ $?k *_R b + (1 - ?k) *_R (i *_R c + (1 - i) *_R a)$ and $\langle p - a = i *_R (c - a) \rangle$ and $\langle q - b = j *_R (c - b) \rangle$ and rearrange-real-euclid-B [of $p \ a \ i \ c$] and rearrange-real-euclid-B [of q b j c] have $?l *_R a + (1 - ?l) *_R q = ?k *_R b + (1 - ?k) *_R p$ by simp let $?x = ?l *_R a + (1 - ?l) *_R q$ **from** rearrange-real-euclid-B [of ?x q ?l a] have $?x - q = ?l *_R (a - q)$ by simp from $\langle ?x = ?k *_R b + (1 - ?k) *_R p \rangle$ and

rearrange-real-euclid-B [of ?x p ?k b] have $?x - p = ?k *_R (b - p)$ by simp from (i + j * (1 - i) > 0) and $\langle j * (1 - i) \geq 0 \rangle$ and zero-le-divide-iff [of j * (1 - i) i + j * (1 - i)]have $?l \ge 0$ by simpfrom (i + j * (1 - i) > 0) and $\langle i \geq \theta \rangle$ and *zero-le-divide-iff* [of i i + j * (1 - i)] and (1 - ?l = i / (i + j * (1 - i)))have $1 - ?l \ge 0$ by simp hence $?l \leq 1$ by simp with $\langle ?l \geq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?x - q = ?l *_R (a - q) \rangle$ and real-euclid-B-def [of q ?x a]have $B_{\mathbb{R}} q ? x a$ by auto from $(j \leq 1)$ have $1 - j \geq 0$ by simp with $(1 - ?l \ge 0)$ and ((1 - ?l) * (1 - j) = ?k) and zero-le-mult-iff [of $1 - ?l \ 1 - j$] have $?k \ge 0$ by simpfrom $\langle j \geq 0 \rangle$ have $1 - j \leq 1$ by simp from $(?l \ge 0)$ have $1 - ?l \le 1$ by simp with $\langle 1 - j \leq 1 \rangle$ and $(1 - j \ge 0)$ and *mult-mono* [of 1 - ?l 1 1 - j 1] and $\langle (1 - ?l) * (1 - j) = ?k \rangle$ have $?k \leq 1$ by simp with $\langle ?k \geq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?x - p = ?k *_R (b - p) \rangle$ and real-euclid-B-def [of p ?x b] have $B_{\mathbb{R}} p ?x b$ by *auto* with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} q ?x a \rangle$ show ?thesis by auto qed } **thus** $\forall a \ b \ c \ p \ q$. $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ p \ c \land B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ q \ c \longrightarrow (\exists x. \ B_{\mathbb{R}} \ p \ x \ b \land B_{\mathbb{R}} \ q \ x \ a)$ by auto { fix X Y**assume** $\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} a x y$ then obtain a where $\forall x \ y. \ x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ x \ y$ by auto have $\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} x b y$ **proof** cases assume $X \subseteq \{a\} \lor Y = \{\}$ let ?b = a{ **fix** *x y* assume $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ with $\langle X \subseteq \{a\} \lor Y = \{\}$ have x = a by *auto* $\mathbf{from}\; \langle \forall \; x \; y. \; x \in X \; \land \; y \in Y \; \longrightarrow \; B_{\mathrm{I\!R}} \; a \; x \; y \rangle \; \mathbf{and}\; \langle x \in X \rangle \; \mathbf{and}\; \langle y \in Y \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a x y$ by simp with $\langle x = a \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} x ?b y$ by $simp \}$ hence $\forall x \ y. \ x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ x ?b \ y$ by simp

thus ?thesis by auto next assume $\neg (X \subseteq \{a\} \lor Y = \{\})$ hence $X - \{a\} \neq \{\}$ and $Y \neq \{\}$ by *auto* from $(X - \{a\} \neq \{\})$ obtain c where $c \in X$ and $c \neq a$ by auto from $(c \neq a)$ have $c - a \neq 0$ by simp { **fix** *y* assume $y \in Y$ with $\forall x \ y. \ x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ x \ y \rangle$ and $\langle c \in X \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ y$ by simpwith real-euclid-B-def [of a c y] obtain l where $l \ge 0$ and $l \le 1$ and $c - a = l *_R (y - a)$ by auto from $(c - a = l *_R (y - a))$ and $(c - a \neq 0)$ have $l \neq 0$ by simp with $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ have l > 0 by simp with $(c - a = l *_R (y - a))$ have $y - a = (1/l) *_R (c - a)$ by simp from (l > 0) and $(l \le 1)$ have $1/l \ge 1$ by simp with $\langle y - a = (1/l) *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $\exists j \ge 1$. $y - a = j *_R (c - a)$ by *auto* } **note** ylemma = thisfrom $\langle Y \neq \{\}\rangle$ obtain d where $d \in Y$ by auto with ylemma [of d]**obtain** *jd* where $jd \ge 1$ and $d - a = jd *_R (c - a)$ by *auto* { **fix** *x* assume $x \in X$ with $\forall x \ y. \ x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ x \ y \land and \ \langle d \in Y \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a x d$ by simp with real-euclid-B-def [of $a \ x \ d$] obtain l where $l \ge 0$ and $x - a = l *_R (d - a)$ by *auto* from $\langle x - a = l *_R (d - a) \rangle$ and $\langle d - a = jd *_R (c - a) \rangle$ and scaleR-scaleRhave $x - a = (l * jd) *_R (c - a)$ by simp hence $\exists i. x - a = i *_R (c - a)$ by *auto* } **note** xlemma = thislet $?S = \{j, j \ge 1 \land (\exists y \in Y, y - a = j *_R (c - a))\}$ from $\langle d \in Y \rangle$ and $\langle jd \geq 1 \rangle$ and $\langle d - a = jd *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $?S \neq \{\}$ by *auto* let ?k = Inf ?Slet $?b = ?k *_R c + (1 - ?k) *_R a$ **from** rearrange-real-euclid-B [of ?b a ?k c] have $?b - a = ?k *_R (c - a)$ by simp { **fix** *x y* assume $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ from *xlemma* [of x] and $\langle x \in X \rangle$ obtain *i* where $x - a = i *_R (c - a)$ by *auto* from ylemma [of y] and $\langle y \in Y \rangle$ obtain j where $j \ge 1$ and $y - a = j *_R (c - a)$ by *auto* with $\langle y \in Y \rangle$ have $j \in ?S$ by *auto* then have $?k \leq j$ by (auto intro: cInf-lower)

{ fix h assume $h \in ?S$ hence $h \ge 1$ by simp from $\langle h \in ?S \rangle$ obtain z where $z \in Y$ and $z - a = h *_R (c - a)$ by *auto* from $\langle \forall x \ y. \ x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ x \ y \rangle$ and $\langle x \in X \rangle$ and $\langle z \in Y \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a x z$ by simp with real-euclid-B-def [of a x z] obtain l where $l \leq 1$ and $x - a = l *_R (z - a)$ by auto with $\langle z - a = h *_R (c - a) \rangle$ and scaleR-scaleR have $x - a = (l * h) *_R (c - a)$ by simp with $\langle x - a = i *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $i *_R (c - a) = (l * h) *_R (c - a)$ by *auto* with scaleR-cancel-right and $(c - a \neq 0)$ have i = l * h by blast with $(l \leq 1)$ and $(h \geq 1)$ have $i \leq h$ by simp } with $\langle ?S \neq \{\} \rangle$ and cInf-greatest [of ?S] have $i \leq ?k$ by simp have y - x = (y - a) - (x - a) by simp with $\langle y - a = j *_R (c - a) \rangle$ and $\langle x - a = i *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $y - x = j *_R (c - a) - i *_R (c - a)$ by simp with scale R-left-diff-distrib [of j i c - a] have $y - x = (j - i) *_R (c - a)$ by simp have ?b - x = (?b - a) - (x - a) by simp with $\langle b - a = k *_R (c - a) \rangle$ and $\langle x - a = i *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $?b - x = ?k *_R (c - a) - i *_R (c - a)$ by simp with scaleR-left-diff-distrib [of $?k \ i \ c - a$] have $?b - x = (?k - i) *_R (c - a)$ by simp have $B_{\mathbb{R}} x ?b y$ proof cases assume i = jwith $\langle i \leq ?k \rangle$ and $\langle ?k \leq j \rangle$ have ?k = i by simpwith $(?b - x = (?k - i) *_R (c - a))$ have ?b - x = 0 by simp hence $?b - x = 0 *_R (y - x)$ by simp with real-euclid-B-def [of x ?b y] show $B_{\mathbb{R}} x ?b y$ by auto \mathbf{next} assume $i \neq j$ with $\langle i \leq ?k \rangle$ and $\langle ?k \leq j \rangle$ have j - i > 0 by simp with $\langle y - x = (j - i) *_R (c - a) \rangle$ and scaleR-scaleR have $c - a = (1 / (j - i)) *_R (y - x)$ by simp with $\langle ?b - x = (?k - i) *_R (c - a) \rangle$ and scaleR-scaleR have $?b - x = ((?k - i) / (j - i)) *_R (y - x)$ by simp let ?l = (?k - i) / (j - i)from $(?k \leq j)$ have $?k - i \leq j - i$ by simp with (j - i > 0) have $?l \le 1$ by simp from $(i \leq ?k)$ and (j - i > 0) and pos-le-divide-eq $[of j - i \ 0 \ ?k - i]$ have $?l \ge 0$ by simpwith real-euclid-B-def [of x ? b y] and $\langle ?l \leq 1 \rangle$ and $\langle ?b - x = ?l *_R (y - x) \rangle$ show $B_{\mathbb{R}} x ? b y$ by auto

 $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{qed} \ \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{thus} \ \exists \ b. \ \forall \ x \ y. \ x \in X \land \ y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ x \ b \ y \ \mathbf{by} \ auto \\ \mathbf{qed} \ \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{thus} \ \forall \ X \ Y. \ (\exists \ a. \ \forall \ x \ y. \ x \in X \land \ y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ x \ y) \longrightarrow \\ (\exists \ b. \ \forall \ x \ y. \ x \in X \land \ y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ x \ b \ y) \\ \mathbf{by} \ auto \\ \mathbf{qed} \end{array}$

4.3 Real Euclidean space satisfies the Euclidean axiom

lemma rearrange-real-euclid-B-2: fixes a b c :: real ('n::finite)assumes $l \neq 0$ shows $b - a = l *_R (c - a) \longleftrightarrow c = (1/l) *_R b + (1 - 1/l) *_R a$ proof **from** scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of 1/l b a]have $(1/l) *_R (b-a) = c - a \longleftrightarrow (1/l) *_R b - (1/l) *_R a + a = c$ by auto also with scale R-left-diff-distrib [of $1 \ 1/l \ a$] have $\ldots \longleftrightarrow c = (1/l) *_R b + (1 - 1/l) *_R a$ by auto finally have eq: $(1/l) *_R (b-a) = c - a \longleftrightarrow c = (1/l) *_R b + (1 - 1/l) *_R a$. { assume $b - a = l *_R (c - a)$ with $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ have $(1/l) *_R (b - a) = c - a$ by simp with eq show $c = (1/l) *_R b + (1 - 1/l) *_R a ... \}$ { assume $c = (1/l) *_R b + (1 - 1/l) *_R a$ with eq have $(1/l) *_R (b - a) = c - a$.. hence $l *_R (1/l) *_R (b - a) = l *_R (c - a)$ by simp with $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ show $b - a = l *_R (c - a)$ by simp }



interpretation real-euclid: tarski-space real-euclid-C real-euclid-B proof

{ **fix** a b c d t assume $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ a d t and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ b d c and $a \neq d$ **from** real-euclid-B-def [of a d t] **and** $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a d t \rangle$ obtain j where $j \ge 0$ and $j \le 1$ and $d - a = j *_R (t - a)$ by *auto* from $(d - a = j *_R (t - a))$ and $(a \neq d)$ have $j \neq 0$ by *auto* with $\langle d - a = j *_R (t - a) \rangle$ and rearrange-real-euclid-B-2 have $t = (1/j) *_R d + (1 - 1/j) *_R a$ by auto let $?x = (1/j) *_R b + (1 - 1/j) *_R a$ let $?y = (1/j) *_R c + (1 - 1/j) *_R a$ from $(j \neq 0)$ and rearrange-real-euclid-B-2 have $b - a = j *_R (?x - a)$ and $c - a = j *_R (?y - a)$ by auto with *real-euclid-B-def* and $(j \ge 0)$ and $(j \le 1)$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b ?x$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}} a c ?y$ by auto from real-euclid-B-def and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ d \ c \rangle$ obtain k where $k \ge 0$ and $k \le 1$ and $d - b = k *_R (c - b)$ by blast from $\langle t = (1/j) *_R d + (1 - 1/j) *_R a \rangle$ have $t - ?x = (1/j) *_R d - (1/j) *_R b$ by simp

also from scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of 1/j d b] have $\dots = (1/j) *_R (d - b)$ by simp also from $(d - b = k *_R (c - b))$ have $\dots = k *_R (1/j) *_R (c - b)$ by simp also from scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of 1/j c b] have $\dots = k *_R (?y - ?x)$ by simp finally have $t - ?x = k *_R (?y - ?x)$. with real-euclid-B-def and $(k \ge 0)$ and $(k \le 1)$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?x t ?y$ by blast with $(B_{\mathbb{R}} a b ?x)$ and $(B_{\mathbb{R}} a c ?y)$ have $\exists x y. B_{\mathbb{R}} a b x \land B_{\mathbb{R}} a c y \land B_{\mathbb{R}} x t y$ by auto } thus $\forall a b c d t. B_{\mathbb{R}} a d t \land B_{\mathbb{R}} b d c \land a \ne d \longrightarrow$ $(\exists x y. B_{\mathbb{R}} a b x \land B_{\mathbb{R}} a c y \land B_{\mathbb{R}} x t y)$ by auto ged

4.4 The real Euclidean plane

lemma Col-dep2: real-euclid. Col a b $c \leftrightarrow dep2 (b - a) (c - a)$ proof – from real-euclid.Col-def have real-euclid. Col a b $c \longleftrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}}$ a b $c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}}$ b c a $\lor B_{\mathbb{R}}$ c a b by auto moreover from *dep2-def* have $dep2 (b - a) (c - a) \longleftrightarrow (\exists w r s. b - a = r *_R w \land c - a = s *_R w)$ by auto moreover { assume $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ c \ a \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ c \ a \ b$ moreover { assume $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c$ with real-euclid-B-def obtain l where $b - a = l *_R (c - a)$ by blast moreover have $c - a = 1 *_R (c - a)$ by simp ultimately have $\exists w r s. b - a = r *_R w \wedge c - a = s *_R w$ by blast } moreover { assume $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ c \ a$ with real-euclid-B-def obtain l where $c - b = l *_R (a - b)$ by blast moreover have c - a = (c - b) - (a - b) by simp ultimately have $c - a = l *_R (a - b) - (a - b)$ by simp with scaleR-left-diff-distrib [of $l \ 1 \ a - b$] have $c - a = (l - 1) *_{R} (a - b)$ by simp moreover from scaleR-minus-left [of $1 \ a - b$] have $b - a = (-1) *_R (a - b)$ by simp ultimately have $\exists w r s. b - a = r *_R w \wedge c - a = s *_R w$ by blast } moreover { assume $B_{\mathbb{R}} c a b$ with real-euclid-B-def obtain l where $a - c = l *_R (b - c)$ by blast moreover have c - a = -(a - c) by simp ultimately have $c - a = -(l *_R (b - c))$ by simp with scaleR-minus-left have $c - a = (-l) *_R (b - c)$ by simp moreover have b - a = (b - c) + (c - a) by simp

ultimately have $b - a = 1 *_R (b - c) + (-l) *_R (b - c)$ by simp with scaleR-left-distrib [of 1 - l b - c] have $b - a = (1 + (-l)) *_R (b - c)$ by simp with $\langle c - a = (-l) *_R (b - c) \rangle$ have $\exists w r s. b - a = r *_R w \wedge c - a = s *_R w \text{ by blast } \}$ ultimately have $\exists w r s. b - a = r *_R w \wedge c - a = s *_R w$ by *auto* } moreover $\{ assume \exists w r s. b - a = r *_R w \land c - a = s *_R w \}$ then obtain w r s where $b - a = r *_R w$ and $c - a = s *_R w$ by auto have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ c \ a \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ c \ a \ b$ proof cases assume $s = \theta$ with $\langle c - a = s *_R w \rangle$ have a = c by simp with real-euclid.th3-1 have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ b c a by simp thus ?thesis by simp next assume $s \neq 0$ with $(c - a = s *_R w)$ have $w = (1/s) *_R (c - a)$ by simp with $\langle b - a = r *_R w \rangle$ have $b - a = (r/s) *_R (c - a)$ by simp have $r/s < 0 \lor (r/s \ge 0 \land r/s \le 1) \lor r/s > 1$ by arith moreover { assume $r/s \ge 0 \land r/s \le 1$ with real-euclid-B-def and $\langle b - a = (r/s) *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c$ by *auto* hence ?thesis by simp } moreover { assume r/s > 1with $\langle b - a = (r/s) *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $c - a = (s/r) *_R (b - a)$ by auto from $\langle r/s > 1 \rangle$ and *le-imp-inverse-le* [of 1 r/s] have $s/r \leq 1$ by simp from (r/s > 1) and inverse-positive-iff-positive [of r/s] have $s/r \geq 0$ by simp with real-euclid-B-def and $\langle c - a = (s/r) *_R (b - a) \rangle$ and $\langle s/r \leq 1 \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a c b$ by *auto* with real-euclid.th3-2 have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ b c a by auto hence ?thesis by simp } moreover { assume $r/s < \theta$ have b - c = (b - a) + (a - c) by simp with $\langle b - a = (r/s) *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $b - c = (r/s) *_R (c - a) + (a - c)$ by simp have c - a = -(a - c) by simp with scaleR-minus-right [of $r/s \ a - c$] have $(r/s) *_R (c - a) = -((r/s) *_R (a - c))$ by arith with $(b - c = (r/s) *_R (c - a) + (a - c))$ have $b - c = -(r/s) *_R (a - c) + (a - c)$ by simp with scaleR-left-distrib [of -(r/s) 1 a - c] have

```
b - c = (-(r/s) + 1) *_R (a - c) by simp
      moreover from \langle r/s < 0 \rangle have -(r/s) + 1 > 1 by simp
      ultimately have a - c = (1 / (-(r/s) + 1)) *_R (b - c) by auto
      let ?l = 1 / (-(r/s) + 1)
      from (-(r/s) + 1 > 1) and le-imp-inverse-le [of 1 - (r/s) + 1] have
        ?l \leq 1 by simp
      from \langle -(r/s) + 1 > 1 \rangle
        and inverse-positive-iff-positive [of -(r/s) + 1]
      have
        ?l \geq 0 by simp
      with real-euclid-B-def and (?l \leq 1) and (a - c) = ?l *_R (b - c) have
        B_{\mathbb{R}} c a b by blast
      hence ?thesis by simp }
     ultimately show ?thesis by auto
   qed }
 ultimately show ?thesis by blast
lemma non-Col-example:
```

```
qed
```

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\neg(real-euclid.Col 0 (vector [1/2,0] :: real<sup>2</sup>) (vector [0,1/2]))
  (\mathbf{is} \neg (real-euclid.Col ?a ?b ?c))
proof -
  \{ assume dep2 (?b - ?a) (?c - ?a) \}
   with dep2-def [of ?b - ?a ?c - ?a] obtain w r s where
     ?b - ?a = r *_R w and ?c - ?a = s *_R w by auto
   have ?b\$1 = 1/2 by simp
   with \langle ?b - ?a = r *_R w \rangle have r * (w \$ 1) = 1/2 by simp
   hence w \$1 \neq 0 by auto
   have ?c$1 = 0 by simp
   with \langle ?c - ?a = s *_R w \rangle have s * (w \$ 1) = 0 by simp
   with \langle w \$1 \neq 0 \rangle have s = 0 by simp
   have ?c\$2 = 1/2 by simp
   with (?c - ?a = s *_R w) have s * (w \$ 2) = 1/2 by simp
   with \langle s = 0 \rangle have False by simp }
 hence \neg(dep2 (?b - ?a) (?c - ?a)) by auto
  with Col-dep2 show \neg(real-euclid.Col ?a ?b ?c) by blast
qed
```

interpretation *real-euclid*: tarski real-euclid-C::([real^2, real^2, real^2, real^2] \Rightarrow bool) real-euclid-B proof $\{ let ?a = 0 :: real^2 \}$ let $?b = vector [1/2, 0] :: real^2$ let $?c = vector [0, 1/2] :: real^2$ from non-Col-example and real-euclid.Col-def have $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}}$?a ?b ?c $\land \neg B_{\mathbb{R}}$?b ?c ?a $\land \neg B_{\mathbb{R}}$?c ?a ?b by auto } **thus** $\exists a \ b \ c :: real^2 . \neg B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \land \neg B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ c \ a \land \neg B_{\mathbb{R}} \ c \ a \ b$ **by** *auto* { fix $p q a b c :: real^2$

assume $p \neq q$ and $a \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a \ q$ and $b \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b \ q$ and $c \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c \ q$ let $?m = (1/2) *_R (p + q)$ from scaleR-right-distrib [of 1/2 p q] and scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of 1/2 q p] and scaleR-left-diff-distrib [of $1/2 \ 1 \ p$] have $?m - p = (1/2) *_R (q - p)$ by simp with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ have $?m - p \neq 0$ by simpfrom scaleR-right-distrib [of 1/2 p q] and scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of 1/2 p q] and scaleR-left-diff-distrib [of $1/2 \ 1 \ q$] have $?m - q = (1/2) *_R (p - q)$ by simp with $(?m - p = (1/2) *_R (q - p))$ and scaleR-minus-right [of 1/2 q - p] have ?m - q = -(?m - p) by simp with norm-minus-cancel [of ?m - p] have $(norm (?m - q))^2 = (norm (?m - p))^2$ by (simp only: norm-minus-cancel){ fix d assume $d \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} d \ q$ hence $(norm (d - p))^2 = (norm (d - q))^2$ by simp have $(d - ?m) \cdot (?m - p) = 0$ proof have d + (-q) = d - q by simp have d + (-p) = d - p by simp with dot-norm [of d - ?m ?m - p] have $(d - ?m) \cdot (?m - p) =$ $((norm (d - p))^2 - (norm (d - ?m))^2 - (norm (?m - p))^2) / 2$ **by** simp also from $\langle (norm (d - p))^2 = (norm (d - q))^2 \rangle$ and $(norm (?m - q))^2 = (norm (?m - p))^2$ have $\ldots = ((norm (d - q))^2 - (norm (d - ?m))^2 - (norm (?m - q))^2) / 2$ by simp also from dot-norm [of d - ?m ?m - q] and $\langle d + (-q) = d - q \rangle$ have $\dots = (d - ?m) \cdot (?m - q)$ by simp also from inner-minus-right [of d - ?m ?m - p] and $\langle ?m - q = -(?m - p) \rangle$ have $\dots = -((d - ?m) \cdot (?m - p))$ by (simp only: inner-minus-left) finally have $(d - ?m) \cdot (?m - p) = -((d - ?m) \cdot (?m - p))$. thus $(d - ?m) \cdot (?m - p) = 0$ by arith qed } note m-lemma = this with $\langle a \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a \ q \rangle$ have $(a - ?m) \cdot (?m - p) = 0$ by simp { fix d assume $d \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} d \ q$ with *m*-lemma have $(d - ?m) \cdot (?m - p) = 0$ by simp with dot-left-diff-distrib [of d - ?m a - ?m ?m - p]

and $\langle (a - ?m) \cdot (?m - p) = 0 \rangle$ have $(d - a) \cdot (?m - p) = 0$ by (simp add: inner-diff-left inner-diff-right) } with $\langle b \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b \ q \rangle$ and $\langle c \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c \ q \rangle$ have $(b - a) \cdot (?m - p) = 0$ and $(c - a) \cdot (?m - p) = 0$ by simp+ with real2-orthogonal-dep2 and $\langle ?m - p \neq 0 \rangle$ have dep2 (b - a) (c - a)by blast with Col-dep2 have real-euclid. Col a b c by auto with real-euclid. Col-def have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ c \ a \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ c \ a \ b \ by \ auto$ } thus $\forall p \ q \ a \ b \ c :: real^2.$ $p \neq q \land a \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a \ q \land b \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b \ q \land c \ p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c \ q \longrightarrow$ $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ c \ a \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ c \ a \ b$ by blast

qed

4.5 Special cases of theorems of Tarski's geometry

lemma real-euclid-B-disjunction: assumes $l \ge 0$ and $b - a = l *_R (c - a)$ shows $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} a c b$ proof cases assume $l \le 1$ with $\langle l \ge 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b - a = l *_R (c - a) \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c$ by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) (simp add: exI [of - l]) thus $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} a c b$.. next assume $\neg (l \le 1)$ hence $1/l \le 1$ by simp

from $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ have $1/l \geq 0$ by simp

```
from (b - a = l *_R (c - a))
have (1/l) *_R (b - a) = (1/l) *_R (l *_R (c - a)) by simp
with (\neg (l \le 1)) have c - a = (1/l) *_R (b - a) by simp
with (1/l \ge 0) and (1/l \le 1)
have B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ b by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) (simp add: exI [of - 1/l])
thus B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ b..
qed
```

The following are true in Tarski's geometry, but to prove this would require much more development of it, so only the Euclidean case is proven here.

theorem real-euclid-th5-1: assumes $a \neq b$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ $a \ b \ c$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ $a \ b \ d$ shows $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ $a \ c \ d \lor B_{\mathbb{R}}$ $a \ d \ c$ proof – from $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ d \rangle$ obtain l and m where $l \ge 0$ and $b - a = l *_R (c - a)$ and $m \ge 0$ and $b - a = m *_R (d - a)$ by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) auto from $(b - a = m *_R (d - a))$ and $(a \neq b)$ have $m \neq 0$ by *auto*

from $(l \ge 0)$ and $(m \ge 0)$ have $l/m \ge 0$ by (simp add: zero-le-divide-iff)

```
from \langle b - a = l *_R (c - a) \rangle and \langle b - a = m *_R (d - a) \rangle
  have m *_R (d - a) = l *_R (c - a) by simp
  hence (1/m) *_R (m *_R (d - a)) = (1/m) *_R (l *_R (c - a)) by simp
  with \langle m \neq 0 \rangle have d - a = (l/m) *_R (c - a) by simp
  with \langle l/m \geq 0 \rangle and real-euclid-B-disjunction
  show B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ d \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ d \ c by auto
qed
theorem real-euclid-th5-3:
  assumes B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ d and B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ d
  shows B_{\mathbb{I\!R}} \ a \ b \ c \lor B_{\mathbb{I\!R}} \ a \ c \ b
proof -
  from \langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ d \rangle and \langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ d \rangle
  obtain l and m where l \ge 0 and b - a = l *_R (d - a)
    and m \geq 0 and c - a = m *_R (d - a)
    by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) auto
  show B_{\mathbb{I\!R}} \ a \ b \ c \lor B_{\mathbb{I\!R}} \ a \ c \ b
  proof cases
    assume l = 0
    with \langle b - a = l *_R (d - a) \rangle have b - a = l *_R (c - a) by simp
    with \langle l = 0 \rangle
    have B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) (simp add: exI [of - l])
    thus B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ b \dots
  next
    assume l \neq 0
    from (l \ge 0) and (m \ge 0) have m/l \ge 0 by (simp add: zero-le-divide-iff)
    from \langle b - a = l *_R (d - a) \rangle
    have (1/l) *_R (b - a) = (1/l) *_R (l *_R (d - a)) by simp
    with \langle l \neq 0 \rangle have d - a = (1/l) *_R (b - a) by simp
    with (c - a = m *_R (d - a)) have c - a = (m/l) *_R (b - a) by simp
    with \langle m/l \geq 0 \rangle and real-euclid-B-disjunction
    show B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ b by auto
  qed
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

5 Linear algebra

theory Linear-Algebra2 imports Miscellany begin lemma exhaust-4: fixes x :: 4shows $x = 1 \lor x = 2 \lor x = 3 \lor x = 4$ **proof** (*induct* x) case (of-int z) hence $0 \leq z$ and z < 4 by simp-all hence $z = 0 \lor z = 1 \lor z = 2 \lor z = 3$ by arith thus ?case by auto qed **lemma** forall-4: $(\forall i::4. P i) \leftrightarrow P 1 \land P 2 \land P 3 \land P 4$ **by** (*metis exhaust-4*) **lemma** UNIV-4: $(UNIV::(4 \text{ set})) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ using exhaust-4 by *auto* **lemma** *vector-4*: fixes w :: 'a::zeroshows (vector $[w, x, y, z] :: 'a^4)$ 1 = w and (vector $[w, x, y, z] :: 'a^4)$ 2 = xand $(vector [w, x, y, z] :: 'a^4)$ 3 = yand (vector $[w, x, y, z] :: 'a^4)$ = zunfolding vector-def by simp-all definition *is-basis* :: $(real^{('n::finite)})$ set \Rightarrow bool where is-basis $S \triangleq$ independent $S \land$ span S = UNIV**lemma** card-finite: assumes card S = CARD('n::finite)shows finite S proof from $\langle card \ S = CARD(n) \rangle$ have $card \ S \neq 0$ by simpwith card-eq-0-iff [of S] show finite S by simp qed lemma independent-is-basis: fixes $B :: (real^('n::finite))$ set **shows** independent $B \land card B = CARD('n) \iff is$ -basis B proof **assume** independent $B \wedge card B = CARD('n)$ hence independent B and card B = CARD(n) by simp+ from card-finite [of B, where n = n] and (card B = CARD(n))have finite B by simp from $\langle card B = CARD('n) \rangle$ have card $B = dim (UNIV :: ((real^{\prime}n) set))$

by (simp add: dim-UNIV) with card-eq-dim [of B UNIV] and (finite B) and (independent B) have span B = UNIV by auto with (independent B) show is-basis B unfolding is-basis-def \dots next assume is-basis B hence independent B unfolding is-basis-def ... moreover have card B = CARD('n)proof – have $B \subseteq UNIV$ by simpmoreover { from (is-basis B) have $UNIV \subseteq span B$ and independent B unfolding *is-basis-def* by simp+ } ultimately have card $B = dim (UNIV::((real^{\prime}n) set))$ using basis-card-eq-dim [of B UNIV] bv simp then show card B = CARD('n) by (simp add: dim-UNIV) qed ultimately show independent $B \wedge card B = CARD(n)$. qed lemma basis-finite: fixes $B :: (real^{('n::finite)})$ set assumes is-basis B shows finite B proof – from independent-is-basis [of B] and (is-basis B) have card B = CARD(n)by simp with card-finite [of B, where n = n] show finite B by simp qed **lemma** basis-expand: assumes is-basis B shows $\exists c. v = (\sum w \in B. (c w) *_R w)$ proof from (is-basis B) have $v \in span B$ unfolding is-basis-def by simp from *basis-finite* [of B] and $\langle is$ -basis B \rangle have finite B by simp with span-finite [of B] and $\langle v \in span B \rangle$ **show** $\exists c. v = (\sum w \in B. (c w) *_R w)$ by (simp add: scalar-equiv) auto qed **lemma** not-span-independent-insert: fixes $v :: ('a::real-vector)^{\prime}n$ assumes independent S and $v \notin span S$ **shows** independent (insert v S) proof from span-superset and $\langle v \notin span S \rangle$ have $v \notin S$ by auto with independent-insert [of v S] and (independent S) and ($v \notin span S$)

```
show independent (insert v S) by simp
qed
lemma in-span-eq:
  fixes v :: ('a::real-vector)^{\prime}b
 assumes v \in span S
  shows span (insert v S) = span S
proof
  { fix w
   assume w \in span (insert v S)
   with \langle v \in span S \rangle have w \in span S by (rule span-trans) }
  thus span (insert v S) \subseteq span S ...
 have S \subseteq insert \ v \ S by (rule subset-insertI)
  thus span S \subseteq span (insert v S) by (rule span-mono)
qed
lemma dot-setsum-right-distrib:
 fixes v :: real^{\prime}n
 shows v \cdot (\sum j \in S. w j) = (\sum j \in S. v \cdot (w j))
proof -
 have v \cdot (\sum j \in S. w j) = (\sum i \in UNIV. v \$i * (\sum j \in S. (w j) \$i))
unfolding inner-vec-def
   by simp
  also from setsum-right-distrib [where ?A = S and ?'b = real]
  have \ldots = (\sum i \in UNIV. \sum j \in S. v \ i \ * \ (w \ j) \ j) by simp
  also from setsum.commute [of \lambda i j. v$i * (w j)$i S UNIV]
 have \ldots = (\sum j \in S. \sum i \in UNIV. v \ i * (w j) \ i) by simp finally show v \cdot (\sum j \in S. w j) = (\sum j \in S. v \cdot (w j))
   unfolding inner-vec-def
   by simp
qed
lemma orthogonal-setsum:
 fixes v :: real^{\prime}n
  assumes \forall w \in S. orthogonal v w
  shows orthogonal v (\sum w \in S. c w *s w)
proof –
  from dot-setsum-right-distrib [of v]
  have v \cdot (\sum w \in S. c \ w \ast s \ w) = (\sum w \in S. v \cdot (c \ w \ast s \ w)) by auto
  with inner-scaleR-right [of v]
  have v \cdot (\sum w \in S. c w * s w) = (\sum w \in S. c w * (v \cdot w))
   by (simp add: scalar-equiv)
  with \forall w \in S. orthogonal v w show orthogonal v (\sum w \in S. c w * s w)
   unfolding orthogonal-def
   by simp
qed
```

```
lemma orthogonal-self-eq-0:
```

```
fixes v :: ('a::real-inner) ('n::finite)
  assumes orthogonal v v
  shows v = \theta
  using inner-eq-zero-iff [of v] and assms
  unfolding orthogonal-def
  by simp
lemma orthogonal-in-span-eq-0:
  fixes v :: real^{('n::finite)}
  assumes v \in span \ S and \forall w \in S. orthogonal v w
  shows v = \theta
proof -
  from span-explicit [of S] and \langle v \in span S \rangle
 obtain T and u where T \subseteq S and v = (\sum w \in T. u \ w \ *_R w) by auto
from \langle \forall w \in S. \text{ orthogonal } v \ w \rangle and \langle T \subseteq S \rangle have \forall w \in T. \text{ orthogonal } v \ w by
auto
  with orthogonal-setsum [of T v u] and \langle v = (\sum w \in T. u w *_R w) \rangle
 have orthogonal v v by (auto simp add: scalar-equiv)
  with orthogonal-self-eq-0 show v = 0 by auto
qed
lemma orthogonal-independent:
  fixes v :: real^{('n::finite)}
  assumes independent S and v \neq 0 and \forall w \in S. orthogonal v w
  shows independent (insert v S)
proof -
  from orthogonal-in-span-eq-0 and \langle v \neq 0 \rangle and \langle \forall w \in S. orthogonal v w \rangle
  have v \notin span S by auto
  with not-span-independent-insert and (independent S)
 show independent (insert v S) by auto
qed
lemma card-ge-dim:
 fixes S :: (real^{('n::finite)}) set
 assumes finite S
  shows card S > \dim S
proof –
  from span-inc have S \subseteq span S by auto
  with span-card-ge-dim [of S span S] and (finite S)
  have card S \ge dim (span S) by simp
  with dim-span [of S] show card S \ge \dim S by simp
qed
lemma dot-scaleR-mult:
  shows (k *_R a) \cdot b = k * (a \cdot b) and a \cdot (k *_R b) = k * (a \cdot b)
  unfolding inner-vec-def
  by (simp-all add: algebra-simps setsum-right-distrib)
```

```
lemma dependent-explicit-finite:
```

fixes $S :: (('a::{real-vector, field})^{n})$ set assumes finite S shows dependent $S \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. (\exists v \in S. u v \neq 0) \land (\sum v \in S. u v *_R v) = 0)$ proof assume dependent Swith dependent-explicit [of S]obtain S' and u where $S' \subseteq S$ and $\exists v \in S'$. $u v \neq 0$ and $(\sum v \in S'. u v *_R v) = 0$ by auto let $?u' = \lambda v$. if $v \in S'$ then u v else 0from $(S' \subseteq S)$ and $(\exists v \in S'. u v \neq 0)$ have $\exists v \in S. ?u' v \neq 0$ by *auto* **moreover from** setsum.mono-neutral-cong-right [of $S S' \lambda v$. $?u' v *_R v$] and $\langle S' \subseteq S \rangle$ and $\langle (\sum v \in S'. u v *_R v) = 0 \rangle$ and $\langle finite S \rangle$ have $(\sum v \in S. ?u' v *_R v) = 0$ by simp ultimately show $(\exists u. (\exists v \in S. u v \neq 0) \land (\sum v \in S. u v *_R v) = 0)$ by auto \mathbf{next} assume $(\exists u. (\exists v \in S. u v \neq 0) \land (\sum v \in S. u v *_R v) = 0)$ with dependent-explicit [of S] and $\langle finite S \rangle$ show dependent S by auto qed **lemma** dependent-explicit-2: **fixes** $v w :: ('a::{field,real-vector})^{'n}$ assumes $v \neq w$ **shows** dependent $\{v, w\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists i j. (i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0) \land i *_R v + j *_R w = 0)$ proof let $?S = \{v, w\}$ have finite ?S by simp { assume dependent ?S with dependent-explicit-finite [of ?S] and (finite ?S) and $\langle v \neq w \rangle$ show $\exists i j. (i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0) \land i *_R v + j *_R w = 0$ by *auto* } { assume $\exists i j. (i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0) \land i *_R v + j *_R w = 0$ then obtain i and j where $i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0$ and $i *_R v + j *_R w = 0$ by auto let $?u = \lambda x$. if x = v then i else j from $(i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0)$ and $(v \neq w)$ have $\exists x \in ?S$. $?u x \neq 0$ by simp from $(i *_R v + j *_R w = 0)$ and $(v \neq w)$ have $(\sum x \in ?S. ?u x *_R x) = 0$ by simp with dependent-explicit-finite [of ?S] and (finite ?S) and $\langle \exists x \in ?S. ?u x \neq 0 \rangle$ show dependent ?S by best } qed

5.1 Matrices

lemma zero-times: $\theta \ast A = (\theta :::real^{('n::finite)^{'n}})$

```
unfolding matrix-matrix-mult-def and zero-vec-def
 by simp
lemma zero-not-invertible:
  \neg (invertible (0::real^('n::finite)^'n))
proof –
 let ?\Lambda = 0::real^{n}n'
 let ?I = mat \ 1 :: real^{n} n^{n}
 let ?k = undefined :: 'n
 have ?I $ ?k $ ?k \neq ?\Lambda $ ?k $ ?k
   unfolding mat-def
   by simp
 hence ?\Lambda \neq ?I by auto
 from zero-times have \forall A. ?\Lambda ** A = ?\Lambda by auto
  with \langle ?\Lambda \neq ?I \rangle show \neg (invertible ?\Lambda)
   unfolding invertible-def
   by simp
qed
```

Based on matrix-vector-column in HOL/Multivariate_Analysis/Euclidean_Space.thy in Isabelle 2009-1:

```
lemma vector-matrix-row:

fixes x :: ('a::comm-semiring-1) \ 'm and A :: ('a \ 'n \ 'm)

shows x \ v * A = (\sum i \in UNIV. (x \ i) * s (A \ i))

unfolding vector-matrix-mult-def
```

```
by (simp add: vec-eq-iff mult.commute)
lemma invertible-mult:
 fixes A B :: real^{('n::finite)}^{n}
 assumes invertible A and invertible B
 shows invertible (A \ast B)
proof -
 from (invertible A) and (invertible B)
 obtain A' and B' where A \ast A' = mat \ 1 and A' \ast A = mat \ 1
   and B \ast B' = mat \ 1 and B' \ast B = mat \ 1
   unfolding invertible-def
   by auto
 have (A ** B) ** (B' ** A') = A ** (B ** B') ** A'
   by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc)
 with \langle A \ast \ast A' = mat 1 \rangle and \langle B \ast \ast B' = mat 1 \rangle
 have (A \ast B) \ast (B' \ast A') = mat \ 1 by (auto simp add: matrix-mul-rid)
 with matrix-left-right-inverse have (B' ** A') ** (A ** B) = mat 1 by auto
 with (A ** B) ** (B' ** A') = mat 1
 show invertible (A \ast B)
   unfolding invertible-def
   by auto
qed
```

lemma scalar-matrix-assoc:

fixes $A :: real^{\prime}m^{\prime}n$ **shows** $k *_R (A ** B) = (k *_R A) ** B$ proof have $\forall i j. (k *_R (A ** B)) i j = ((k *_R A) ** B) i j$ **proof** standard+ fix i jhave $(k *_R (A ** B))$ $i = k * (\sum l \in UNIV. A i l = B l j)$ unfolding matrix-matrix-mult-def by simp also from scaleR-right.setsum [of $k \lambda l$. A is $k \in B$ is $l \in J \in I$. have $\ldots = (\sum l \in UNIV. \ k * A i l * B l j)$ by (simp add: algebra-simps) finally show $(k *_R (A ** B))$ $i = ((k *_R A) ** B)$ i = iunfolding *matrix-matrix-mult-def* by simp qed thus $k *_R (A ** B) = (k *_R A) ** B$ by (simp add: vec-eq-iff) qed **lemma** transpose-scalar: transpose $(k *_R A) = k *_R$ transpose A unfolding transpose-def **by** (simp add: vec-eq-iff) **lemma** transpose-iff [iff]: transpose $A = transpose B \leftrightarrow A = B$ proof assume transpose A = transpose Bwith transpose-transpose [of A] have A = transpose (transpose B) by simp with transpose-transpose [of B] show A = B by simp next assume A = Bthus transpose A = transpose B by simp qed lemma matrix-scalar-ac: fixes $A :: real^{\prime}m^{\prime}n$ **shows** $A ** (k *_R B) = k *_R A ** B$ proof – from matrix-transpose-mul [of $A \ k \ *_R B$] and transpose-scalar [of k B] have transpose $(A \ast \ast (k \ast_R B)) = k \ast_R$ transpose $B \ast \ast$ transpose Aby simp also from matrix-transpose-mul [of A B] and transpose-scalar [of k A * B] have $\ldots = transpose \ (k \ast_R A \ast B)$ by $(simp \ add: scalar-matrix-assoc)$ finally show $A \ast (k \ast_R B) = k \ast_R A \ast B$ by simp qed **lemma** *scalar-invertible*: fixes $A :: real^{\prime}m^{\prime}n$ assumes $k \neq 0$ and invertible A shows invertible $(k *_R A)$ proof -

```
from (invertible A)
 obtain A' where A \ast A' = mat \ 1 and A' \ast A = mat \ 1
   unfolding invertible-def
   by auto
 with \langle k \neq 0 \rangle
 have (k *_R A) ** ((1/k) *_R A') = mat 1
   and ((1/k) *_R A') ** (k *_R A) = mat 1
   by (simp-all add: matrix-scalar-ac)
 thus invertible (k *_R A)
   unfolding invertible-def
   by auto
qed
lemma matrix-inv:
 assumes invertible M
 shows matrix-inv M \ast M = mat 1
 and M \ast matrix-inv M = mat 1
 using (invertible M) and some I-ex [of \lambda N. M ** N = mat 1 \wedge N ** M =
mat 1
 unfolding invertible-def and matrix-inv-def
 by simp-all
lemma matrix-inv-invertible:
 assumes invertible M
 shows invertible (matrix-inv M)
 using (invertible M) and matrix-inv
 unfolding invertible-def [of matrix-inv M]
 by auto
lemma vector-matrix-mul-rid:
 fixes v :: ('a::semiring-1)^{('n::finite)}
 shows v v * mat 1 = v
proof -
 have v v * mat 1 = transpose (mat 1) * v v by simp
 thus v v * mat 1 = v by (simp only: transpose-mat matrix-vector-mul-lid)
qed
lemma vector-matrix-mul-assoc:
 fixes v :: ('a::comm-semiring-1)^{\prime}n
 shows (v \ v * \ M) \ v * \ N = v \ v * \ (M \ * * \ N)
proof –
 from matrix-vector-mul-assoc
 have transpose N * v (transpose M * v v) = (transpose N * v v) and v v v
by fast
 thus (v \ v * \ M) \ v * \ N = v \ v * \ (M \ * * \ N)
   by (simp add: matrix-transpose-mul [symmetric])
ged
```

lemma *matrix-scalar-vector-ac*:

fixes $A :: real^{(m::finite)}^{(n::finite)}$ shows $A * v (k *_R v) = k *_R A * v v$ proof have $A * v (k *_R v) = k *_R (v v * transpose A)$ **by** (subst scalar-vector-matrix-assoc [symmetric]) simp also have $\ldots = v \ v \ast k \ast_R transpose A$ by (subst vector-scalar-matrix-ac) simp also have $\ldots = v v * transpose (k *_R A)$ by (subst transpose-scalar) simp also have $\ldots = k *_R A *_v v$ by simp finally show $A * v (k *_R v) = k *_R A * v v$. qed **lemma** *scalar-matrix-vector-assoc*: fixes $A :: real^{(m::finite)}^{(n::finite)}$ shows $k *_R (A * v v) = k *_R A * v v$ proof have $k *_R (A * v v) = k *_R (v v * transpose A)$ by simp also have $\ldots = v \ v \ast k \ \ast_R \ transpose \ A$ **by** (rule vector-scalar-matrix-ac [symmetric]) also have $\ldots = v \ v * \ transpose \ (k \ast_R A)$ apply (subst transpose-scalar) ... finally show $k *_R (A * v v) = k *_R A * v v$ by simp \mathbf{qed} **lemma** *invertible-times-non-zero*: fixes $M :: real^{n}('n::finite)$ assumes invertible M and $v \neq 0$ shows $M * v v \neq 0$ using (invertible M) and $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and invertible-times-eq-zero [of M v] by *auto* **lemma** *matrix-right-invertible-ker*: fixes $M :: real^{(m::finite)}^{(n::finite)}$ shows $(\exists M'. M * M' = mat 1) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x v * M = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0)$ proof assume $\exists M'. M ** M' = mat 1$ then obtain M' where M * M' = mat 1. have transpose $(M \ast M') = transpose (mat 1)$ apply (subst $(M \ast M' = mat)$ 1) ... hence transpose M' ** transpose M = mat 1**by** (*simp add: matrix-transpose-mul transpose-mat*) hence $\exists M''$. M'' ** transpose M = mat 1.. with matrix-left-invertible-ker [of transpose M] have $\forall x. transpose M * v x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ by simp thus $\forall x. x v \in M = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ by simp \mathbf{next} **assume** $\forall x. x v * M = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ hence $\forall x. transpose M * v x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ by simp with matrix-left-invertible-ker [of transpose M] obtain M'' where M'' ** transpose $M = mat \ 1$ by auto

hence transpose (M'' ** transpose M) = transpose (mat 1) by simp hence M ** transpose M'' = mat 1by (simp add: matrix-transpose-mul transpose-transpose transpose-mat) thus $\exists M'. M ** M' = mat 1 ..$ qed

```
lemma left-invertible-iff-invertible:

fixes M :: real^('n::finite)^'n

shows (\exists N. N ** M = mat 1) \longleftrightarrow invertible M

using matrix-left-right-inverse

unfolding invertible-def

by auto
```

```
lemma right-invertible-iff-invertible:

fixes M :: real^('n::finite)^'n

shows (\exists N. M ** N = mat 1) \longleftrightarrow invertible M

using left-invertible-iff-invertible

by (subst matrix-left-right-inverse) auto
```

```
definition symmatrix :: a^n n \to bool where
symmatrix M \triangleq transpose M = M
```

```
lemma symmatrix-preserve:
fixes M N :: ('a::comm-semiring-1)^'n^'n
assumes symmatrix M
shows symmatrix (N ** M ** transpose N)
proof -
have transpose (N ** M ** transpose N) = N ** transpose M ** transpose N
by (simp add: matrix-transpose-mul transpose-transpose matrix-mul-assoc)
with (symmatrix M)
show symmatrix (N ** M ** transpose N)
unfolding symmatrix-def
by simp
qed
```

lemma matrix-vector-right-distrib: **fixes** $v w :: real^{('n::finite)}$ **and** $M ::: real^{'n}('m::finite)$ **shows** M * v (v + w) = M * v v + M * v w **proof** – **have** M * v (v + w) = (v + w) v * transpose M **by** simp **also have** ... = v v * transpose M + w v * transpose M **by** (rule vector-matrix-left-distrib [of v w transpose M]) **finally show** M * v (v + w) = M * v v + M * v w **by** simp **qed**

lemma non-zero-mult-invertible-non-zero: fixes $M :: real^{n'n'}$ assumes $v \neq 0$ and invertible Mshows $v v * M \neq 0$ using $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle invertible M \rangle$ and times-invertible-eq-zero by auto

 \mathbf{end}

6 Right group actions

```
theory Action
 imports \sim \sim / src/HOL/Algebra/Group
begin
locale action = group +
  fixes act :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b (infixl < 0 69)
 assumes id-act [simp]: b < o \mathbf{1} = b
 and act-act':
  g \in carrier \ G \land h \in carrier \ G \longrightarrow (b < o \ g) < o \ h = b < o \ (g \otimes h)
begin
lemma act-act:
 assumes g \in carrier \ G and h \in carrier \ G
 shows (b < o g) < o h = b < o (g \otimes h)
proof -
 from \langle g \in carrier \ G \rangle and \langle h \in carrier \ G \rangle and act-act'
 show (b < o g) < o h = b < o (g \otimes h) by simp
qed
lemma act-act-inv [simp]:
 assumes g \in carrier G
  shows b < o g < o inv g = b
proof -
  from (g \in carrier \ G) have inv g \in carrier \ G by (rule inv-closed)
 with \langle g \in carrier \ G \rangle have b < o \ g < o \ inv \ g = b < o \ g \otimes inv \ g by (rule act-act)
  with \langle q \in carrier \ G \rangle show b < o \ q < o \ inv \ q = b by simp
qed
lemma act-inv-act [simp]:
 assumes g \in carrier G
 shows b < o inv g < o g = b
 using \langle g \in carrier \ G \rangle and act-act-inv [of inv g]
 by simp
lemma act-inv-iff:
  assumes g \in carrier G
  shows b < o inv g = c \leftrightarrow b = c < o g
proof
  assume b < o inv g = c
 hence b < o inv g < o g = c < o g by simp
  with \langle g \in carrier \ G \rangle show b = c < o \ g by simp
\mathbf{next}
```

```
assume b = c < o g
hence b < o inv g = c < o g < o inv g by simp
with \langle g \in carrier \ G \rangle show b < o inv g = c by simp
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

end

7 Projective geometry

```
theory Projective
imports Linear-Algebra2
Euclid-Tarski
Action
begin
```

7.1 Proportionality on non-zero vectors

context vector-space begin

definition proportionality :: $('b \times 'b)$ set where proportionality $\triangleq \{(x, y) \colon x \neq 0 \land y \neq 0 \land (\exists k \colon x = scale \ k \ y)\}$ definition non-zero-vectors :: 'b set where non-zero-vectors $\triangleq \{x. \ x \neq 0\}$ lemma proportionality-refl-on: refl-on non-zero-vectors proportionality proof have proportionality \subseteq non-zero-vectors \times non-zero-vectors unfolding proportionality-def non-zero-vectors-def by *auto* **moreover have** $\forall x \in non-zero-vectors. (x, x) \in proportionality$ proof fix x**assume** $x \in non-zero-vectors$ hence $x \neq 0$ unfolding non-zero-vectors-def ... moreover have $x = scale \ 1 \ x \ by \ simp$ ultimately show $(x, x) \in proportionality$ **unfolding** proportionality-def **by** blast qed ultimately show refl-on non-zero-vectors proportionality unfolding refl-on-def .. \mathbf{qed} lemma proportionality-sym: sym proportionality

proof –

```
{ fix x y
   assume (x, y) \in proportionality
   hence x \neq 0 and y \neq 0 and \exists k. x = scale k y
     unfolding proportionality-def
     by simp+
   from (\exists k. x = scale \ k \ y) obtain k where x = scale \ k \ y by auto
   with \langle x \neq 0 \rangle have k \neq 0 by simp
   with \langle x = scale \ k \ y \rangle have y = scale \ (1/k) \ x by simp
   with \langle x \neq 0 \rangle and \langle y \neq 0 \rangle have (y, x) \in proportionality
     {\bf unfolding} \ proportionality-def
     by auto
  }
 thus sym proportionality
   unfolding sym-def
   by blast
qed
lemma proportionality-trans: trans proportionality
```

```
proof -
 { fix x y z
   assume (x, y) \in proportionality and (y, z) \in proportionality
   hence x \neq 0 and z \neq 0 and \exists j. x = scale j y and \exists k. y = scale k z
     unfolding proportionality-def
     by simp+
   from (\exists j. x = scale j y) and (\exists k. y = scale k z)
   obtain j and k where x = scale j y and y = scale k z by auto+
   hence x = scale (j * k) z by simp
   with \langle x \neq 0 \rangle and \langle z \neq 0 \rangle have (x, z) \in proportionality
     unfolding proportionality-def
     by auto
  }
 thus trans proportionality
   unfolding trans-def
   by blast
qed
```

theorem proportionality-equiv: equiv non-zero-vectors proportionality
unfolding equiv-def
by (simp add:
 proportionality-refl-on
 proportionality-sym
 proportionality-trans)

\mathbf{end}

```
definition invertible-proportionality ::

((real^{(n::finite)^{n}}) \times (real^{n'n})) set where

invertible-proportionality \triangleq

real-vector.proportionality \cap (Collect invertible \times Collect invertible)
```

```
lemma invertible-proportionality-equiv:
  equiv (Collect invertible :: (real^{('n::finite)^{'n}}) set)
  invertible-proportionality
  (is equiv ?invs -)
proof –
  from zero-not-invertible
 have real-vector.non-zero-vectors \cap ?invs = ?invs
   unfolding real-vector.non-zero-vectors-def
   by auto
 from equiv-restrict and real-vector.proportionality-equiv
 have equiv (real-vector.non-zero-vectors \cap ?invs) invertible-proportionality
   unfolding invertible-proportionality-def
   by auto
  with \langle real-vector.non-zero-vectors \cap ?invs = ?invs \rangle
 show equiv ?invs invertible-proportionality
   by simp
qed
```

7.2 Points of the real projective plane

typedef $proj2 = (real-vector.non-zero-vectors :: (real^3) set)//real-vector.proportionality$ proof have $(axis \ 1 \ 1 \ :: \ real^3) \in real-vector.non-zero-vectors$ unfolding real-vector.non-zero-vectors-def **by** (simp add: axis-def vec-eq-iff [where 'a=real]) thus real-vector.proportionality " {axis 1 1} \in (real-vector.non-zero-vectors :: (real³) set)//real-vector.proportionality unfolding quotient-def by *auto* qed definition proj2-rep :: $proj2 \Rightarrow real^3$ where proj2-rep $x \triangleq \epsilon \ v. \ v \in Rep$ - $proj2 \ x$ definition $proj2\text{-}abs :: real^3 \Rightarrow proj2$ where proj2-abs $v \triangleq Abs$ -proj2 (real-vector.proportionality '' $\{v\}$) **lemma** proj2-rep-in: proj2-rep $x \in Rep$ -proj2 xproof let ?v = proj2-rep xfrom quotient-element-nonempty and real-vector.proportionality-equiv and Rep-proj2 [of x]have $\exists w. w \in Rep-proj2 x$ by auto with some I-ex [of $\lambda z. z \in Rep$ -proj2 x] show $?v \in Rep-proj2 x$ unfolding proj2-rep-def

```
by simp
qed
lemma proj2-rep-non-zero: proj2-rep x \neq 0
proof –
 from
   Union-quotient [of real-vector.non-zero-vectors real-vector.proportionality]
   and real-vector.proportionality-equiv
   and Rep-proj2 [of x] and proj2-rep-in [of x]
 have proj2-rep x \in real-vector.non-zero-vectors
   unfolding quotient-def
   by auto
 thus proj2-rep x \neq 0
   unfolding real-vector.non-zero-vectors-def
   by simp
qed
lemma proj2-rep-abs:
 fixes v :: real^3
 assumes v \in real-vector.non-zero-vectors
 shows (v, proj2\text{-rep} (proj2\text{-abs } v)) \in real-vector.proportionality
proof –
 from \langle v \in real-vector.non-zero-vectors \rangle
 have real-vector.proportionality " \{v\} \in (real-vector.non-zero-vectors :: (real^3)
set)//real-vector.proportionality
   unfolding quotient-def
   by auto
 with Abs-proj2-inverse
 have Rep-proj2 (proj2\text{-}abs v) = real-vector.proportionality " \{v\}
   unfolding proj2-abs-def
   by simp
 with proj2-rep-in
 have proj2-rep (proj2-abs v) \in real-vector.proportionality `` {v} by auto
 thus (v, proj2\text{-}rep (proj2\text{-}abs v)) \in real-vector.proportionality by simp
qed
lemma proj2-abs-rep: proj2-abs (proj2\text{-rep } x) = x
proof -
 from partition-Image-element
 [of real-vector.non-zero-vectors
   real-vector.proportionality
   Rep-proj2 x
   proj2-rep x
   and real-vector.proportionality-equiv
   and Rep-proj2 [of x] and proj2-rep-in [of x]
 have real-vector.proportionality " {proj2-rep x} = Rep-proj2 x
   by simp
```

```
with Rep-proj2-inverse show proj2-abs (proj2\text{-}rep \ x) = x
unfolding proj2-abs-def
```

```
by simp
qed
lemma proj2-abs-mult:
 assumes c \neq \theta
 shows proj2\text{-}abs\ (c *_R v) = proj2\text{-}abs\ v
proof cases
 assume v = \theta
  thus proj2\text{-}abs\ (c *_R v) = proj2\text{-}abs\ v by simp
\mathbf{next}
 assume v \neq 0
 with \langle c \neq 0 \rangle
 have (c *_R v, v) \in real-vector.proportionality
   and c *_R v \in real-vector.non-zero-vectors
   and v \in real-vector.non-zero-vectors
   unfolding real-vector.proportionality-def
     and real-vector.non-zero-vectors-def
   by simp-all
  with eq-equiv-class-iff
  [of real-vector.non-zero-vectors
   real-vector.proportionality
   c *_R v
   v
   and real-vector.proportionality-equiv
 have real-vector.proportionality " \{c *_R v\} =
   real-vector.proportionality " \{v\}
   by simp
  thus proj2\text{-}abs (c *_R v) = proj2\text{-}abs v
   unfolding proj2-abs-def
   by simp
qed
lemma proj2-abs-mult-rep:
 assumes c \neq 0
 shows proj2-abs (c *_R proj2\text{-}rep x) = x
 using proj2-abs-mult and proj2-abs-rep and assms
 by simp
lemma proj2-rep-inj: inj proj2-rep
 by (simp add: inj-on-inverseI [of UNIV proj2-abs proj2-rep] proj2-abs-rep)
lemma proj2-rep-abs2:
 assumes v \neq 0
 shows \exists k. k \neq 0 \land proj2\text{-}rep (proj2\text{-}abs v) = k *_R v
proof -
 from proj2-rep-abs [of v] and \langle v \neq 0 \rangle
 have (v, proj2\text{-}rep (proj2\text{-}abs v)) \in real-vector.proportionality
   unfolding real-vector.non-zero-vectors-def
   by simp
```

then obtain c where $v = c *_R proj2\text{-}rep (proj2\text{-}abs v)$ unfolding real-vector.proportionality-def by auto with $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ have $c \neq 0$ by *auto* hence $1/c \neq 0$ by simp from $\langle v = c *_R proj2\text{-}rep (proj2\text{-}abs v) \rangle$ have $(1/c) *_{R} v = (1/c) *_{R} c *_{R} proj2\text{-rep} (proj2\text{-abs } v)$ by simp with $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ have proj2-rep $(proj2\text{-}abs \ v) = (1/c) *_R v$ by simp with $\langle 1/c \neq 0 \rangle$ show $\exists k. k \neq 0 \land proj2\text{-rep} (proj2\text{-abs } v) = k *_R v$ by blast qed lemma proj2-abs-abs-mult: assumes $proj2\text{-}abs \ v = proj2\text{-}abs \ w$ and $w \neq 0$ shows $\exists c. v = c *_R w$ proof cases assume $v = \theta$ hence $v = 0 *_R w$ by simpthus $\exists c. v = c *_R w ..$ \mathbf{next} assume $v \neq 0$ **from** $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ v = proj2\text{-}abs \ w \rangle$ have proj2-rep (proj2-abs v) = proj2-rep (proj2-abs w) by simpwith proj2-rep-abs2 and $\langle w \neq 0 \rangle$ obtain k where proj2-rep $(proj2-abs \ v) = k *_R w$ by auto with proj2-rep-abs2 [of v] and $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ obtain j where $j \neq 0$ and $j *_R v = k *_R w$ by auto hence $(1/j) *_R j *_R v = (1/j) *_R k *_R w$ by simp with $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ have $v = (k/j) *_R w$ by simp thus $\exists c. v = c *_R w \dots$ qed **lemma** dependent-proj2-abs: assumes $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$ and $i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0$ and $i *_R p + j *_R q = 0$ shows $proj2\text{-}abs \ p = proj2\text{-}abs \ q$ proof – have $i \neq 0$ proof assume i = 0with $\langle i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \rangle$ have $j \neq 0$ by simp with $(i *_R p + j *_R q = 0)$ and $(q \neq 0)$ have $i *_R p \neq 0$ by *auto* with $\langle i = 0 \rangle$ show False by simp qed with $(p \neq 0)$ and $(i *_R p + j *_R q = 0)$ have $j \neq 0$ by *auto* from $\langle i \neq 0 \rangle$

have $proj2\text{-}abs \ p = proj2\text{-}abs \ (i *_R \ p)$ by $(rule \ proj2\text{-}abs\text{-}mult \ [symmetric])$ also from $(i *_R \ p + j *_R \ q = 0)$ and $proj2\text{-}abs\text{-}mult \ [of \ -1 \ j *_R \ q]$ have $\ldots = proj2\text{-}abs \ (j *_R \ q)$ by $(simp \ add: \ algebra-simps \ [symmetric])$ also from $(j \neq 0)$ have $\ldots = proj2\text{-}abs \ q$ by $(rule \ proj2\text{-}abs\text{-}mult)$ finally show $proj2\text{-}abs \ p = proj2\text{-}abs \ q$. qed

```
lemma proj2-rep-dependent:
```

assumes $i *_R proj2\text{-rep } v + j *_R proj2\text{-rep } w = 0$ (is $i *_R ?p + j *_R ?q = 0$) and $i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0$ shows v = wproof – have $?p \neq 0$ and $?q \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)+ with $\langle i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle i *_R ?p + j *_R ?q = 0 \rangle$ have proj2-abs ?p = proj2-abs ?q by (simp add: dependent-proj2-abs) thus v = w by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep) qed

lemma proj2-rep-independent:

assumes $p \neq q$ **shows** independent {proj2-rep p, proj2-rep q} proof let ?p' = proj2-rep plet ?q' = proj2-rep qlet $?S = \{?p', ?q'\}$ assume dependent ?Sfrom *proj2-rep-inj* and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ have $?p' \neq ?q'$ unfolding *inj-on-def* by auto with dependent-explicit-2 [of ?p' ?q'] and (dependent ?S) obtain i and j where $i *_R ?p' + j *_R ?q' = 0$ and $i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0$ by (simp add: scalar-equiv) auto with proj2-rep-dependent have p = q by simp with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ show False ... qed

7.3 Lines of the real projective plane

definition proj2-Col :: [proj2, proj2, proj2] \Rightarrow bool where proj2-Col p q r \triangleq ($\exists i j k. i *_R proj2$ -rep p + j $*_R proj2$ -rep q + k $*_R proj2$ -rep r = 0 $\land (i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0)$)

lemma proj2-Col-abs: assumes $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$ and $r \neq 0$ and $i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0$ and $i *_R p + j *_R q + k *_R r = 0$ shows proj2-Col (proj2-abs p) (proj2-abs q) (proj2-abs r) (is proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?pr) proof – from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and *proj2-rep-abs2* obtain i' where $i' \neq 0$ and proj2-rep $p = i' *_R p$ (is p = -) by auto from $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ and *proj2-rep-abs2* obtain j' where $j' \neq 0$ and proj2-rep $pq = j' *_R q$ (is pq = -) by auto from $\langle r \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-rep-abs2 obtain k' where $k' \neq 0$ and proj2-rep $pr = k' *_R r$ (is pr = -) by auto with $\langle i *_R p + j *_R q + k *_R r = 0 \rangle$ and $\langle i' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-rep }?pp = i' *_R p \rangle$ and $\langle j' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-rep }?pq = j' *_R q \rangle$ have $(i/i') *_R ?rp + (j/j') *_R ?rq + (k/k') *_R ?rr = 0$ by simp from $\langle i' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle j' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle k' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0 \rangle$ have $i/i' \neq 0 \lor j/j' \neq 0 \lor k/k' \neq 0$ by simp with $\langle (i/i') *_R ?rp + (j/j') *_R ?rq + (k/k') *_R ?rr = 0 \rangle$ **show** proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?pr **by** (unfold proj2-Col-def, best) qed **lemma** proj2-Col-permute: assumes proj2-Col a b c shows proj2-Col a c b and proj2-Col b a c proof let ?a' = proj2-rep alet $?b' = proj2\text{-}rep \ b$ let ?c' = proj2-rep c**from** $\langle proj2$ -Col a b c \rangle obtain i and j and k where $i *_R ?a' + j *_R ?b' + k *_R ?c' = 0$ and $i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0$ unfolding proj2-Col-def by auto from $(i *_R ?a' + j *_R ?b' + k *_R ?c' = 0)$ have $i *_R ?a' + k *_R ?c' + j *_R ?b' = 0$ and $j *_R ?b' + i *_R ?a' + k *_R ?c' = 0$ **by** (*simp-all add: ac-simps*) **moreover from** $\langle i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0 \rangle$ have $i \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0$ and $j \neq 0 \lor i \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0$ by *auto* ultimately show proj2-Col a c b and proj2-Col b a c unfolding proj2-Col-def by auto qed lemma proj2-Col-coincide: proj2-Col a a c proof – have $1 *_R proj2\text{-rep } a + (-1) *_R proj2\text{-rep } a + 0 *_R proj2\text{-rep } c = 0$ **by** simp moreover have $(1::real) \neq 0$ by simp

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```
ultimately show proj2-Col a a c
   unfolding proj2-Col-def
   by blast
qed
lemma proj2-Col-iff:
  assumes a \neq r
 shows proj2-Col a r t \longleftrightarrow
  t = a \lor (\exists i. t = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R (proj2\text{-}rep a) + (proj2\text{-}rep r)))
proof
  let ?a' = proj2\text{-}rep a
  let ?r' = proj2\text{-}rep r
 let ?t' = proj2\text{-}rep t
  { assume proj2-Col a r t
   then obtain h and j and k where
     h *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + k *_R ?t' = 0
     and h \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0
     unfolding proj2-Col-def
     by auto
   show t = a \lor (\exists i. t = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R ?a' + ?r'))
   proof cases
     assume j = 0
     with \langle h \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0 \rangle have h \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0 by simp
     with proj2-rep-dependent
       and \langle h *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + k *_R ?t' = 0 \rangle
       and \langle j = 0 \rangle
     have t = a by auto
     thus t = a \lor (\exists i. t = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R ?a' + ?r'))..
   \mathbf{next}
     assume j \neq 0
     have k \neq 0
     proof (rule ccontr)
       assume \neg k \neq 0
       with proj2-rep-dependent
         and \langle h *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + k *_R ?t' = 0 \rangle
         and \langle j \neq 0 \rangle
       have a = r by simp
       with \langle a \neq r \rangle show False ...
     qed
     from \langle h *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + k *_R ?t' = 0 \rangle
     have h *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + k *_R ?t' - k *_R ?t' = -k *_R ?t' by simp
     hence h *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' = -k *_R ?t' by simp
     with proj2-abs-mult-rep [of -k] and \langle k \neq 0 \rangle
```

have proj2-abs $(h *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r') = t$ by simp

with proj2-abs-mult [of $1/j h *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r'$] and $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$

have $proj2\text{-}abs ((h/j) *_R ?a' + ?r') = t$

```
by (simp add: scaleR-right-distrib)
     hence \exists i. t = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R ?a' + ?r') by auto
     thus t = a \lor (\exists i. t = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R ?a' + ?r'))..
   qed
  }
  { assume t = a \lor (\exists i. t = proj2-abs (i *_R ?a' + ?r'))
   show proj2-Col a r t
   proof cases
     assume t = a
     with proj2-Col-coincide and proj2-Col-permute
     show proj2-Col a r t by blast
   \mathbf{next}
     assume t \neq a
     with \langle t = a \lor (\exists i. t = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R ?a' + ?r')) \rangle
     obtain i where t = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R ?a' + ?r') by auto
     from proj2-rep-dependent [of i a 1 r] and \langle a \neq r \rangle
     have i *_R ?a' + ?r' \neq 0 by auto
     with proj2-rep-abs2 and \langle t = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R ?a' + ?r') \rangle
     obtain j where ?t' = j *_R (i *_R ?a' + ?r') by auto
     hence ?t' - ?t' = (j * i) *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + (-1) *_R ?t'
       by (simp add: scaleR-right-distrib)
     hence (j * i) *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + (-1) *_R ?t' = 0 by simp
     have \exists h j k. h *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + k *_R ?t' = 0
       \land (h \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0)
     proof standard+
       from \langle (j * i) *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + (-1) *_R ?t' = 0 \rangle
       show (j * i) *_R ?a' + j *_R ?r' + (-1) *_R ?t' = 0.
       show j * i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor (-1::real) \neq 0 by simp
     qed
     thus proj2-Col a r t
       unfolding proj2-Col-def.
   qed
 }
qed
definition proj2-Col-coeff :: proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow real where
  proj2-Col-coeff a r t \triangleq \epsilon i. t = proj2-abs (i *_R proj2-rep a + proj2-rep r)
lemma proj2-Col-coeff:
  assumes proj2-Col a r t and a \neq r and t \neq a
  shows t = proj2\text{-}abs ((proj2\text{-}Col\text{-}coeff a r t) *_R proj2\text{-}rep a + proj2\text{-}rep r)
proof –
  from \langle a \neq r \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}Col \ a \ r \ t \rangle and \langle t \neq a \rangle and proj2\text{-}Col\text{-}iff
  have \exists i. t = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R proj2\text{-}rep a + proj2\text{-}rep r) by simp
  thus t = proj2\text{-}abs ((proj2-Col-coeff a r t) *_R proj2-rep a + proj2-rep r)
   by (unfold proj2-Col-coeff-def) (rule someI-ex)
qed
```

lemma proj2-Col-coeff-unique': assumes $a \neq 0$ and $r \neq 0$ and proj2-abs $a \neq proj2$ -abs r and proj2-abs $(i *_R a + r) = proj2$ -abs $(j *_R a + r)$ shows i = jproof – from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ a \neq proj2\text{-}abs \ r \rangle$ and dependent-proj2-abs [of a r - 1] have $i *_R a + r \neq 0$ and $j *_R a + r \neq 0$ by auto with proj2-rep-abs2 [of $i *_R a + r$] and proj2-rep-abs2 [of $j *_R a + r$] obtain k and l where $k \neq 0$ and proj2-rep (proj2-abs $(i *_R a + r)) = k *_R (i *_R a + r)$ and proj2-rep (proj2-abs $(j *_R a + r)) = l *_R (j *_R a + r)$ by auto with $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ (i *_R a + r) = proj2\text{-}abs \ (j *_R a + r) \rangle$ have $(k * i) *_R a + k *_R r = (l * j) *_R a + l *_R r$ **by** (*simp add: scaleR-right-distrib*) hence $(k * i - l * j) *_R a + (k - l) *_R r = 0$ **by** (simp add: algebra-simps vec-eq-iff) with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ a \neq proj2\text{-}abs \ r \rangle$ and dependent-proj2-abs [of a r k * i - l * j k - l] have k * i - l * j = 0 and k - l = 0 by *auto* from $\langle k - l = 0 \rangle$ have k = l by simpwith $\langle k * i - l * j = 0 \rangle$ have k * i = k * j by simp with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ show i = j by simp qed **lemma** proj2-Col-coeff-unique: assumes $a \neq r$ and proj2-abs $(i *_R proj2\text{-rep } a + proj2\text{-rep } r)$ $= proj2\text{-}abs (j *_R proj2\text{-}rep a + proj2\text{-}rep r)$ shows i = jproof let ?a' = proj2-rep alet ?r' = proj2-rep rhave $?a' \neq 0$ and $?r' \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)+ **from** $(a \neq r)$ have proj2-abs $?a' \neq proj2$ -abs ?r' by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep) with $\langle ?a' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?r' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ (i *_R ?a' + ?r') = proj2\text{-}abs \ (j *_R ?a' + ?r') \rangle$ and proj2-Col-coeff-unique' show i = j by simpqed

datatype proj2-line = P2L proj2

definition L2P :: proj2-line \Rightarrow proj2 where $L2P \ l \triangleq case \ l \ of \ P2L \ p \Rightarrow p$ lemma L2P-P2L [simp]: L2P (P2L p) = punfolding L2P-def by simp lemma P2L-L2P [simp]: P2L (L2P l) = l**by** (*induct l*) *simp* lemma L2P-inj [simp]: assumes $L2P \ l = L2P \ m$ shows l = musing P2L-L2P [of l] and assms by simp lemma P2L-to-L2P: P2L $p = l \leftrightarrow p = L2P l$ proof assume $P2L \ p = l$ hence L2P(P2L p) = L2P l by simp thus $p = L2P \ l$ by simp \mathbf{next} assume p = L2P lthus $P2L \ p = l$ by simpqed definition proj2-line-abs :: real³ \Rightarrow proj2-line where proj2-line-abs $v \triangleq P2L (proj2-abs v)$ definition *proj2-line-rep* :: *proj2-line* \Rightarrow *real^3* where proj2-line-rep $l \triangleq proj2$ -rep $(L2P \ l)$ lemma proj2-line-rep-abs: assumes $v \neq \theta$ shows $\exists k. k \neq 0 \land proj2$ -line-rep (proj2-line-abs $v) = k *_R v$ unfolding proj2-line-rep-def and proj2-line-abs-def using *proj2-rep-abs2* and $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ by simp **lemma** proj2-line-abs-rep [simp]: proj2-line-abs (proj2-line-rep l) = lunfolding proj2-line-abs-def and proj2-line-rep-def **by** (*simp add: proj2-abs-rep*) lemma proj2-line-rep-non-zero: proj2-line-rep $l \neq 0$ unfolding proj2-line-rep-def using proj2-rep-non-zero by simp **lemma** proj2-line-rep-dependent: assumes $i *_R proj2$ -line-rep $l + j *_R proj2$ -line-rep m = 0and $i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0$ shows l = m

using proj2-rep-dependent [of i L2P l j L2P m] and assms unfolding proj2-line-rep-def by simp lemma proj2-line-abs-mult: assumes $k \neq 0$ shows proj2-line-abs $(k *_R v) = proj2$ -line-abs v unfolding proj2-line-abs-def using $\langle k \neq \theta \rangle$ **by** (*subst proj2-abs-mult*) *simp-all* **lemma** proj2-line-abs-abs-mult: assumes proj2-line-abs v = proj2-line-abs w and $w \neq 0$ shows $\exists k. v = k *_R w$ using assms by (unfold proj2-line-abs-def) (simp add: proj2-abs-abs-mult) definition *proj2-incident* :: $proj2 \Rightarrow proj2$ -line \Rightarrow bool where proj2-incident $p \ l \triangleq (proj2$ -rep $p) \cdot (proj2$ -line-rep l) = 0**lemma** proj2-points-define-line: **shows** \exists *l. proj2-incident p l* \land *proj2-incident q l* proof – let ?p' = proj2-rep plet ?q' = proj2-rep qlet $?B = \{?p', ?q'\}$ from card-suc-ge-insert [of $?p' \{?q'\}$] have card $?B \leq 2$ by simp with card-ge-dim [of ?B] have dim ?B < 3 by simp with lowdim-subset-hyperplane [of ?B] obtain l' where $l' \neq 0$ and span $?B \subseteq \{x, l' \cdot x = 0\}$ by auto let ?l = proj2-line-abs l' let ?l'' = proj2-line-rep ?lfrom *proj2-line-rep-abs* and $\langle l' \neq 0 \rangle$ obtain k where $?l'' = k *_R l'$ by auto have $?p' \in ?B$ and $?q' \in ?B$ by simp-all with span-inc [of ?B] and (span ?B $\subseteq \{x. l' \cdot x = 0\}$) have $l' \cdot ?p' = 0$ and $l' \cdot ?q' = 0$ by auto hence $p' \cdot l' = 0$ and $q' \cdot l' = 0$ by (simp-all add: inner-commute) with dot-scale R-mult(2) [of - k l'] and $\langle ?l'' = k *_R l' \rangle$ have proj2-incident $p ?l \land proj2$ -incident q ?lunfolding proj2-incident-def by simp **thus** \exists *l.* proj2-incident p *l* \land proj2-incident q *l* **by** auto qed

definition proj2-line-through :: $proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow proj2$ -line where proj2-line-through $p \ q \triangleq \epsilon \ l. \ proj2$ -incident $p \ l \land proj2$ -incident $q \ l$

```
lemma proj2-line-through-incident:
 shows proj2-incident p (proj2-line-through p q)
 and proj2-incident q (proj2-line-through p q)
 unfolding proj2-line-through-def
  using proj2-points-define-line
   and some I-ex [of \lambda l. proj2-incident p l \wedge proj2-incident q l]
 by simp-all
lemma proj2-line-through-unique:
  assumes p \neq q and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident q l
 shows l = proj2-line-through p q
proof –
 let ?l' = proj2-line-rep l
 let ?m = proj2-line-through p q
 let ?m' = proj2-line-rep ?m
 let ?p' = proj2\text{-}rep p
 let ?q' = proj2\text{-}rep q
 let ?A = \{?p', ?q'\}
 let ?B = insert ?m' ?A
  from proj2-line-through-incident
 have proj2-incident p ?m and proj2-incident q ?m by simp-all
  with \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle
 have \forall w \in ?A. orthogonal ?m' w and \forall w \in ?A. orthogonal ?l' w
   unfolding proj2-incident-def and orthogonal-def
   by (simp-all add: inner-commute)
  from proj2-rep-independent and \langle p \neq q \rangle have independent ?A by simp
  from proj2-line-rep-non-zero have ?m' \neq 0 by simp
  with orthogonal-independent
   and (independent ?A) and (\forall w \in ?A. orthogonal ?m'w)
 have independent ?B by auto
 from proj2-rep-inj and \langle p \neq q \rangle have ?p' \neq ?q'
   unfolding inj-on-def
   by auto
 hence card ?A = 2 by simp
 moreover have ?m' \notin ?A
 proof
   assume ?m' \in ?A
   with span-inc [of ?A] have ?m' \in span ?A by auto
   with orthogonal-in-span-eq-0 and \langle \forall w \in ?A. orthogonal ?m' w \rangle
   have ?m' = 0 by auto
   with \langle ?m' \neq 0 \rangle show False ...
  qed
  ultimately have card ?B = 3 by simp
  with independent-is-basis [of ?B] and (independent ?B)
 have is-basis ?B by simp
  with basis-expand obtain c where ?l' = (\sum v \in ?B. \ c \ v *_R v) by auto
 let ?l'' = ?l' - c ?m' *_R ?m'
 from \langle ?l' = (\sum v \in ?B. \ c \ v \ast_R v) \rangle and \langle ?m' \notin ?A \rangle
```

have $?l'' = (\sum v \in ?A. c \ v \ast_R v)$ by simpwith orthogonal-setsum [of ?A]and $\forall w \in ?A.$ orthogonal ?l' w and $\forall w \in ?A.$ orthogonal ?m' whave orthogonal ?l' ?l'' and orthogonal ?m' ?l''by (simp-all add: scalar-equiv)from $\langle orthogonal ?m' ?l''\rangle$ have $orthogonal (c ?m' \ast_R ?m') ?l''$ by (simp add: orthogonal-clauses)with $\langle orthogonal ?l' ?l''\rangle$ have $orthogonal ?l' ?l''\rangle$ have $orthogonal ?l' ?l''\rangle$ have orthogonal ?l' ?l'' by (simp add: orthogonal-clauses)with $\langle orthogonal .self-eq-0 [of ?l'']$ have ?l'' = 0 by simpwith proj2-line-rep-dependent $[of 1 \ l - c ?m' ?m]$ show l = ?m by simpqed

```
lemma proj2-incident-unique:
  assumes proj2-incident p l
  and proj2-incident q l
  and proj2-incident p m
 and proj2-incident q m
  shows p = q \lor l = m
proof cases
  assume p = q
  thus p = q \lor l = m..
\mathbf{next}
  assume p \neq q
  with \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } q \ l \rangle
   and proj2-line-through-unique
  have l = proj2-line-through p q by simp
  moreover from \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } q \rangle
  have m = proj2-line-through p q by (rule proj2-line-through-unique)
  ultimately show p = q \lor l = m by simp
qed
```

lemma proj2-lines-define-point: $\exists p. proj2-incident p l \land proj2-incident p m proof -$

let ?l' = L2P l
let ?m' = L2P m
from proj2-points-define-line [of ?l' ?m']
obtain p' where proj2-incident ?l' p' ∧ proj2-incident ?m' p' by auto
hence proj2-incident (L2P p') l ∧ proj2-incident (L2P p') m
unfolding proj2-incident-def and proj2-line-rep-def
by (simp add: inner-commute)
thus ∃ p. proj2-incident p l ∧ proj2-incident p m by auto
ged

definition proj2-intersection :: proj2-line \Rightarrow proj2-line \Rightarrow proj2 where proj2-intersection $l \ m \triangleq L2P \ (proj2-line-through \ (L2P \ l) \ (L2P \ m))$

lemma proj2-incident-switch: assumes proj2-incident p l

```
shows proj2-incident (L2P l) (P2L p)
  using assms
 unfolding proj2-incident-def and proj2-line-rep-def
 by (simp add: inner-commute)
lemma proj2-intersection-incident:
  shows proj2-incident (proj2-intersection l m) l
 and proj2-incident (proj2-intersection l m) m
  using proj2-line-through-incident(1) [of L2P l L2P m]
   and proj2-line-through-incident(2) [of L2P m L2P l]
   and proj2-incident-switch [of L2P l]
   and proj2-incident-switch [of L2P m]
 unfolding proj2-intersection-def
 by simp-all
lemma proj2-intersection-unique:
 assumes l \neq m and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident p m
 shows p = proj2-intersection l m
proof -
  from \langle l \neq m \rangle have L2P \ l \neq L2P \ m by auto
  from \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ m \rangle
   and proj2-incident-switch
  have proj2-incident (L2P l) (P2L p) and proj2-incident (L2P m) (P2L p)
   by simp-all
  with \langle L2P \ l \neq L2P \ m \rangle and proj2-line-through-unique
  have P2L \ p = proj2-line-through (L2P \ l) \ (L2P \ m) by simp
  thus p = proj2-intersection l m
   unfolding proj2-intersection-def
   by (simp add: P2L-to-L2P)
qed
lemma proj2-not-self-incident:
  \neg (proj2-incident p (P2L p))
 unfolding proj2-incident-def and proj2-line-rep-def
 using proj2-rep-non-zero and inner-eq-zero-iff [of proj2-rep p]
 by simp
lemma proj2-another-point-on-line:
 \exists q. q \neq p \land proj2\text{-incident } q l
proof -
 let ?m = P2L p
 let ?q = proj2-intersection l ?m
 from proj2-intersection-incident
 have proj2-incident ?q l and proj2-incident ?q ?m by simp-all
 from (proj2\text{-}incident ?q ?m) and proj2\text{-}not\text{-}self\text{-}incident have ?q \neq p by auto
  with \langle proj2-incident ?q \mid b show \exists q, q \neq p \land proj2-incident q \mid by auto
ged
```

lemma *proj2-another-line-through-point*:

 $\exists m. m \neq l \land proj2\text{-incident } p m$ proof from proj2-another-point-on-line **obtain** q where $q \neq L2P \ l \wedge proj2$ -incident q (P2L p) by auto with proj2-incident-switch [of q P2L p] have $P2L q \neq l \land proj2$ -incident p (P2L q) by auto thus $\exists m. m \neq l \land proj2\text{-incident } p m \dots$ qed lemma proj2-incident-abs: assumes $v \neq 0$ and $w \neq 0$ **shows** proj2-incident (proj2-abs v) (proj2-line-abs w) $\leftrightarrow v \cdot w = 0$ proof from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and *proj2-rep-abs2* **obtain** j where $j \neq 0$ and proj2-rep (proj2-abs v) = $j *_R v$ by auto from $\langle w \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-line-rep-abs obtain k where $k \neq 0$ and proj2-line-rep (proj2-line-abs w) = $k *_R w$ by *auto* with $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ (proj2\text{-}abs \ v) = j \ast_R v \rangle$ **show** proj2-incident (proj2-abs v) (proj2-line-abs w) \longleftrightarrow v \cdot w = 0 **unfolding** *proj2-incident-def* **by** (*simp add: dot-scaleR-mult*) qed **lemma** *proj2-incident-left-abs*: assumes $v \neq 0$ shows proj2-incident (proj2-abs v) $l \leftrightarrow v \cdot (proj2\text{-line-rep } l) = 0$ proof have proj2-line-rep $l \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-line-rep-non-zero) with $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-incident-abs [of v proj2-line-rep l] **show** proj2-incident (proj2-abs v) $l \leftrightarrow v \cdot (proj2\text{-line-rep } l) = 0$ by simp qed **lemma** *proj2-incident-right-abs*: assumes $v \neq \theta$ **shows** proj2-incident p (proj2-line-abs v) \longleftrightarrow (proj2-rep p) $\cdot v = 0$ proof –

have proj2-rep $p \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero) with $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-incident-abs [of proj2-rep p v] show proj2-incident p (proj2-line-abs v) \longleftrightarrow (proj2-rep p) $\cdot v = 0$

show proj2-incident p (proj2-line-abs v) \longleftrightarrow (proj2-rep p) • **by** (simp add: proj2-abs-rep) **ged**

```
definition proj2-set-Col :: proj2 set \Rightarrow bool where
proj2-set-Col S \triangleq \exists l. \forall p \in S. proj2-incident p l
```

lemma proj2-subset-Col:

assumes $T \subseteq S$ and proj2-set-Col S shows proj2-set-Col T using $\langle T \subseteq S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-set-Col } S \rangle$ by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) auto

definition *proj2-no-3-Col* :: *proj2* set \Rightarrow bool where proj2-no-3-Col $S \triangleq card S = 4 \land (\forall p \in S. \neg proj2$ -set-Col $(S - \{p\}))$ lemma proj2-Col-iff-not-invertible: proj2-Col p q r $\leftrightarrow \neg$ invertible (vector [proj2-rep p, proj2-rep q, proj2-rep r] :: real^3^3) (**is** $\rightarrow \neg$ *invertible* (vector [?u, ?v, ?w]))proof let $?M = vector [?u,?v,?w] :: real^3^3$ have proj2-Col p q $r \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. x \neq 0 \land x v * ?M = 0)$ proof assume proj2-Col p q rthen obtain i and j and kwhere $i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0$ and $i *_R ?u + j *_R ?v + k *_R ?w = 0$ **unfolding** *proj2-Col-def* by *auto* let $?x = vector [i,j,k] :: real^3$ from $\langle i \neq 0 \lor j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0 \rangle$ have $?x \neq 0$ unfolding vector-def **by** (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3) moreover { from $\langle i \ast_R ?u + j \ast_R ?v + k \ast_R ?w = 0 \rangle$ have ?x v * ?M = 0unfolding vector-def and vector-matrix-mult-def **by** (simp add: setsum-3 vec-eq-iff algebra-simps) } ultimately show $\exists x. x \neq 0 \land x v \in ?M = 0$ by *auto* \mathbf{next} assume $\exists x. x \neq 0 \land x v * ?M = 0$ then obtain x where $x \neq 0$ and $x v \ast ?M = 0$ by *auto* let ?i = x\$1 let ?j = x \$ 2let ?k = x\$3**from** $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ have $?i \neq 0 \lor ?j \neq 0 \lor ?k \neq 0$ by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3) moreover { from $\langle x \ v * \ ?M = \theta \rangle$ have $?i *_R ?u + ?j *_R ?v + ?k *_R ?w = 0$ unfolding vector-matrix-mult-def and setsum-3 and vector-def **by** (simp add: vec-eq-iff algebra-simps) } ultimately show proj2-Col p q runfolding proj2-Col-def

by auto

 \mathbf{qed}

also from *matrix-right-invertible-ker* [of ?M]

have $\ldots \longleftrightarrow \neg (\exists M' . ?M * M' = mat 1)$ by auto also from *matrix-left-right-inverse* have $\ldots \longleftrightarrow \neg$ invertible ?M unfolding invertible-def **by** *auto* finally show proj2-Col p q $r \leftrightarrow \neg$ invertible ?M. qed **lemma** *not-invertible-iff-proj2-set-Col*: \neg invertible (vector [proj2-rep p, proj2-rep q, proj2-rep r] :: real³³) $\leftrightarrow proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,r\}$ $(\mathbf{is} \neg invertible ?M \leftrightarrow -)$ proof **from** *left-invertible-iff-invertible* have \neg invertible $?M \leftrightarrow \neg (\exists M'. M' ** ?M = mat 1)$ by auto also from *matrix-left-invertible-ker* [of ?M] have $\ldots \longleftrightarrow (\exists y. y \neq 0 \land ?M * v y = 0)$ by *auto* also have $\ldots \longleftrightarrow (\exists l. \forall s \in \{p,q,r\}. proj2\text{-incident } s l)$ proof assume $\exists y. y \neq 0 \land ?M * v y = 0$ then obtain y where $y \neq 0$ and ?M * v y = 0 by *auto* let ?l = proj2-line-abs y from $\langle ?M * v y = 0 \rangle$ have $\forall s \in \{p,q,r\}$. proj2-rep $s \cdot y = 0$ unfolding vector-def and matrix-vector-mult-def and inner-vec-def and setsum-3 **by** (*simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3*) with $\langle y \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-incident-right-abs have $\forall s \in \{p,q,r\}$. proj2-incident s ?l by simp thus $\exists l. \forall s \in \{p,q,r\}$. proj2-incident s l... \mathbf{next} **assume** \exists l. \forall $s \in \{p,q,r\}$. proj2-incident s lthen obtain l where $\forall s \in \{p,q,r\}$. proj2-incident s l ... let ?y = proj2-line-rep l have $?y \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-line-rep-non-zero) moreover { **from** $\forall s \in \{p,q,r\}$. proj2-incident s $l \geq$ have ?M * v ?y = 0unfolding vector-def and matrix-vector-mult-def and inner-vec-def and setsum-3 and proj2-incident-def **by** (simp add: vec-eq-iff) } ultimately show $\exists y. y \neq 0 \land ?M * v y = 0$ by *auto* qed finally show \neg invertible ? $M \leftrightarrow proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,r\}$

```
unfolding proj2-set-Col-def.
qed
lemma proj2-Col-iff-set-Col:
  proj2-Col p \ q \ r \longleftrightarrow proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r\}
 by (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-not-invertible
    not-invertible-iff-proj2-set-Col)
lemma proj2-incident-Col:
  assumes proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident q l and proj2-incident r l
  shows proj2-Col p q r
proof –
  from (proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l) and (proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l) and (proj2\text{-}incident \ r \ l)
  have proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r\} by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) auto
 thus proj2-Col p q r by (subst proj2-Col-iff-set-Col)
qed
lemma proj2-incident-iff-Col:
 assumes p \neq q and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident q l
  shows proj2-incident r \ l \longleftrightarrow proj2-Col p \ q \ r
proof
  assume proj2-incident r l
  with \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle
  show proj2-Col p q r by (rule proj2-incident-Col)
\mathbf{next}
  assume proj2-Col p q r
  hence proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r\} by (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col)
  then obtain m where \forall s \in \{p,q,r\}. proj2-incident s m
    unfolding proj2-set-Col-def ..
  hence proj2-incident p m and proj2-incident q m and proj2-incident r m
    by simp-all
  from \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \mid l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } q \mid l \rangle
    and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ m \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ m \rangle
    and proj2-incident-unique
  have m = l by auto
  with \langle proj2-incident r m \rangle show proj2-incident r l by simp
qed
lemma proj2-incident-iff:
  assumes p \neq q and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident q l
 shows proj2-incident r l
  \leftrightarrow r = p \lor (\exists k. r = proj2\text{-}abs (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep q))
proof –
  from \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle
  have proj2-incident r \ l \longleftrightarrow proj2-Col p \ q \ r \ by (rule proj2-incident-iff-Col)
  with \langle p \neq q \rangle and proj2-Col-iff
  show proj2-incident r l
    \leftrightarrow r = p \lor (\exists k. r = proj2\text{-}abs (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep q))
    by simp
```

\mathbf{qed}

lemma *not-proj2-set-Col-iff-span*: assumes card S = 3**shows** \neg proj2-set-Col $S \leftrightarrow$ span (proj2-rep 'S) = UNIV proof from $\langle card \ S = 3 \rangle$ and choose-3 [of S] obtain p and q and r where $S = \{p,q,r\}$ by *auto* let ?u = proj2-rep plet ?v = proj2-rep qlet ?w = proj2-rep rlet $?M = vector [?u, ?v, ?w] :: real^3^3$ from $\langle S = \{p,q,r\} \rangle$ and not-invertible-iff-proj2-set-Col [of p q r] have \neg proj2-set-Col $S \longleftrightarrow$ invertible ?M by auto also from *left-invertible-iff-invertible* have $\ldots \longleftrightarrow (\exists N. N ** ?M = mat 1)$. also from *matrix-left-invertible-span-rows* have $\ldots \longleftrightarrow span (rows ?M) = UNIV$ by auto finally have \neg proj2-set-Col $S \leftrightarrow$ span (rows ?M) = UNIV. have rows $?M = \{?u, ?v, ?w\}$ proof { **fix** *x* assume $x \in rows ?M$ then obtain i :: 3 where x = ?M i unfolding rows-def and row-def **by** (*auto simp add: vec-lambda-beta vec-lambda-eta*) with exhaust-3 have $x = ?u \lor x = ?v \lor x = ?w$ unfolding vector-def by *auto* hence $x \in \{?u, ?v, ?w\}$ by simp } thus rows $?M \subseteq \{?u, ?v, ?w\}$.. { **fix** *x* assume $x \in \{?u, ?v, ?w\}$ hence $x = ?u \lor x = ?v \lor x = ?w$ by simp hence x = ?M $1 \lor x = ?M$ $2 \lor x = ?M$ unfolding vector-def by simp hence $x \in rows ?M$ unfolding rows-def and row-def **by** (*auto simp add: vec-lambda-eta*) } thus $\{?u, ?v, ?w\} \subseteq rows ?M$.. qed with $\langle S = \{p,q,r\} \rangle$ have rows ?M = proj2-rep 'S unfolding *image-def* **by** *auto* with $\langle \neg proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ S \longleftrightarrow span \ (rows \ ?M) = UNIV \rangle$ **show** \neg proj2-set-Col $S \leftrightarrow$ span (proj2-rep 'S) = UNIV by simp

\mathbf{qed}

lemma proj2-no-3-Col-span: assumes proj2-no-3-Col S and $p \in S$ shows span $(proj2\text{-}rep ' (S - \{p\})) = UNIV$ proof from $\langle proj2\text{-}no\text{-}3\text{-}Col S \rangle$ have card S = 4 unfolding proj2-no-3-Col-def... with $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle card \ S = 4 \rangle$ and card-gt-0-diff-singleton [of S p] have card $(S - \{p\}) = 3$ by simp from $\langle proj2\text{-}no\text{-}3\text{-}Col \ S \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have \neg proj2-set-Col $(S - \{p\})$ unfolding proj2-no-3-Col-def by simp with $\langle card (S - \{p\}) = 3 \rangle$ and *not-proj2-set-Col-iff-span* show span $(proj2\text{-}rep ' (S - \{p\})) = UNIV$ by simpqed lemma fourth-proj2-no-3-Col: assumes \neg proj2-Col p q r shows $\exists s. proj2-no-3-Col \{s,r,p,q\}$ proof – from $(\neg proj2\text{-}Col \ p \ q \ r)$ and proj2-Col-coincide have $p \neq q$ by auto hence card $\{p,q\} = 2$ by simp from $\langle \neg proj2$ -Col p q r \rangle and proj2-Col-coincide and proj2-Col-permute have $r \notin \{p,q\}$ by fast with $\langle card \{p,q\} = 2 \rangle$ have $card \{r,p,q\} = 3$ by simphave finite $\{r, p, q\}$ by simp let ?s = proj2-abs ($\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}$. proj2-rep t) have $\exists j. (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. proj2\text{-rep } t) = j *_R proj2\text{-rep } ?s$ **proof** cases assume $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. proj2\text{-rep } t) = 0$ hence $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}$. proj2-rep $t) = 0 *_R proj2$ -rep ?s by simp thus $\exists j$. $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}$. proj2-rep $t) = j *_R proj2$ -rep ?s .. next assume $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. proj2\text{-rep } t) \neq 0$ with proj2-rep-abs2 obtain k where $k \neq 0$ and proj2-rep ?s = $k *_R (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\})$. proj2-rep t) by *auto* hence $(1/k) *_R proj2\text{-rep }?s = (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}, proj2\text{-rep }t)$ by simp from this [symmetric] show $\exists j. (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. proj2\text{-rep } t) = j *_R proj2\text{-rep } ?s ...$ qed then obtain j where $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\})$. proj2-rep $t) = j *_R proj2$ -rep ?s ... let $?c = \lambda$ t. if t = ?s then 1 - j else 1

from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ have $?c \ p \neq 0 \lor ?c \ q \neq 0$ by simp let $?d = \lambda t$. if t = ?s then j else -1let $?S = \{?s, r, p, q\}$ have $?s \notin \{r, p, q\}$ proof assume $?s \in \{r, p, q\}$ from $\langle r \notin \{p,q\} \rangle$ and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ have $?c r *_R proj2\text{-rep } r + ?c p *_R proj2\text{-rep } p + ?c q *_R proj2\text{-rep } q$ $= (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. ?c t *_R proj2-rep t)$ **by** (simp add: setsum.insert [of - - λ t. ?c t *_R proj2-rep t]) also from $\langle finite \ \{r,p,q\} \rangle$ and $\langle ?s \in \{r,p,q\} \rangle$ have $\dots = ?c ?s *_R proj2\text{-rep} ?s + (\sum_{t \in \{r, p, q\}} - \{?s\}) ?c t *_R proj2\text{-rep} t)$ **by** (*simp only*: setsum.remove [of $\{r, p, q\}$?s λ t. ?c t $*_R$ proj2-rep t]) also have ... $= -j *_R proj2\text{-rep } ?s + (proj2\text{-rep } ?s + (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\} - \{?s\}, proj2\text{-rep } t))$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) also from $\langle finite \{r, p, q\} \rangle$ and $\langle ?s \in \{r, p, q\} \rangle$ have $\ldots = -j *_R proj2\text{-rep }?s + (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}, proj2\text{-rep }t)$ by (simp only: setsum.remove [of $\{r, p, q\}$?s λ t. proj2-rep t,symmetric]) also from $\langle (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}, proj2\text{-}rep t) = j *_R proj2\text{-}rep ?s \rangle$ have $\ldots = \theta$ by simp finally have ?c $r *_R proj2$ -rep $r + ?c p *_R proj2$ -rep $p + ?c q *_R proj2$ -rep q = 0with $\langle ?c \ p \neq 0 \lor ?c \ q \neq 0 \rangle$ have proj2-Col p q r**by** (unfold proj2-Col-def) (auto simp add: algebra-simps) with $\langle \neg proj2$ -Col $p \neq r \rangle$ show False ... qed with $\langle card \{r, p, q\} = 3 \rangle$ have card ?S = 4 by simp from $\langle \neg proj2$ -Col $p q r \rangle$ and proj2-Col-permute have \neg proj2-Col r p q by fast **hence** \neg proj2-set-Col {r,p,q} by (subst proj2-Col-iff-set-Col [symmetric]) have $\forall u \in ?S. \neg proj2\text{-set-Col} (?S - \{u\})$ proof fix uassume $u \in ?S$ with (card ?S = 4) have card (?S - $\{u\}$) = 3 by simp show \neg proj2-set-Col (?S - {u}) **proof** cases assume u = ?s

with $\langle ?s \notin \{r, p, q\} \rangle$ have $?S - \{u\} = \{r, p, q\}$ by simp with $(\neg proj2\text{-set-Col} \{r, p, q\})$ show $\neg proj2\text{-set-Col} (?S - \{u\})$ by simp \mathbf{next} assume $u \neq ?s$ hence insert ?s $(\{r, p, q\} - \{u\}) = ?S - \{u\}$ by auto from (finite $\{r, p, q\}$) have finite $(\{r, p, q\} - \{u\})$ by simp from $\langle ?s \notin \{r, p, q\} \rangle$ have $?s \notin \{r, p, q\} - \{u\}$ by simp hence $\forall t \in \{r, p, q\} - \{u\}$. ?d t = -1 by auto from $\langle u \neq ?s \rangle$ and $\langle u \in ?S \rangle$ have $u \in \{r, p, q\}$ by simp hence $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. proj2\text{-rep } t)$ $= proj2\text{-}rep \ u + (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\} - \{u\}, proj2\text{-}rep \ t)$ **by** (*simp add: setsum.remove*) with $\langle (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}, proj2\text{-}rep t) = j *_R proj2\text{-}rep ?s \rangle$ have proj2-rep u $= j *_R proj2\text{-rep }?s - (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\} - \{u\}, proj2\text{-rep }t)$ by simp also from $\langle \forall t \in \{r, p, q\} - \{u\}$. ? $d t = -1 \rangle$ have ... = $j *_R proj2\text{-rep }?s + (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\} - \{u\})$. ?d $t *_R proj2\text{-rep }t)$ **by** (*simp add: setsum-negf*) also from (finite $(\{r,p,q\} - \{u\})$) and (?s $\notin \{r,p,q\} - \{u\}$) have $\ldots = (\sum t \in insert ?s (\{r, p, q\} - \{u\}). ?d t *_R proj2-rep t)$ **by** (*simp add: setsum.insert*) **also from** (*insert* ?s $(\{r, p, q\} - \{u\}) = ?S - \{u\}$) have $\ldots = (\sum t \in ?S - \{u\})$. ?d $t *_R proj2\text{-rep } t)$ by simp finally have proj2-rep $u = (\sum t \in ?S - \{u\}, ?d t *_R proj2-rep t)$. moreover have $\forall t \in ?S - \{u\}$. ?d $t *_R proj2\text{-rep } t \in span (proj2\text{-rep } (?S - \{u\}))$ **by** (*simp add: span-clauses*) ultimately have proj2-rep $u \in span (proj2-rep ' (?S - \{u\}))$ **by** (*simp add: span-setsum*) have $\forall t \in \{r, p, q\}$. proj2-rep $t \in span (proj2-rep ' (?S - \{u\}))$ proof fix tassume $t \in \{r, p, q\}$ show proj2-rep $t \in span (proj2-rep ' (?S - \{u\}))$ **proof** cases assume t = ufrom $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ u \in span \ (image \ proj2\text{-}rep \ (?S - \{u\})) \rangle$ show proj2-rep $t \in span (proj2-rep ' (?S - \{u\}))$ by (subst $\langle t = u \rangle$) \mathbf{next} assume $t \neq u$ with $\langle t \in \{r, p, q\} \rangle$ have proj2-rep $t \in proj2$ -rep ' $(?S - \{u\})$ by simp with span-inc [of proj2-rep ' $(?S - \{u\})$]

```
show proj2-rep t \in span (proj2-rep ' (?S - \{u\})) by fast
       qed
      qed
      hence proj2-rep ' \{r, p, q\} \subseteq span (proj2-rep ' (?S - \{u\}))
       by (simp only: image-subset-iff)
      hence
        span (proj2\text{-}rep ` \{r,p,q\}) \subseteq span (span (proj2\text{-}rep ` (?S - \{u\})))
       by (simp only: span-mono)
      hence span (proj2\text{-}rep ` \{r,p,q\}) \subseteq span (proj2\text{-}rep ` (?S - \{u\}))
       by (simp only: span-span)
      moreover
      from \langle \neg proj2\text{-set-Col} \{r, p, q\} \rangle
       and \langle card \{r, p, q\} = 3 \rangle
       and not-proj2-set-Col-iff-span
      have span (proj2\text{-}rep ` \{r,p,q\}) = UNIV by simp
      ultimately have span (proj2\text{-}rep ' (?S - \{u\})) = UNIV by auto
      with \langle card (?S - \{u\}) = 3 \rangle and not-proj2-set-Col-iff-span
      show \neg proj2-set-Col (?S - {u}) by simp
   qed
  qed
  with \langle card ?S = 4 \rangle
 have proj2-no-3-Col ?S by (unfold proj2-no-3-Col-def) fast
  thus \exists s. proj2-no-3-Col \{s,r,p,q\}..
qed
lemma proj2-set-Col-expand:
  assumes proj2-set-Col S and \{p,q,r\} \subseteq S and p \neq q and r \neq p
  shows \exists k. r = proj2\text{-}abs (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep q)
proof -
  from (proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col S)
  obtain l where \forall t \in S. proj2-incident t l unfolding proj2-set-Col-def ...
  with \langle \{p,q,r\} \subseteq S \rangle and \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle r \neq p \rangle and proj2-incident-iff [of p q l r]
```

show $\exists k. r = proj2\text{-}abs (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep q)$ by simp qed

7.4 Collineations of the real projective plane

```
typedef cltn2 =
(Collect invertible :: (real^3^3) set)//invertible-proportionality
proof
from matrix-id-invertible have (mat 1 :: real^3^3) \in Collect invertible
by simp
thus invertible-proportionality '' {mat 1} \in
(Collect invertible :: (real^3^3) set)//invertible-proportionality
unfolding quotient-def
by auto
qed
```

definition cltn2-rep :: $cltn2 \Rightarrow real^3 3$ where

cltn2-rep $A \triangleq \epsilon$ B. $B \in Rep$ -cltn2 A

```
definition cltn2-abs :: real^3 3 \Rightarrow cltn2 where
  cltn2-abs \ B \triangleq Abs-cltn2 \ (invertible-proportionality `` \{B\})
definition cltn2-independent :: cltn2 set \Rightarrow bool where
  cltn2-independent X \triangleq independent \{ cltn2-rep A \mid A. A \in X \}
definition apply-cltn2 :: proj2 \Rightarrow cltn2 \Rightarrow proj2 where
  apply-cltn2 \ x \ A \triangleq proj2-abs \ (proj2-rep \ x \ v* \ cltn2-rep \ A)
lemma cltn2-rep-in: cltn2-rep B \in Rep-cltn2 B
proof -
 let ?A = cltn2-rep B
 from quotient-element-nonempty and
   invertible-proportionality-equiv and
   Rep-cltn2 [of B]
 have \exists C. C \in Rep-cltn2 B
   by auto
  with some I-ex [of \lambda C. C \in Rep-cltn2 B]
 show ?A \in Rep\text{-}cltn2 B
   unfolding cltn2-rep-def
   by simp
qed
lemma cltn2-rep-invertible: invertible (cltn2-rep A)
proof -
 from
   Union-quotient [of Collect invertible invertible-proportionality]
   and invertible-proportionality-equiv
   and Rep-cltn2 [of A] and cltn2-rep-in [of A]
  have cltn2-rep A \in Collect invertible
   unfolding quotient-def
   by auto
 thus invertible (cltn2-rep A)
   unfolding invertible-proportionality-def
   by simp
qed
lemma cltn2-rep-abs:
 fixes A :: real^3 3
 assumes invertible A
 shows (A, cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A)) \in invertible-proportionality
proof –
 from (invertible A)
 have invertible-proportionality " \{A\} \in (Collect invertible :: (real ^3 ^3) set) / (invertible-proportionality)
   unfolding quotient-def
   by auto
  with Abs-cltn2-inverse
```

have Rep-cltn2 (cltn2-abs A) = invertible-proportionality " {A} unfolding *cltn2-abs-def* by simp with cltn2-rep-in have cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs $A) \in invertible$ -proportionality " $\{A\}$ by auto **thus** $(A, cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A)) \in invertible-proportionality by simp$ qed lemma cltn2-rep-abs2: assumes invertible A shows $\exists k. k \neq 0 \land cltn2\text{-rep} (cltn2\text{-abs } A) = k *_R A$ proof – from (invertible A) and cltn2-rep-abs have $(A, cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A)) \in invertible-proportionality by simp$ then obtain c where $A = c *_R cltn2$ -rep (cltn2-abs A) unfolding invertible-proportionality-def and real-vector.proportionality-def **bv** auto with (invertible A) and zero-not-invertible have $c \neq 0$ by auto hence $1/c \neq 0$ by simp let ?k = 1/cfrom $\langle A = c *_R cltn2\text{-}rep (cltn2\text{-}abs A) \rangle$ have $?k *_R A = ?k *_R c *_R ctn2-rep (cltn2-abs A)$ by simp with $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ have *cltn2-rep* (*cltn2-abs* A) = ?k *_R A by *simp* with $\langle ?k \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** $\exists k. k \neq 0 \land cltn2\text{-}rep (cltn2\text{-}abs A) = k *_R A$ by blast qed **lemma** cltn2-abs-rep: cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep A) = Aproof from partition-Image-element [of Collect invertible invertible-proportionality Rep-cltn2 Acltn2-rep A] and invertible-proportionality-equiv and Rep-cltn2 [of A] and cltn2-rep-in [of A] have invertible-proportionality " $\{cltn2-rep A\} = Rep-cltn2 A$ by simp with Rep-cltn2-inverse show cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep A) = A unfolding *cltn2-abs-def* by simp qed lemma cltn2-abs-mult: assumes $k \neq 0$ and invertible A

shows cltn2-abs $(k *_R A) = cltn2-abs A$ proof -

from $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle invertible | A \rangle$ and scalar-invertible have invertible $(k *_R A)$ by auto with (invertible A)have $(k *_R A, A) \in invertible$ -proportionality unfolding invertible-proportionality-def and real-vector.proportionality-def **by** (*auto simp add: zero-not-invertible*) with eq-equiv-class-iff [of Collect invertible invertible-proportionality $k *_R A A$] and invertible-proportionality-equiv and (invertible A) and (invertible $(k *_R A)$) have invertible-proportionality " $\{k *_R A\}$ = invertible-proportionality " {A} by simp thus cltn2-abs $(k *_R A) = cltn2$ -abs A**unfolding** *cltn2-abs-def* by simp qed **lemma** *cltn2-abs-mult-rep*: assumes $k \neq 0$ shows cltn2-abs $(k *_R cltn2$ -rep A) = Ausing cltn2-rep-invertible and cltn2-abs-mult and cltn2-abs-rep and assms by simp **lemma** *apply-cltn2-abs*: assumes $x \neq 0$ and invertible A **shows** apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs x) (cltn2-abs A) = proj2-abs (x v * A) proof – from *proj2-rep-abs2* and $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ obtain k where $k \neq 0$ and proj2-rep (proj2-abs x) = $k *_R x$ by auto from cltn2-rep-abs2 and (invertible A) obtain c where $c \neq 0$ and cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A) = $c *_R A$ by auto from $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ have $k * c \neq 0$ by simp from $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ (proj2\text{-}abs \ x) = k \ast_R x \rangle$ and $\langle cltn2\text{-}rep \ (cltn2\text{-}abs \ A) = c \ast_R A \rangle$ have proj2-rep (proj2-abs x) v* cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A) = (k*c) *_R (x v* A) by (simp add: scalar-vector-matrix-assoc vector-scalar-matrix-ac) with $\langle k * c \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs x) (cltn2-abs A) = proj2-abs (x v * A) unfolding apply-cltn2-def **by** (*simp add: proj2-abs-mult*) qed **lemma** *apply-cltn2-left-abs*: assumes $v \neq 0$

shows apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs v) C = proj2-abs (v v* cltn2-rep C)

proof -

```
have cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep C) = C by (rule \ cltn2-abs-rep)
with \langle v \neq 0 \rangle and cltn2-rep-invertible and apply-cltn2-abs [of v \ cltn2-rep C]
show apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs v) C = proj2-abs (v \ v* \ cltn2-rep C)
by simp
```

 \mathbf{qed}

lemma apply-cltn2-right-abs: assumes invertible M shows apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-abs M) = proj2-abs (proj2-rep p v* M) proof - from proj2-rep-non-zero and (invertible M) and apply-cltn2-abs have apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (proj2-rep p)) (cltn2-abs M) = proj2-abs (proj2-rep p v* M) by simp thus apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-abs M) = proj2-abs (proj2-rep p v* M) by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep) qed

lemma non-zero-mult-rep-non-zero: assumes $v \neq 0$ shows $v \; v* \; cltn2$ -rep $C \neq 0$ using $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and cltn2-rep-invertible and times-invertible-eq-zero by auto

```
lemma rep-mult-rep-non-zero: proj2-rep p \ v * \ cltn2-rep A \neq 0
using proj2-rep-non-zero
by (rule non-zero-mult-rep-non-zero)
```

```
definition cltn2-image :: proj2 \ set \Rightarrow cltn2 \Rightarrow proj2 \ set where cltn2-image P \ A \triangleq \{apply-cltn2 \ p \ A \mid p. \ p \in P\}
```

7.4.1 As a group

definition cltn2-id :: cltn2 where cltn2- $id \triangleq cltn2$ -abs (mat 1)

definition cltn2-compose :: $cltn2 \Rightarrow cltn2 \Rightarrow cltn2$ where cltn2-compose $A \ B \triangleq cltn2$ -abs (cltn2-rep A** cltn2-rep B)

definition cltn2-inverse :: $cltn2 \Rightarrow cltn2$ **where** cltn2-inverse $A \triangleq cltn2$ -abs (matrix-inv (cltn2-rep A))

lemma cltn2-compose-abs:
 assumes invertible M and invertible N
 shows cltn2-compose (cltn2-abs M) (cltn2-abs N) = cltn2-abs (M ** N)
proof from (invertible M) and (invertible N) and invertible-mult
 have invertible (M ** N) by auto

obtain j and k where $j \neq 0$ and $k \neq 0$ and cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M) = $j *_R M$ and cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs N) = $k *_R N$ **by** blast from $(j \neq 0)$ and $(k \neq 0)$ have $j * k \neq 0$ by simp from $\langle cltn2\text{-}rep \ (cltn2\text{-}abs \ M) = j *_R M \rangle$ and $\langle cltn2\text{-}rep \ (cltn2\text{-}abs \ N) = k *_R$ $N\rangle$ have cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M) ** cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs N) $= (j * k) *_R (M * N)$ **by** (*simp add: matrix-scalar-ac scalar-matrix-assoc* [*symmetric*]) with $\langle j * k \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle invertible (M * N) \rangle$ **show** cltn2-compose (cltn2-abs M) (cltn2-abs N) = cltn2-abs (M ** N) **unfolding** *cltn2-compose-def* by (simp add: cltn2-abs-mult) qed **lemma** *cltn2-compose-left-abs*: assumes invertible M shows cltn2-compose (cltn2-abs M) A = cltn2-abs (M ** cltn2-rep A)proof from (invertible M) and cltn2-rep-invertible and cltn2-compose-abs have cltn2-compose (cltn2-abs M) (cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep A)) = cltn2-abs (M ** cltn2-rep A)by simp thus cltn2-compose (cltn2-abs M) A = cltn2-abs (M ** cltn2-rep A) **by** (*simp add: cltn2-abs-rep*) qed **lemma** cltn2-compose-right-abs: assumes invertible M shows cltn2-compose A (cltn2-abs M) = cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep A ** M) proof – from (invertible M) and cltn2-rep-invertible and cltn2-compose-abs have cltn2-compose (cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep A)) (cltn2-abs M)= cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep A ** M)by simp thus cltn2-compose A (cltn2-abs M) = cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep A ** M) **by** (*simp add: cltn2-abs-rep*) qed **lemma** *cltn2-abs-rep-abs-mult*: assumes invertible M and invertible Nshows cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M) ** N) = cltn2-abs (M ** N) proof from $(invertible \ M)$ and $(invertible \ N)$

from (invertible M) and (invertible N) and cltn2-rep-abs2

have invertible $(M \ast N)$ by (simp add: invertible-mult)

from (invertible M) and cltn2-rep-abs2 **obtain** k where $k \neq 0$ and cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M) = $k *_R M$ by auto from $\langle cltn2\text{-}rep \ (cltn2\text{-}abs \ M) = k \ast_R M \rangle$ have cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs $M) ** N = k *_R M ** N$ by simpwith $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle invertible (M ** N) \rangle$ and cltn2-abs-multshow cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M) ** N) = cltn2-abs (M ** N)**by** (*simp add: scalar-matrix-assoc* [*symmetric*]) \mathbf{qed} lemma cltn2-assoc: cltn2-compose (cltn2-compose A B) C = cltn2-compose A (cltn2-compose B C) proof let ?A' = cltn2-rep A let ?B' = cltn2-rep B let ?C' = cltn2-rep C **from** *cltn2-rep-invertible* have invertible A' and invertible B' and invertible C' by simp-all with invertible-mult have invertible (?A' ** ?B') and invertible (?B' ** ?C') and invertible (?A' ** ?B' ** ?C')by auto from (invertible (?A' ** ?B')) and (invertible ?C') and cltn2-abs-rep-abs-multhave cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs (?A' ** ?B')) ** ?C')= cltn2-abs (?A' ** ?B' ** ?C')by simp from (invertible ((B' ** ?C')) and cltn2-rep-abs2 [of (B' ** ?C')] **obtain** k where $k \neq 0$ and cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs $(?B' ** ?C')) = k *_R (?B' ** ?C')$ by *auto* **from** $(cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs (?B' ** ?C')) = k *_R (?B' ** ?C'))$ have $?A' ** cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs (?B' ** ?C')) = k *_R (?A' ** ?B' ** ?C')$ by (simp add: matrix-scalar-ac matrix-mul-assoc scalar-matrix-assoc) with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle invertible (?A' ** ?B' ** ?C') \rangle$ and cltn2-abs-mult [of k ?A' ** ?B' ** ?C'] have cltn2-abs (?A' ** cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs (?B' ** ?C'))) = cltn2-abs (?A' ** ?B' ** ?C')by simp with $\langle cltn2\text{-}abs \ (cltn2\text{-}rep \ (cltn2\text{-}abs \ (?A' ** ?B')) ** ?C')$ = cltn2-abs (?A' ** ?B' ** ?C')show cltn2-compose (cltn2-compose A B) C = cltn2-compose A (cltn2-compose B C) unfolding *cltn2-compose-def* by simp

qed

lemma cltn2-left-id: cltn2-compose cltn2-id A = A

proof –

let ?A' = cltn2-rep A
from cltn2-rep-invertible have invertible ?A' by simp
with matrix-id-invertible and cltn2-abs-rep-abs-mult [of mat 1 ?A']
have cltn2-compose cltn2-id A = cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep A)
unfolding cltn2-compose-def and cltn2-id-def
by (auto simp add: matrix-mul-lid)
with cltn2-abs-rep show cltn2-compose cltn2-id A = A by simp
qed

lemma cltn2-left-inverse: cltn2-compose (cltn2-inverse A) A = cltn2-id
proof let ?M = cltn2-rep A
 let ?M' = matrix-inv ?M
 from cltn2-rep-invertible have invertible ?M by simp
 with matrix-inv-invertible have invertible ?M' by auto
 with (invertible ?M) and cltn2-abs-rep-abs-mult
 have cltn2-compose (cltn2-inverse A) A = cltn2-abs (?M' ** ?M)
 unfolding cltn2-compose-def and cltn2-inverse-def
 by simp
 with (invertible ?M)
 show cltn2-compose (cltn2-inverse A) A = cltn2-id
 unfolding cltn2-inverse A) A = cltn2-id
 unfolding cltn2-id-def
 by (simp add: matrix-inv)
 ged

lemma cltn2-left-inverse-ex: $\exists B. cltn2$ -compose B A = cltn2-id **using** cltn2-left-inverse ...

```
interpretation cltn2:
```

group (|carrier = UNIV, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|) using cltn2-assoc and cltn2-left-id and cltn2-left-inverse-ex and groupI [of (|carrier = UNIV, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|)] by simp-all

lemma *cltn2-inverse-inv* [*simp*]:

inv(|carrier = UNIV, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|) A = cltn2-inverse A using cltn2-left-inverse [of A] and cltn2.inv-equality by simp

lemmas cltn2-inverse-id [simp] = cltn2.inv-one [simplified] **and** cltn2-inverse-compose = cltn2.inv-mult-group [simplified]

7.4.2 As a group action

lemma apply-cltn2-id [simp]: apply-cltn2 p cltn2-id = p**proof** -

```
from matrix-id-invertible and apply-cltn2-right-abs
 have apply-cltn2 \ p \ cltn2-id = proj2-abs \ (proj2-rep \ p \ v* \ mat \ 1)
   unfolding cltn2-id-def
   by auto
  thus apply-cltn2 \ p \ cltn2-id = p
   by (simp add: vector-matrix-mul-rid proj2-abs-rep)
qed
lemma apply-cltn2-compose:
  apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 \ p \ A) B = apply-cltn2 \ p \ (cltn2-compose \ A \ B)
proof -
 from rep-mult-rep-non-zero and cltn2-rep-invertible and apply-cltn2-abs
 have apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p A) (cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep B))
   = proj2\text{-}abs ((proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ A) \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ B)
   unfolding apply-cltn2-def [of p A]
   by simp
 hence apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 \ p \ A) B
   = proj2\text{-}abs \ (proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ (cltn2\text{-}rep \ A \ ** \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ B))
   by (simp add: cltn2-abs-rep vector-matrix-mul-assoc)
  from cltn2-rep-invertible and invertible-mult
 have invertible (cltn2-rep A ** cltn2-rep B) by auto
  with apply-cltn2-right-abs
  have apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-compose A B)
   = proj2\text{-}abs \ (proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ (cltn2\text{-}rep \ A \ ** \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ B))
   unfolding cltn2-compose-def
   by simp
  with \langle apply-cltn2 \ (apply-cltn2 \ p \ A) \ B
    = proj2\text{-}abs \ (proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ (cltn2\text{-}rep \ A \ ** \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ B)))
 show apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p A) B = apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-compose A B)
   by simp
qed
interpretation cltn2:
  action (|carrier = UNIV, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id) apply-cltn2
proof
 let ?G = (|carrier = UNIV, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|)
 fix p
 show apply-cltn2 p \mathbf{1}_{?G} = p by simp
 fix A B
 have apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p A) B = apply-cltn2 p (A \otimes_{\mathcal{P}G} B)
   by simp (rule apply-cltn2-compose)
  thus A \in carrier ?G \land B \in carrier ?G
```

```
\longrightarrow apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p A) B = apply-cltn2 p (A \otimes_{?G} B)
```

```
qed
```

```
definition cltn2-transpose :: cltn2 \Rightarrow cltn2 where
cltn2-transpose A \triangleq cltn2-abs (transpose (cltn2-rep A))
```

definition apply-cltn2-line :: proj2-line \Rightarrow $cltn2 \Rightarrow$ proj2-line where apply-cltn2-line l A \triangleq P2L (apply-cltn2 (L2P l) (cltn2-transpose (cltn2-inverse A))) lemma cltn2-transpose-abs: assumes invertible M

shows cltn2-transpose (cltn2-abs M) = cltn2-abs (transpose M)proof – from (invertible M) and transpose-invertible have invertible (transpose M) by auto

from (invertible M) and cltn2-rep-abs2 obtain k where $k \neq 0$ and cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M) = $k *_R M$ by auto from (cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M) = $k *_R M$)

```
have transpose (cltn2\text{-}rep \ (cltn2\text{-}abs \ M)) = k *_R transpose \ M
by (simp \ add: transpose\text{-}scalar)
with \langle k \neq 0 \rangle and \langle invertible \ (transpose \ M) \rangle
show cltn2\text{-}transpose \ (cltn2\text{-}abs \ M) = cltn2\text{-}abs \ (transpose \ M)
unfolding cltn2\text{-}transpose\text{-}def
by (simp \ add: \ cltn2\text{-}abs\text{-}mult)
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma cltn2-transpose-compose:
 cltn2-transpose (cltn2-compose A B)
 = cltn2-compose (cltn2-transpose B) (cltn2-transpose A)
proof -
 from cltn2-rep-invertible
 have invertible (cltn2-rep A) and invertible (cltn2-rep B)
   by simp-all
 with transpose-invertible
 have invertible (transpose (cltn2-rep A))
   and invertible (transpose (cltn2-rep B))
   by auto
 from (invertible (cltn2-rep A)) and (invertible (cltn2-rep B))
   and invertible-mult
 have invertible (cltn2-rep A \ast cltn2-rep B) by auto
 with (invertible (cltn2-rep A \ast cltn2-rep B)) and cltn2-transpose-abs
 have cltn2-transpose (cltn2-compose A B)
   = cltn2-abs (transpose (cltn2-rep A ** cltn2-rep B))
   unfolding cltn2-compose-def
   by simp
 also have \ldots = cltn2-abs (transpose (cltn2-rep B) ** transpose (cltn2-rep A))
   by (simp add: matrix-transpose-mul)
 also from (invertible (transpose (cltn2-rep B)))
   and \langle invertible (transpose (cltn2-rep A)) \rangle
   and cltn2-compose-abs
```

```
have \ldots = cltn2-compose (cltn2-transpose B) (cltn2-transpose A)
   unfolding cltn2-transpose-def
   by simp
 finally show cltn2-transpose (cltn2-compose A B)
   = cltn2-compose (cltn2-transpose B) (cltn2-transpose A).
qed
lemma cltn2-transpose-transpose: cltn2-transpose (cltn2-transpose A) = A
proof -
 from cltn2-rep-invertible have invertible (cltn2-rep A) by simp
 with transpose-invertible have invertible (transpose (cltn2-rep A)) by auto
 with cltn2-transpose-abs [of transpose (cltn2-rep A)]
 have
   cltn2-transpose (cltn2-transpose A) = cltn2-abs (transpose (transpose (cltn2-rep
A)))
   unfolding cltn2-transpose-def [of A]
   by simp
 with cltn2-abs-rep and transpose-transpose [of cltn2-rep A]
 show cltn2-transpose (cltn2-transpose A) = A by simp
qed
lemma cltn2-transpose-id [simp]: cltn2-transpose cltn2-id = cltn2-id
 using cltn2-transpose-abs
 unfolding cltn2-id-def
 by (simp add: transpose-mat matrix-id-invertible)
lemma apply-cltn2-line-id [simp]: apply-cltn2-line l cltn2-id = l
 unfolding apply-cltn2-line-def
 by simp
lemma apply-cltn2-line-compose:
 apply-cltn2-line (apply-cltn2-line l A) B
 = apply-cltn2-line \ l \ (cltn2-compose \ A \ B)
proof -
 have cltn2-compose
   (cltn2-transpose (cltn2-inverse A)) (cltn2-transpose (cltn2-inverse B))
   = cltn2-transpose (cltn2-inverse (cltn2-compose A B))
   by (simp add: cltn2-transpose-compose cltn2-inverse-compose)
 thus apply-cltn2-line (apply-cltn2-line l A) B
   = apply-cltn2-line \ l \ (cltn2-compose \ A \ B)
   unfolding apply-cltn2-line-def
   by (simp add: apply-cltn2-compose)
qed
interpretation cltn2-line:
 action
 (|carrier = UNIV, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|)
 apply-cltn2-line
proof
```

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```

let ?G = (|carrier = UNIV, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|)fix lshow apply-cltn2-line $l \mathbf{1}_{2G} = l$ by simp fix A Bhave apply-cltn2-line (apply-cltn2-line l A) B $= apply-cltn2-line \ l \ (A \otimes_{\mathcal{C}G} B)$ **by** simp (rule apply-cltn2-line-compose) thus $A \in carrier ?G \land B \in carrier ?G$ \longrightarrow apply-cltn2-line (apply-cltn2-line l A) B $= apply-cltn2-line \ l \ (A \otimes_{?G} B)$ qed **lemmas** apply-cltn2-inv [simp] = cltn2.act-act-inv [simplified]**lemmas** apply-cltn2-line-inv [simp] = cltn2-line.act-act-inv [simplified]**lemma** apply-cltn2-line-alt-def: apply-cltn2-line l A = proj2-line-abs (cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A) *v proj2-line-rep l) proof – **have** invertible (cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A)) by (rule cltn2-rep-invertible)**hence** invertible (transpose (cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A))) **by** (*rule transpose-invertible*) hence apply-cltn2 (L2P l) (cltn2-transpose (cltn2-inverse A)) = proj2-abs (proj2-rep (L2P l) v* transpose (cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A)))**unfolding** *cltn2-transpose-def* **by** (*rule apply-cltn2-right-abs*) **hence** apply-cltn2 (L2P l) (cltn2-transpose (cltn2-inverse A)) $= proj2\text{-}abs \ (cltn2\text{-}rep \ (cltn2\text{-}inverse \ A) * v \ proj2\text{-}line\text{-}rep \ l)$ unfolding proj2-line-rep-def by simp thus apply-cltn2-line l A = proj2-line-abs (cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A) *v proj2-line-rep l) unfolding apply-cltn2-line-def and proj2-line-abs-def ... qed **lemma** rep-mult-line-rep-non-zero: cltn2-rep A * v proj2-line-rep $l \neq 0$ using proj2-line-rep-non-zero and cltn2-rep-invertible and *invertible-times-eq-zero* by *auto* **lemma** apply-cltn2-incident: proj2-incident p (apply-cltn2-line l A) \leftrightarrow proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-inverse A)) l proof have proj2-rep p v* cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A) $\neq 0$

by (*rule rep-mult-rep-non-zero*)

```
with proj2-rep-abs2
```

```
obtain j where j \neq 0
   and proj2-rep (proj2-abs (proj2-rep p v* cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A)))
   = j *_R (proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ (cltn2\text{-}inverse \ A))
   by auto
 let ?v = cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A) *v proj2-line-rep l
 have v \neq 0 by (rule rep-mult-line-rep-non-zero)
  with proj2-line-rep-abs [of ?v]
  obtain k where k \neq 0
   and proj2-line-rep (proj2-line-abs ?v) = k *_R ?v
   by auto
 hence proj2-incident p (apply-cltn2-line l A)
   \leftrightarrow proj2-rep p \cdot (cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A) * v \text{ proj2-line-rep } l) = 0
   unfolding proj2-incident-def and apply-cltn2-line-alt-def
   by (simp add: dot-scaleR-mult)
 also from dot-lmul-matrix [of proj2-rep p cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A)]
 have
   \dots \longleftrightarrow (proj2\text{-rep } p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-rep } (cltn2\text{-inverse } A)) \cdot proj2\text{-line-rep } l = 0
   by simp
 also from \langle j \neq 0 \rangle
   and (proj2-rep (proj2-abs (proj2-rep p v* cltn2-rep (cltn2-inverse A)))
   = j *_R (proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ (cltn2\text{-}inverse \ A)))
 have ... \leftrightarrow proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-inverse A)) l
   unfolding proj2-incident-def and apply-cltn2-def
   by (simp add: dot-scaleR-mult)
 finally show ?thesis .
qed
lemma apply-cltn2-preserve-incident [iff]:
 proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 p A) (apply-cltn2-line l A)
  \leftrightarrow proj2-incident p l
 by (simp add: apply-cltn2-incident)
lemma apply-cltn2-preserve-set-Col:
 assumes proj2-set-Col S
 shows proj2-set-Col {apply-cltn2 p \ C \mid p. p \in S}
proof -
 from (proj2-set-Col S)
  obtain l where \forall p \in S. proj2-incident p l unfolding proj2-set-Col-def ...
 hence \forall q \in \{apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ C \mid p. p \in S\}.
   proj2-incident q (apply-cltn2-line l C)
   by auto
  thus proj2-set-Col {apply-cltn2 p \ C \mid p. p \in S}
   unfolding proj2-set-Col-def ...
qed
```

```
lemma apply-cltn2-injective:
assumes apply-cltn2 p \ C = apply-cltn2 \ q \ C
shows p = q
```

```
proof -
 from \langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ C = apply-cltn2 \ q \ C \rangle
 have apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p C) (cltn2-inverse C)
   = apply-cltn2 \ (apply-cltn2 \ q \ C) \ (cltn2-inverse \ C)
   by simp
 thus p = q by simp
qed
lemma apply-cltn2-line-injective:
 assumes apply-cltn2-line l C = apply-cltn2-line m C
 shows l = m
proof -
 from \langle apply-cltn2-line \ l \ C = apply-cltn2-line \ m \ C \rangle
 have apply-cltn2-line (apply-cltn2-line l C) (cltn2-inverse C)
   = apply-cltn2-line (apply-cltn2-line m C) (cltn2-inverse C)
   by simp
 thus l = m by simp
\mathbf{qed}
lemma apply-cltn2-line-unique:
 assumes p \neq q and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident q l
 and proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 p C) m
 and proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 q C) m
 shows apply-cltn2-line l C = m
proof -
  from \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle
 have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 p C) (apply-cltn2-line l C) by simp
 from \langle proj2-incident q \rangle
 have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 q C) (apply-cltn2-line l C) by simp
 from \langle p \neq q \rangle and apply-cltn2-injective [of p C q]
 have apply-cltn2 p \ C \neq apply-cltn2 q \ C by auto
  with \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ C) \ (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ l \ C) \rangle
   and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ q \ C) \ (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ l \ C) \rangle
   and \langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 p C) m \rangle
   and \langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 q C) m \rangle
   and proj2-incident-unique
 show apply-cltn2-line l C = m by fast
qed
lemma apply-cltn2-unique:
 assumes l \neq m and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident p m
 and proj2-incident q (apply-cltn2-line l C)
 and proj2-incident q (apply-cltn2-line m C)
 shows apply-cltn2 p C = q
proof -
  from \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle
 have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 p C) (apply-cltn2-line l C) by simp
```

```
from (proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ m)
have proj2\text{-}incident \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ C) (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ m \ C) by simp
from (l \neq m) and apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line\text{-}injective \ [of \ l \ C \ m]
have apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ l \ C \neq apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ m \ C by auto
with (proj2\text{-}incident \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ C) \ (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ l \ C))
and (proj2\text{-}incident \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ C) \ (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ m \ C))
and (proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ l \ C))
and (proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ l \ C))
and (proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ m \ C))
and (proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ m \ C))
and proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ (apply\text{-}cltn2\text{-}line \ m \ C))
and proj2\text{-}incident\text{-}unique
show apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ C = q \ by \ fast
qed
```

7.4.3 Parts of some Statements from [1]

All theorems with names beginning with *statement* are based on corresponding theorems in [1].

lemma *statement52-existence*: fixes $a :: proj2^3$ and a3 :: proj2**assumes** proj2-no-3-Col (insert a3 (range (op a))) **shows** \exists A. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) $A = a3 \land$ $(\forall j. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j 1)) A = a $j)$ proof – let ?v = proj2-rep a3 let ?B = proj2-rep ' range (op a) **from** (proj2-no-3-Col (insert a3 (range (op \$ a)))))have card (insert a3 (range (op $\ a$))) = 4 unfolding proj2-no-3-Col-def ... **from** card-image-le [of UNIV op a] have card (range (op a)) ≤ 3 by simp with card-insert-if [of range (op \$ a) a3] and $\langle card (insert \ a3 \ (range \ (op \ \$ \ a))) = 4 \rangle$ have $a3 \notin range (op \ a)$ by auto hence (insert a3 (range (op \$ a))) – $\{a3\} = range$ (op \$ a) by simp with $\langle proj2-no-3-Col \ (insert \ a3 \ (range \ (op \ \$ \ a))) \rangle$ and proj2-no-3-Col-span [of insert a3 (range (op a)) a3] have span ?B = UNIV by simp **from** card-suc-ge-insert [of a3 range (op a)] and $\langle card (insert \ a3 \ (range \ (op \ \$ \ a))) = 4 \rangle$ and $(card (range (op \$ a)) \le 3)$ have card (range (op a)) = 3 by simp with card-image [of proj2-rep range (op a)] and proj2-rep-inj and subset-inj-on have card ?B = 3 by auto hence finite ?B by simp

with $\langle span ?B = UNIV \rangle$ and span-finite [of ?B]**obtain** c where $(\sum w \in ?B. (c w) *_R w) = ?v$ by (auto simp add: scalar-equiv) let $?C = \chi i. c (proj2\text{-}rep (a\$i)) *_R (proj2\text{-}rep (a\$i))$ let ?A = cltn2-abs ?C**from** proj2-rep-inj **and** $\langle a3 \notin range (op \$ a) \rangle$ **have** $?v \notin ?B$ unfolding *inj-on-def* by auto have $\forall i. c (proj2\text{-}rep (a\$i)) \neq 0$ proof fix ilet ?Bi = proj2-rep ' (range (op a) - {a\$i}) have $a\$i \in insert \ a3 \ (range \ (op \ \$ \ a))$ by simphave proj2-rep $(a\$i) \in ?B$ by auto from *image-set-diff* [of proj2-rep] and proj2-rep-inj have $?Bi = ?B - \{proj2\text{-}rep (a\$i)\}$ by simp with setsum-diff1 [of ?B λ w. (c w) $*_R$ w] and $\langle finite ?B \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ (a\$i) \in ?B \rangle$ have $(\sum w \in ?Bi. (c w) *_R w) =$ $(\sum w \in ?B. (c w) *_R w) - c (proj2-rep (a$i)) *_R proj2-rep (a$i)$ by simp from $\langle a3 \notin range (op \$ a) \rangle$ have $a3 \neq a\$i$ by *auto* hence insert a3 (range (op a)) - {a} = insert a3 (range (op a) – {ai}) by auto hence proj2-rep ' (insert a3 (range (op a)) - {a}) = insert ?v ?Bi by simp **moreover from** (proj2-no-3-Col (insert a3 (range (op \$ a)))))and $\langle a \$i \in insert \ a3 \ (range \ (op \ \$ \ a)) \rangle$ have span $(proj2\text{-}rep \ (insert \ a3 \ (range \ (op \ \$ \ a)) - \{a\$i\})) = UNIV$ **by** (*rule proj2-no-3-Col-span*) ultimately have span (insert ?v ?Bi) = UNIV by simp from $\langle ?Bi = ?B - \{ proj2 \text{-} rep (a\$i) \} \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ (a\$i) \in ?B \rangle$ and $\langle card ?B = 3 \rangle$ have card ?Bi = 2 by (simp add: card-gt-0-diff-singleton) hence finite ?Bi by simp with $\langle card ?Bi = 2 \rangle$ and card-ge-dim [of ?Bi] have dim ?Bi ≤ 2 by simp hence $dim (span ?Bi) \le 2$ by (subst dim-span)then have span $?Bi \neq UNIV$ **by** clarify (auto simp: dim-UNIV) with (span (insert ?v ?Bi) = UNIV) and in-span-eqhave $?v \notin span ?Bi$ by *auto*

{ assume c (proj2-rep (a\$i)) = 0with $\langle (\sum w \in ?Bi. (c w) *_R w) =$ $(\sum w \in ?B. (c w) *_R w) - c (proj2-rep (a$i)) *_R proj2-rep (a$i))$ and $\langle (\sum w \in ?B. (c w) *_R w) = ?v \rangle$ have $?v = (\sum w \in ?Bi. (c w) *_R w)$ by simp with span-finite [of ?Bi] and (finite ?Bi) have $?v \in span ?Bi$ by (simp add: scalar-equiv) auto with $\langle ?v \notin span ?Bi \rangle$ have False .. } thus $c (proj2\text{-}rep (a\$i)) \neq 0$.. qed hence $\forall w \in \mathcal{B}. c w \neq 0$ unfolding *image-def* by auto have rows $?C = (\lambda \ w. \ (c \ w) \ast_R w)$ '?B unfolding rows-def and row-def and image-def by (auto simp: vec-lambda-eta) have $\forall x. x \in span \ (rows \ ?C)$ proof fix $x :: real^3$ from $\langle finite ?B \rangle$ and span-finite [of ?B] and $\langle span ?B = UNIV \rangle$ **obtain** ub where $(\sum w \in ?B. (ub w) *_R w) = x$ by (auto simp add: scalar-equiv) have $\forall w \in ?B. (ub \ w) *_R w \in span (rows ?C)$ proof fix wassume $w \in ?B$ with span-inc [of rows ?C] and (rows ?C = image (λw . (c w) $*_R w$) ?B) have $(c \ w) *_R w \in span \ (rows \ ?C)$ by auto with span-mul [of $(c w) *_R w$ rows ?C (ub w)/(c w)] have $((ub \ w)/(c \ w)) *_R ((c \ w) *_R w) \in span \ (rows \ ?C)$ **by** (*simp add: scalar-equiv*) with $\forall w \in ?B. \ c \ w \neq 0$ and $\langle w \in ?B \rangle$ **show** $(ub \ w) *_R w \in span (rows ?C)$ by auto qed with span-setsum [of ?B λ w. (ub w) $*_R$ w] and (finite ?B) have $(\sum w \in ?B. (ub \ w) *_R w) \in span (rows ?C)$ by simp with $\langle (\sum w \in ?B. (ub \ w) *_R w) = x \rangle$ show $x \in span (rows ?C)$ by simpqed hence span (rows ?C) = UNIV by auto with matrix-left-invertible-span-rows [of ?C]have $\exists C'. C' ** ?C = mat 1 ...$ with *left-invertible-iff-invertible* have invertible ?C ...

have $(vector [1,1,1] :: real^3) \neq 0$ unfolding vector-def **by** (*simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3*) with apply-cltn2-abs and (invertible ?C) have apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) ?A = proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1] v* ?C) by simp **from** *inj-on-iff-eq-card* [of UNIV op a] **and** (*card* (*range* (op a)) = 3) have $inj (op \ \ a)$ by simpfrom exhaust-3 have $\forall i::3. (vector [1::real,1,1])$ i = 1unfolding vector-def by *auto* with vector-matrix-row [of vector [1,1,1] ?C] have (vector [1,1,1]) v* ?C = $(\sum i \in UNIV. (c (proj2-rep (a\$i))) *_R (proj2-rep (a\$i)))$ by simp also from setsum.reindex [of op \$ a UNIV λ x. (c (proj2-rep x)) $*_R$ (proj2-rep x)] and $\langle inj (op \ \ a) \rangle$ have $\ldots = (\sum x \in (range (op \$ a)). (c (proj2-rep x)) *_R (proj2-rep x))$ by simp also from setsum.reindex [of proj2-rep range (op a) λw . (c w) $*_R w$] and proj2-rep-inj and subset-inj-on [of proj2-rep UNIV range (op a)] have $\ldots = (\sum w \in ?B. (c w) *_R w)$ by simpalso from $(\sum w \in ?B. (c w) *_R w) = ?v$ have $\ldots = ?v$ by simpfinally have (vector [1,1,1]) $v \in ?C = ?v$. with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ (proj2-abs \ (vector \ [1,1,1])) \ ?A =$ proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1] v* ?C) have apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) ?A = proj2-abs ?v by simp with proj2-abs-rep have apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) ?A = a3 by simp **have** $\forall j$. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j 1)) ?A = a\$j proof fix j :: 3have $((axis \ j \ 1)::real^3) \neq 0$ by $(simp \ add: vec-eq-iff \ axis-def)$ with *apply-cltn2-abs* and *(invertible ?C)* have apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j 1)) ?A = proj2-abs (axis j 1 v* ?C) by simp have $\forall i \in (UNIV - \{j\}).$ $((axis j 1)\$i * c (proj2-rep (a\$i))) *_R (proj2-rep (a\$i)) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: axis-def*) with setsum.mono-neutral-left [of UNIV $\{j\}$ $\lambda i. ((axis j 1) i * c (proj2-rep (a))) *_R (proj2-rep (a))]$ and vector-matrix-row [of axis $j \ 1 \ ?C$] have $(axis j 1) v \in ?C = ?C j by (simp add: scalar-equiv)$ hence $(axis \ j \ 1) \ v \ast \ ?C = c \ (proj2\text{-}rep \ (a\$j)) \ast_R \ (proj2\text{-}rep \ (a\$j))$ by simpwith proj2-abs-mult-rep and $\langle \forall i. c (proj2-rep (a\$i)) \neq 0 \rangle$

and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ (proj2-abs \ (axis j \ 1)) \ ?A = proj2-abs \ (axis j \ 1 \ v* \ ?C) \rangle$ **show** apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j 1)) ?A = a\$jby simp qed with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ (proj2-abs \ (vector \ [1,1,1])) \ ?A = a3 \rangle$ **show** \exists A. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) $A = a3 \land$ $(\forall j. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j 1)) A = a $j)$ by *auto* qed **lemma** statement53-existence: fixes $p :: proj2^4^2$ assumes $\forall i. proj2-no-3-Col (range (op $ (p$i)))$ shows $\exists C. \forall j. apply-cltn2 (p 0 j) C = p 1 j$ proof – let $?q = \chi \ i. \ \chi \ j::3. \ p\$i \$ (of-int \ (Rep-bit1 \ j))$ let $?D = \chi \ i. \ \epsilon \ D. \ apply-cltn2 \ (proj2-abs \ (vector \ [1,1,1])) \ D = pi3$ $\land (\forall j'. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) D = ?qij')$ have $\forall i. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) (?D$i) = p$i3 $\land (\forall j'. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) (?D$i) = ?q$i$j')$ proof fix ihave range $(op \ (p\$i)) = insert \ (p\$i\$3) \ (range \ (op \ \$ \ (?q\$i)))$ proof show range (op $(p^{i})) \supseteq insert (p^{i}) (range (op <math>(?q^{i})))$ by auto **show** range $(op \ (p \ i)) \subseteq insert (p \ i \ 3) (range (op \ (?q \ i)))$ proof fix rassume $r \in range (op \$ (p\$i))$ then obtain j where r = p i j by auto with eq-3-or-of-3 [of j]show $r \in insert \ (p\$i\$3) \ (range \ (op \$ \ (?q\$i)))$ by auto qed qed **moreover from** $\langle \forall i. proj2\text{-}no\text{-}3\text{-}Col (range (op $ (p$i))) \rangle$ have proj2-no-3-Col (range (op (pi))). ultimately have proj2-no-3-Col (insert (p\$i\$3) (range (op \$ (?q\$i))))by simp hence $\exists D. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) D = pi3$ \wedge ($\forall j'$. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) D = ?q\$i\$j') **by** (*rule statement52-existence*) with some I-ex [of λ D. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) D = p\$i\$3 $\land (\forall j'. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) D = ?qij']$ show apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) (?D\$i) = p\$i\$3 $\land (\forall j'. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) (?D$i) = ?q$i$j')$ by simp ged hence apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) (?D\$0) = p\$0\$3 and apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) (?D\$1) = p\$1\$3

and $\forall j'$. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) (?D\$0) = ?q\$0\$j' and $\forall j'$. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) (?D\$1) = ?q\$1\$j' by simp-all let ?C = cltn2-compose (cltn2-inverse (?D\$0)) (?D\$1) have $\forall j$. apply-cltn2 (p\$0\$j) ?C = p\$1\$j proof fix jshow apply-cltn2 (p\$0\$j) ?C = p\$1\$j**proof** cases assume j = 3with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ (proj2-abs \ (vector \ [1,1,1])) \ (?D\$0) = p\$0\$3\rangle$ and *cltn2.act-inv-iff* have apply-cltn2 (p\$0\$j) (cltn2-inverse (?D\$0)) = proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])by simp with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ (proj2-abs \ (vector \ [1,1,1])) \ (?D\$1) = p\$1\$3\rangle$ and $\langle j = 3 \rangle$ and cltn2.act-act [of cltn2-inverse (?D\$0) ?D\$1 p\$0\$j] show apply-cltn2 (p\$0\$j) ?C = p\$1\$j by simp \mathbf{next} assume $j \neq 3$ with eq-3-or-of-3 obtain j' :: 3 where j = of-int (Rep-bit1 j') by *metis* with $\forall j'$. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) (?D0) = ?q 0 j'and $\forall j'$. apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) (?D\$1) = ?q\$1\$j' have p \$0\$j = apply - cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) (?D\\$0) and p\$1\$j = apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (axis j' 1)) (?D\$1) by simp-all from $\langle p \$0\$j = apply-cltn2 \ (proj2-abs \ (axis j' 1)) \ (?D\$0) \rangle$ and cltn2.act-inv-iff have apply-cltn2 (p\$0\$j) (cltn2-inverse (?D\$0)) = proj2-abs (axis j' 1)by simp with $\langle p\$1\$j = apply-cltn2 \ (proj2-abs \ (axis j' 1)) \ (?D\$1) \rangle$ and cltn2.act-act [of cltn2-inverse (?D\$0) ?D\$1 p\$0\$j] show apply-cltn2 (p\$0\$j) ?C = p\$1\$j by simp qed qed **thus** $\exists C. \forall j. apply-cltn2 (p 0 j) C = p 1 j by (rule exI [of - ?C])$ qed **lemma** apply-cltn2-linear: assumes $j *_R v + k *_R w \neq 0$ shows $j *_R (v v * cltn2-rep C) + k *_R (w v * cltn2-rep C) \neq 0$ (**is** $?u \neq 0)$ and apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs $(j *_R v + k *_R w))$ C $= proj2\text{-}abs \ (j *_R (v v* cltn2\text{-}rep \ C) + k *_R (w v* cltn2\text{-}rep \ C))$ proof have $?u = (j *_R v + k *_R w) v * cltn2-rep C$

```
by (simp only: vector-matrix-left-distrib scalar-vector-matrix-assoc)
  with (j *_R v + k *_R w \neq 0) and non-zero-mult-rep-non-zero
  show ?u \neq 0 by simp
  from \langle ?u = (j *_R v + k *_R w) v * cltn2-rep C \rangle
   and \langle j *_R v + k *_R w \neq 0 \rangle
   and apply-cltn2-left-abs
  show apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (j *_R v + k *_R w)) C = proj2-abs ?u
   by simp
qed
lemma apply-cltn2-imp-mult:
  assumes apply-cltn2 p C = q
 shows \exists k. k \neq 0 \land proj2\text{-rep } p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-rep } C = k \ast_R proj2\text{-rep } q
proof –
  have proj2-rep p v* cltn2-rep C \neq 0 by (rule rep-mult-rep-non-zero)
 from \langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ C = q \rangle
  have proj2-abs (proj2-rep p v * cltn2-rep C) = q by (unfold apply-cltn2-def)
  hence proj2-rep (proj2-abs (proj2-rep p \ v* \ cltn2-rep C)) = proj2-rep q
   bv simp
  with \langle proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ C \neq 0 \rangle and proj2\text{-}rep\text{-}abs2 [of proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v*
cltn2-rep C]
  have \exists j. j \neq 0 \land proj2\text{-rep } q = j *_R (proj2\text{-rep } p v * cltn2\text{-rep } C) by simp
  then obtain j where j \neq 0
   and proj2-rep q = j *_R (proj2\text{-rep } p v * cltn2\text{-rep } C) by auto
  hence proj2-rep p v* cltn2-rep C = (1/j) *_R proj2-rep q
   by (simp add: field-simps)
  with \langle j \neq 0 \rangle
  show \exists k. k \neq 0 \land proj2\text{-rep } p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-rep } C = k \ast_R proj2\text{-rep } q
   by (simp add: exI [of - 1/j])
qed
lemma statement55:
 assumes p \neq q
  and apply-cltn2 p C = q
 and apply-cltn2 q C = p
 and proj2-incident p \ l
 and proj2-incident q l
  and proj2-incident r l
  shows apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 r C) C = r
proof cases
  assume r = p
  with \langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ C = q \rangle and \langle apply-cltn2 \ q \ C = p \rangle
  show apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 r C) C = r by simp
\mathbf{next}
  assume r \neq p
```

from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ C = q \rangle$ and $apply-cltn2-imp-mult \ [of p \ C \ q]$

by auto from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ q \ C = p \rangle$ and $apply-cltn2-imp-mult \ [of q \ C \ p]$ **obtain** j where $j \neq 0$ and proj2-rep q v* cltn2-rep $C = j *_R$ proj2-rep p **by** *auto* from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident $p \mid l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ r \ l \rangle$ and proj2-incident-iff have $r = p \lor (\exists k. r = proj2\text{-}abs (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep q))$ by fast with $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ **obtain** k where r = proj2-abs (k $*_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p + proj2\text{-}rep \ q$) by auto from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and proj2-rep-dependent [of k p 1 q] have $k *_R proj2\text{-rep } p + proj2\text{-rep } q \neq 0$ by auto with $\langle r = proj2\text{-}abs \ (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p + proj2\text{-}rep \ q) \rangle$ and apply-cltn2-linear [of k proj2-rep p 1 proj2-rep q] have $k *_R (proj2\text{-rep } p v* cltn2\text{-rep } C) + proj2\text{-rep } q v* cltn2\text{-rep } C \neq 0$ and apply- $cltn2 \ r \ C$ = proj2-abs $(k *_R (proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ C) + proj2\text{-}rep \ q \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ C)$ by simp-all with $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ C = i \ *_R \ proj2\text{-}rep \ q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ q \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ C = j \ *_R \ proj2\text{-}rep \ p \rangle$ have $(k * i) *_R proj2\text{-rep } q + j *_R proj2\text{-rep } p \neq 0$ and apply- $cltn2 \ r \ C$ $= proj2\text{-}abs \ ((k * i) *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ q + j *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p)$ by simp-all with apply-cltn2-linear have apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 r C) C= proj2-abs $((k * i) *_R (proj2\text{-rep } q v* cltn2\text{-rep } C)$ $+ j *_R (proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ C))$ by simp with $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ C = i \ast_R \ proj2\text{-}rep \ q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ q \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ C = j \ *_R \ proj2\text{-}rep \ p \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 r C) C $= proj2\text{-}abs ((k * i * j) *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + (j * i) *_R proj2\text{-}rep q)$ by simp also have $\ldots = proj2\text{-}abs ((i * j) *_R (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p + proj2\text{-}rep \ q))$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) also from $(i \neq 0)$ and $(j \neq 0)$ and proj2-abs-mult have $\ldots = proj2\text{-}abs \ (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p + proj2\text{-}rep \ q)$ by simp also from $\langle r = proj2\text{-}abs \ (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p + proj2\text{-}rep \ q) \rangle$ have $\ldots = r$ by simp

obtain *i* where $i \neq 0$ and proj2-rep p v* cltn2-rep $C = i *_R$ proj2-rep q

finally show apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 r C) C = r. qed

7.5 Cross ratios

definition cross-ratio :: $proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow real$ where cross-ratio $p \neq r s \triangleq proj2$ -Col-coeff $p \neq s / proj2$ -Col-coeff $p \neq r$ **definition** cross-ratio-correct :: $proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow bool$ where cross-ratio-correct $p \ q \ r \ s \triangleq$ $proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,r,s\} \land p \neq q \land r \neq p \land s \neq p \land r \neq q$ **lemma** proj2-Col-coeff-abs: assumes $p \neq q$ and $j \neq 0$ **shows** proj2-Col-coeff $p \neq (proj2-abs (i *_R proj2-rep p + j *_R proj2-rep q))$ = i/j(is proj2-Col-coeff $p \ q \ ?r = i/j$) proof – from $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-abs-mult [of 1/j i $*_R$ proj2-rep $p + j *_R$ proj2-rep q] have $?r = proj2\text{-}abs ((i/j) *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep q)$ **by** (*simp add: scaleR-right-distrib*) **from** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** *proj2-rep-dependent* [of - p 1 q] have $(i/j) *_R proj2\text{-rep } p + proj2\text{-rep } q \neq 0$ by auto with $\langle ?r = proj2\text{-}abs \ ((i/j) *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p + proj2\text{-}rep \ q) \rangle$ and proj2-rep-abs2 obtain k where $k \neq 0$ and proj2-rep $?r = k *_R ((i/j) *_R proj2\text{-rep } p + proj2\text{-rep } q)$ by *auto* hence $(k*i/j) *_R proj2\text{-rep } p + k *_R proj2\text{-rep } q - proj2\text{-rep } ?r = 0$ **by** (*simp add: scaleR-right-distrib*) hence $\exists l. (k*i/j) *_R proj2\text{-rep } p + k *_R proj2\text{-rep } q + l *_R proj2\text{-rep } ?r = 0$ $\wedge (k*i/j \neq 0 \lor k \neq 0 \lor l \neq 0)$ by (simp add: exI [of - -1]) hence proj2-Col p q ?r by (unfold proj2-Col-def) auto have $?r \neq p$ proof assume ?r = pwith $\langle (k*i/j) *_R proj2\text{-rep } p + k *_R proj2\text{-rep } q - proj2\text{-rep } ?r = 0 \rangle$ have $(k*i/j - 1) *_R proj2\text{-rep } p + k *_R proj2\text{-rep } q = 0$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-rep-dependent have p = q by simp with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ show *False* ... qed with $\langle proj 2\text{-}Col \ p \ q \ ?r \rangle$ and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ have $?r = proj2\text{-}abs (proj2\text{-}Col\text{-}coeff p q ?r *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep q)$ **by** (*rule proj2-Col-coeff*)

with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle ?r = proj2\text{-}abs ((i/j) *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p + proj2\text{-}rep \ q) \rangle$ and proj2-Col-coeff-unique show proj2-Col-coeff p q ?r = i/j by simp qed **lemma** proj2-set-Col-coeff: assumes proj2-set-Col S and $\{p,q,r\} \subseteq S$ and $p \neq q$ and $r \neq p$ shows $r = proj2\text{-}abs (proj2\text{-}Col\text{-}coeff p q r *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep q)$ (is $r = proj2\text{-}abs (?i *_R ?u + ?v)$) proof from $\langle \{p,q,r\} \subseteq S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-set-Col } S \rangle$ have proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,r\}$ by (rule proj2-subset-Col) hence proj2-Col p q r by (subst proj2-Col-iff-set-Col) with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ and proj2-Col-coeff show r = proj2-abs (?i $*_R$?u + ?v) by simp qed **lemma** cross-ratio-abs: fixes $u v :: real^3$ and i j k l :: realassumes $u \neq 0$ and $v \neq 0$ and $proj2\text{-}abs \ u \neq proj2\text{-}abs \ v$ and $j \neq \theta$ and $l \neq \theta$ **shows** cross-ratio (proj2-abs u) (proj2-abs v) $(proj2-abs \ (i *_R u + j *_R v))$ $(proj2\text{-}abs\ (k *_R u + l *_R v))$ = j * k / (i * l)(is cross-ratio ?p ?q ?r ?s = -) proof from $\langle u \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-rep-abs2 obtain g where $g \neq 0$ and proj2-rep $p = g *_R u$ by auto from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and *proj2-rep-abs2* obtain h where $h \neq 0$ and proj2-rep $?q = h *_R v$ by auto with $\langle g \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}rep ? p = g *_R u \rangle$ have $?r = proj2\text{-}abs ((i/g) *_R proj2\text{-}rep ?p + (j/h) *_R proj2\text{-}rep ?q)$ and $?s = proj2\text{-}abs ((k/g) *_R proj2\text{-}rep ?p + (l/h) *_R proj2\text{-}rep ?q)$ **by** (*simp-all add: field-simps*) with $(?p \neq ?q)$ and $(h \neq 0)$ and $(j \neq 0)$ and $(l \neq 0)$ and proj2-Col-coeff-abs have proj2-Col-coeff ?p ?q ?r = h*i/(g*j)and proj2-Col-coeff ?p ?q ?s = h*k/(g*l)by simp-all with $\langle g \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle h \neq 0 \rangle$ show cross-ratio ?p ?q ?r ?s = j*k/(i*l)**by** (unfold cross-ratio-def) (simp add: field-simps) qed lemma cross-ratio-abs2: assumes $p \neq q$ **shows** cross-ratio p q

 $(proj2-abs (i *_R proj2-rep p + proj2-rep q))$

```
(proj2-abs (j *_R proj2-rep p + proj2-rep q))
  = j/i
 (is cross-ratio p q ?r ?s = -)
proof -
 let ?u = proj2\text{-}rep p
 let ?v = proj2\text{-rep }q
 have ?u \neq 0 and ?v \neq 0 by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)+
 have proj2\text{-}abs ?u = p and proj2\text{-}abs ?v = q by (rule proj2\text{-}abs\text{-}rep)+
 with (?u \neq 0) and (?v \neq 0) and (p \neq q) and cross-ratio-abs [of ?u ?v 1 1 i j]
 show cross-ratio p q ?r ?s = j/i by simp
qed
lemma cross-ratio-correct-cltn2:
 assumes cross-ratio-correct p \ q \ r \ s
 shows cross-ratio-correct (apply-cltn2 p C) (apply-cltn2 q C)
  (apply-cltn2 \ r \ C) \ (apply-cltn2 \ s \ C)
  (is cross-ratio-correct ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC)
proof –
  from (cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s)
  have proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r,s\}
   and p \neq q and r \neq p and s \neq p and r \neq q
   by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp-all
 have \{apply\text{-}cltn2 \ t \ C \mid t. \ t \in \{p,q,r,s\}\} = \{?pC,?qC,?rC,?sC\} by auto
  with \langle proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \{p,q,r,s\} \rangle
   and apply-cltn2-preserve-set-Col [of \{p,q,r,s\} C]
 have proj2-set-Col {?pC,?qC,?rC,?sC} by simp
 from \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle r \neq p \rangle and \langle s \neq p \rangle and \langle r \neq q \rangle and apply-cltn2-injective
 have ?pC \neq ?qC and ?rC \neq ?pC and ?sC \neq ?pC and ?rC \neq ?qC by fast+
  with \langle proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \{?pC,?qC,?rC,?sC\} \rangle
 show cross-ratio-correct ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC
   by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp
qed
lemma cross-ratio-cltn2:
 assumes proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r,s\} and p \neq q and r \neq p and s \neq p
 shows cross-ratio (apply-cltn2 p C) (apply-cltn2 q C)
 (apply-cltn2 \ r \ C) \ (apply-cltn2 \ s \ C)
 = cross-ratio p q r s
 (is cross-ratio ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC = -)
proof –
 let ?u = proj2\text{-}rep p
 let ?v = proj2\text{-}rep q
 let ?i = proj2-Col-coeff p q r
 let ?j = proj2-Col-coeff p q s
 from (proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ \{p,q,r,s\}) and (p \neq q) and (r \neq p) and (s \neq p)
   and proj2-set-Col-coeff
```

```
have r = proj2\text{-}abs (?i *_R ?u + ?v) and s = proj2\text{-}abs (?j *_R ?u + ?v)
   by simp-all
  let ?uC = ?u v * cltn2-rep C
  let ?vC = ?v v * cltn2-rep C
  have ?uC \neq 0 and ?vC \neq 0 by (rule rep-mult-rep-non-zero)+
  have proj2-abs ?uC = ?pC and proj2-abs ?vC = ?qC
   by (unfold apply-cltn2-def) simp-all
  from \langle p \neq q \rangle and apply-cltn2-injective have ?pC \neq ?qC by fast
  from \langle p \neq q \rangle and proj2-rep-dependent [of - p 1 q]
  have ?i *_R ?u + ?v \neq 0 and ?j *_R ?u + ?v \neq 0 by auto
  with \langle r = proj2\text{-}abs \ (?i *_R ?u + ?v) \rangle and \langle s = proj2\text{-}abs \ (?j *_R ?u + ?v) \rangle
   and apply-cltn2-linear [of ?i ?u 1 ?v]
   and apply-cltn2-linear [of ?j ?u 1 ?v]
  have ?rC = proj2\text{-}abs (?i *_R ?uC + ?vC)
   and ?sC = proj2\text{-}abs (?j *_R ?uC + ?vC)
   by simp-all
  with \langle ?uC \neq 0 \rangle and \langle ?vC \neq 0 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}abs ?uC = ?pC \rangle
   and \langle proj2\text{-}abs ?vC = ?qC \rangle and \langle ?pC \neq ?qC \rangle
   and cross-ratio-abs [of ?uC ?vC 1 1 ?i ?j]
  have cross-ratio ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC = ?j/?i by simp
  thus cross-ratio ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC = cross-ratio p q r s
    unfolding cross-ratio-def [of p q r s].
qed
lemma cross-ratio-unique:
 assumes cross-ratio-correct p \neq r s and cross-ratio-correct p \neq r t
  and cross-ratio p q r s = cross-ratio p q r t
  shows s = t
proof -
  from \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s \rangle and \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ t \rangle
  have proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r,s\} and proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r,t\}
   and p \neq q and r \neq p and r \neq q and s \neq p and t \neq p
   by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp-all
  let ?u = proj2\text{-rep }p
  let ?v = proj2\text{-}rep q
  let ?i = proj2-Col-coeff p q r
  let ?j = proj2-Col-coeff p q s
  let ?k = proj2-Col-coeff p q t
  from (proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,r,s\}) and (proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,r,t\})
   and \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle r \neq p \rangle and \langle s \neq p \rangle and \langle t \neq p \rangle and proj2-set-Col-coeff
  have r = proj2\text{-}abs (?i *_R ?u + ?v)
   and s = proj2\text{-}abs (?j *_R ?u + ?v)
   and t = proj2\text{-}abs (?k *_R ?u + ?v)
   by simp-all
```

```
from \langle r \neq q \rangle and \langle r = proj2\text{-}abs (?i *_R ?u + ?v) \rangle
  have ?i \neq 0 by (auto simp add: proj2-abs-rep)
  with (cross-ratio p \ q \ r \ s = cross-ratio \ p \ q \ r \ t)
  have ?j = ?k by (unfold cross-ratio-def) simp
  with \langle s = proj2\text{-}abs (?j *_R ?u + ?v) \rangle and \langle t = proj2\text{-}abs (?k *_R ?u + ?v) \rangle
  show s = t by simp
qed
lemma cltn2-three-point-line:
  assumes p \neq q and r \neq p and r \neq q
  and proj2-incident p \ l and proj2-incident q \ l and proj2-incident r \ l
  and apply-cltn2 p \ C = p and apply-cltn2 q \ C = q and apply-cltn2 r \ C = r
  and proj2-incident s l
 shows apply-cltn2 s C = s (is ?sC = s)
proof cases
  assume s = p
  with \langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ C = p \rangle show ?sC = s by simp
\mathbf{next}
 assume s \neq p
 let ?pC = apply-cltn2 \ p \ C
 let ?qC = apply\text{-}cltn2 \ q \ C
 let ?rC = apply-cltn2 \ r \ C
  from \langle proj2-incident p \mid l \rangle and \langle proj2-incident q \mid l \rangle and \langle proj2-incident r \mid l \rangle
    and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ s \ l \rangle
  have proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r,s\} by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) auto
  with \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle r \neq p \rangle and \langle s \neq p \rangle and \langle r \neq q \rangle
  have cross-ratio-correct p \ q \ r \ s by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp
  hence cross-ratio-correct ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC
    by (rule cross-ratio-correct-cltn2)
  with \langle ?pC = p \rangle and \langle ?qC = q \rangle and \langle ?rC = r \rangle
  have cross-ratio-correct p \ q \ r \ ?sC by simp
  from (proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ \{p,q,r,s\}) and (p \neq q) and (r \neq p) and (s \neq p)
  have cross-ratio pC ?qC ?rC ?sC = cross-ratio p q r s
    by (rule cross-ratio-cltn2)
  with \langle ?pC = p \rangle and \langle ?qC = q \rangle and \langle ?rC = r \rangle
  have cross-ratio p q r?sC = cross-ratio p q r s by simp
  with \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s C \rangle and \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s \rangle
  show ?sC = s by (rule cross-ratio-unique)
qed
lemma cross-ratio-equal-cltn2:
  assumes cross-ratio-correct p \ q \ r \ s
```

```
and cross-ratio-correct (apply-cltn2 p C) (apply-cltn2 q C)
(apply-cltn2 r C) t
(is cross-ratio-correct ?pC ?qC ?rC t)
```

```
and cross-ratio (apply-cltn2 p C) (apply-cltn2 q C) (apply-cltn2 r C) t
   = cross-ratio p q r s
  shows t = apply - cltn2 \ s \ C \ (is \ t = ?sC)
proof –
  from \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s \rangle
  have cross-ratio-correct ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC by (rule cross-ratio-correct-cltn2)
  from \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s \rangle
  have proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r,s\} and p \neq q and r \neq p and s \neq p
   by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp-all
  hence cross-ratio ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC = cross-ratio p q r s
   by (rule cross-ratio-cltn2)
  with (cross-ratio ?pC ?qC ?rC t = cross-ratio p q r s)
 have cross-ratio ?pC ?qC ?rC t = cross-ratio ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC by simp
  with \langle cross-ratio-correct ?pC ?qC ?rC t \rangle
   and \langle cross-ratio-correct ?pC ?qC ?rC ?sC \rangle
 show t = ?sC by (rule cross-ratio-unique)
qed
lemma proj2-Col-distinct-coeff-non-zero:
  assumes proj2-Col p q r and p \neq q and r \neq p and r \neq q
  shows proj2-Col-coeff p \ q \ r \neq 0
proof
  assume proj2-Col-coeff p q r = 0
  from \langle proj2-Col p \ q \ r \rangle and \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle r \neq p \rangle
  have r = proj2-abs ((proj2-Col-coeff p q r) *_{R} proj2-rep p + proj2-rep q)
   by (rule proj2-Col-coeff)
  with \langle proj2\text{-}Col\text{-}coeff \ p \ q \ r = 0 \rangle have r = q by (simp \ add: \ proj2\text{-}abs\text{-}rep)
  with \langle r \neq q \rangle show False ...
qed
lemma cross-ratio-product:
 assumes proj2-Col p \ q \ s and p \neq q and s \neq p and s \neq q
  shows cross-ratio p \ q \ r \ s \ * cross-ratio p \ q \ s \ t = cross-ratio \ p \ q \ r \ t
proof –
  from \langle proj2-Col p \ q \ s \rangle and \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle s \neq p \rangle and \langle s \neq q \rangle
  have proj2-Col-coeff p \ q \ s \neq 0 by (rule proj2-Col-distinct-coeff-non-zero)
  thus cross-ratio p q r s * cross-ratio p q s t = cross-ratio p q r t
   by (unfold cross-ratio-def) simp
qed
lemma cross-ratio-equal-1:
  assumes proj2-Col p \ q \ r and p \neq q and r \neq p and r \neq q
 shows cross-ratio p q r r = 1
proof –
  from \langle proj2\text{-}Col \ p \ q \ r \rangle and \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle r \neq p \rangle and \langle r \neq q \rangle
  have proj2-Col-coeff p \ q \ r \neq 0 by (rule proj2-Col-distinct-coeff-non-zero)
  thus cross-ratio p q r r = 1 by (unfold cross-ratio-def) simp
```

qed

```
lemma cross-ratio-1-equal:
 assumes cross-ratio-correct p \ q \ r \ s and cross-ratio p \ q \ r \ s = 1
  shows r = s
proof –
  from \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s \rangle
  have proj2-set-Col {p,q,r,s} and p \neq q and r \neq p and r \neq q
   by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp-all
  from (proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,r,s\})
  have proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r\}
   by (simp add: proj2-subset-Col [of \{p,q,r\} \{p,q,r,s\}])
  with \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle r \neq p \rangle and \langle r \neq q \rangle
  have cross-ratio-correct p q r r by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp
  from \langle proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,r\} \rangle
  have proj2-Col p q r by (subst proj2-Col-iff-set-Col)
  with \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle r \neq p \rangle and \langle r \neq q \rangle
  have cross-ratio p q r r = 1 by (simp add: cross-ratio-equal-1)
  with \langle cross-ratio \ p \ q \ r \ s = 1 \rangle
 have cross-ratio p q r r = cross-ratio p q r s by simp
  with \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ r \rangle and \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s \rangle
  show r = s by (rule cross-ratio-unique)
qed
lemma cross-ratio-swap-34:
  shows cross-ratio p q s r = 1 / (cross-ratio p q r s)
 by (unfold cross-ratio-def) simp
lemma cross-ratio-swap-13-24:
  assumes cross-ratio-correct p \neq r s and r \neq s
  shows cross-ratio r \ s \ p \ q = cross-ratio \ p \ q \ r \ s
proof -
  from \langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s \rangle
  have proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r,s\} and p \neq q and r \neq p and s \neq p and r \neq q
   by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def, simp-all)
  have proj2-rep p \neq 0 (is ?u \neq 0) and proj2-rep q \neq 0 (is ?v \neq 0)
   by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)+
  have p = proj2\text{-}abs ?u and q = proj2\text{-}abs ?v
   by (simp-all add: proj2-abs-rep)
  with \langle p \neq q \rangle have proj2-abs ?u \neq proj2-abs ?v by simp
  let ?i = proj2-Col-coeff p q r
  let ?j = proj2-Col-coeff p q s
  from (proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ \{p,q,r,s\}) and (p \neq q) and (r \neq p) and (s \neq p)
  have r = proj2\text{-}abs (?i *_R ?u + ?v) (is r = proj2\text{-}abs ?w)
```

and $s = proj2\text{-}abs (?j *_R ?u + ?v)$ (is s = proj2-abs ?x) **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-set-Col-coeff*) with $\langle r \neq s \rangle$ have $?i \neq ?j$ by *auto* from $(?u \neq 0)$ and $(?v \neq 0)$ and $(proj2-abs ?u \neq proj2-abs ?v)$ and dependent-proj2-abs [of ?u ?v - 1] have $?w \neq 0$ and $?x \neq 0$ by *auto* from $\langle r = proj2\text{-}abs \ (?i *_R ?u + ?v) \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq q \rangle$ have $?i \neq 0$ by (auto simp add: proj2-abs-rep) have $?w - ?x = (?i - ?j) *_R ?u$ by (simp add: algebra-simps) with $\langle ?i \neq ?j \rangle$ have p = proj2-abs (?w - ?x) by (simp add: proj2-abs-mult-rep) have $?j *_R ?w - ?i *_R ?x = (?j - ?i) *_R ?v$ by (simp add: algebra-simps) with $\langle ?i \neq ?j \rangle$ have q = proj2-abs (?j $*_R$?w - ?i $*_R$?x) by (simp add: proj2-abs-mult-rep) with $(?w \neq 0)$ and $(?x \neq 0)$ and $(r \neq s)$ and $(?i \neq 0)$ and (r = proj2-abs ?w)and $\langle s = proj2\text{-}abs ?x \rangle$ and $\langle p = proj2\text{-}abs (?w - ?x) \rangle$ and cross-ratio-abs [of ?w ?x - 1 - ?i 1 ?j] have cross-ratio r s p q = ?j / ?i by (simp add: algebra-simps) **thus** cross-ratio $r \ s \ p \ q = cross-ratio \ p \ q \ r \ s$ **by** (unfold cross-ratio-def [of p q r s], simp) qed lemma cross-ratio-swap-12: assumes cross-ratio-correct $p \ q \ r \ s$ and cross-ratio-correct $q \ p \ r \ s$ shows cross-ratio q p r s = 1 / (cross-ratio p q r s)**proof** cases assume r = s**from** $\langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ r \ s \rangle$ have *proj2-set-Col* $\{p,q,r,s\}$ and $p \neq q$ and $r \neq p$ and $r \neq q$ **by** (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp-all from $\langle proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ \{p,q,r,s\} \rangle$ and $\langle r = s \rangle$ have proj2-Col p q r by (simp-all add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col) hence proj2-Col q p r by (rule proj2-Col-permute) with $\langle proj2$ -Col $p \ q \ r \rangle$ and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle r = s \rangle$ have cross-ratio $p \ q \ r \ s = 1$ and cross-ratio $q \ p \ r \ s = 1$ **by** (*simp-all add: cross-ratio-equal-1*) thus cross-ratio q p r s = 1 / (cross-ratio p q r s) by simp \mathbf{next} assume $r \neq s$ with $\langle cross-ratio-correct \ q \ p \ r \ s \rangle$ have cross-ratio q p r s = cross-ratio r s q pby (simp add: cross-ratio-swap-13-24) also have $\ldots = 1 / (cross-ratio \ r \ s \ p \ q)$ by (rule cross-ratio-swap-34)

also from (cross-ratio-correct $p \ q \ r \ s$) and $\langle r \neq s \rangle$ have ... = 1 / (cross-ratio $p \ q \ r \ s$) by (simp add: cross-ratio-swap-13-24) finally show cross-ratio $q \ p \ r \ s = 1$ / (cross-ratio $p \ q \ r \ s$). qed

7.6 Cartesian subspace of the real projective plane

```
definition vector2-append1 :: real<sup>2</sup> \Rightarrow real<sup>3</sup> where
  vector2-append1 v = vector [v\$1, v\$2, 1]
lemma vector2-append1-non-zero: vector2-append1 v \neq 0
proof –
 have (vector 2\text{-}append 1 v) 3 \neq 0 3
   unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def
   by simp
 thus vector2-append1 v \neq 0 by auto
qed
definition proj2\text{-}pt :: real^2 \Rightarrow proj2 where
 proj2-pt v \triangleq proj2-abs (vector2-append1 v)
lemma proj2-pt-scalar:
 \exists c. c \neq 0 \land proj2\text{-rep} (proj2\text{-pt } v) = c *_R vector2\text{-append1} v
 unfolding proj2-pt-def
 by (simp add: proj2-rep-abs2 vector2-append1-non-zero)
abbreviation z-non-zero :: proj2 \Rightarrow bool where
  z-non-zero p \triangleq (proj2\text{-}rep \ p)\$3 \neq 0
definition cart2-pt :: proj2 \Rightarrow real^2 where
  cart2-pt p \triangleq
  vector [(proj2-rep \ p)\$1 \ / \ (proj2-rep \ p)\$3, \ (proj2-rep \ p)\$2 \ / \ (proj2-rep \ p)\$3]
definition cart2-append1 :: proj2 \Rightarrow real^3 where
  cart2-append1 p \triangleq (1 / ((proj2-rep \ p)\$3)) *_R proj2-rep \ p
lemma cart2-append1-z:
 assumes z-non-zero p
 shows (cart2\text{-}append1\ p)$3 = 1
 using \langle z \text{-} non \text{-} zero \ p \rangle
 by (unfold cart2-append1-def) simp
lemma cart2-append1-non-zero:
 assumes z-non-zero p
 shows cart2-append1 p \neq 0
proof -
 from (z-non-zero p) have (cart2-append1 p)$3 = 1 by (rule cart2-append1-z)
 thus cart2-append1 p \neq 0 by (simp add: vec-eq-iff exI [of - 3])
qed
```

```
lemma proj2-rep-cart2-append1:

assumes z-non-zero p

shows proj2-rep p = ((proj2\text{-rep } p)\$3) *_R cart2\text{-append1} p

using (z\text{-non-zero } p)

by (unfold cart2\text{-append1-def}) simp
```

```
lemma proj2-abs-cart2-append1:
    assumes z-non-zero p
    shows proj2-abs (cart2-append1 p) = p
proof -
    from (z-non-zero p)
    have proj2-abs (cart2-append1 p) = proj2-abs (proj2-rep p)
    by (unfold cart2-append1-def) (simp add: proj2-abs-mult)
    thus proj2-abs (cart2-append1 p) = p by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep)
    qed
lemma cart2-append1-inj:
    assumes z-non-zero p and cart2-append1 p = cart2-append1 q
    shows p = q
proof -
    from (z-non-zero p) have (cart2-append1 p)$3 = 1 by (rule cart2-append1-z)
    with (cart2-append1 p = cart2-append1 q)
```

```
have (cart2\text{-}append1\ q)$3 = 1 by simp
```

```
hence z-non-zero q by (unfold cart2-append1-def) auto
```

```
from \langle cart2\text{-}append1 \ p = cart2\text{-}append1 \ q \rangle
have proj2\text{-}abs \ (cart2\text{-}append1 \ p) = proj2\text{-}abs \ (cart2\text{-}append1 \ q) by simp
with \langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ p \rangle and \langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ q \rangle
show p = q by (simp \ add: \ proj2\text{-}abs\text{-}cart2\text{-}append1)
qed
```

```
lemma cart2-append1:
  assumes z-non-zero p
  shows vector2-append1 (cart2-pt p) = cart2-append1 p
  using \(\lambda z-non-zero p\)
  unfolding vector2-append1-def
    and cart2-append1-def
    and cart2-pt-def
    and vector-def
    by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)
```

```
lemma cart2-proj2: cart2-pt (proj2-pt v) = v

proof –

let ?v' = vector2-append1 v

let ?p = proj2-pt v

from proj2-pt-scalar

obtain c where c \neq 0 and proj2-rep ?p = c *<sub>R</sub> ?v' by auto

hence (cart2-pt ?p)$1 = v$1 and (cart2-pt ?p)$2 = v$2
```

```
unfolding cart2-pt-def and vector2-append1-def and vector-def
   by simp+
 thus cart2-pt ?p = v by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-2)
qed
lemma z-non-zero-proj2-pt: z-non-zero (proj2-pt v)
proof -
 from proj2-pt-scalar
 obtain c where c \neq 0 and proj2-rep (proj2-pt v) = c *_R (vector2-append1 v)
   by auto
 from \langle proj2\text{-}rep \ (proj2\text{-}pt \ v) = c \ast_R \ (vector2\text{-}append1 \ v) \rangle
 have (proj2\text{-}rep (proj2\text{-}pt v))$3 = c
   unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def
   by simp
 with \langle c \neq 0 \rangle show z-non-zero (proj2-pt v) by simp
qed
lemma cart2-append1-proj2: cart2-append1 (proj2-pt v) = vector2-append1 v
proof –
 from z-non-zero-proj2-pt
 have cart2-append1 (proj2-pt v) = vector2-append1 (cart2-pt (proj2-pt v))
   by (simp add: cart2-append1)
 thus cart2-append1 (proj2-pt v) = vector2-append1 v
   by (simp add: cart2-proj2)
qed
lemma proj2-pt-inj: inj proj2-pt
 by (simp add: inj-on-inverseI [of UNIV cart2-pt proj2-pt] cart2-proj2)
lemma proj2-cart2:
 assumes z-non-zero p
 shows proj2-pt (cart2-pt p) = p
proof -
 from \langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ p \rangle
 have (proj2\text{-}rep \ p)$3 *<sub>R</sub> vector2-append1 (cart2\text{-}pt \ p) = proj2\text{-}rep \ p
   unfolding vector2-append1-def and cart2-pt-def and vector-def
   by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)
 with (z-non-zero p)
   and proj2-abs-mult [of (proj2-rep p)$3 vector2-append1 (cart2-pt p)]
 have proj2-abs (vector2-append1 (cart2-pt p)) = proj2-abs (proj2-rep p)
   by simp
 thus proj2-pt (cart2-pt p) = p
   by (unfold proj2-pt-def) (simp add: proj2-abs-rep)
qed
lemma cart2-injective:
 assumes z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and cart2-pt p = cart2-pt q
 shows p = q
proof -
```

from $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ p \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ q \rangle$ have proj2-pt (cart2-pt p) = p and proj2-pt (cart2-pt q) = q **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-cart2*) from $\langle proj2-pt \ (cart2-pt \ p) = p \rangle$ and $\langle cart2-pt \ p = cart2-pt \ q \rangle$ have proj2-pt (cart2-pt q) = p by simp with $\langle proj2\text{-}pt \ (cart2\text{-}pt \ q) = q \rangle$ show p = q by simpqed lemma proj2-Col-iff-euclid: proj2-Col (proj2-pt a) (proj2-pt b) (proj2-pt c) \leftrightarrow real-euclid.Col a b c (is proj2-Col ?p ?q ?r \leftrightarrow -) proof let ?a' = vector2-append1 a let ?b' = vector2-append1 b let ?c' = vector2-append1 c let ?a'' = proj2-rep ?plet ?b'' = proj2-rep ?qlet ?c'' = proj2-rep ?rfrom proj2-pt-scalar obtain i and j and k where $i \neq 0$ and $?a'' = i *_R ?a'$ and $j \neq 0$ and $?b'' = j *_R ?b'$ and $k \neq 0$ and $?c'' = k *_R ?c'$ by *metis* hence $?a' = (1/i) *_R ?a''$ and $?b' = (1/j) *_R ?b''$ and $?c' = (1/k) *_R ?c''$ by simp-all { assume proj2-Col ?p ?q ?r then obtain i' and j' and k' where $i' *_R ?a'' + j' *_R ?b'' + k' *_R ?c'' = 0 \text{ and } i' \neq 0 \lor j' \neq 0 \lor k' \neq 0$ unfolding proj2-Col-def by *auto* let ?i'' = i * i'let ?j'' = j * j'let ?k'' = k * k'from $\langle i \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle i' \neq 0 \lor j' \neq 0 \lor k' \neq 0 \rangle$ have $?i'' \neq 0 \lor ?j'' \neq 0 \lor ?k'' \neq 0$ by simp from $(i' *_R ?a'' + j' *_R ?b'' + k' *_R ?c'' = 0)$ and $\langle ?a'' = i *_R ?a' \rangle$ and $\langle ?b'' = j *_R ?b' \rangle$ and $\langle ?c'' = k *_R ?c' \rangle$ have $?i'' *_R ?a' + ?j'' *_R ?b' + ?k'' *_R ?c' = 0$ **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*) hence $(?i'' *_R ?a' + ?j'' *_R ?b' + ?k'' *_R ?c')$ \$3 = 0 by simp

hence ?i'' + ?j'' + ?k'' = 0unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def by simp have $(?i'' *_R ?a' + ?j'' *_R ?b' + ?k'' *_R ?c')$ \$1 = $(?i'' *_R a + ?j'' *_R b + ?k'' *_R c)$ \$1 and $(?i'' *_R ?a' + ?j'' *_R ?b' + ?k'' *_R ?c')$ \$2 = $(?i'' *_R a + ?j'' *_R b + ?k'' *_R c)$ \$2 unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def by simp+ with $(?i'' *_R ?a' + ?j'' *_R ?b' + ?k'' *_R ?c' = 0)$ have $?i'' *_R a + ?j'' *_R b + ?k'' *_R c = 0$ **by** (*simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-2*) have dep2(b-a)(c-a)**proof** cases assume ?k'' = 0with (?i'' + ?j'' + ?k'' = 0) have ?j'' = -?i'' by simp with $(?i'' \neq 0 \lor ?j'' \neq 0 \lor ?k'' \neq 0)$ and (?k'' = 0) have $?i'' \neq 0$ by simp from $(?i'' *_R a + ?j'' *_R b + ?k'' *_R c = 0)$ and $\langle ?k'' = 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?j'' = -?i'' \rangle$ have $?i'' *_R a + (-?i'' *_R b) = 0$ by simp with $\langle ?i'' \neq 0 \rangle$ have a = b by (simp add: algebra-simps) hence $b - a = \theta *_R (c - a)$ by simp moreover have $c - a = 1 *_R (c - a)$ by simp ultimately have $\exists x t s. b - a = t *_R x \land c - a = s *_R x$ **by** blast thus dep2 (b - a) (c - a) unfolding dep2-def. \mathbf{next} assume $?k'' \neq 0$ from (?i'' + ?j'' + ?k'' = 0) have ?i'' = -(?j'' + ?k'') by simp with $\langle ?i'' *_R a + ?j'' *_R b + ?k'' *_R c = 0 \rangle$ have $-(?j'' + ?k'') *_R a + ?j'' *_R b + ?k'' *_R c = 0$ by simp hence $?k'' *_R (c - a) = -?j'' *_R (b - a)$ **by** (*simp add: scaleR-left-distrib* scaleR-right-diff-distrib scaleR-left-diff-distrib algebra-simps) hence $(1/?k'') *_R ?k'' *_R (c - a) = (-?j'' / ?k'') *_R (b - a)$ by simp with $\langle ?k'' \neq 0 \rangle$ have $c - a = (-?j'' / ?k'') *_R (b - a)$ by simp moreover have $b - a = 1 *_R (b - a)$ by simp ultimately have $\exists x t s. b - a = t *_R x \land c - a = s *_R x$ by blast thus dep2 (b - a) (c - a) unfolding dep2-def. qed with Col-dep2 show real-euclid. Col a b c by auto }

{ assume real-euclid.Col a b c with Col-dep2 have dep2 (b - a) (c - a) by auto then obtain x and t and s where $b - a = t *_R x$ and $c - a = s *_R x$ unfolding dep2-def by auto **show** proj2-Col ?p ?q ?r **proof** cases assume $t = \theta$ with $\langle b - a = t *_R x \rangle$ have a = b by simp with proj2-Col-coincide show proj2-Col ?p ?q ?r by simp \mathbf{next} assume $t \neq 0$ from $\langle b - a = t \ast_R x \rangle$ and $\langle c - a = s \ast_R x \rangle$ have $s *_R (b - a) = t *_R (c - a)$ by simp hence $(s - t) *_R a + (-s) *_R b + t *_R c = 0$ by (simp add: scaleR-right-diff-distrib scale R-left-diff-distrib algebra-simps) hence $((s - t) *_R ?a' + (-s) *_R ?b' + t *_R ?c')$ 1 = 0and $((s - t) *_R ?a' + (-s) *_R ?b' + t *_R ?c')$ \$2 = 0 unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def **by** (*simp-all add: vec-eq-iff*) moreover have $((s - t) *_R ?a' + (-s) *_R ?b' + t *_R ?c')$ \$3 = 0 unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def by simp ultimately have $(s - t) *_R ?a' + (-s) *_R ?b' + t *_R ?c' = 0$ **by** (*simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3*) with $\langle ?a' = (1/i) *_R ?a'' \rangle$ and $\langle ?b' = (1/j) *_R ?b'' \rangle$ and $\langle ?c' = (1/k) *_R ?c'' \rangle$ have $((s-t)/i) *_R ?a'' + (-s/j) *_R ?b'' + (t/k) *_R ?c'' = 0$ by simp moreover from $\langle t \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ have $t/k \neq 0$ by simp ultimately show proj2-Col ?p ?q ?r unfolding proj2-Col-def by blast qed } qed **lemma** proj2-Col-iff-euclid-cart2: assumes z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and z-non-zero r shows proj2-Col $p \ q \ r \longleftrightarrow real-euclid.Col (cart2-pt \ p) (cart2-pt \ q) (cart2-pt \ r)$ $(is \rightarrow real-euclid.Col ?a ?b ?c)$ proof from $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ p \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ q \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ r \rangle$

```
have proj2-pt ?a = p and proj2-pt ?b = q and proj2-pt ?c = r
   by (simp-all add: proj2-cart2)
  with proj2-Col-iff-euclid [of ?a ?b ?c]
  show proj2-Col p \ q \ r \longleftrightarrow real-euclid.Col ?a ?b ?c by simp
ged
lemma euclid-Col-cart2-incident:
  assumes z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and z-non-zero r and p \neq q
  and proj2-incident p \ l and proj2-incident q \ l
  and real-euclid. Col (cart2-pt \ p) (cart2-pt \ q) (cart2-pt \ r)
  (is real-euclid.Col ?cp ?cq ?cr)
  shows proj2-incident r l
proof -
  from \langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ p \rangle and \langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ q \rangle and \langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ r \rangle
   and \langle real-euclid.Col ?cp ?cq ?cr \rangle
  have proj2-Col p q r by (subst proj2-Col-iff-euclid-cart2, simp-all)
  hence proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r\} by (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col)
  then obtain m where
   proj2-incident p m and proj2-incident q m and proj2-incident r m
   by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def, auto)
  from \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \mid l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } q \mid l \rangle
   and (proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ m) and (proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ m) and proj2\text{-}incident\text{-}unique
  have l = m by auto
  with \langle proj2-incident r m \rangle show proj2-incident r l by simp
qed
lemma euclid-B-cart2-common-line:
  assumes z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and z-non-zero r
 and B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt q) (cart2-pt r)
  (is B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cr)
  shows \exists l. proj2-incident p l \land proj2-incident q l \land proj2-incident r l
proof -
  from (z-non-zero \ p) and (z-non-zero \ q) and (z-non-zero \ r)
   and \langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cp ? cq ? cr \rangle and proj2-Col-iff-euclid-cart2
  have proj2-Col p \neq r by (unfold real-euclid.Col-def) simp
  hence proj2-set-Col \{p,q,r\} by (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col)
  thus \exists l. proj2-incident p l \land proj2-incident q l \land proj2-incident r l
   by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) simp
qed
lemma cart2-append1-between:
  assumes z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and z-non-zero r
  shows B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt q) (cart2-pt r)
  \longleftrightarrow (\exists k \ge 0. k \le 1
  \wedge cart2-append1 q = k *<sub>R</sub> cart2-append1 r + (1 - k) *<sub>R</sub> cart2-append1 p)
proof –
```

let ?cp = cart2-pt p

let ?cq = cart2-pt q

let ?cr = cart2-pt r let ?cp1 = vector2-append1 ?cplet ?cq1 = vector2-append1 ?cqlet ?cr1 = vector2-append1 ?crfrom $(z-non-zero \ p)$ and $(z-non-zero \ q)$ and $(z-non-zero \ r)$ have ?cp1 = cart2-append1 p and ?cq1 = cart2-append1 q and ?cr1 = cart2-append1 r by (simp-all add: cart2-append1) have $\forall k. ?cq - ?cp = k *_R (?cr - ?cp) \leftrightarrow ?cq = k *_R ?cr + (1 - k) *_R$?cp**by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) hence $\forall k. ?cq - ?cp = k *_R (?cr - ?cp)$ \leftrightarrow ?cq1 = k *_R ?cr1 + (1 - k) *_R ?cp1 unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def **by** (*simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-2 forall-3*) with $\langle ?cp1 = cart2 \text{-} append1 p \rangle$ and $\langle ?cq1 = cart2\text{-}append1 q \rangle$ and $\langle ?cr1 = cart2 - append1 r \rangle$ have $\forall k. ?cq - ?cp = k *_R (?cr - ?cp)$ \leftrightarrow cart2-append1 q = k *_R cart2-append1 r + (1 - k) *_R cart2-append1 p by simp thus $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt q) (cart2-pt r) \longleftrightarrow ($\exists k \geq 0. k \leq 1$ \wedge cart2-append1 q = k *_R cart2-append1 r + (1 - k) *_R cart2-append1 p) by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) simp qed **lemma** cart2-append1-between-right-strict: assumes z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and z-non-zero r and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt q) (cart2-pt r) and $q \neq r$ shows $\exists k \ge 0. k < 1$ $\wedge cart2$ -append1 $q = k *_R cart2$ -append1 $r + (1 - k) *_R cart2$ -append1 pproof from (z-non-zero p) and (z-non-zero q) and (z-non-zero r)and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt \ p) (cart2-pt \ q) (cart2-pt \ r) \rangle$ and cart2-append1-betweenobtain k where $k \ge 0$ and $k \le 1$ and cart2-append1 $q = k *_R cart2$ -append1 $r + (1 - k) *_R cart2$ -append1 pby auto have $k \neq 1$ proof assume k = 1with $\langle cart_2$ -append1 $q = k *_R cart_2$ -append1 $r + (1 - k) *_R cart_2$ -append1 $p \rangle$ have cart2-append1 q = cart2-append1 r by simpwith $\langle z \text{-non-zero } q \rangle$ have q = r by (rule cart2-append1-inj) with $\langle q \neq r \rangle$ show False ... qed

with $\langle k \leq 1 \rangle$ have k < 1 by simp with $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle cart2\text{-}append1 \ q = k \ast_R cart2\text{-}append1 \ r + (1 - k) \ast_R cart2\text{-}append1 \ p \rangle$ show $\exists k \geq 0. k < 1$ \wedge cart2-append1 q = k *_R cart2-append1 r + (1 - k) *_R cart2-append1 p by (simp add: exI [of - k]) qed **lemma** *cart2-append1-between-strict*: assumes z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and z-non-zero r and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt q) (cart2-pt r) and $q \neq p$ and $q \neq r$ shows $\exists k > 0. k < 1$ \wedge cart2-append1 q = k *_R cart2-append1 r + (1 - k) *_R cart2-append1 p proof from $(z-non-zero \ p)$ and $(z-non-zero \ q)$ and $(z-non-zero \ r)$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt \ p) (cart2-pt \ q) (cart2-pt \ r) \rangle$ and $\langle q \neq r \rangle$ and cart2-append1-between-right-strict [of p q r] obtain k where $k \ge 0$ and k < 1and cart2-append1 $q = k *_R$ cart2-append1 $r + (1 - k) *_R$ cart2-append1 pby auto have $k \neq 0$ proof assume k = 0with $\langle cart_2$ -append1 $q = k *_R cart_2$ -append1 $r + (1 - k) *_R cart_2$ -append1 $p \rangle$ have cart2-append1 q = cart2-append1 p by simpwith $\langle z \text{-non-zero } q \rangle$ have q = p by (rule cart2-append1-inj) with $\langle q \neq p \rangle$ show False ... qed with $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$ have k > 0 by simp with $\langle k < 1 \rangle$ and $\langle cart2\text{-}append1 \ q = k \ast_R cart2\text{-}append1 \ r + (1 - k) \ast_R cart2\text{-}append1 \ p \rangle$ show $\exists k > 0. k < 1$ \wedge cart2-append1 q = k *_R cart2-append1 r + (1 - k) *_R cart2-append1 p

qed

 \mathbf{end}

8 Roots of real quadratics

theory Quadratic-Discriminant imports Complex-Main begin

by (simp add: exI [of - k])

definition discrim :: $[real, real, real] \Rightarrow real$ where discrim $a \ b \ c \triangleq b^2 - 4 * a * c$

lemma complete-square:

```
fixes a \ b \ c \ x :: real
 assumes a \neq 0
 shows a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \iff (2 * a * x + b)^2 = discrim a b c
proof -
 have 4 * a^2 * x^2 + 4 * a * b * x + 4 * a * c = 4 * a * (a * x^2 + b * x + c)
   by (simp add: algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
 with \langle a \neq 0 \rangle
 have a * x^{2} + b * x + c = 0 \iff 4 * a^{2} * x^{2} + 4 * a * b * x + 4 * a * c = 0
   by simp
 thus a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \iff (2 * a * x + b)^2 = discrim a b c
   unfolding discrim-def
   by (simp add: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
qed
lemma discriminant-negative:
 fixes a \ b \ c \ x :: real
 assumes a \neq 0
 and discrim a \ b \ c < 0
 shows a * x^2 + b * x + c \neq 0
proof –
 have (2 * a * x + b)^2 \ge 0 by simp
 with (discrim a b c < 0) have (2 * a * x + b)^2 \neq discrim a b c by arith
 with complete-square and (a \neq 0) show a * x^2 + b * x + c \neq 0 by simp
qed
lemma plus-or-minus-sqrt:
 fixes x y :: real
 assumes y \ge \theta
 shows x^2 = y \longleftrightarrow x = sqrt \ y \lor x = -sqrt \ y
proof
 assume x^2 = y
 hence sqrt(x^2) = sqrt y by simp
 hence sqrt y = |x| by simp
 thus x = sqrt \ y \lor x = -sqrt \ y by auto
\mathbf{next}
 assume x = sqrt \ y \lor x = -sqrt \ y
 hence x^2 = (sqrt y)^2 \lor x^2 = (-sqrt y)^2 by auto
 with \langle y \geq 0 \rangle show x^2 = y by simp
qed
lemma divide-non-zero:
 fixes x y z :: real
 assumes x \neq 0
 shows x * y = z \longleftrightarrow y = z / x
proof
 assume x * y = z
  with \langle x \neq 0 \rangle show y = z / x by (simp add: field-simps)
\mathbf{next}
 assume y = z / x
```

with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ show x * y = z by simp qed **lemma** discriminant-nonneg: fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: real$ assumes $a \neq 0$ and discrim $a \ b \ c \geq 0$ shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \iff$ $x = (-b + sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \lor$ $x = (-b - sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$ proof from complete-square and plus-or-minus-sqrt and assms have $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \iff$ $(2 * a) * x + b = sqrt (discrim a b c) \lor$ (2 * a) * x + b = - sqrt (discrim a b c) by simp also have $\ldots \longleftrightarrow (2 * a) * x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a b c)) \lor$ (2 * a) * x = (-b - sqrt (discrim a b c))by *auto* also from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and divide-non-zero [of 2 * a x] have $\ldots \longleftrightarrow x = (-b + sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \lor$ $x = (-b - sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$ by simp finally show $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \leftrightarrow$ $x = (-b + sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \lor$ $x = (-b - sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$. qed lemma discriminant-zero: fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: real$ assumes $a \neq 0$ and discrim $a \ b \ c = 0$ shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \leftrightarrow x = -b / (2 * a)$ using discriminant-nonneg and assms by simp theorem discriminant-iff: fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: real$ assumes $a \neq 0$ shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \iff$ discrim a b c \geq 0 \wedge $(x = (-b + sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \lor$ $x = (-b - sqrt \ (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) \ / \ (2 \ * \ a))$ proof assume $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ with discriminant-negative and $(a \neq 0)$ have $\neg(discrim \ a \ b \ c < 0)$ by auto hence discrim a b c > 0 by simp with discriminant-nonneg and $\langle a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \rangle$ and $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ have $x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \lor$

 $x = (-b - sqrt \ (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) \ / \ (2 * a)$ by simp with (discrim $a \ b \ c \ge 0$) **show** discrim a b $c \ge 0 \land$ $(x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a) \lor$ $x = (-b - sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)) \dots$ \mathbf{next} assume discrim a b $c \geq 0 \land$ $(x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \lor$ $x = (-b - sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a))$ hence discrim a b $c \ge 0$ and $x = (-b + sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \lor$ $x = (-b - sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$ by simp-all with discriminant-nonneg and $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ show $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ by simp qed **lemma** discriminant-nonneg-ex:

fixes $a \ b \ c :: real$ assumes $a \neq 0$ and discrim $a \ b \ c \geq 0$ shows $\exists x. a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ using discriminant-nonneg and assms by *auto*

```
lemma discriminant-pos-ex:
```

fixes $a \ b \ c :: real$ assumes $a \neq 0$ and discrim $a \ b \ c > 0$ shows $\exists x y. x \neq y \land a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \land a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ proof – let $?x = (-b + sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$ let $?y = (-b - sqrt (discrim \ a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$ **from** (discrim a b c > 0) have sqrt (discrim a b c) $\neq 0$ by simp hence sqrt (discrim a b c) \neq - sqrt (discrim a b c) by arith with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ have $?x \neq ?y$ by simp moreover **from** discriminant-nonneg [of a b c ?x] and discriminant-nonneg [of a b c ?y] and assms have $a * ?x^2 + b * ?x + c = 0$ and $a * ?y^2 + b * ?y + c = 0$ by simp-all ultimately show $\exists x y. x \neq y \land a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \land a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ by blastqed

lemma discriminant-pos-distinct: fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: real$ assumes $a \neq 0$ and discrim $a \ b \ c > 0$

shows $\exists y. x \neq y \land a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ proof from discriminant-pos-ex and $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle discrim \ a \ b \ c > 0 \rangle$ obtain w and z where $w \neq z$ and $a * w^2 + b * w + c = 0$ and $a * z^2 + b * z + c = 0$ **by** blast show $\exists y. x \neq y \land a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ **proof** cases assume x = wwith $\langle w \neq z \rangle$ have $x \neq z$ by simpwith $\langle a * z^2 + b * z + c = 0 \rangle$ show $\exists y. x \neq y \land a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ by *auto* next assume $x \neq w$ with $\langle a * w^2 + b * w + c = 0 \rangle$ show $\exists y. x \neq y \land a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ by *auto* qed qed

 \mathbf{end}

9 The hyperbolic plane and Tarski's axioms

```
theory Hyperbolic-Tarski

imports Euclid-Tarski

Projective

~~/src/HOL/Library/Quadratic-Discriminant

begin
```

9.1 Characterizing a specific conic in the projective plane

definition $M :: real^3 3$ where

 $M \triangleq vector [$ vector [1, 0, 0],vector [0, 1, 0],vector [0, 0, -1]]

lemma M-symmatrix: symmatrix M
unfolding symmatrix-def and transpose-def and M-def
by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3 vector-3)

lemma M-self-inverse: M ** M = mat 1
unfolding M-def and matrix-matrix-mult-def and mat-def and vector-def
by (simp add: setsum-3 vec-eq-iff forall-3)

lemma M-invertible: invertible M
unfolding invertible-def
using M-self-inverse
by auto

definition $polar :: proj2 \Rightarrow proj2$ -line where $polar \ p \triangleq proj2\text{-}line\text{-}abs \ (M * v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ p)$ definition *pole* :: *proj2-line* \Rightarrow *proj2* where pole $l \triangleq proj2\text{-}abs (M * v proj2\text{-}line\text{-}rep l)$ **lemma** *polar-abs*: assumes $v \neq 0$ shows polar (proj2-abs v) = proj2-line-abs (M * v v)proof from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and *proj2-rep-abs2* obtain k where $k \neq 0$ and proj2-rep (proj2-abs v) = $k *_R v$ by auto from $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ (proj2\text{-}abs \ v) = k \ast_R v \rangle$ have polar $(proj2\text{-}abs v) = proj2\text{-}line\text{-}abs (k *_R (M * v v))$ **unfolding** *polar-def* **by** (*simp add: matrix-scalar-vector-ac scalar-matrix-vector-assoc*) with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-line-abs-mult show polar (proj2-abs v) = proj2-line-abs (M * v v) by simp qed lemma pole-abs: assumes $v \neq 0$ **shows** pole (proj2-line-abs v) = proj2-abs (M * v v)proof from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-line-rep-abs **obtain** k where $k \neq 0$ and proj2-line-rep (proj2-line-abs v) = $k *_R v$ **by** *auto* **from** $\langle proj2\text{-line-rep} (proj2\text{-line-abs } v) = k *_R v \rangle$ have pole $(proj2\text{-line-abs } v) = proj2\text{-abs } (k *_R (M * v v))$ unfolding pole-def by (simp add: matrix-scalar-vector-ac scalar-matrix-vector-assoc) with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-abs-mult show pole (proj2-line-abs v) = proj2-abs (M * v v) by simp qed **lemma** polar-rep-non-zero: $M * v \text{ proj}2\text{-rep} p \neq 0$ proof have proj2-rep $p \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero) with *M*-invertible show $M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p \neq 0$ by (rule invertible-times-non-zero) qed **lemma** pole-polar: pole $(polar \ p) = p$ proof from polar-rep-non-zero have pole (polar p) = proj2-abs (M * v (M * v proj2-rep p)) **unfolding** *polar-def* **by** (*rule pole-abs*)

```
with M-self-inverse
 show pole (polar \ p) = p
   by (simp add: matrix-vector-mul-assoc proj2-abs-rep matrix-vector-mul-lid)
qed
lemma pole-rep-non-zero: M * v \text{ proj}2\text{-line-rep} \ l \neq 0
proof –
 have proj2-line-rep l \neq 0 by (rule proj2-line-rep-non-zero)
 with M-invertible
 show M * v \text{ proj}2\text{-line-rep } l \neq 0 by (rule invertible-times-non-zero)
qed
lemma polar-pole: polar (pole l) = l
proof -
 from pole-rep-non-zero
 have polar (pole l) = proj2-line-abs (M * v (M * v proj2-line-rep l))
   unfolding pole-def
   by (rule polar-abs)
  with M-self-inverse
 show polar (pole l) = l
   by (simp add: matrix-vector-mul-assoc proj2-line-abs-rep
     matrix-vector-mul-lid)
qed
lemma polar-inj:
 assumes polar \ p = polar \ q
 shows p = q
proof -
 from (polar \ p = polar \ q) have pole \ (polar \ p) = pole \ (polar \ q) by simp
 thus p = q by (simp add: pole-polar)
qed
definition conic-sgn :: proj2 \Rightarrow real where
  conic-sgn p \triangleq sgn (proj2\text{-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p))
lemma conic-sqn-abs:
 assumes v \neq \theta
 shows conic-sgn (proj2-abs v) = sgn (v \cdot (M * v v))
proof –
  from \langle v \neq 0 \rangle and proj2-rep-abs2
 obtain j where j \neq 0 and proj2-rep (proj2-abs v) = j *_R v by auto
 from \langle j \neq 0 \rangle have j^2 > 0 by simp
 from \langle proj2\text{-}rep \ (proj2\text{-}abs \ v) = j \ast_R v \rangle
 have conic-sgn (proj2-abs v) = sgn (j^2 * (v \cdot (M * v v)))
   unfolding conic-sgn-def
   by (simp add:
     matrix-scalar-vector-ac
     scalar-matrix-vector-assoc [symmetric]
```

dot-scaleR-mult power2-eq-square algebra-simps) also have $\ldots = sgn(j^2) * sgn(v \cdot (M * v v))$ by (rule sgn-times) also from $\langle j^2 > 0 \rangle$ have $\ldots = sqn (v \cdot (M * v v))$ by simpfinally show conic-sqn $(proj2-abs v) = sqn (v \cdot (M * v v))$. qed **lemma** sgn-conic-sgn: sgn (conic-sgn p) = conic-sgn pby (unfold conic-sgn-def) simp definition $S :: proj2 \ set$ where $S \triangleq \{p. \ conic\text{-sgn} \ p = 0\}$ definition K2 :: proj2 set where $K2 \triangleq \{p. \ conic-sqn \ p < 0\}$ lemma S-K2-empty: $S \cap K2 = \{\}$ unfolding S-def and K2-def by *auto* lemma K2-abs: assumes $v \neq 0$ shows proj2-abs $v \in K2 \leftrightarrow v \cdot (M * v v) < 0$ proof have $proj2\text{-}abs \ v \in K2 \iff conic\text{-}sgn \ (proj2\text{-}abs \ v) < 0$ by (simp add: K2-def) with $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and conic-sqn-abs show proj2-abs $v \in K2 \leftrightarrow v \cdot (M * v v) < 0$ by simp qed definition K2-centre = proj2-abs (vector [0,0,1]) **lemma** K2-centre-non-zero: vector $[0,0,1] \neq (0 :: real^3)$ **by** (unfold vector-def) (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3) lemma K2-centre-in-K2: K2-centre \in K2 proof – from K2-centre-non-zero and proj2-rep-abs2 obtain k where $k \neq 0$ and proj2-rep K2-centre = $k *_R vector [0,0,1]$ **by** (unfold K2-centre-def) auto from $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ have $0 < k^2$ by simpwith $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ K2\text{-}centre = k \ast_R vector [0,0,1] \rangle$ show K2-centre $\in K2$ unfolding K2-def and conic-sgn-def and M-def and matrix-vector-mult-def and inner-vec-def

```
and vector-def
   by (simp add: vec-eq-iff setsum-3 power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma K2-imp-M-neq:
 assumes v \neq 0 and proj2-abs v \in K2
 shows v \cdot (M * v v) < \theta
 using assms
 by (simp add: K2-abs)
lemma M-neg-imp-z-squared-big:
 assumes v \cdot (M * v v) < 0
 shows (v\$3)^2 > (v\$1)^2 + (v\$2)^2
 using \langle v \cdot (M * v v) < \theta \rangle
 unfolding matrix-vector-mult-def and M-def and vector-def
 by (simp add: inner-vec-def setsum-3 power2-eq-square)
lemma M-neg-imp-z-non-zero:
 assumes v \cdot (M * v v) < 0
 shows v\$3 \neq 0
proof -
 have (v\$1)^2 + (v\$2)^2 \ge 0 by simp
  with M-neg-imp-z-squared-big [of v] and \langle v \cdot (M * v v) < \theta \rangle
 have (v\$3)^2 > 0 by arith
 thus v\$3 \neq 0 by simp
qed
lemma M-neg-imp-K2:
 assumes v \cdot (M * v v) < 0
 shows proj2-abs v \in K2
proof –
 from \langle v \cdot (M * v v) \rangle < 0 have v \$ 3 \neq 0 by (rule M-neg-imp-z-non-zero)
 hence v \neq 0 by auto
 with \langle v \cdot (M * v v) < 0 \rangle and K2-abs show proj2-abs v \in K2 by simp
qed
lemma M-reverse: a \cdot (M * v b) = b \cdot (M * v a)
 unfolding matrix-vector-mult-def and M-def and vector-def
 by (simp add: inner-vec-def setsum-3)
lemma S-abs:
 assumes v \neq 0
 shows proj2-abs v \in S \leftrightarrow v \cdot (M * v v) = 0
proof –
 have proj2\text{-}abs \ v \in S \iff conic\text{-}sgn \ (proj2\text{-}abs \ v) = 0
   unfolding S-def
   by simp
 also from \langle v \neq 0 \rangle and conic-sqn-abs
 have \ldots \longleftrightarrow sgn (v \cdot (M * v v)) = 0 by simp
```

finally show proj2-abs $v \in S \leftrightarrow v \cdot (M * v v) = 0$ by (simp add: sgn-0-0) qed

```
lemma S-alt-def: p \in S \iff proj2\text{-rep} \ p \cdot (M * v \ proj2\text{-rep} \ p) = 0
proof –
 have proj2-rep p \neq 0 by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)
 hence proj2\text{-}abs (proj2\text{-}rep \ p) \in S \iff proj2\text{-}rep \ p \cdot (M * v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ p) = 0
   by (rule S-abs)
 thus p \in S \iff proj2\text{-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ } proj2\text{-rep } p) = 0
   by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep)
qed
lemma incident-polar:
  proj2-incident p (polar q) \longleftrightarrow proj2-rep p \cdot (M *v proj2-rep q) = 0
 using polar-rep-non-zero
 unfolding polar-def
 by (rule proj2-incident-right-abs)
lemma incident-own-polar-in-S: proj2-incident p (polar p) \longleftrightarrow p \in S
 using incident-polar and S-alt-def
 by simp
lemma incident-polar-swap:
 assumes proj2-incident p (polar q)
 shows proj2-incident q (polar p)
proof -
 from \langle proj2-incident p (polar q) \rangle
 have proj2-rep p \cdot (M * v proj2-rep q) = 0 by (unfold incident-polar)
 hence proj2-rep q \cdot (M * v proj2-rep p) = 0 by (simp \ add: M-reverse)
 thus proj2-incident q (polar p) by (unfold incident-polar)
qed
lemma incident-pole-polar:
 assumes proj2-incident p l
 shows proj2-incident (pole l) (polar p)
proof -
 from (proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l)
 have proj2-incident p (polar (pole l)) by (subst polar-pole)
  thus proj2-incident (pole l) (polar p) by (rule incident-polar-swap)
qed
definition z-zero :: proj2-line where
 z-zero \triangleq proj2-line-abs (vector [0,0,1])
lemma z-zero:
 assumes (proj2\text{-}rep \ p)$3 = 0
 shows proj2-incident p z-zero
proof -
 from K2-centre-non-zero and proj2-line-rep-abs
```

```
obtain k where proj2-line-rep z-zero = k *_R vector [0,0,1]
   by (unfold z-zero-def) auto
 with \langle (proj2\text{-}rep \ p)\$3 = 0 \rangle
 show proj2-incident p z-zero
   unfolding proj2-incident-def and inner-vec-def and vector-def
   by (simp add: setsum-3)
qed
lemma z-zero-conic-sqn-1:
 assumes proj2-incident p z-zero
 shows conic-sgn p = 1
proof -
 let ?v = proj2\text{-}rep p
 have (vector [0,0,1] :: real<sup>3</sup>) \neq 0
   unfolding vector-def
   by (simp add: vec-eq-iff)
 with (proj2-incident p z-zero)
 have ?v \cdot vector [0,0,1] = 0
   unfolding z-zero-def
   by (simp add: proj2-incident-right-abs)
 hence ?v\$3 = 0
   unfolding inner-vec-def and vector-def
   by (simp add: setsum-3)
 hence ?v \cdot (M * v ?v) = (?v\$1)^2 + (?v\$2)^2
   unfolding inner-vec-def
    and power2-eq-square
    and matrix-vector-mult-def
    and M-def
    and vector-def
    and setsum-3
   by simp
 have ?v \neq 0 by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)
 with (?v\$3 = 0) have ?v\$1 \neq 0 \lor ?v\$2 \neq 0 by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)
 hence (?v\$1)^2 > 0 \lor (?v\$2)^2 > 0 by simp
 with add-sign-intros [of (?v\$1)^2 (?v\$2)^2]
 have (?v\$1)^2 + (?v\$2)^2 > 0 by auto
 with (?v \cdot (M * v ?v) = (?v\$1)^2 + (?v\$2)^2)
 have ?v \cdot (M * v ?v) > 0 by simp
 thus conic-sqn p = 1
   unfolding conic-sgn-def
   by simp
qed
lemma conic-sgn-not-1-z-non-zero:
```

```
assumes conic-sgn p \neq 1
shows z-non-zero p
proof –
from \langle conic-sgn \ p \neq 1 \rangle
```

```
have \neg proj2-incident p z-zero by (auto simp add: z-zero-conic-sgn-1)
  thus z-non-zero p by (auto simp add: z-zero)
qed
lemma z-zero-not-in-S:
  assumes proj2-incident p z-zero
  shows p \notin S
proof –
  from \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ z\text{-}zero \rangle have conic\text{-}sgn \ p = 1
   by (rule z-zero-conic-sgn-1)
  thus p \notin S
   unfolding S-def
   by simp
\mathbf{qed}
lemma line-incident-point-not-in-S: \exists p. p \notin S \land proj2-incident p \mid l
proof –
 let ?p = proj2-intersection l z-zero
  have proj2-incident ?p l and proj2-incident ?p z-zero
   by (rule proj2-intersection-incident)+
  from \langle proj2\text{-}incident ?p \ z\text{-}zero \rangle have ?p \notin S by (rule \ z\text{-}zero\text{-}not\text{-}in\text{-}S)
  with \langle proj2-incident ?p \mid l \rangle
  show \exists p. p \notin S \land proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \ by auto
qed
lemma apply-cltn2-abs-abs-in-S:
  assumes v \neq 0 and invertible J
 shows apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs v) (cltn2-abs J) \in S
  \longleftrightarrow v \cdot (J ** M ** transpose J *v v) = 0
proof -
  from \langle v \neq 0 \rangle and \langle invertible J \rangle
 have v v \neq 0 by (rule non-zero-mult-invertible-non-zero)
 from \langle v \neq 0 \rangle and \langle invertible J \rangle
 have apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs v) (cltn2-abs J) = proj2-abs (v v* J)
   by (rule apply-cltn2-abs)
 also from \langle v \ v \ast \ J \neq 0 \rangle
 have \ldots \in S \longleftrightarrow (v \ v * J) \cdot (M * v \ (v \ v * J)) = 0 by (rule S-abs)
  finally show apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs v) (cltn2-abs J) \in S
   \leftrightarrow v \cdot (J \ast M \ast transpose J \ast v v) = 0
   by (simp add: dot-lmul-matrix matrix-vector-mul-assoc [symmetric])
\mathbf{qed}
lemma apply-cltn2-right-abs-in-S:
 assumes invertible J
 shows apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-abs J) \in S
  \leftrightarrow (proj2-rep p) \cdot (J ** M ** transpose J *v (proj2-rep p)) = 0
```

proof –

have proj2-rep $p \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)

with $\langle invertible J \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (proj2-rep p)) (cltn2-abs J) $\in S$ \leftrightarrow proj2-rep $p \cdot (J * M * transpose J * v proj2-rep p) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: apply-cltn2-abs-abs-in-S*) thus apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-abs J) $\in S$ \leftrightarrow proj2-rep $p \cdot (J * M * transpose J * v proj2-rep p) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: proj2-abs-rep*) qed **lemma** apply-cltn2-abs-in-S: assumes $v \neq 0$ shows apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs v) $C \in S$ $\leftrightarrow v \cdot (cltn2\text{-rep } C \ast M \ast transpose (cltn2\text{-rep } C) \ast v v) = 0$ proof have invertible (cltn2-rep C) by (rule cltn2-rep-invertible) with $\langle v \neq \theta \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs v) (cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep C)) $\in S$ $\leftrightarrow v \cdot (cltn2\text{-rep } C \ast M \ast transpose (cltn2\text{-rep } C) \ast v v) = 0$ by (rule apply-cltn2-abs-abs-in-S) thus apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs v) $C \in S$ $\leftrightarrow v \cdot (cltn2\text{-}rep \ C \ast M \ast transpose \ (cltn2\text{-}rep \ C) \ast v \ v) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: cltn2-abs-rep*) qed **lemma** *apply-cltn2-in-S*: apply-cltn2 $p \ C \in S$ \leftrightarrow proj2-rep $p \cdot (cltn2$ -rep $C \ast M \ast transpose (cltn2-rep C) \ast v proj2-rep p)$ = 0proof – have proj2-rep $p \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero) hence apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (proj2-rep p)) $C \in S$ \leftrightarrow proj2-rep $p \cdot (cltn2$ -rep $C \ast M \ast transpose (cltn2-rep C) \ast v proj2-rep p)$ = 0**by** (*rule apply-cltn2-abs-in-S*) thus apply-cltn2 $p \ C \in S$ \leftrightarrow proj2-rep $p \cdot (cltn2-rep \ C \ast \ast M \ast \ast transpose \ (cltn2-rep \ C) \ast v \ proj2-rep \ p)$ = 0**by** (*simp add: proj2-abs-rep*) qed **lemma** norm-M: (vector2-append1 v) \cdot (M *v vector2-append1 v) = (norm v)² -1 proof – have $(norm v)^2 = (v\$1)^2 + (v\$2)^2$

unfolding norm-vec-def and setL2-def by (simp add: setsum-2) thus (vector2-append1 v) \cdot (M *v vector2-append1 v) = (norm v)² - 1 unfolding vector2-append1-def

```
and inner-vec-def
and matrix-vector-mult-def
and vector-def
and M-def
and power2-norm-eq-inner
by (simp add: setsum-3 power2-eq-square)
ged
```

9.2 Some specific points and lines of the projective plane

```
definition east = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [1,0,1])
definition west = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [-1,0,1])
definition north = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [0,1,1])
definition south = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [0,-1,1])
definition far\text{-}north = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [0,1,0])
```

lemmas compass-defs = east-def west-def north-def south-def

```
lemma compass-non-zero:
```

```
shows vector [1,0,1] \neq (0 :: real^3)
and vector [-1,0,1] \neq (0 :: real^3)
and vector [0,1,1] \neq (0 :: real^3)
and vector [0,-1,1] \neq (0 :: real^3)
and vector [0,1,0] \neq (0 :: real^3)
and vector [1,0,0] \neq (0 :: real^3)
unfolding vector-def
by (simp-all add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)
```

```
lemma east-west-distinct: east \neq west

proof

assume east = west

with compass-non-zero

and proj2-abs-abs-mult [of vector [1,0,1] vector [-1,0,1]]

obtain k where (vector [1,0,1] :: real<sup>3</sup>) = k *<sub>R</sub> vector [-1,0,1]

unfolding compass-defs

by auto

thus False

unfolding vector-def

by (auto simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)

qed
```

```
lemma north-south-distinct: north \neq south

proof

assume north = south

with compass-non-zero

and proj2-abs-abs-mult [of vector [0,1,1] vector [0,-1,1]]

obtain k where (vector [0,1,1] :: real<sup>3</sup>) = k *<sub>R</sub> vector [0,-1,1]

unfolding compass-defs

by auto
```

```
thus False
   unfolding vector-def
   by (auto simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)
qed
lemma north-not-east-or-west: north \notin {east, west}
proof
 assume north \in \{east, west\}
 hence east = north \lor west = north by auto
 with compass-non-zero
   and proj2-abs-abs-mult [of - vector [0,1,1]]
 obtain k where (vector [1,0,1] :: real^3) = k *_R vector [0,1,1]
   \lor (vector [-1,0,1] :: real<sup>3</sup>) = k *<sub>R</sub> vector [0,1,1]
   unfolding compass-defs
   by auto
 thus False
   unfolding vector-def
   by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)
qed
lemma compass-in-S:
 shows east \in S and west \in S and north \in S and south \in S
 using compass-non-zero and S-abs
 unfolding compass-defs
   and M-def
   and inner-vec-def
   and matrix-vector-mult-def
   and vector-def
 by (simp-all add: setsum-3)
lemma east-west-tangents:
 shows polar east = proj2-line-abs (vector [-1,0,1])
 and polar west = proj2-line-abs (vector [1,0,1])
proof -
 have M * v \ vector \ [1,0,1] = (-1) *_R \ vector \ [-1,0,1]
   and M * v vector [-1,0,1] = (-1) *_R vector [1,0,1]
   unfolding M-def and matrix-vector-mult-def and vector-def
   by (simp-all add: vec-eq-iff setsum-3)
 with compass-non-zero and polar-abs
 have polar east = proj2-line-abs ((-1) *_R vector [-1,0,1])
   and polar west = proj2-line-abs ((-1) *_R vector [1,0,1])
   unfolding compass-defs
   by simp-all
 with proj2-line-abs-mult [of -1]
 show polar east = proj2-line-abs (vector [-1,0,1])
   and polar west = proj2-line-abs (vector [1,0,1])
   by simp-all
qed
```

```
lemma east-west-tangents-distinct: polar east \neq polar west
proof
 assume polar \ east = polar \ west
 hence east = west by (rule polar-inj)
 with east-west-distinct show False ..
qed
lemma east-west-tangents-incident-far-north:
 shows proj2-incident far-north (polar east)
 and proj2-incident far-north (polar west)
 using compass-non-zero and proj2-incident-abs
 unfolding far-north-def and east-west-tangents and inner-vec-def
 by (simp-all add: setsum-3 vector-3)
lemma east-west-tangents-far-north:
 proj2-intersection (polar east) (polar west) = far-north
 using east-west-tangents-distinct and east-west-tangents-incident-far-north
 by (rule proj2-intersection-unique [symmetric])
instantiation proj2 :: zero
begin
definition proj2-zero-def: 0 = proj2-pt 0
instance ..
\mathbf{end}
definition equator \triangleq proj2-line-abs (vector [0,1,0])
definition meridian \triangleq proj2-line-abs (vector [1,0,0])
lemma equator-meridian-distinct: equator \neq meridian
proof
 assume equator = meridian
 with compass-non-zero
   and proj2-line-abs-abs-mult [of vector [0,1,0] vector [1,0,0]]
 obtain k where (vector [0,1,0] :: real<sup>3</sup>) = k *<sub>R</sub> vector [1,0,0]
   by (unfold equator-def meridian-def) auto
 thus False by (unfold vector-def) (auto simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)
qed
lemma east-west-on-equator:
 shows proj2-incident east equator and proj2-incident west equator
 unfolding east-def and west-def and equator-def
 using compass-non-zero
 by (simp-all add: proj2-incident-abs inner-vec-def vector-def setsum-3)
lemma north-far-north-distinct: north \neq far-north
proof
 assume north = far-north
 with compass-non-zero
   and proj2-abs-abs-mult [of vector [0,1,1] vector [0,1,0]]
```

obtain k where (vector [0,1,1] :: real^3) = k *_R vector [0,1,0]
by (unfold north-def far-north-def) auto
thus False
unfolding vector-def
by (auto simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)
qed

```
lemma north-south-far-north-on-meridian:
shows proj2-incident north meridian and proj2-incident south meridian
and proj2-incident far-north meridian
unfolding compass-defs and far-north-def and meridian-def
using compass-non-zero
by (simp-all add: proj2-incident-abs inner-vec-def vector-def setsum-3)
```

```
lemma K2-centre-on-equator-meridian:
shows proj2-incident K2-centre equator
and proj2-incident K2-centre meridian
unfolding K2-centre-def and equator-def and meridian-def
using K2-centre-non-zero and compass-non-zero
by (simp-all add: proj2-incident-abs inner-vec-def vector-def setsum-3)
```

```
lemma on-equator-meridian-is-K2-centre:
assumes proj2-incident a equator and proj2-incident a meridian
shows a = K2-centre
using assms and K2-centre-on-equator-meridian and equator-meridian-distinct
and proj2-incident-unique
by auto
```

```
definition rep-equator-reflect \triangleq vector [
vector [1, 0,0],
vector [0,-1,0],
vector [0, 0,1]] :: real<sup>3</sup><sup>3</sup>
definition rep-meridian-reflect \triangleq vector [
vector [-1,0,0],
vector [0,1,0],
vector [0,0,1]] :: real<sup>3</sup><sup>3</sup>
definition equator-reflect \triangleq cltn2-abs rep-equator-reflect
definition meridian-reflect \triangleq cltn2-abs rep-meridian-reflect
```

lemmas compass-reflect-defs = equator-reflect-def meridian-reflect-def rep-equator-reflect-def rep-meridian-reflect-def

lemma compass-reflect-self-inverse: shows rep-equator-reflect ** rep-equator-reflect = mat 1 and rep-meridian-reflect ** rep-meridian-reflect = mat 1 unfolding compass-reflect-defs matrix-matrix-mult-def mat-def by (simp-all add: vec-eq-iff forall-3 setsum-3 vector-3)

lemma compass-reflect-invertible:

```
shows invertible rep-equator-reflect and invertible rep-meridian-reflect
unfolding invertible-def
using compass-reflect-self-inverse
by auto
```

lemma compass-reflect-compass: **shows** apply-cltn2 east meridian-reflect = west and apply-cltn2 west meridian-reflect = east and apply-cltn2 north meridian-reflect = north and apply-cltn2 south meridian-reflect = south and apply-cltn2 K2-centre meridian-reflect = K2-centre and apply-cltn2 east equator-reflect = east and apply-cltn2 west equator-reflect = west and apply-cltn2 north equator-reflect = south and apply-cltn2 south equator-reflect = north and apply-cltn2 K2-centre equator-reflect = K2-centre proof have (vector [1,0,1] :: real³) v* rep-meridian-reflect = vector [-1,0,1]and $(vector [-1,0,1] :: real^3) v * rep-meridian-reflect = vector [1,0,1]$ and (vector [0,1,1] :: real³) v* rep-meridian-reflect = vector [0,1,1]and (vector [0, -1, 1] :: real³) v* rep-meridian-reflect = vector [0, -1, 1]and (vector [0,0,1] :: real³) v* rep-meridian-reflect = vector [0,0,1]and $(vector [1,0,1] :: real^3) v * rep-equator-reflect = vector [1,0,1]$ and (vector [-1,0,1] :: real³) v* rep-equator-reflect = vector [-1,0,1]and (vector [0,1,1] :: real³) v* rep-equator-reflect = vector [0,-1,1]and (vector [0, -1, 1] :: real³) v* rep-equator-reflect = vector [0, 1, 1]and (vector [0,0,1] :: real³) v* rep-equator-reflect = vector [0,0,1]unfolding rep-meridian-reflect-def and rep-equator-reflect-def and vector-matrix-mult-def **by** (*simp-all add: vec-eq-iff forall-3 vector-3 setsum-3*) with compass-reflect-invertible and compass-non-zero and K2-centre-non-zero **show** apply-cltn2 east meridian-reflect = west and apply-cltn2 west meridian-reflect = east and apply-cltn2 north meridian-reflect = north and apply-cltn2 south meridian-reflect = south and apply-cltn2 K2-centre meridian-reflect = K2-centre and apply-cltn2 east equator-reflect = east and apply-cltn2 west equator-reflect = west and apply-cltn2 north equator-reflect = south and apply-cltn2 south equator-reflect = north and apply-cltn2 K2-centre equator-reflect = K2-centre unfolding compass-defs and K2-centre-def and meridian-reflect-def and equator-reflect-def by (simp-all add: apply-cltn2-abs) qed

lemma *on-equator-rep*:

assumes z-non-zero a and proj2-incident a equator **shows** $\exists x. a = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [x, 0, 1])$

proof –

let ?ra = proj2-rep alet ?ca1 = cart2-append1 a let ?x = ?ca1\$1from compass-non-zero and (proj2-incident a equator) have $?ra \cdot vector [0,1,0] = 0$ **by** (unfold equator-def) (simp add: proj2-incident-right-abs) hence 2ra\$2 = 0 by (unfold inner-vec-def vector-def) (simp add: setsum-3) **hence** ?ca1 \$2 = 0 by (unfold cart2-append1-def) simp moreover from $(z-non-zero \ a)$ have ?ca1\$3 = 1 by $(rule \ cart2-append1-z)$ ultimately have ?ca1 = vector [?x, 0, 1]**by** (unfold vector-def) (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3) with $\langle z \text{-} non \text{-} zero \rangle$ have proj2-abs (vector [?x,0,1]) = a by (simp add: proj2-abs-cart2-append1) **thus** $\exists x. a = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [x, 0, 1])$ by (simp add: exI [of - ?x]) qed **lemma** on-meridian-rep: assumes z-non-zero a and proj2-incident a meridian shows $\exists y. a = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [0, y, 1])$ proof – let ?ra = proj2-rep alet ?ca1 = cart2-append1 a let ?y = ?ca1\$2 from compass-non-zero and (proj2-incident a meridian) have $?ra \cdot vector [1,0,0] = 0$ **by** (unfold meridian-def) (simp add: proj2-incident-right-abs) hence ?ra\$1 = 0 by (unfold inner-vec-def vector-def) (simp add: setsum-3) hence 2ca1 1 = 0 by (unfold cart2-append1-def) simp moreover from $(z-non-zero \ a)$ have ?ca1\$3 = 1 by $(rule \ cart2-append1-z)$ ultimately have ?ca1 = vector [0,?y,1]**by** (unfold vector-def) (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3) with $\langle z \text{-} non \text{-} zero \rangle$ have proj2-abs (vector [0,?y,1]) = a by (simp add: proj2-abs-cart2-append1) **thus** $\exists y. a = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [0, y, 1])$ by (simp add: exI [of - ?y])

qed

9.3 Definition of the Klein–Beltrami model of the hyperbolic plane

abbreviation hyp2 == K2typedef hyp2 = K2using K2-centre-in-K2by auto definition hyp2-rep :: $hyp2 \Rightarrow real^2$ where hyp2-rep $p \triangleq cart2$ -pt (Rep-hyp2 p) definition hyp2-abs :: real² \Rightarrow hyp2 where hyp2-abs v = Abs-hyp2 (proj2-pt v) **lemma** norm-lt-1-iff-in-hyp2: shows norm $v < 1 \leftrightarrow proj2\text{-}pt \ v \in hyp2$ proof let ?v' = vector2-append1 vhave $?v' \neq 0$ by (rule vector2-append1-non-zero) **from** real-less-rsqrt [of norm v 1] and abs-square-less-1 [of norm v] have norm $v < 1 \leftrightarrow (norm v)^2 < 1$ by auto hence norm $v < 1 \leftrightarrow ?v' \cdot (M * v ?v') < 0$ by (simp add: norm-M) with $(?v' \neq 0)$ have norm $v < 1 \leftrightarrow proj2\text{-}abs ?v' \in K2$ by (subst K2-abs) thus norm $v < 1 \leftrightarrow proj2\text{-}pt \ v \in hyp2$ by (unfold proj2-pt-def) qed **lemma** norm-eq-1-iff-in-S: shows norm $v = 1 \leftrightarrow proj2\text{-}pt \ v \in S$ proof let ?v' = vector2-append1 v have $?v' \neq 0$ by (rule vector2-append1-non-zero) **from** real-sqrt-unique [of norm v 1] have norm $v = 1 \iff (norm \ v)^2 = 1$ by auto hence norm $v = 1 \leftrightarrow ?v' \cdot (M * v ?v') = 0$ by (simp add: norm-M) with $(?v' \neq 0)$ have norm $v = 1 \leftrightarrow proj2\text{-}abs ?v' \in S$ by (subst S-abs) thus norm $v = 1 \iff proj2\text{-}pt \ v \in S$ by (unfold proj2-pt-def) qed **lemma** norm-le-1-iff-in-hyp2-S: norm $v < 1 \leftrightarrow proj2\text{-}pt \ v \in hyp2 \cup S$ using *norm-lt-1-iff-in-hyp2* [of v] and *norm-eq-1-iff-in-S* [of v] by *auto* **lemma** proj2-pt-hyp2-rep: proj2-pt (hyp2-rep p) = Rep-hyp2 pproof let ?p' = Rep-hyp2 plet ?v = proj2-rep ?p'have $?v \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero) have proj2-abs ?v = ?p' by (rule proj2-abs-rep)have $?p' \in hyp2$ by (rule Rep-hyp2) with $\langle ?v \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs ?v = ?p' \rangle$

have $?v \cdot (M * v ?v) < 0$ by (simp add: K2-imp-M-neg) hence $?v\$3 \neq 0$ by (rule M-neg-imp-z-non-zero) hence proj2-pt (cart2-pt ?p') = ?p' by (rule proj2-cart2) thus proj2-pt (hyp2-rep p) = ?p' by (unfold hyp2-rep-def) ged

```
lemma hyp2-rep-abs:
    assumes norm v < 1
    shows hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs v) = v
proof -
    from (norm v < 1)
    have proj2-pt v \in hyp2 by (simp add: norm-lt-1-iff-in-hyp2)
    hence Rep-hyp2 (Abs-hyp2 (proj2-pt v)) = proj2-pt v
    by (simp add: Abs-hyp2-inverse)
    hence hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs v) = cart2-pt (proj2-pt v)
    by (unfold hyp2-rep-def hyp2-abs-def) simp
    thus hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs v) = v by (simp add: cart2-proj2)
    qed
```

```
lemma hyp2-abs-rep: hyp2-abs (hyp2-rep p) = p
by (unfold hyp2-abs-def) (simp add: proj2-pt-hyp2-rep Rep-hyp2-inverse)
lemma norm-hyp2-rep-lt-1: norm (hyp2-rep p) < 1
proof –
have proj2-pt (hyp2-rep p) = Rep-hyp2 p by (rule proj2-pt-hyp2-rep)
hence proj2-pt (hyp2-rep p) \in hyp2 by (simp add: Rep-hyp2)
thus norm (hyp2-rep p) < 1 by (simp add: norm-lt-1-iff-in-hyp2)
ged
```

```
lemma hyp2-S-z-non-zero:

assumes p \in hyp2 \cup S

shows z-non-zero p

proof –

from \langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle

have conic-sgn p \leq 0 by (unfold K2-def S-def) auto

hence conic-sgn p \neq 1 by simp

thus z-non-zero p by (rule conic-sgn-not-1-z-non-zero)

qed
```

```
lemma hyp2-S-not-equal:

assumes a \in hyp2 and p \in S

shows a \neq p

using assms and S-K2-empty

by auto
```

```
lemma hyp2-S-cart2-inj:
assumes p \in hyp2 \cup S and q \in hyp2 \cup S and cart2-pt p = cart2-pt q
shows p = q
proof -
```

from $\langle p \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ have z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero) hence proj2-pt (cart2-pt p) = p and proj2-pt (cart2-pt q) = q **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-cart2*) **from** $\langle cart2-pt \ p = cart2-pt \ q \rangle$ have proj2-pt (cart2-pt p) = proj2-pt (cart2-pt q) by simp with $\langle proj2-pt \ (cart2-pt \ p) = p \rangle$ [symmetric] and $\langle proj2-pt \ (cart2-pt \ q) = q \rangle$ show p = q by simp qed **lemma** on-equator-in-hyp2-rep: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and proj2-incident a equator shows $\exists x. |x| < 1 \land a = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [x, 0, 1])$ proof from $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ have z-non-zero a by (simp add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero) with (proj2-incident a equator) and on-equator-rep obtain x where a = proj2-abs (vector [x, 0, 1]) (is a = proj2-abs ?v) by *auto* have $?v \neq 0$ by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3 vector-3) with $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle a = proj2\text{-}abs ?v \rangle$ have $?v \cdot (M * v ?v) < 0$ by (simp add: K2-abs) hence $x^2 < 1$ unfolding M-def matrix-vector-mult-def inner-vec-def **by** (*simp add: setsum-3 vector-3 power2-eq-square*) with real-sqrt-abs [of x] and real-sqrt-less-iff [of x^2 1] have |x| < 1 by simp with $\langle a = proj2\text{-}abs ?v \rangle$ show $\exists x. |x| < 1 \land a = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [x,0,1])$ by (simp add: exI [of - x]) qed **lemma** on-meridian-in-hyp2-rep: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and proj2-incident a meridian shows $\exists y. |y| < 1 \land a = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [0, y, 1])$ proof – **from** $(a \in hyp2)$ have z-non-zero a by (simp add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero) with (proj2-incident a meridian) and on-meridian-rep obtain y where a = proj2-abs (vector [0,y,1]) (is a = proj2-abs ?v) by auto have $?v \neq 0$ by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3 vector-3) with $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle a = proj2\text{-}abs ?v \rangle$ have $?v \cdot (M * v ?v) < 0$ by (simp add: K2-abs) hence $y^2 < 1$ **unfolding** *M*-def matrix-vector-mult-def inner-vec-def **by** (*simp add: setsum-3 vector-3 power2-eq-square*) with real-sqrt-abs [of y] and real-sqrt-less-iff [of y^2 1]

with $\langle a = proj2\text{-}abs ?v \rangle$ show $\exists y. |y| < 1 \land a = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [0, y, 1])$ by (simp add: exI [of - y]) qed definition hyp2- $cltn2 :: hyp2 \Rightarrow cltn2 \Rightarrow hyp2$ where hyp2- $cltn2 \ p \ A \triangleq Abs$ - $hyp2 \ (apply-cltn2 \ (Rep-hyp2 \ p) \ A)$ definition *is-K2-isometry* :: $cltn2 \Rightarrow bool$ where *is-K2-isometry* $J \triangleq (\forall p. apply-cltn2 p \ J \in S \longleftrightarrow p \in S)$ lemma cltn2-id-is-K2-isometry: is-K2-isometry cltn2-id unfolding *is-K2-isometry-def* by simp **lemma** *J-M-J-transpose-K2-isometry*: assumes $k \neq 0$ and repJ ** M ** transpose repJ = $k *_R M$ (is ?N = -) shows is-K2-isometry (cltn2-abs repJ) (is is-K2-isometry ?J) proof – from $\langle ?N = k *_R M \rangle$ have $?N ** ((1/k) *_R M) = mat 1$ by (simp add: matrix-scalar-ac $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ M-self-inverse) with right-invertible-iff-invertible [of repJ] have invertible repJ by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc $exI [of - M ** transpose repJ ** ((1/k) *_R M)])$ have $\forall t. apply-cltn2 \ t \ ?J \in S \longleftrightarrow t \in S$ proof fix t :: proj2have proj2-rep $t \cdot ((k *_R M) *_V proj2\text{-rep } t)$ $= k * (proj2\text{-}rep \ t \cdot (M * v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ t))$ by (simp add: scalar-matrix-vector-assoc [symmetric] dot-scaleR-mult) with $\langle ?N = k *_B M \rangle$ have proj2-rep $t \cdot (?N * v \text{ proj2-rep } t)$ $= k * (proj2\text{-}rep \ t \cdot (M \ *v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ t))$ by simp hence proj2-rep $t \cdot (?N * v proj2$ -rep t) = 0 $\longleftrightarrow k * (proj2\text{-rep } t \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } t)) = 0$ by simp with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ have proj2-rep $t \cdot (?N * v proj2$ -rep t) = 0 $\leftrightarrow proj2\text{-}rep \ t \cdot (M \ast v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ t) = 0$ by simp with $\langle invertible \ rep J \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 t $?J \in S \iff proj2\text{-rep } t \cdot (M * v proj2\text{-rep } t) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: apply-cltn2-right-abs-in-S*)

have |y| < 1 by simp

thus apply-cltn2 $t ?J \in S \longleftrightarrow t \in S$ by (unfold S-alt-def) qed thus is-K2-isometry ?J by (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) qed **lemma** equator-reflect-K2-isometry: **shows** is-K2-isometry equator-reflect **unfolding** compass-reflect-defs **by** (rule J-M-J-transpose-K2-isometry [of 1]) (simp-all add: M-def matrix-matrix-mult-def transpose-def vec-eq-iff forall-3 setsum-3 vector-3) **lemma** *meridian-reflect-K2-isometry*: shows is-K2-isometry meridian-reflect unfolding compass-reflect-defs **by** (rule J-M-J-transpose-K2-isometry [of 1]) (simp-all add: M-def matrix-matrix-mult-def transpose-def vec-eq-iff forall-3 setsum-3 vector-3) **lemma** *cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry*: assumes is-K2-isometry H and is-K2-isometry J**shows** is-K2-isometry (cltn2-compose H J) using $(is-K2\text{-}isometry \ H)$ and $(is-K2\text{-}isometry \ J)$ unfolding *is-K2-isometry-def* **by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-act* [*simplified, symmetric*]) **lemma** *cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry*: assumes is-K2-isometry J **shows** *is-K2-isometry* (*cltn2-inverse* J) proof -{ fix *p* **from** (is-K2-isometry J)have apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-inverse J) $\in S$ \leftrightarrow apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-inverse J)) $J \in S$ unfolding *is-K2-isometry-def* by simp hence apply-cltn2 p (cltn2-inverse J) $\in S \leftrightarrow p \in S$ **by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-inv-act* [*simplified*]) } thus is-K2-isometry (cltn2-inverse J) unfolding is-K2-isometry-def ... \mathbf{qed} interpretation K2-isometry-subgroup: subgroup Collect is-K2-isometry (|carrier = UNIV, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|)unfolding subgroup-def **by** (*simp add*: cltn2-id-is-K2-isometry

cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry

cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry)

```
interpretation K2-isometry: group
  (|carrier = Collect is-K2-isometry, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|)
 using cltn2.is-group and K2-isometry-subgroup.subgroup-is-group
 by simp
lemma K2-isometry-inverse-inv [simp]:
 assumes is-K2-isometry J
 shows \ inv(|carrier = Collect \ is-K2-isometry, \ mult = cltn2-compose, \ one = cltn2-id|)
J
  = cltn2-inverse J
 using cltn2-left-inverse
   and (is-K2\text{-}isometry J)
   and cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry
   and K2-isometry.inv-equality
 by simp
definition real-hyp2-C :: [hyp2, hyp2, hyp2] \Rightarrow bool
 (- = \equiv_K - - [99, 99, 99, 99] 50) where
 p \ q \equiv_K r \ s \triangleq
   (\exists A. is-K2\text{-}isometry A \land hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ A = r \land hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ q \ A = s)
```

definition real-hyp2-B :: [hyp2, hyp2, hyp2] \Rightarrow bool (B_K - - - [99,99,99] 50) **where** $B_K p q r \triangleq B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (hyp2-rep p) (hyp2-rep q) (hyp2-rep r)

9.4 K-isometries map the interior of the conic to itself

lemma collinear-quadratic: assumes $t = i *_R a + r$ shows $t \cdot (M * v t) =$ $(a \cdot (M * v a)) * i^{2} + 2 * (a \cdot (M * v r)) * i + r \cdot (M * v r)$ proof from *M*-reverse have $i * (a \cdot (M * v r)) = i * (r \cdot (M * v a))$ by simp with $\langle t = i *_R a + r \rangle$ show $t \cdot (M * v t) =$ $(a \cdot (M * v a)) * i^{2} + 2 * (a \cdot (M * v r)) * i + r \cdot (M * v r)$ by (simp add: inner-add-left matrix-vector-right-distribinner-add-right matrix-scalar-vector-ac inner-scaleR-right $scalar-matrix-vector-assoc \ [symmetric]$ M-reversepower2-eq-square algebra-simps)

 \mathbf{qed}

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma } S\text{-}quadratic':\\ \textbf{assumes } p \neq 0 \textbf{ and } q \neq 0 \textbf{ and } proj2\text{-}abs \ p \neq proj2\text{-}abs \ q\\ \textbf{shows } proj2\text{-}abs \ (k \ast_R p + q) \in S\\ \longleftrightarrow \ p \cdot (M \ast v \ p) \ast k^2 + p \cdot (M \ast v \ q) \ast 2 \ast k + q \cdot (M \ast v \ q) = 0\\ \textbf{proof } -\\ \textbf{let } ?r = k \ast_R p + q\\ \textbf{from } (p \neq 0) \textbf{ and } (q \neq 0) \textbf{ and } (proj2\text{-}abs \ p \neq proj2\text{-}abs \ q)\\ \textbf{and } dependent\text{-}proj2\text{-}abs \ [of p \ q \ k \ 1]\\ \textbf{have } ?r \neq 0 \textbf{ by } auto\\ \textbf{hence } proj2\text{-}abs \ ?r \in S \iff ?r \cdot (M \ast v \ ?r) = 0 \textbf{ by } (rule \ S\text{-}abs)\\ \textbf{with } collinear\text{-}quadratic \ [of \ ?r \ k \ p \ q]\\ \textbf{show } proj2\text{-}abs \ ?r \in S\\ \iff p \cdot (M \ast v \ p) \ast k^2 + p \cdot (M \ast v \ q) \ast 2 \ast k + q \cdot (M \ast v \ q) = 0\\ \textbf{by } (simp \ add: \ dot\text{-}lmul\text{-}matrix \ [symmetric] \ algebra\text{-}simps)\\ \textbf{ged}\end{array}$

```
lemma S-quadratic:
```

assumes $p \neq q$ and $r = proj2\text{-}abs (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep q)$ shows $r \in S$ $\longleftrightarrow proj2\text{-}rep \ p \cdot (M *v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ p) * k^2$ $+ proj2\text{-}rep \ p \cdot (M *v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ q) * 2 * k$ $+ proj2\text{-}rep \ q \cdot (M *v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ q)$ = 0proof let $?u = proj2\text{-}rep \ p$ let $?v = proj2\text{-}rep \ q$ let $?w = k *_R \ ?u + ?v$ have $?u \neq 0$ and $?v \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)+ from $(p \neq q)$ have $proj2\text{-}abs \ ?u \neq proj2\text{-}abs \ ?v$ by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep) with $(?u \neq 0)$ and $(?v \neq 0)$ and $(r = proj2\text{-}abs \ ?w)$ show $r \in S$

 $\longleftrightarrow ?u \cdot (M *v ?u) * k^{2} + ?u \cdot (M *v ?v) * 2 * k + ?v \cdot (M *v ?v) = 0$ by (simp add: S-quadratic')

 \mathbf{qed}

definition quarter-discrim :: real³ \Rightarrow real³ \Rightarrow real where quarter-discrim $p \ q \triangleq (p \cdot (M \ast v q))^2 - p \cdot (M \ast v p) \ast (q \cdot (M \ast v q))$

lemma quarter-discrim-invariant: **assumes** $t = i *_R a + r$ **shows** quarter-discrim a t = quarter-discrim a r **proof from** $\langle t = i *_R a + r \rangle$ **have** $a \cdot (M * v t) = i * (a \cdot (M * v a)) + a \cdot (M * v r)$ **by** (simp add: matrix-vector-right-distrib inner-add-right

matrix-scalar-vector-ac scalar-matrix-vector-assoc [symmetric]) hence $(a \cdot (M * v t))^2 =$ $(a \cdot (M * v a))^2 * i^2 +$ $2 * (a \cdot (M * v a)) * (a \cdot (M * v r)) * i +$ $(a \cdot (M * v r))^2$ **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square algebra-simps*) moreover from *collinear-quadratic* and $\langle t = i *_R a + r \rangle$ have $a \cdot (M \ast v a) \ast (t \cdot (M \ast v t)) =$ $(a \cdot (M * v a))^2 * i^2 +$ $2 * (a \cdot (M * v a)) * (a \cdot (M * v r)) * i +$ $a \cdot (M \ast v a) \ast (r \cdot (M \ast v r))$ **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square algebra-simps*) ultimately show quarter-discrim a t = quarter-discrim a r**by** (unfold quarter-discrim-def, simp) qed **lemma** quarter-discrim-positive: assumes $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$ and proj2-abs $p \neq proj2$ -abs q (is $pp \neq proj2$ -abs q) and proj2-abs $p \in K2$ shows quarter-discrim p q > 0proof -

let ?i = -q\$3/p\$3let $?t = ?i *_R p + q$

from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pp \in K2 \rangle$ have $p \cdot (M * v p) < 0$ by (subst K2-abs [symmetric]) hence $p\$3 \neq 0$ by (rule M-neg-imp-z-non-zero) hence ?t\$3 = 0 by simp hence $?t \cdot (M * v ?t) = (?t\$1)^2 + (?t\$2)^2$ unfolding matrix-vector-mult-def and M-def and vector-def by (simp add: inner-vec-def setsum-3 power2-eq-square)

```
from \langle p \$ 3 \neq 0 \rangle have p \neq 0 by auto
  with \langle q \neq 0 \rangle and \langle pp \neq pq \rangle and dependent-proj2-abs [of p q ?i 1]
 have ?t \neq 0 by auto
 with (?t\$3 = 0) have ?t\$1 \neq 0 \lor ?t\$2 \neq 0 by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-3)
 hence (?t\$1)^2 > 0 \lor (?t\$2)^2 > 0 by simp
  moreover have (?t\$2)^2 \ge 0 and (?t\$1)^2 \ge 0 by simp-all
  ultimately have (?t\$1)^2 + (?t\$2)^2 > 0 by arith
  with (?t \cdot (M * v ?t) = (?t\$1)^2 + (?t\$2)^2) have ?t \cdot (M * v ?t) > 0 by simp
  with mult-neg-pos [of p \cdot (M * v p)] and \langle p \cdot (M * v p) < 0 \rangle
 have p \cdot (M * v p) * (?t \cdot (M * v ?t)) < 0 by simp
 moreover have (p \cdot (M * v ?t))^2 \ge 0 by simp
 ultimately
 have (p \cdot (M * v ?t))^2 - p \cdot (M * v p) * (?t \cdot (M * v ?t)) > 0 by arith
  with quarter-discrim-invariant [of ?t ?i p q]
  show quarter-discrim p q > 0 by (unfold quarter-discrim-def, simp)
qed
```

lemma quarter-discrim-self-zero: assumes proj2-abs a = proj2-abs bshows quarter-discrim $a \ b = 0$ **proof** cases assume b = 0thus quarter-discrim a b = 0 by (unfold quarter-discrim-def, simp) \mathbf{next} assume $b \neq 0$ with $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ a = proj2\text{-}abs \ b \rangle$ and proj2-abs-abs-multobtain k where $a = k *_R b$ by auto thus quarter-discrim $a \ b = 0$ unfolding quarter-discrim-def **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square* matrix-scalar-vector-ac scalar-matrix-vector-assoc [symmetric]) qed

definition S-intersection-coeff1 :: real³ \Rightarrow real³ \Rightarrow real where S-intersection-coeff1 p q $\triangleq (-p \cdot (M * v q) + sqrt (quarter-discrim p q)) / (p \cdot (M * v p))$

definition S-intersection-coeff2 :: real³ \Rightarrow real³ \Rightarrow real where S-intersection-coeff2 p q $\triangleq (-p \cdot (M * v q) - sqrt (quarter-discrim p q)) / (p \cdot (M * v p))$

- definition S-intersection1-rep :: real³ \Rightarrow real³ \Rightarrow real³ where S-intersection1-rep $p \ q \triangleq (S\text{-intersection-coeff1} \ p \ q) *_R p + q$
- definition S-intersection2-rep :: real³ \Rightarrow real³ \Rightarrow real³ where S-intersection2-rep $p \ q \triangleq (S\text{-intersection-coeff2} \ p \ q) *_R p + q$

definition S-intersection 1 :: real³ \Rightarrow real³ \Rightarrow proj2 where S-intersection1 $p \ q \triangleq proj2-abs$ (S-intersection1-rep $p \ q$)

definition S-intersection 2 :: real³ \Rightarrow real³ \Rightarrow proj2 where S-intersection2 $p \ q \triangleq proj2-abs$ (S-intersection2-rep $p \ q$)

lemmas S-intersection-coeffs-defs =S-intersection-coeff1-def S-intersection-coeff2-def

lemmas S-intersections-defs =S-intersection1-def S-intersection2-def S-intersection1-rep-def S-intersection2-rep-def

lemma S-intersection-coeffs-distinct: assumes $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$ and proj2-abs $p \neq proj2$ -abs q (is $pp \neq proj2$ -abs q) and proj2-abs $p \in K2$ **shows** S-intersection-coeff1 $p \ q \neq S$ -intersection-coeff2 $p \ q$

proof – from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle pp \in K2 \rangle$ have $p \cdot (M * v p) < 0$ by (subst K2-abs [symmetric]) from assms have quarter-discrim p q > 0 by (rule quarter-discrim-positive) with $\langle p \cdot (M * v p) < 0 \rangle$ **show** S-intersection-coeff1 $p \ q \neq$ S-intersection-coeff2 $p \ q$ **by** (unfold S-intersection-coeffs-defs, simp) qed **lemma** S-intersections-distinct: assumes $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$ and $proj2\text{-}abs \ p \neq proj2\text{-}abs \ q$ (is $pp \neq proj2$) and proj2-abs $p \in K2$ **shows** S-intersection1 $p q \neq S$ -intersection2 p qprooffrom $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle pp \neq pq \rangle$ and $\langle pp \in K2 \rangle$ have S-intersection-coeff1 $p \ q \neq$ S-intersection-coeff2 $p \ q$ **by** (rule S-intersection-coeffs-distinct) with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pp \neq ?pq \rangle$ and proj2-Col-coeff-unique' **show** S-intersection1 $p q \neq$ S-intersection2 p q**by** (unfold S-intersections-defs, auto) \mathbf{qed} **lemma** *S*-intersections-in-S: assumes $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$ and proj2-abs $p \neq proj2$ -abs q (is $?pp \neq ?pq$) and proj2-abs $p \in K2$ shows S-intersection1 $p \ q \in S$ and S-intersection2 $p \ q \in S$ proof let ?j = S-intersection-coeff1 p qlet ?k = S-intersection-coeff2 p qlet $?a = p \cdot (M * v p)$ let $?b = 2 * (p \cdot (M * v q))$ let $?c = q \cdot (M * v q)$ from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle pp \in K2 \rangle$ have a < 0 by (subst K2-abs [symmetric]) have qd: discrim ?a ?b ?c = 4 * quarter-discrim p q unfolding discrim-def quarter-discrim-def **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square*) with times-divide-times-eq [of $2 \ 2 \ sqrt \ (quarter-discrim \ p \ q) - p \cdot (M \ *v \ q) \ ?a]$ and times-divide-times-eq [of $2 \ 2 \ -p \cdot (M \ast v \ q) - sqrt (quarter-discrim \ p \ q) \ ?a]$

and real-sqrt-mult and real-sqrt-abs [of 2]have ?j = (-?b + sqrt (discrim ?a ?b ?c)) / (2 * ?a)

and ?k = (-?b - sqrt (discrim ?a ?b ?c)) / (2 * ?a)

by (unfold S-intersection-coeffs-defs, simp-all add: algebra-simps)

from assms have quarter-discrim p q > 0 by (rule quarter-discrim-positive)

with qd have discrim $(p \cdot (M * v p)) (2 * (p \cdot (M * v q))) (q \cdot (M * v q)) > 0$ by simp with $\langle ?j = (-?b + sqrt (discrim ?a ?b ?c)) / (2 * ?a) \rangle$ and $\langle ?k = (-?b - sqrt (discrim ?a ?b ?c)) / (2 * ?a) \rangle$ and $\langle ?a < 0 \rangle$ and discriminant-nonneg [of ?a ?b ?c ?j] and discriminant-nonneg [of ?a ?b ?c ?k] have $p \cdot (M * v p) * ?j^2 + 2 * (p \cdot (M * v q)) * ?j + q \cdot (M * v q) = 0$ and $p \cdot (M * v p) * ?k^2 + 2 * (p \cdot (M * v q)) * ?k + q \cdot (M * v q) = 0$ **by** (unfold S-intersection-coeffs-defs, auto) with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle pp \neq pq \rangle$ and S-quadratic' show S-intersection1 $p q \in S$ and S-intersection2 $p q \in S$ **by** (unfold S-intersections-defs, simp-all) qed **lemma** *S*-intersections-Col: assumes $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$ **shows** proj2-Col $(proj2-abs \ p)$ $(proj2-abs \ q)$ $(S-intersection1 \ p \ q)$ (is proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?pr) and proj2-Col $(proj2-abs \ p)$ $(proj2-abs \ q)$ $(S-intersection2 \ p \ q)$ (is proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?ps) proof -{ assume ?pp = ?pqhence proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?pr and proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?ps **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-Col-coincide*) } moreover { assume $?pp \neq ?pq$ with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ and dependent-proj2-abs [of p q - 1] have S-intersection1-rep $p \ q \neq 0$ (is $?r \neq 0$) and S-intersection2-rep $p \ q \neq 0$ (is $?s \neq 0$) by (unfold S-intersection1-rep-def S-intersection2-rep-def, auto) with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-Col-abs [of p q? r S-intersection-coeff1 p q 1 - 1] and proj2-Col-abs [of p q?s S-intersection-coeff2 p q 1 - 1] have proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?pr and proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?ps **by** (unfold S-intersections-defs, simp-all) } ultimately show proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?pr and proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?ps by fast+ qed **lemma** S-intersections-incident:

assumes $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$ and proj2-abs $p \neq proj2$ -abs q (is $?pp \neq ?pq$) and proj2-incident (proj2-abs p) l and proj2-incident (proj2-abs q) lshows proj2-incident (S-intersection1 p q) l (is proj2-incident ?pr l) and proj2-incident (S-intersection2 p q) l (is proj2-incident ?ps l) proof – from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ have proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?pr and proj2-Col ?pp ?pg ?psby (rule S-intersections-Col)+ with $\langle ?pp \neq ?pq \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident ?pp $l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident ?pq $l \rangle$

and proj2-incident-iff-Col show proj2-incident ?pr l and proj2-incident ?ps l by fast+ qed **lemma** *K2-line-intersect-twice*: assumes $a \in K2$ and $a \neq r$ shows $\exists s u. s \neq u \land s \in S \land u \in S \land proj2$ -Col a r s \land proj2-Col a r u proof – let ?a' = proj2-rep alet ?r' = proj2-rep rfrom proj2-rep-non-zero have $?a' \neq 0$ and $?r' \neq 0$ by simp-all from $(?a' \neq 0)$ and K2-imp-M-neg and proj2-abs-rep and $(a \in K2)$ have $?a' \cdot (M * v ?a') < 0$ by simp from $\langle a \neq r \rangle$ have proj2-abs $?a' \neq proj2$ -abs ?r' by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep) from $(a \in K2)$ have proj2-abs $?a' \in K2$ by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep) with $(?a' \neq 0)$ and $(?r' \neq 0)$ and $(proj2\text{-}abs ?a' \neq proj2\text{-}abs ?r')$ have S-intersection 1 ?a' ?r' \neq S-intersection 2 ?a' ?r' (is ?s \neq ?u) by (rule S-intersections-distinct) from $(?a' \neq 0)$ and $(?r' \neq 0)$ and $(proj2-abs ?a' \neq proj2-abs ?r')$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs ?a' \in K2 \rangle$ have $?s \in S$ and $?u \in S$ by (rule S-intersections-in-S)+ from $\langle ?a' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?r' \neq 0 \rangle$ have proj2-Col (proj2-abs ?a') (proj2-abs ?r') ?s and proj2-Col (proj2-abs ?a') (proj2-abs ?r') ?u by (rule S-intersections-Col)+ hence proj2-Col $a \ r \ ?s$ and proj2-Col $a \ r \ ?u$ **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-abs-rep*) with $\langle ?s \neq ?u \rangle$ and $\langle ?s \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?u \in S \rangle$ **show** $\exists s u. s \neq u \land s \in S \land u \in S \land proj2$ -Col a r s \land proj2-Col a r u by auto qed **lemma** point-in-S-polar-is-tangent: assumes $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and proj2-incident q (polar p) shows q = pproof – from $(p \in S)$ have proj2-incident p (polar p) by (subst incident-own-polar-in-S) from line-incident-point-not-in-Sobtain r where $r \notin S$ and proj2-incident r (polar p) by auto let ?u = proj2-rep rlet ?v = proj2-rep pfrom $(r \notin S)$ and $(p \in S)$ and $(q \in S)$ have $r \neq p$ and $q \neq r$ by *auto*

with $\langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ (polar \ p) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ (polar \ p) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ r \ (polar \ p) \rangle$ and proj2-incident-iff [of r p polar p q] **obtain** k where $q = proj2\text{-}abs (k *_R ?u + ?v)$ by auto with $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and *S*-quadratic have $?u \cdot (M * v ?u) * k^2 + ?u \cdot (M * v ?v) * 2 * k + ?v \cdot (M * v ?v) = 0$ by simp moreover from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have $?v \cdot (M * v ?v) = 0$ by (unfold S-alt-def) **moreover from** $(proj2\text{-}incident \ r \ (polar \ p))$ have $?u \cdot (M * v ?v) = 0$ by (unfold incident-polar) moreover from $\langle r \notin S \rangle$ have $?u \cdot (M * v ?u) \neq 0$ by (unfold S-alt-def) ultimately have k = 0 by simpwith $\langle q = proj2\text{-}abs \ (k *_R ?u + ?v) \rangle$ **show** q = p by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep) qed **lemma** *line-through-K2-intersect-S-twice*: assumes $p \in K2$ and proj2-incident $p \ l$ shows $\exists q r. q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2$ -incident $q l \land proj2$ -incident r lproof – from proj2-another-point-on-line **obtain** s where $s \neq p$ and proj2-incident s l by auto from $(p \in K2)$ and $(s \neq p)$ and K2-line-intersect-twice [of $p \ s$] obtain q and r where $q \neq r$ and $q \in S$ and $r \in S$ and proj2-Col p s q and proj2-Col p s r **by** *auto* with $\langle s \neq p \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } s \ l \rangle$ and proj2-incident-iff-Col [of p s] have proj2-incident q l and proj2-incident r l by fast+ with $\langle q \neq r \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in S \rangle$ **show** $\exists q r. q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } q \ l \land proj2\text{-incident } r \ l$ by auto qed **lemma** *line-through-K2-intersect-S-again*: assumes $p \in K2$ and proj2-incident $p \ l$ shows $\exists r. r \neq q \land r \in S \land proj2$ -incident r lproof – from $\langle p \in K2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } p \mid l \rangle$ and line-through-K2-intersect-S-twice [of $p \ l$] obtain s and t where $s \neq t$ and $s \in S$ and $t \in S$ and proj2-incident s l and proj2-incident t l by *auto* **show** $\exists r. r \neq q \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } r l$ **proof** cases assume t = qwith $\langle s \neq t \rangle$ and $\langle s \in S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } s \mid t \rangle$ have $s \neq q \land s \in S \land proj2$ -incident $s \ l$ by simp

thus $\exists r. r \neq q \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } r l \dots$ next assume $t \neq q$ with $\langle t \in S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } t | \rangle$ have $t \neq q \land t \in S \land proj2$ -incident t l by simp thus $\exists r. r \neq q \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } r l \dots$ qed qed **lemma** *line-through-K2-intersect-S*: assumes $p \in K2$ and proj2-incident $p \ l$ shows $\exists r. r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } r l$ proof from assms have $\exists r. r \neq p \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } r l$ **by** (*rule line-through-K2-intersect-S-again*) **thus** $\exists r. r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } r \ l \ by auto$ qed **lemma** *line-intersect-S-at-most-twice*: $\exists p q. \forall r \in S. proj2\text{-incident } r l \longrightarrow r = p \lor r = q$ proof from *line-incident-point-not-in-S* obtain s where $s \notin S$ and proj2-incident s l by auto let ?v = proj2-rep sfrom proj2-another-point-on-line obtain t where $t \neq s$ and proj2-incident t l by auto let ?w = proj2-rep thave $?v \neq 0$ and $?w \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)+ let $?a = ?v \cdot (M * v ?v)$ let $?b = 2 * (?v \cdot (M * v ?w))$ let $?c = ?w \cdot (M * v ?w)$ from $\langle s \notin S \rangle$ have $?a \neq 0$ unfolding S-def and conic-sgn-def by auto let ?j = (-?b + sqrt (discrim ?a ?b ?c)) / (2 * ?a)let ?k = (-?b - sqrt (discrim ?a ?b ?c)) / (2 * ?a)let $?p = proj2\text{-}abs (?j *_R ?v + ?w)$ let $?q = proj2\text{-}abs (?k *_R ?v + ?w)$ have $\forall r \in S. proj2\text{-incident } r \mid \longrightarrow r = ?p \lor r = ?q$ proof fix rassume $r \in S$ with $\langle s \notin S \rangle$ have $r \neq s$ by *auto* { assume proj2-incident r l with $\langle t \neq s \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq s \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } s | \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } t | \rangle$ and proj2-incident-iff [of s t l r]obtain *i* where $r = proj2\text{-}abs (i *_R ?v + ?w)$ by *auto*

```
with \langle r \in S \rangle and \langle t \neq s \rangle and S-quadratic
      have ?a * i^2 + ?b * i + ?c = 0 by simp
      with (?a \neq 0) and discriminant-iff have i = ?j \lor i = ?k by simp
      with \langle r = proj2\text{-}abs \ (i *_R ?v + ?w) \rangle have r = ?p \lor r = ?q by auto }
   thus proj2-incident r \ l \longrightarrow r = ?p \lor r = ?q..
  qed
  thus \exists p q. \forall r \in S. proj2-incident r l \longrightarrow r = p \lor r = q by auto
qed
lemma card-line-intersect-S:
  assumes T \subseteq S and proj2-set-Col T
  shows card T \leq 2
proof -
  from \langle proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ T \rangle
  obtain l where \forall p \in T. proj2-incident p l unfolding proj2-set-Col-def ...
  from line-intersect-S-at-most-twice [of l]
  obtain b and c where \forall a \in S. proj2-incident a \ l \longrightarrow a = b \ \forall a = c by auto
  with \forall p \in T. proj2-incident p \mid and \langle T \subseteq S \rangle
  have T \subseteq \{b,c\} by auto
  hence card T \leq card \{b,c\} by (simp add: card-mono)
  also from card-suc-ge-insert [of b \{c\}] have \ldots \leq 2 by simp
  finally show card T \leq 2.
qed
lemma line-S-two-intersections-only:
  assumes p \neq q and p \in S and q \in S and r \in S
  and proj2-incident p \ l and proj2-incident q \ l and proj2-incident r \ l
  shows r = p \lor r = q
proof –
  from \langle p \neq q \rangle have card \{p,q\} = 2 by simp
  from (p \in S) and (q \in S) and (r \in S) have \{r, p, q\} \subseteq S by simp-all
  from \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ r \ l \rangle
  have proj2-set-Col \{r, p, q\}
   by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp add: exI [of - l])
  with \langle \{r, p, q\} \subseteq S \rangle have card \{r, p, q\} \leq 2 by (rule card-line-intersect-S)
  show r = p \lor r = q
  proof (rule ccontr)
   assume \neg (r = p \lor r = q)
   hence r \notin \{p,q\} by simp
   with (card \{p,q\} = 2) and card-insert-disjoint [of \{p,q\} r]
   have card \{r, p, q\} = 3 by simp
   with \langle card \{r, p, q\} \leq 2 \rangle show False by simp
  qed
qed
```

lemma *line-through-K2-intersect-S-exactly-twice*:

assumes $p \in K2$ and proj2-incident p lshows $\exists q r. q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2$ -incident $q l \land proj2$ -incident r l $\land (\forall s \in S. proj2\text{-incident } s \mid \longrightarrow s = q \lor s = r)$ proof from $\langle p \in K2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } p \mid l \rangle$ and line-through-K2-intersect-S-twice [of $p \ l$] obtain q and r where $q \neq r$ and $q \in S$ and $r \in S$ and proj2-incident q l and proj2-incident r lby auto with *line-S-two-intersections-only* **show** $\exists q r. q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } q \ l \land proj2\text{-incident } r \ l$ $\land (\forall s \in S. proj2\text{-incident } s \mid \longrightarrow s = q \lor s = r)$ by blast qed **lemma** tangent-not-through-K2: assumes $p \in S$ and $q \in K2$ **shows** \neg *proj2-incident* q (*polar* p) proof assume proj2-incident q (polar p) with $(q \in K2)$ and line-through-K2-intersect-S-again [of q polar p p] obtain r where $r \neq p$ and $r \in S$ and proj2-incident r (polar p) by auto from $(p \in S)$ and $(r \in S)$ and (proj2-incident r (polar p))have r = p by (rule point-in-S-polar-is-tangent) with $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ show False ... qed **lemma** *outside-exists-line-not-intersect-S*: assumes conic-sqn p = 1**shows** $\exists l. proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \land (\forall q. proj2\text{-incident } q \ l \longrightarrow q \notin S)$ proof – let ?r = proj2-intersection (polar p) z-zero have proj2-incident ?r (polar p) and proj2-incident ?r z-zero **by** (*rule proj2-intersection-incident*)+ from (proj2-incident ?r z-zero) have conic-sqn ?r = 1 by (rule z-zero-conic-sqn-1) with $\langle conic \text{-sgn } p = 1 \rangle$ have proj2-rep $p \cdot (M * v \operatorname{proj2-rep} p) > 0$ and proj2-rep $?r \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } ?r) > 0$ **by** (unfold conic-sqn-def) (simp-all add: sqn-1-pos) **from** (proj2-incident ?r (polar p))have proj2-incident p (polar ?r) by (rule incident-polar-swap) hence proj2-rep $p \cdot (M * v proj2$ -rep ?r) = 0 by (simp add: incident-polar)have $p \neq ?r$ proof assume p = ?rwith $\langle proj2\text{-incident }?r (polar p) \rangle$ have proj2-incident p (polar p) by simp

```
hence proj2-rep p \cdot (M * v proj2-rep p) = 0 by (simp add: incident-polar)
    with \langle proj2\text{-}rep \ p \cdot (M * v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ p) > 0 \rangle show False by simp
  qed
  let ?l = proj2-line-through p ?r
  have proj2-incident p ?l and proj2-incident ?r ?l
    by (rule proj2-line-through-incident)+
  have \forall q. \text{ proj2-incident } q ?l \longrightarrow q \notin S
  proof
    fix q
    show proj2-incident q ?l \longrightarrow q \notin S
    proof
      assume proj2-incident q ?l
      with \langle p \neq ?r \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p ?l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } ?r ?l \rangle
      have q = p \lor (\exists k. q = proj2\text{-}abs (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep p + proj2\text{-}rep ?r))
        by (simp add: proj2-incident-iff [of p ?r ?l q])
      show q \notin S
      proof cases
        assume q = p
        with (conic-sgn p = 1) show q \notin S by (unfold S-def) simp
      \mathbf{next}
        assume q \neq p
        with \langle q = p \lor (\exists k. q = proj2-abs (k *_R proj2-rep p + proj2-rep ?r)) \rangle
        obtain k where q = proj2\text{-}abs (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p + proj2\text{-}rep \ ?r)
           by auto
        from \langle proj2\text{-}rep \ p \cdot (M * v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ p) > 0 \rangle
        have proj2-rep p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p) * k^2 \ge 0
           by simp
        with \langle proj2\text{-}rep \ p \cdot (M * v \ proj2\text{-}rep \ ?r) = 0 \rangle
           and \langle proj2\text{-}rep ?r \cdot (M *v proj2\text{-}rep ?r) > 0 \rangle
        have proj2-rep p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p) * k^2
           + proj2-rep p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } ?r) * 2 * k
           + proj2-rep ?r \cdot (M * v proj2-rep ?r)
           > 0
          \mathbf{by} \ simp
        with \langle p \neq ?r \rangle and \langle q = proj2\text{-}abs \ (k *_R proj2\text{-}rep \ p + proj2\text{-}rep \ ?r) \rangle
        show q \notin S by (simp add: S-quadratic)
      qed
    qed
  qed
  with \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ ?l \rangle
  show \exists l. proj2-incident p \ l \land (\forall q. proj2-incident q \ l \longrightarrow q \notin S)
    by (simp add: exI [of - ?l])
qed
lemma lines-through-intersect-S-twice-in-K2:
  assumes \forall l. proj2\text{-incident } p l
```

 \rightarrow ($\exists q r. q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2$ -incident $q l \land proj2$ -incident r l) shows $p \in K2$ **proof** (*rule ccontr*) assume $p \notin K2$ hence conic-sqn $p \ge 0$ by (unfold K2-def) simp have $\neg (\forall l. proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \longrightarrow (\exists q \ r.$ $q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } q \ l \land proj2\text{-incident } r \ l))$ proof cases assume conic-sgn p = 0hence $p \in S$ unfolding S-def ... hence proj2-incident p (polar p) by (simp add: incident-own-polar-in-S) let ?l = polar phave $\neg (\exists q r.$ $q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } q ?l \land proj2\text{-incident } r ?l)$ proof assume $\exists q r$. $q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2$ -incident $q ?! \land proj2$ -incident r ?!then obtain q and r where $q \neq r$ and $q \in S$ and $r \in S$ and proj2-incident q ?l and proj2-incident r ?l by *auto* from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } q ? l \rangle$ and $\langle r \in S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } r ?l \rangle$ have q = p and r = p by (simp add: point-in-S-polar-is-tangent)+ with $\langle q \neq r \rangle$ show False by simp qed with $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ ?l \rangle$ **show** \neg (\forall *l. proj2-incident* p *l* \longrightarrow (\exists *q r*. $q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } q \ l \land proj2\text{-incident } r \ l))$ by *auto* \mathbf{next} assume conic-sgn $p \neq 0$ with $\langle conic\text{-sgn } p \geq 0 \rangle$ have conic-sgn p > 0 by simp hence sgn (conic-sgn p) = 1 by simphence conic-sgn p = 1 by (simp add: sgn-conic-sgn) with outside-exists-line-not-intersect-S **obtain** *l* where *proj2-incident p l* **and** \forall *q. proj2-incident q l* \longrightarrow *q* \notin *S* by *auto* have $\neg (\exists q r.$ $q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2$ -incident $q \ l \land proj2$ -incident $r \ l$) proof assume $\exists q r$. then obtain q where $q \in S$ and proj2-incident q l by auto from $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle$ and $\langle \forall \ q. \ proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \longrightarrow q \notin S \rangle$ have $q \notin S$ by simp with $\langle q \in S \rangle$ show False by simp ged with $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle$

```
show \neg (\forall l. proj2-incident p l \longrightarrow (\exists q r.
     q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } q \ l \land proj2\text{-incident } r \ l))
     by auto
  qed
  with \forall l. proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \longrightarrow (\exists q r.
    q \neq r \land q \in S \land r \in S \land proj2-incident q \mid \land proj2-incident r \mid \rangle
  show False by simp
qed
lemma line-through-hyp2-pole-not-in-hyp2:
  assumes a \in hyp2 and proj2-incident a l
 shows pole l \notin hyp2
proof -
  from assms and line-through-K2-intersect-S
  obtain p where p \in S and proj2-incident p l by auto
 from \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle
 have proj2-incident (pole l) (polar p) by (rule incident-pole-polar)
  with \langle p \in S \rangle
  show pole l \notin hyp2
   by (auto simp add: tangent-not-through-K2)
qed
lemma statement60-one-way:
  assumes is-K2-isometry J and p \in K2
  shows apply-cltn2 p \ J \in K2 (is ?p' \in K2)
proof –
  let ?J' = cltn2-inverse J
 have \forall l'. proj2\text{-incident } ?p'l' \longrightarrow (\exists q'r'.
   q' \neq r' \land q' \in S \land r' \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } q' l' \land proj2\text{-incident } r' l')
  proof
   fix l'
   let ?l = apply-cltn2-line l' ?J'
   show proj2-incident p' l' \longrightarrow (\exists q' r').
     q' \neq r' \land q' \in S \land r' \in S \land proj2-incident q' l' \land proj2-incident r' l')
   proof
     assume proj2-incident ?p' l'
     hence proj2-incident p ?l
       by (simp add: apply-cltn2-incident [of p l' ?J']
         cltn2.inv-inv [simplified])
     with (p \in K2) and line-through-K2-intersect-S-twice [of p ?l]
     obtain q and r where q \neq r and q \in S and r \in S
       and proj2-incident q ?l and proj2-incident r ?l
       by auto
     let ?q' = apply-cltn2 \ q \ J
     let ?r' = apply-cltn2 r J
     from (q \neq r) and apply-cltn2-injective [of q J r] have ?q' \neq ?r' by auto
```

from $(q \in S)$ and $(r \in S)$ and (is-K2-isometry J)have $?q' \in S$ and $?r' \in S$ by (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) simp-all from $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ r \ ?l \rangle$ have proj2-incident ?q' l' and proj2-incident ?r' l'by (simp-all add: apply-cltn2-incident [of - l'?J'] cltn2.inv-inv [simplified]) with $\langle ?q' \neq ?r' \rangle$ and $\langle ?q' \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?r' \in S \rangle$ show $\exists q' r'$. $q' \neq r' \land q' \in S \land r' \in S \land proj2$ -incident $q' l' \land proj2$ -incident r' l'by *auto* qed qed thus $p' \in K2$ by (rule lines-through-intersect-S-twice-in-K2) qed **lemma** *is-K2-isometry-hyp2-S*: assumes $p \in hyp2 \cup S$ and is-K2-isometry J shows apply-cltn2 $p \ J \in hyp2 \cup S$ **proof** cases assume $p \in hyp2$ with (is-K2-isometry J)have apply-cltn2 $p \ J \in hyp2$ by (rule statement60-one-way) thus apply-cltn2 $p \ J \in hyp2 \cup S$.. \mathbf{next} assume $p \notin hyp2$ with $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $p \in S$ by simp with (is-K2-isometry J)have apply-cltn2 $p \ J \in S$ by (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) simp thus apply-cltn2 $p \ J \in hyp2 \cup S$.. qed **lemma** *is-K2-isometry-z-non-zero*: assumes $p \in hyp2 \cup S$ and is-K2-isometry J shows z-non-zero (apply-cltn2 p J) proof – from $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 $p \ J \in hyp2 \cup S$ by (rule is-K2-isometry-hyp2-S) thus z-non-zero (apply-cltn2 p J) by (rule hyp2-S-z-non-zero) qed **lemma** cart2-append1-apply-cltn2: assumes $p \in hyp2 \cup S$ and is-K2-isometry J shows $\exists k. k \neq 0$ \land cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J = k *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J) proof have cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J $= (1 / (proj2\text{-}rep \ p)\$3) *_R (proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J)$ **by** (unfold cart2-append1-def) (simp add: scalar-vector-matrix-assoc)

from apply-cltn2-imp-mult [of p J] obtain j where $j \neq 0$ and proj2-rep p v * cltn2-rep $J = j *_R proj2$ -rep (apply-cltn2 p J)by auto from $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ have z-non-zero (apply-cltn2 p J) by (rule is-K2-isometry-z-non-zero) hence proj2-rep $(apply-cltn2 \ p \ J)$ $= (proj2\text{-}rep \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J))$ \$3 *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J) **by** (*rule proj2-rep-cart2-append1*) let ?k = 1 / (proj2-rep p)\$3 * j * (proj2-rep (apply-cltn2 p J))\$3 from $\langle (proj2\text{-}rep \ p)\$3 \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle (proj2\text{-}rep \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J)) \$3 \neq 0 \rangle$ have $?k \neq 0$ by simp from (cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J = $(1 / (proj2\text{-}rep \ p)\$3) *_R (proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J)$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J = j \ *_R \ proj2\text{-}rep \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J) \rangle$ have cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J $= (1 / (proj2\text{-rep } p) \$ 3 * j) *_R proj2\text{-rep } (apply\text{-cltn2 } p J)$ by simp **from** $\langle proj2\text{-}rep \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J) \rangle$ = (proj2-rep (apply-cltn2 p J))\$3 *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J)have $(1 / (proj2\text{-rep } p)\$3 * j) *_R proj2\text{-rep } (apply\text{-cltn2 } p J)$ $= (1 / (proj2\text{-}rep \ p)\$3 * j) *_R ((proj2\text{-}rep \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J))\3 $*_R cart2$ -append1 (apply-cltn2 p J)) by simp with (cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J $= (1 / (proj2\text{-rep } p) \$ 3 * j) *_R proj2\text{-rep } (apply\text{-}cltn2 p J))$ have cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep $J = ?k *_R cart2$ -append1 (apply-cltn2 p J) by simp with $\langle ?k \neq 0 \rangle$ show $\exists k. k \neq 0$ \wedge cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J = k *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J) by (simp add: exI [of - ?k]) qed

from $(p \in hyp2 \cup S)$ have (proj2-rep p)\$ $3 \neq 0$ by (rule hyp2-S-z-non-zero)

9.5 The *K*-isometries form a group action

lemma hyp2-cltn2-id [simp]: hyp2-cltn2 p cltn2-id = p**by** (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) (simp add: Rep-hyp2-inverse)

lemma apply-cltn2-Rep-hyp2: assumes is-K2-isometry J

shows apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 p) $J \in hyp2$ proof **from** $(is-K2\text{-}isometry \ J)$ and Rep-hyp2 [of p] **show** apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 p) $J \in K2$ by (rule statement60-one-way) ged **lemma** *Rep-hyp2-cltn2*: assumes is-K2-isometry J shows Rep-hyp2 $(hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J) = apply\text{-}cltn2 \ (Rep-hyp2 \ p) \ J$ proof from (is-K2-isometry J)have apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 p) $J \in hyp2$ by (rule apply-cltn2-Rep-hyp2) thus Rep-hyp2 (hyp2-cltn2 p J) = apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 p) J **by** (*unfold hyp2-cltn2-def*) (*rule Abs-hyp2-inverse*) qed **lemma** *hyp2-cltn2-compose*: assumes is-K2-isometry H shows hyp2-cltn2 (hyp2-cltn2 p H) J = hyp2-cltn2 p (cltn2-compose H J) proof – **from** (is-K2-isometry H)have apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 p) $H \in hyp2$ by (rule apply-cltn2-Rep-hyp2) thus hyp2-cltn2 (hyp2-cltn2 p H) J = hyp2-cltn2 p (cltn2-compose H J) **by** (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) (simp add: Abs-hyp2-inverse apply-cltn2-compose) qed interpretation K2-isometry: action (|carrier = Collect is-K2-isometry, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|)hyp2-cltn2

proof let ?G = (|carrier = Collect is-K2-isometry, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|)fix pshow hyp2-cltn2 p $\mathbf{1}_{?G} = p$ by (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) (simp add: Rep-hyp2-inverse) fix H Jshow $H \in carrier ?G \land J \in carrier ?G$ $\rightarrow hyp2\text{-}cltn2 (hyp2\text{-}cltn2 p H) J = hyp2\text{-}cltn2 p (H \otimes_{?G} J)$ by (simp add: hyp2-cltn2-compose) qed

9.6 The Klein–Beltrami model satisfies Tarski's first three axioms

lemma three-in-S-tangent-intersection-no-3-Col: **assumes** $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $r \in S$ and $p \neq q$ and $r \notin \{p,q\}$ **shows** proj2-no-3-Col {proj2-intersection (polar p) (polar q),r,p,q} (is proj2-no-3-Col {?s,r,p,q})

```
proof -
 let ?T = \{?s, r, p, q\}
  from \langle p \neq q \rangle have card \{p,q\} = 2 by simp
  with \langle r \notin \{p,q\} \rangle have card \{r,p,q\} = 3 by simp
  from (p \in S) and (q \in S) and (r \in S) have \{r, p, q\} \subseteq S by simp
  have proj2-incident ?s (polar p) and proj2-incident ?s (polar q)
    by (rule proj2-intersection-incident)+
  have ?s \notin S
  proof
    assume ?s \in S
    with \langle p \in S \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } ?s (polar p) \rangle
     and \langle q \in S \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } ?s (polar q) \rangle
    have ?s = p and ?s = q by (simp-all add: point-in-S-polar-is-tangent)
    hence p = q by simp
    with \langle p \neq q \rangle show False ...
  qed
  with \langle \{r, p, q\} \subseteq S \rangle have ?s \notin \{r, p, q\} by auto
  with \langle card \{r, p, q\} = 3 \rangle have card \{?s, r, p, q\} = 4 by simp
  have \forall t \in ?T. \neg proj2\text{-set-Col} (?T - \{t\})
  proof standard+
    fix t
   assume t \in ?T
    assume proj2-set-Col (?T - \{t\})
    then obtain l where \forall a \in (?T - \{t\}). proj2-incident a l
      unfolding proj2-set-Col-def ...
    from \langle proj2\text{-set-Col}(?T - \{t\}) \rangle
    have proj2-set-Col (S \cap (?T - \{t\}))
      by (simp add: proj2-subset-Col [of (S \cap (?T - \{t\})) ?T - \{t\}])
    hence card (S \cap (?T - \{t\})) \leq 2 by (simp add: card-line-intersect-S)
    show False
    proof cases
      assume t = ?s
      with \langle ?s \notin \{r, p, q\} \rangle have ?T - \{t\} = \{r, p, q\} by simp
      with \langle \{r, p, q\} \subseteq S \rangle have S \cap (?T - \{t\}) = \{r, p, q\} by simp
      with \langle card \ \{r, p, q\} = 3 \rangle and \langle card \ (S \cap (?T - \{t\})) \leq 2 \rangle show False by
simp
    \mathbf{next}
      assume t \neq ?s
      hence ?s \in ?T - \{t\} by simp
      with \forall a \in (?T - \{t\}). proj2-incident a l> have proj2-incident ?s l...
      from \langle p \neq q \rangle have \{p,q\} \cap ?T - \{t\} \neq \{\} by auto
```

then obtain d where $d \in \{p,q\}$ and $d \in ?T - \{t\}$ by auto from $\langle d \in ?T - \{t\}\rangle$ and $\langle \forall a \in (?T - \{t\})$. proj2-incident a $l\rangle$ have proj2-incident d l by simp

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{from } \langle d \in \{p,q\} \rangle \\ \mbox{and } \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ ?s \ (polar \ p) \rangle \\ \mbox{and } \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ ?s \ (polar \ q) \rangle \\ \mbox{have } proj2\text{-}incident \ ?s \ (polar \ d) \ \mbox{by } auto \end{array}$

from $(d \in \{p,q\})$ and $(\{r,p,q\} \subseteq S)$ have $d \in S$ by *auto* hence *proj2-incident* d (*polar* d) by (*unfold incident-own-polar-in-S*)

```
from (d \in S) and (?s \notin S) have d \neq ?s by auto
      with \langle proj2-incident ?s l\rangle
       and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ d \ l \rangle
       and \langle proj2\text{-incident }?s (polar d) \rangle
       and \langle proj2-incident d (polar d) \rangle
       and proj2-incident-unique
      have l = polar d by auto
      with \langle d \in S \rangle and point-in-S-polar-is-tangent
      have \forall a \in S. proj2-incident a \ l \longrightarrow a = d by simp
      with \forall a \in (?T - \{t\}). proj2-incident a l
      have S \cap (?T - \{t\}) \subseteq \{d\} by auto
      with card-mono [of \{d\}] have card (S \cap (?T - \{t\})) \leq 1 by simp
      hence card ((S \cap ?T) - \{t\}) \leq 1 by (simp add: Int-Diff)
      have S \cap ?T \subseteq insert t ((S \cap ?T) - \{t\}) by auto
      with card-suc-ge-insert [of t (S \cap ?T) – {t}]
       and card-mono [of insert t ((S \cap ?T) - \{t\}) S \cap ?T]
      have card (S \cap ?T) \leq card ((S \cap ?T) - {t}) + 1 by simp
      with \langle card ((S \cap ?T) - \{t\}) \leq 1 \rangle have card (S \cap ?T) \leq 2 by simp
      from \langle \{r, p, q\} \subseteq S \rangle have \{r, p, q\} \subseteq S \cap ?T by simp
      with \langle card \{r, p, q\} = 3 \rangle and card-mono [of S \cap ?T \{r, p, q\}]
      have card (S \cap ?T) \ge 3 by simp
      with \langle card \ (S \cap ?T) < 2 \rangle show False by simp
   qed
  qed
  with \langle card ?T = 4 \rangle show proj2-no-3-Col ?T unfolding proj2-no-3-Col-def ...
qed
lemma statement65-special-case:
```

assumes $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $r \in S$ and $p \neq q$ and $r \notin \{p,q\}$ shows $\exists J. is-K2\text{-}isometry J$ $\land apply-cltn2 \ east J = p$ $\land apply-cltn2 \ west J = q$ $\land apply-cltn2 \ north J = r$ $\land apply-cltn2 \ far-north J = proj2\text{-}intersection (polar p) (polar q)$ **proof** - let ?s = proj2-intersection (polar p) (polar q) let ?t = vector [vector [?s,r,p,q], vector [far-north, north, east, west]]:: proj2^4^2 have range $(op \ (?t\$1)) = \{?s, r, p, q\}$ unfolding *image-def* by (auto simp add: UNIV-4 vector-4) with $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in S \rangle$ and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle r \notin \{p,q\} \rangle$ have proj2-no-3-Col (range (op (?t))) **by** (simp add: three-in-S-tangent-intersection-no-3-Col) **moreover have** range $(op \ (?t\$2)) = \{far\text{-}north, north, east, west\}$ unfolding *image-def* by (auto simp add: UNIV-4 vector-4) with compass-in-S and east-west-distinct and north-not-east-or-west and east-west-tangents-far-north and three-in-S-tangent-intersection-no-3-Col [of east west north] have proj2-no-3-Col (range (op (?t))) by simp ultimately have $\forall i. proj2\text{-}no-3\text{-}Col (range (op $ (?t$i)))$ **by** (*simp add: forall-2*) hence $\exists J. \forall j. apply-cltn2 (?t 0 j) J = ?t 1 j$ by (rule statement53-existence) moreover have $\theta = (2::2)$ by simp ultimately obtain J where $\forall j$. apply-cltn2 (?t\$2\$j) J = ?t\$1\$j by autohence apply-cltn2 (?t\$2\$1) J = ?t\$1\$1 and apply-cltn2 (?t\$2\$2) J = ?t\$1\$2 and apply-cltn2 (?t\$2\$3) J = ?t\$1\$3 and apply-cltn2 (?t\$2\$4) J = ?t\$1\$4 by simp-all hence apply-cltn2 east J = pand apply-cltn2 west J = qand apply-cltn2 north J = rand apply-cltn2 far-north J = ?sby (simp-all add: vector-2 vector-4) with compass-non-zero have p = proj2-abs (vector [1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep J) and q = proj2-abs (vector [-1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep J) and r = proj2-abs (vector [0,1,1] v* cltn2-rep J) and ?s = proj2-abs (vector [0,1,0] v* cltn2-rep J) unfolding compass-defs and far-north-def **by** (*simp-all add: apply-cltn2-left-abs*) let ?N = cltn2-rep J ** M ** transpose (cltn2-rep J)from M-symmetrix have symmetrix ?N by (rule symmetrix-preserve) hence ?N\$2\$1 = ?N\$1\$2 and ?N\$3\$1 = ?N\$1\$3 and ?N\$3\$2 = ?N\$2\$3unfolding symmatrix-def and transpose-def **by** (*simp-all add: vec-eq-iff*)

from compass-non-zero and (apply-cltn2 east J = p) and ($p \in S$) and apply-cltn2-abs-in-S [of vector [1,0,1] J] have (vector [1,0,1] :: real³) · (?N *v vector [1,0,1]) = 0

unfolding *east-def* by simp hence ?N\$1\$1 + ?N\$1\$3 + ?N\$3\$1 + ?N\$3\$3 = 0unfolding inner-vec-def and matrix-vector-mult-def **by** (*simp add: setsum-3 vector-3*) with (?N\$3\$1 = ?N\$1\$3) have ?N\$1\$1 + 2 * (?N\$1\$3) + ?N\$3\$3 = 0 by simp from compass-non-zero and (apply-cltn2 west J = q) and ($q \in S$) and apply-cltn2-abs-in-S [of vector [-1,0,1] J] have $(vector [-1,0,1] :: real^3) \cdot (?N * v vector [-1,0,1]) = 0$ unfolding *west-def* by simp hence ?N\$1\$1 - ?N\$1\$3 - ?N\$3\$1 + ?N\$3\$3 = 0unfolding inner-vec-def and matrix-vector-mult-def by (simp add: setsum-3 vector-3) with (?N\$3\$1 = ?N\$1\$3) have ?N\$1\$1 - 2 * (?N\$1\$3) + ?N\$3\$3 = 0 by simp with $\langle ?N\$1\$1 + 2 * (?N\$1\$3) + ?N\$3\$3 = 0 \rangle$ have ?N\$1\$1 + 2 * (?N\$1\$3) + ?N\$3\$3 = ?N\$1\$1 - 2 * (?N\$1\$3) + ?N\$3\$3 by simp hence ?N\$1\$3 = 0 by simp with (?N\$1\$1 + 2 * (?N\$1\$3) + ?N\$3\$3 = 0 have ?N\$3\$3 = - (?N\$1\$1)by simp from compass-non-zero and (apply-cltn2 north J = r) and ($r \in S$) and apply-cltn2-abs-in-S [of vector [0,1,1] J] have $(vector [0,1,1] :: real^3) \cdot (?N * v vector [0,1,1]) = 0$ unfolding *north-def* by simp hence ?N\$2\$2 + ?N\$2\$3 + ?N\$3\$2 + ?N\$3\$3 = 0unfolding inner-vec-def and matrix-vector-mult-def **by** (*simp add: setsum-3 vector-3*) with (?N\$3\$2 = ?N\$2\$3) have ?N\$2\$2 + 2 * (?N\$2\$3) + ?N\$3\$3 = 0 by simp have proj2-incident ?s (polar p) and proj2-incident ?s (polar q) **by** (rule proj2-intersection-incident)+ from compass-non-zero have vector [1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep $J \neq 0$ and vector [-1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep $J \neq 0$ and vector [0,1,0] v* cltn2-rep $J \neq 0$ **by** (*simp-all add: non-zero-mult-rep-non-zero*) **from** (vector [1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep $J \neq 0$) and (vector [-1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep $J \neq 0$)

```
and \langle p = proj2\text{-}abs \ (vector \ [1,0,1] \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J) \rangle
```

```
and \langle q = proj2\text{-}abs \ (vector \ [-1,0,1] \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J) \rangle
```

have polar p = proj2-line-abs (M * v (vector [1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep J))and polar q = proj2-line-abs (M * v (vector [-1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep J))**by** (*simp-all add: polar-abs*) from (vector [1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep $J \neq 0$) and (vector [-1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep $J \neq 0$) and M-invertible have M * v (vector [1,0,1] v * cltn2-rep $J) \neq 0$ and M * v (vector [-1,0,1] v* cltn2-rep J) $\neq 0$ **by** (*simp-all add: invertible-times-non-zero*) with (vector [0,1,0] v* cltn2-rep $J \neq 0$) and $\langle polar \ p = proj2\text{-line-abs} \ (M * v \ (vector \ [1,0,1] \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J)) \rangle$ and $\langle polar \ q = proj2\text{-line-abs} \ (M \ast v \ (vector \ [-1,0,1] \ v \ast \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J)) \rangle$ and $\langle s = proj2\text{-}abs (vector [0,1,0] v * cltn2\text{-}rep J) \rangle$ have proj2-incident ?s (polar p) \leftrightarrow (vector [0,1,0] v* cltn2-rep J) $\cdot (M * v (vector [1,0,1] v * cltn2-rep J)) = 0$ and proj2-incident ?s (polar q) \leftrightarrow (vector [0,1,0] v* cltn2-rep J) $\cdot (M * v (vector [-1,0,1] v * cltn2-rep J)) = 0$ **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-incident-abs*) with $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?s (polar p) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?s (polar q) \rangle$ have (vector [0,1,0] v* cltn2-rep J) • (M * v (vector [1,0,1] v * cltn2-rep J)) = 0and (vector [0,1,0] v* cltn2-rep J) • (M * v (vector [-1,0,1] v * cltn2-rep J)) = 0by simp-all hence vector $[0,1,0] \cdot (?N * v vector [1,0,1]) = 0$ and vector $[0,1,0] \cdot (?N * v vector [-1,0,1]) = 0$ by (simp-all add: dot-lmul-matrix matrix-vector-mul-assoc [symmetric]) hence ?N\$2\$1 + ?N\$2\$3 = 0 and -(?N\$2\$1) + ?N\$2\$3 = 0unfolding inner-vec-def and matrix-vector-mult-def **by** (*simp-all add: setsum-3 vector-3*) hence ?N\$2\$1 + ?N\$2\$3 = -(?N\$2\$1) + ?N\$2\$3 by simphence ?N\$2\$1 = 0 by simp with (?N\$2\$1 + ?N\$2\$3 = 0) have ?N\$2\$3 = 0 by simp with (?N\$2\$2 + 2 * (?N\$2\$3) + ?N\$3\$3 = 0) and (?N\$3\$3 = -(?N\$1\$1))have ?N\$2\$2 = ?N\$1\$1 by simp with (?N\$1\$3 = 0) and (?N\$2\$1 = ?N\$1\$2) and (?N\$1\$3 = 0)and $\langle ?N\$2\$1 = 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?N\$2\$2 = ?N\$1\$1 \rangle$ and $\langle ?N\$2\$3 = 0 \rangle$ and (?N\$3\$1 = ?N\$1\$3) and (?N\$3\$2 = ?N\$2\$3) and (?N\$3\$3 = ?N\$2\$3)-(?N\$1\$1)have $?N = (?N\$1\$1) *_R M$ unfolding *M*-def **by** (simp add: vec-eq-iff vector-3 forall-3) have invertible (cltn2-rep J) by (rule cltn2-rep-invertible) with *M*-invertible have invertible ?N by (simp add: invertible-mult transpose-invertible)

hence $?N \neq 0$ by (auto simp add: zero-not-invertible) with $\langle ?N = (?N\$1\$1) *_R M \rangle$ have $?N\$1\$1 \neq 0$ by auto with $\langle ?N = (?N\$1\$1) *_R M \rangle$ have is-K2-isometry (cltn2-abs (cltn2-rep J)) **by** (*simp add: J-M-J-transpose-K2-isometry*) hence *is-K2-isometry J* by (*simp add: cltn2-abs-rep*) with $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ east \ J = p \rangle$ and $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 west J = q \rangle$ and $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ north \ J = r \rangle$ and $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \text{ far-north } J = ?s \rangle$ **show** \exists J. is-K2-isometry J \land apply-cltn2 east J = p $\land apply\text{-}cltn2 west J = q$ \land apply-cltn2 north J = r \land apply-cltn2 far-north J = ?sby auto qed **lemma** *statement66-existence*: assumes $a1 \in K2$ and $a2 \in K2$ and $p1 \in S$ and $p2 \in S$ shows $\exists J$. is-K2-isometry $J \land apply$ -cltn2 a1 $J = a2 \land apply$ -cltn2 p1 J = p2proof – let $?a = vector [a1, a2] :: proj2^2$ from $\langle a1 \in K2 \rangle$ and $\langle a2 \in K2 \rangle$ have $\forall i. ?a\$i \in K2$ by (simp add: forall-2) let $?p = vector [p1, p2] :: proj2^2$ from $(p1 \in S)$ and $(p2 \in S)$ have $\forall i. ?p$i \in S$ by (simp add: forall-2)let $?l = \chi i. proj2$ -line-through (?a\$i) (?p\$i)have \forall *i. proj2-incident* (?*a*\$*i*) (?*l*\$*i*) **by** (*simp add: proj2-line-through-incident*) hence proj2-incident (?a\$1) (?l\$1) and proj2-incident (?a\$2) (?l\$2) by fast+ have $\forall i. proj2\text{-}incident (?p$i) (?l$i)$ **by** (*simp add: proj2-line-through-incident*) hence proj2-incident (?p\$1) (?l\$1) and proj2-incident (?p\$2) (?l\$2) by fast+ let $?q = \chi \ i. \ \epsilon \ qi. \ qi \neq ?p\$i \land qi \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } qi \ (?l\$i)$ have $\forall i. ?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \land ?q\$i \in S \land proj2\text{-incident} (?q\$i) (?l\$i)$ proof fix ifrom $\langle \forall i. ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ have $?a\$i \in K2$. **from** $\langle \forall i. proj2\text{-incident} (?a$i) (?l$i) \rangle$ have proj2-incident (?a\$i) (?l\$i)... with $\langle ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ have $\exists qi. qi \neq ?p\$i \land qi \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } qi (?l\$i)$

by (*rule line-through-K2-intersect-S-again*) with some I-ex [of λ qi. qi \neq ?p\$i \wedge qi \in S \wedge proj2-incident qi (?l\$i)] show $?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \land ?q\$i \in S \land proj2\text{-incident} (?q\$i) (?l\$i)$ by simp qed hence $?q\$1 \neq ?p\1 and proj2-incident (?q\$1) (?l\$1)and proj2-incident (?q\$2) (?l\$2)by fast+ let $?r = \chi$ *i. proj2-intersection* (*polar* (?q\$*i*)) (*polar* (?p\$*i*)) let $?m = \chi i. proj2$ -line-through (?a\$i) (?r\$i)have $\forall i. proj2\text{-incident} (?a\$i) (?m\$i)$ **by** (*simp add: proj2-line-through-incident*) hence proj2-incident (?a\$1) (?m\$1) and proj2-incident (?a\$2) (?m\$2) by fast+ have $\forall i. proj2\text{-incident} (?r$i) (?m$i)$ **by** (*simp add: proj2-line-through-incident*) hence proj2-incident (?r\$1) (?m\$1) and proj2-incident (?r\$2) (?m\$2) by fast+ let $?s = \chi \ i. \ \epsilon \ si. \ si \neq ?r\$i \land si \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } si \ (?m\$i)$ have $\forall i. ?s i \neq ?r i \land ?s i \in S \land proj2\text{-incident} (?s i) (?m i)$ proof fix ifrom $\langle \forall i. ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ have $?a\$i \in K2$. **from** $\langle \forall i. proj2\text{-incident} (?a$i) (?m$i) \rangle$ have proj2-incident (?a\$i) (?m\$i) ... with $\langle ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ have $\exists si. si \neq ?r\$i \land si \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } si (?m\$i)$ **by** (rule line-through-K2-intersect-S-again) with some I-ex [of λ si. $si \neq ?r$ i \wedge si $\in S \wedge$ proj2-incident si (?m i)] show ?s $i \neq ?r$ $i \land ?s$ $i \in S \land proj2$ -incident (?s i) (?m i) by simp qed hence $?s\$1 \neq ?r\1 and proj2-incident (?s\$1) (?m\$1) and proj2-incident (?s\$2) (?m\$2) by fast+ have $\forall i . \forall u. proj2\text{-incident } u (?m$i) \longrightarrow \neg (u = ?p$i \lor u = ?q$i)$ **proof** standard+ fix i :: 2fix u :: proj2assume proj2-incident u (?m\$i) assume $u = ?p\$i \lor u = ?q\i from $\forall i. ?p$i \in S$ have $?p$i \in S$.. from $\forall i. ?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \land ?q\$i \in S \land proj2-incident (?q\$i) (?l\$i)$ have $?q\$i \neq ?p\i and $?q\$i \in S$

by simp-all

from $\langle p \$ i $\in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \$ i $\in S \rangle$ and $\langle u = p \$ i $\lor u = q \$ i \rangle have $u \in S$ by *auto* hence proj2-incident u (polar u) by (simp add: incident-own-polar-in-S) have proj2-incident (?r\$i) (polar (?p\$i)) and proj2-incident (?r\$i) (polar (?q\$i)) **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-intersection-incident*) with $\langle u = ?p\$i \lor u = ?q\$i \rangle$ have proj2-incident (?r\$i) (polar u) by auto from $\langle \forall i. proj2\text{-}incident (?r$i) (?m$i) \rangle$ have proj2-incident (?r\$i) (?m\$i) ... **from** $\langle \forall i. proj2\text{-incident} (?a$i) (?m$i) \rangle$ have proj2-incident (?a\$i) (?m\$i) ... from $\langle \forall i. ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ have $?a\$i \in K2$. have $u \neq ?r$ \$i proof assume u = ?r\$iwith $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?r$i) (polar (?p$i)) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?r$i) (polar (?q$i)) \rangle$ have proj2-incident u (polar (?p\$i)) and proj2-incident u (polar (?q\$i)) by simp-all with $\langle u \in S \rangle$ and $\langle p$ i $\in S \rangle$ and $\langle q$ i $\in S \rangle$ have u = ?p\$i and u = ?q\$i**by** (*simp-all add: point-in-S-polar-is-tangent*) with $\langle ?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \rangle$ show False by simp qed with $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (u) (polar u) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?r$i) (polar u) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ u \ (?m\$i) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?r$i) (?m$i) \rangle$ and proj2-incident-unique have ?m = polar u by auto with $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?a\$i) (?m\$i) \rangle$ have proj2-incident (?a\$i) (polar u) by simp with $\langle u \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ and tangent-not-through-K2 show False by simp qed

let $?H = \chi \ i. \ \epsilon \ Hi. \ is-K2\text{-}isometry \ Hi$ $\land apply\text{-}cltn2 \ east \ Hi = ?q\i $\land apply\text{-}cltn2 west Hi = ?pi

```
\land apply-cltn2 north Hi = ?s$i
 \land apply-cltn2 far-north Hi = ?r$i
have \forall i. is-K2-isometry (?H$i)
 \land apply\text{-}cltn2 \ east \ (?H\$i) = ?q\$i
 \land apply-cltn2 west (?H$i) = ?p$i
 \land apply-cltn2 north (?H$i) = ?s$i
 \land apply-cltn2 far-north (?H$i) = ?r$i
proof
 fix i :: 2
 from \forall i. ?p$i \in S have ?p$i \in S..
 from \forall i. ?q$i \neq ?p$i \land ?q$i \in S \land proj2-incident (?q$i) (?l$i) 
 have ?q\$i \neq ?p\$i and ?q\$i \in S
   by simp-all
 from \forall i. ?s i \neq ?r i \land ?s i \in S \land proj2-incident (?s i) (?m i)
 have ?s i \in S and proj2-incident (?s i) (?m i) by simp-all
 from \langle proj2\text{-}incident (?s$i) (?m$i) \rangle
   and \forall i. \forall u. proj2\text{-incident } u \ (?m\$i) \longrightarrow \neg (u = ?p\$i \lor u = ?q\$i) 
 have ?s i \notin \{?q, ?p i\} by fast
 with \langle ?q\$i \in S \rangle and \langle ?p\$i \in S \rangle and \langle ?p\$i \in S \rangle and \langle ?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \rangle
 have \exists Hi. is-K2-isometry Hi
   \land apply\text{-}cltn2 \ east \ Hi = ?q\$i
   \land apply\text{-}cltn2 west Hi = ?p$i
   \land apply-cltn2 north Hi = ?s$i
   \land apply-cltn2 far-north Hi = ?r$i
   by (simp add: statement65-special-case)
 with some I-ex [of \lambda Hi. is-K2-isometry Hi
   \land apply\text{-}cltn2 \ east \ Hi = ?q\$i
   \land apply\text{-}cltn2 west Hi = ?p$i
   \land apply-cltn2 north Hi = ?s$i
   \land apply-cltn2 far-north Hi = ?r$i]
 show is-K2-isometry (?H$i)
   \land apply\text{-}cltn2 \ east \ (?H\$i) = ?q\$i
   \land apply\text{-}cltn2 west (?H$i) = ?p$i
   \land apply-cltn2 \ north \ (?H$i) = ?s$i
   \land apply-cltn2 \ far-north \ (?H$i) = ?r$i
   by simp
qed
hence is-K2-isometry (?H$1)
 and apply-cltn2 east (?H\$1) = ?q\$1
 and apply-cltn2 west (?H\$1) = ?p\$1
 and apply-cltn2 north (?H\$1) = ?s\$1
 and apply-cltn2 far-north (?H\$1) = ?r\$1
 and is-K2-isometry (?H\$2)
 and apply-cltn2 east (?H\$2) = ?q\$2
 and apply-cltn2 west (?H\$2) = ?p\$2
 and apply-cltn2 north (?H\$2) = ?s\$2
 and apply-cltn2 far-north (?H\$2) = ?r\$2
```

by fast+

let ?J = cltn2-compose (cltn2-inverse (?H\$1)) (?H\$2)from (is-K2-isometry (?H\$1)) and (is-K2-isometry (?H\$2))have is-K2-isometry ?J by (simp only: cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry) **from** $\langle apply-cltn2 \ west \ (?H\$1) = ?p\$1 \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 p1 (cltn2-inverse (?H\$1)) = west **by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-inv-iff* [*simplified*]) with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ west \ (?H\$2) = ?p\$2 \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 p1 ?J = p2**by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-act* [*simplified, symmetric*]) from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ east \ (?H\$1) = ?q\$1 \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (?q\$1) (cltn2-inverse (?H\$1)) = east **by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-inv-iff* [*simplified*]) with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ east \ (?H\$2) = ?q\$2 \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (?q\$1) ?J = ?q\$2**by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-act* [*simplified, symmetric*]) with $\langle ?q\$1 \neq ?p\$1 \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ p1 \ ?J = p2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?p\$1) (?l\$1) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?q\$1) (?l\$1) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?p\$2) (?l\$2) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?q\$2) (?l\$2) \rangle$ have apply-cltn2-line (?l\$1) ?J = (?l\$2) by (simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique) **moreover from** $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?a\$1) (?l\$1) \rangle$ have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 (?a\$1) ?J) (apply-cltn2-line (?l\$1) ?J) by simp ultimately have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 (?a\$1) ?J) (?l\$2) by simp from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ north \ (?H\$1) = ?s\$1 \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (?s\$1) (cltn2-inverse (?H\$1)) = north **by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-inv-iff* [*simplified*]) with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ north \ (?H\$2) = ?s\$2 \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (?s1) ?J = ?s2**by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-act* [*simplified, symmetric*]) from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ far-north \ (?H\$1) = ?r\$1 \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (?r\$1) (cltn2-inverse (?H\$1)) = far-north **by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-inv-iff* [*simplified*]) with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ far-north \ (?H\$2) = ?r\$2 \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (?r\$1) ?J = ?r\$2 **by** (*simp add: cltn2.act-act* [*simplified, symmetric*]) with $\langle ?s\$1 \neq ?r\$1 \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 (?s\$1) ?J = (?s\$2) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?r\$1) (?m\$1) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?s\$1) (?m\$1) \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (?r\$2) (?m\$2) \rangle$

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and \langle proj2\text{-}incident (?s\$2) (?m\$2) \rangle
  have apply-cltn2-line (?m\$1) ?J = (?m\$2)
   by (simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique)
  moreover from (proj2\text{-}incident (?a\$1) (?m\$1))
  have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 (?a$1) ?J) (apply-cltn2-line (?m$1) ?J)
   by simp
  ultimately have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 (?a$1) ?J) (?m$2) by simp
  from \forall i. \forall u. proj2\text{-incident } u \ (?m$i) \longrightarrow \neg (u = ?p$i \lor u = ?q$i)
  have \neg proj2-incident (?p$2) (?m$2) by fast
  with (proj2\text{-}incident (?p\$2) (?l\$2)) have ?m\$2 \neq ?l\$2 by auto
  with \langle proj2\text{-}incident (?a\$2) (?l\$2) \rangle
   and \langle proj2\text{-}incident (?a\$2) (?m\$2) \rangle
   and \langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 (?a$1) ?J) (?l$2) \rangle
   and \langle proj2\text{-incident} (apply\text{-}cltn2 (?a\$1) ?J) (?m\$2) \rangle
   and proj2-incident-unique
  have apply-cltn2 a1 ?J = a2 by auto
  with \langle is-K2 - isometry ?J \rangle and \langle apply-cltn2 \ p1 ?J = p2 \rangle
  show \exists J. is-K2-isometry J \land apply-cltn2 a1 J = a2 \land apply-cltn2 p1 J = p2
   by auto
qed
lemma K2-isometry-swap:
  assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2
  shows \exists J. is-K2-isometry J \land apply-cltn2 \ a \ J = b \land apply-cltn2 \ b \ J = a
proof -
  from \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle
  have a \in K2 and b \in K2 by simp-all
  let ?l = proj2-line-through a b
  have proj2-incident a ?l and proj2-incident b ?l
   by (rule proj2-line-through-incident)+
  from \langle a \in K2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } a ?l \rangle
   and line-through-K2-intersect-S-exactly-twice [of a ?l]
  obtain p and q where p \neq q
   and p \in S and q \in S
   and proj2-incident p ?l and proj2-incident q ?l
   and \forall r \in S. proj2\text{-incident } r ?l \longrightarrow r = p \lor r = q
   by auto
  from \langle a \in K2 \rangle and \langle b \in K2 \rangle and \langle p \in S \rangle and \langle q \in S \rangle
   and statement66-existence [of a b p q]
  obtain J where is-K2-isometry J and apply-cltn2 a J = b
   and apply-cltn2 p J = q
   by auto
  from \langle apply-cltn2 \ a \ J = b \rangle and \langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ J = q \rangle
   and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ ?l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ ?l \rangle
  have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 \ a \ J) ?l
   and proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 p J) ?l
   by simp-all
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from $\langle a \in K2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have $a \neq p$ unfolding S-def and K2-def by auto with $\langle proj2$ -incident a ?l \rangle and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 \ a \ J) \ ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 p J) ?l \rangle$ have apply-cltn2-line ? J = ? l by (simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique) with $\langle proj2$ -incident q ?l \rangle and apply-cltn2-preserve-incident [of q J ?l] have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 q J) ?l by simp from $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 $q J \in S$ by (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) simp with $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 q J) ?l \rangle$ and $\forall r \in S. proj2\text{-incident } r ? l \longrightarrow r = p \lor r = q$ have apply-cltn2 $q J = p \lor apply$ -cltn2 q J = q by simp have apply-cltn2 q $J \neq q$ proof assume apply-cltn2 q J = qwith $\langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ J = q \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 p J = apply-cltn2 q J by simphence p = q by (rule apply-cltn2-injective [of p J q]) with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ show False ... qed with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ q \ J = p \lor apply-cltn2 \ q \ J = q \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 q J = p by simpwith $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J = q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } p ? l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident a ?l \rangle and statement55 have apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 a J) J = a by simpwith $\langle apply-cltn2 \ a \ J = b \rangle$ have $apply-cltn2 \ b \ J = a$ by simpwith (is-K2-isometry J) and $(apply-cltn2 \ a \ J = b)$ **show** \exists J. is-K2-isometry $J \land apply-cltn2 \ a \ J = b \land apply-cltn2 \ b \ J = a$ by (simp add: exI [of - J]) qed **theorem** hyp2-axiom1: $\forall a b. a b \equiv_K b a$ **proof** *standard*+ fix a blet ?a' = Rep-hyp2 alet ?b' = Rep-hyp2 bfrom Rep-hyp2 and K2-isometry-swap [of ?a' ?b'] obtain J where is-K2-isometry J and apply-cltn2 ?a' J = ?b'

by auto

from $\langle apply-cltn2 ?a' J = ?b' \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 ?b' J = ?a' \rangle$ have hyp2-cltn2 a J = b and hyp2-cltn2 b J = a**unfolding** *hyp2-cltn2-def* **by** (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-inverse*) with (is-K2-isometry J)show $a \ b \equiv_K b \ a$ by (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) (simp add: exI [of - J]) qed **theorem** hyp2-axiom2: $\forall a b p q r s. a b \equiv_K p q \land a b \equiv_K r s \longrightarrow p q \equiv_K r s$ **proof** standard+ fix a b p q r s**assume** $a \ b \equiv_K p \ q \land a \ b \equiv_K r \ s$ then obtain G and H where is-K2-isometry G and is-K2-isometry Hand hyp2-cltn2 a G = p and hyp2-cltn2 b G = qand hyp2-cltn2 a H = r and hyp2-cltn2 b H = s**by** (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) auto let ?J = cltn2-compose (cltn2-inverse G) H **from** $(is-K2\text{-}isometry \ G)$ **have** is-K2-isometry $(cltn2\text{-}inverse \ G)$ by (rule cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry) with (is-K2-isometry H)have is-K2-isometry ?J by (simp only: cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry) from $(is-K2-isometry \ G)$ and $(hyp2-cltn2 \ a \ G = p)$ and $(hyp2-cltn2 \ b \ G = q)$ and K2-isometry.act-inv-iff have hyp2-cltn2 p (cltn2-inverse G) = a and hyp2-cltn2 q (cltn2-inverse G) = b by simp-all with $\langle hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ a \ H = r \rangle$ and $\langle hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ b \ H = s \rangle$ and (is-K2-isometry (cltn2-inverse G)) and (is-K2-isometry H)and K2-isometry.act-act [symmetric] have hyp2- $cltn2 \ p \ ?J = r$ and hyp2- $cltn2 \ q \ ?J = s$ by simp-allwith (is-K2-isometry ?J)show $p \ q \equiv_K r \ s$ by (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) (simp add: exI [of - ?J]) \mathbf{qed} **theorem** hyp2-axiom3: $\forall a b c. a b \equiv_K c c \longrightarrow a = b$ **proof** standard+ fix $a \ b \ c$ assume $a \ b \equiv_K c \ c$ then obtain J where is-K2-isometry J and hyp2-cltn2 a J = c and hyp2-cltn2 b J = c**by** (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) auto from $\langle hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ a \ J = c \rangle$ and $\langle hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ b \ J = c \rangle$ have hyp2-cltn2 a J = hyp2-cltn2 b J by simp

from (is-K2-isometry J)

have apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 a) $J \in hyp2$ and apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 b) $J \in hyp2$ by (rule apply-cltn2-Rep-hyp2)+ with $\langle hyp2$ -cltn2 a J = hyp2-cltn2 b $J \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 a) J = apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 b) Jby (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) ($simp \ add$: Abs-hyp2-inject) hence Rep-hyp2 a = Rep-hyp2 b by ($rule \ apply$ -cltn2-injective) thus a = b by ($simp \ add$: Rep-hyp2-inject) ged

interpretation hyp2: tarski-first3 real-hyp2-C using hyp2-axiom1 and hyp2-axiom2 and hyp2-axiom3 by unfold-locales

9.7 Some lemmas about betweenness

lemma S-at-edge: assumes $p \in S$ and $q \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $r \in hyp2 \cup S$ and proj2-Col $p \neq r$ shows $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt q) (cart2-pt r) $\vee B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt r) (cart2-pt q) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?cr \lor -) proof – from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and z-non-zero r **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero*) with $\langle proj2-Col \ p \ q \ r \rangle$ have real-euclid. Col ?cp ?cq ?cr by (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-euclid-cart2) with $(z \text{-} non \text{-} zero \ p)$ and $(z \text{-} non \text{-} zero \ q)$ and $(z \text{-} non \text{-} zero \ r)$ have proj2-pt ?cp = p and proj2-pt ?cq = q and proj2-pt ?cr = r**by** (*simp-all add: proj2-cart2*) from $\langle proj2-pt ?cp = p \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have norm ?cp = 1 by (simp add: norm-eq-1-iff-in-S) from $\langle proj2-pt ?cq = q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2-pt ?cr = r \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have norm $?cq \leq 1$ and norm $?cr \leq 1$ **by** (*simp-all add: norm-le-1-iff-in-hyp2-S*) show $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?cr \lor $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cr ?cq proof cases assume $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cr ?cp ?cq then obtain k where $k \ge 0$ and $k \le 1$ and $?cp - ?cr = k *_R (?cq - ?cr)$ **by** (unfold real-euclid-B-def) auto from $\langle ?cp - ?cr = k *_R (?cq - ?cr) \rangle$ have $?cp = k *_R ?cq + (1 - k) *_R ?cr$ by (simp add: algebra-simps) with (norm ?cp = 1) have norm $(k *_R ?cq + (1 - k) *_R ?cr) = 1$ by simp with norm-triangle-ineq [of $k *_R ?cq (1 - k) *_R ?cr$]

have norm $(k *_R ?cq) + norm ((1 - k) *_R ?cr) \ge 1$ by simp from $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle k \leq 1 \rangle$ have norm $(k *_R ?cq) + norm ((1 - k) *_R ?cr)$ = k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr**by** simp with $\langle norm \ (k \ast_R ?cq) + norm \ ((1 - k) \ast_R ?cr) \geq 1 \rangle$ have $k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr \ge 1$ by simp **from** (norm $?cq \le 1$) and $(k \ge 0)$ and mult-mono [of k k norm ?cq 1] have $k * norm ?cq \le k$ by simp from $(norm ?cr \leq 1)$ and $(k \leq 1)$ and mult-mono [of $1 - k \ 1 - k \ norm \ ?cr \ 1$] have $(1 - k) * norm ?cr \le 1 - k$ by simp with $\langle k * norm ?cq < k \rangle$ have $k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr \le 1$ by simp with $\langle k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr \ge 1 \rangle$ have k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr = 1 by simp with $\langle k * norm ?cq \leq k \rangle$ have $(1 - k) * norm ?cr \geq 1 - k$ by simp with $\langle (1-k) * norm ?cr \leq 1-k \rangle$ have (1-k) * norm ?cr = 1-k by simp with $\langle k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr = 1 \rangle$ have k * norm ?cq = k by simp have $?cp = ?cq \lor ?cq = ?cr \lor ?cr = ?cp$ **proof** cases assume $k = 0 \lor k = 1$ with $(?cp = k *_R ?cq + (1 - k) *_R ?cr)$ show $?cp = ?cq \lor ?cq = ?cr \lor ?cr = ?cp$ by *auto* \mathbf{next} assume $\neg (k = 0 \lor k = 1)$ hence $k \neq 0$ and $k \neq 1$ by simp-all with $\langle k * norm ?cq = k \rangle$ and $\langle (1 - k) * norm ?cr = 1 - k \rangle$ have norm ?cq = 1 and norm ?cr = 1 by simp-all with $\langle proj2-pt ?cq = q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2-pt ?cr = r \rangle$ have $q \in S$ and $r \in S$ by (simp-all add: norm-eq-1-iff-in-S) with $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have $\{p,q,r\} \subseteq S$ by simp **from** $\langle proj2$ -Col $p q r \rangle$ have proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,r\}$ by (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col) with $\langle \{p,q,r\} \subseteq S \rangle$ have card $\{p,q,r\} \leq 2$ by (rule card-line-intersect-S) have $p = q \lor q = r \lor r = p$ **proof** (*rule ccontr*) assume $\neg (p = q \lor q = r \lor r = p)$ hence $p \neq q$ and $q \neq r$ and $r \neq p$ by simp-all from $\langle q \neq r \rangle$ have card $\{q,r\} = 2$ by simp with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ have card $\{p,q,r\} = 3$ by simp

with $\langle card \{p,q,r\} \leq 2 \rangle$ show False by simp qed thus $?cp = ?cq \lor ?cq = ?cr \lor ?cr = ?cp$ by auto qed thus $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?cr $\lor B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cr ?cq **by** (*auto simp add: real-euclid.th3-1 real-euclid.th3-2*) \mathbf{next} **assume** $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cr ?cp ?cq with (real-euclid.Col ?cp ?cq ?cr) show $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?cr \lor $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cr ?cq unfolding real-euclid.Col-def by (auto simp add: real-euclid.th3-1 real-euclid.th3-2) qed qed **lemma** *hyp2-in-middle*: assumes $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $r \in hyp2 \cup S$ and proj2-Col p q r and $p \neq q$ shows $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt r) (cart2-pt q) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cr ?cq) **proof** (rule ccontr) **assume** $\neg B_{\mathbb{I\!R}}$?cp ?cr ?cq **hence** $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq ?cr ?cp by (auto simp add: real-euclid.th3-2 [of ?cq ?cr ?cp]) from $(p \in S)$ and $(q \in S)$ and $(r \in hyp2 \cup S)$ and $(proj2\text{-}Col \ p \ q \ r)$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?cr $\lor B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cr ?cq by (simp add: S-at-edge) with $\langle \neg B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cp ? cr ? cq \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cp ? cq ? cr$ by simp from $\langle proj2$ -Col $p \ q \ r \rangle$ and proj2-Col-permute have proj2-Col $q \ p \ r$ by fast with $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq ?cp ?cr $\lor B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq ?cr ?cp by (simp add: S-at-edge) with $\langle \neg B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cr ?cp \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?cr$ by simp with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cp ? cq ? cr \rangle$ have ? cp = ? cq by (rule real-euclid.th3-4) hence proj2-pt ?cp = proj2-pt ?cq by simpfrom $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ have z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero) hence proj2-pt ?cp = p and proj2-pt ?cq = q by (simp-all add: proj2-cart2) with $\langle proj2-pt ?cp = proj2-pt ?cq \rangle$ have p = q by simp with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ show False ... \mathbf{qed} **lemma** *hyp2-incident-in-middle*: assumes $p \neq q$ and $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident q l and proj2-incident a l shows $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt q) proof from $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l \rangle$ have proj2-Col p q a by (rule proj2-incident-Col)

from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and this and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ show $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt q) **by** (*rule hyp2-in-middle*) qed **lemma** *extend-to-S*: assumes $p \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $q \in hyp2 \cup S$ shows $\exists r \in S. B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt q) (cart2-pt r)$ (is $\exists r \in S. B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq (cart2-pt r))$ **proof** cases assume $q \in S$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?cq by (rule real-euclid.th3-1) with $(q \in S)$ show $\exists r \in S$. $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq (cart2-pt r) by auto next assume $q \notin S$ with $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $q \in K2$ by simp let ?l = proj2-line-through p qhave proj2-incident p ?l and proj2-incident q ?l **by** (*rule proj2-line-through-incident*)+ from $(q \in K2)$ and $(proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ ?l)$ and line-through-K2-intersect-S-twice [of q ?l] obtain s and t where $s \neq t$ and $s \in S$ and $t \in S$ and proj2-incident s ?l and proj2-incident t ?l by auto let ?cs = cart2-pt s let ?ct = cart2-pt t **from** $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ s \ ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ t \ ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ ?l \rangle$ have proj2-Col s p q and proj2-Col t p q and proj2-Col s t q **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-incident-Col*) from $\langle proj2\text{-}Col \ s \ p \ q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}Col \ t \ p \ q \rangle$ and $(s \in S)$ and $(t \in S)$ and $(p \in hyp2 \cup S)$ and $(q \in hyp2 \cup S)$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cs ?cp ?cq \lor $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cs ?cq ?cp and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ct ?cp ?cq \lor $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ct ?cq ?cp **by** (*simp-all add: S-at-edge*) with real-euclid.th3-2 have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq ?cp ?cs $\lor B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?cs and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq ?cp ?ct $\lor B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?ct by fast+ $\mathbf{from} \ \langle s \in S \rangle \ \mathbf{and} \ \langle t \in S \rangle \ \mathbf{and} \ \langle q \in hyp \mathcal{2} \ \cup \ S \rangle \ \mathbf{and} \ \langle proj \mathcal{2}\text{-}Col \ s \ t \ q \rangle \ \mathbf{and} \ \langle s \neq t \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cs ?cq ?ct by (rule hyp2-in-middle) hence $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ct?cq?cs by (rule real-euclid.th3-2)

have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?cs $\lor B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?ct proof (rule ccontr)

assume $\neg (B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cs \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?ct)$ hence $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?cs and $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq ?ct by simp-all with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?cs \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cs \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?ct \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?ct \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq?cp?cs and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq?cp?ct by simp-all from $\langle \neg B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cp ? cq ? cs \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cq ? cp ? cs \rangle$ have $? cp \neq ? cq$ by auto with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?cs \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?ct \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq ?cs ?ct \lor $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq ?ct ?cs by (simp add: real-euclid-th5-1 [of ?cq ?cp ?cs ?ct]) with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cs ?cq ?ct \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ct ?cq ?cs \rangle$ have $?cq = ?cs \lor ?cq = ?ct$ by (auto simp add: real-euclid.th3-4) with $\langle q \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle s \in S \rangle$ and $\langle t \in S \rangle$ have $q = s \lor q = t$ by (auto simp add: hyp2-S-cart2-inj) with $\langle s \in S \rangle$ and $\langle t \in S \rangle$ have $q \in S$ by *auto* with $\langle q \notin S \rangle$ show False .. qed with $(s \in S)$ and $(t \in S)$ show $\exists r \in S. B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cq (cart2-pt r) by auto qed definition endpoint-in-S :: $proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow proj2$ where $endpoint-in-S \ a \ b$ $\triangleq \epsilon \ p. \ p \in S \land B_{\mathbb{R}} \ (cart2 - pt \ a) \ (cart2 - pt \ b) \ (cart2 - pt \ p)$ lemma endpoint-in-S: assumes $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ shows endpoint-in-S a $b \in S$ (is $?p \in S$) and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt (endpoint-in-S a b)) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?cp) proof – from $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and extend-to-S have $\exists p. p \in S \land B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb (cart2-pt p) by auto hence $?p \in S \land B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?cp **by** (unfold endpoint-in-S-def) (rule someI-ex) thus $?p \in S$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?cp by simp-all qed **lemma** endpoint-in-S-swap: assumes $a \neq b$ and $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ **shows** endpoint-in-S a $b \neq$ endpoint-in-S b a (is $?p \neq ?q$) proof let ?ca = cart2-pt a let ?cb = cart2-pt b let ?cp = cart2-pt ?plet ?cq = cart2-pt ?qfrom $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?cp and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cb ?ca ?cq by (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S)

assume ?p = ?q

with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cb ? ca ? cq \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cb ? ca ? cp$ by simp with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? ca ? cb ? cp \rangle$ have ? ca = ? cb by (rule real-euclid.th3-4) with $(a \in hyp2 \cup S)$ and $(b \in hyp2 \cup S)$ have a = b by (rule hyp2-S-cart2-inj) with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ show False ... qed **lemma** endpoint-in-S-incident: assumes $a \neq b$ and $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ and proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l shows proj2-incident (endpoint-in-S a b) l (is proj2-incident ?p l) proof from $\langle a \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ have $?p \in S$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt ?p) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?cp) by (rule endpoint-in-S)+ from $\langle a \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle ?p \in S \rangle$ have z-non-zero a and z-non-zero b and z-non-zero ?p by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero) from $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp \rangle$ have real-euclid.Col ?ca ?cb ?cp unfolding real-euclid.Col-def ... with $(z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ a)$ and $(z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ b)$ and $(z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ p)$ and $(a \neq b)$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ l \rangle$ **show** proj2-incident ?p l **by** (rule euclid-Col-cart2-incident) qed **lemma** endpoints-in-S-incident-unique: assumes $a \neq b$ and $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $p \in S$ and proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l and proj2-incident p l shows $p = endpoint-in-S \ a \ b \lor p = endpoint-in-S \ b \ a$ $(\mathbf{is} \ p = ?q \lor p = ?r)$ proof from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $?q \neq ?r$ by (rule endpoint-in-S-swap) from $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $?q \in S$ and $?r \in S$ by (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S) from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ l \rangle$ have proj2-incident ?q l and proj2-incident ?r l **by** (*simp-all add: endpoint-in-S-incident*) with $\langle ?q \neq ?r \rangle$ and $\langle ?q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?r \in S \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident $p \mid \rangle$ **show** $p = ?q \lor p = ?r$ **by** (simp add: line-S-two-intersections-only) qed **lemma** endpoint-in-S-unique:

assumes $a \neq b$ and $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $p \in S$

and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt p) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?cp) shows $p = endpoint-in-S \ a \ b \ (is \ p = ?q)$ **proof** (*rule ccontr*) from $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have z-non-zero a and z-non-zero b and z-non-zero p **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero*) with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle$?ca ?cb ?cp and euclid-B-cart2-common-line [of a b p] obtain *l* where proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l and proj2-incident p l by *auto* with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have $p = ?q \lor p = endpoint-in-S \ b \ a$ (is $p = ?q \lor p = ?r$) **by** (*rule endpoints-in-S-incident-unique*) assume $p \neq ?q$ with $\langle p = ?q \lor p = ?r \rangle$ have p = ?r by simp with $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cb ?ca ?cp by (simp add: endpoint-in-S) with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp \rangle$ have ?ca = ?cb by (rule real-euclid.th3-4) with $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have a = b by (rule hyp2-S-cart2-inj) with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ show False ... qed **lemma** between-hyp2-S: assumes $p \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $r \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $k \ge 0$ and $k \le 1$ shows proj2-pt $(k *_R (cart2-pt r) + (1 - k) *_R (cart2-pt p)) \in hyp2 \cup S$ (is $proj2-pt ?cq \in -$) proof let ?cp = cart2-pt p let ?cr = cart2-pt r let ?q = proj2-pt ?cqfrom $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have z-non-zero p and z-non-zero r by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero) hence proj2-pt ?cp = p and proj2-pt ?cr = r by $(simp-all \ add: \ proj2-cart2)$ with $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have norm ?cp < 1 and norm ?cr < 1by (simp-all add: norm-le-1-iff-in-hyp2-S) from $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle k \leq 1 \rangle$ and norm-triangle-ineq [of $k *_R ?cr (1 - k) *_R ?cp$] have norm $?cq \le k * norm ?cr + (1 - k) * norm ?cp$ by simp from $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle norm ? cr \leq 1 \rangle$ and mult-mono [of k k norm ? cr 1] have $k * norm ?cr \le k$ by simpfrom $\langle k \leq 1 \rangle$ and $\langle norm ? cp \leq 1 \rangle$ and mult-mono [of 1 - k 1 - k norm ?cp 1]have $(1 - k) * norm ?cp \le 1 - k$ by simpwith $\langle norm ? cq \leq k * norm ? cr + (1 - k) * norm ? cp \rangle$ and $\langle k * norm ? cr \leq norm ? cr \rangle$ k> have norm $?cq \le 1$ by simp thus $?q \in hyp2 \cup S$ by (simp add: norm-le-1-iff-in-hyp2-S) qed

9.8 The Klein–Beltrami model satisfies axiom 4

definition expansion-factor :: $proj2 \Rightarrow cltn2 \Rightarrow real$ where expansion-factor $p \ J \triangleq (cart2\text{-}append1 \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J)$ \$3

```
lemma expansion-factor:
  assumes p \in hyp2 \cup S and is-K2-isometry J
  shows expansion-factor p \ J \neq 0
  and cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J
  = expansion-factor p \ J *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p \ J)
proof -
  from \langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle and \langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle
  have z-non-zero (apply-cltn2 p J) by (rule is-K2-isometry-z-non-zero)
  from \langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle and \langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle
  and cart2-append1-apply-cltn2
  obtain k where k \neq 0
    and cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J = k *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J)
    by auto
  from (cart2\text{-}append1 \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J = k \ *_R \ cart2\text{-}append1 \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J))
    and \langle z\text{-non-zero} (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J) \rangle
  have expansion-factor p J = k
    by (unfold expansion-factor-def) (simp add: cart2-append1-z)
  with \langle k \neq 0 \rangle
    and \langle cart2\text{-}append1 \ p \ v* \ cltn2\text{-}rep \ J = k \ *_R \ cart2\text{-}append1 \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J) \rangle
  show expansion-factor p \ J \neq 0
    and cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J
    = expansion-factor \ p \ J *_R \ cart2-append1 \ (apply-cltn2 \ p \ J)
    by simp-all
qed
```

```
lemma expansion-factor-linear-apply-cltn2:

assumes p \in hyp2 \cup S and q \in hyp2 \cup S and r \in hyp2 \cup S

and is-K2-isometry J

and cart2-pt r = k *_R cart2-pt p + (1 - k) *_R cart2-pt q

shows expansion-factor r J *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 r J)

= (k * expansion-factor p J) *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J)

+ ((1 - k) * expansion-factor q J) *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 q J)

(is ?er *_R - = (k * ?ep) *_R - + ((1 - k) * ?eq) *_R -)

proof -

let ?cp = cart2-pt p

let ?cr = cart2-pt r

let ?cr = cart2-pt r

let ?cr = cart2-pt r
```

let ?cq1 = cart2-append1 q let ?cr1 = cart2-append1 r let ?repJ = cltn2-rep J from $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and z-non-zero r **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero*) from $(?cr = k *_R ?cp + (1 - k) *_R ?cq)$ have vector2-append1 ?cr $= k *_R vector_2-append_1 ?cp + (1 - k) *_R vector_2-append_1 ?cq$ by (unfold vector2-append1-def vector-def) (simp add: vec-eq-iff) with $(z \text{-} non \text{-} zero \ p)$ and $(z \text{-} non \text{-} zero \ q)$ and $(z \text{-} non \text{-} zero \ r)$ have $?cr1 = k *_R ?cp1 + (1 - k) *_R ?cq1$ by (simp add: cart2-append1) hence $?cr1 v * ?repJ = k *_R (?cp1 v * ?repJ) + (1 - k) *_R (?cq1 v * ?repJ)$ by (simp add: vector-matrix-left-distrib scalar-vector-matrix-assoc [symmetric]) with $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and (is-K2-isometry J)**show** ?er $*_R$ cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 r J) $= (k * ?ep) *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J)$ $+((1-k)*?eq)*_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 q J)$ **by** (*simp add: expansion-factor*) qed **lemma** expansion-factor-linear: assumes $p \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $q \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $r \in hyp2 \cup S$ and is-K2-isometry J and cart2-pt $r = k *_R cart2-pt p + (1 - k) *_R cart2-pt q$ **shows** expansion-factor r J= k * expansion-factor p J + (1 - k) * expansion-factor q J(is ?er = k * ?ep + (1 - k) * ?eq)proof from $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and (is-K2-isometry J)have z-non-zero (apply-cltn2 p J) and z-non-zero (apply-cltn2 q J) and z-non-zero (apply-cltn2 r J) **by** (*simp-all add: is-K2-isometry-z-non-zero*) from $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and (is-K2-isometry J)and $\langle cart2\text{-}pt \ r = k \ast_R cart2\text{-}pt \ p + (1 - k) \ast_R cart2\text{-}pt \ q \rangle$ have $?er *_R cart2$ -append1 (apply-cltn2 r J) $= (k * ?ep) *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J)$ $+ ((1 - k) * ?eq) *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 q J)$ **by** (rule expansion-factor-linear-apply-cltn2) **hence** (?er $*_R$ cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 r J))\$3 $= ((k * ?ep) *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J))$ + $((1 - k) * ?eq) *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 q J))$ \$3

by simp with $\langle z\text{-non-zero} (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ J) \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-non-zero} (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ q \ J) \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-non-zero} (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ r \ J) \rangle$ show ?er = k * ?ep + (1 - k) * ?eq by (simp add: cart2-append1-z)qed **lemma** expansion-factor-sqn-invariant: assumes $p \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $q \in hyp2 \cup S$ and is-K2-isometry J **shows** sgn (expansion-factor p J) = sgn (expansion-factor q J) (is sgn ?ep = sgn ?eq)**proof** (*rule ccontr*) assume $sgn ?ep \neq sgn ?eq$ from $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ have $?ep \neq 0$ and $?eq \neq 0$ by (simp-all add: expansion-factor) hence $sgn ?ep \in \{-1,1\}$ and $sgn ?eq \in \{-1,1\}$ **by** (*simp-all add: sgn-real-def*) with $\langle sgn ?ep \neq sgn ?eq \rangle$ have sgn ?ep = - sgn ?eq by auto hence sgn ?ep = sgn (-?eq) by (subst sgn-minus) with sgn-plus [of ?ep - ?eq]have sgn (?ep - ?eq) = sgn ?ep by $(simp \ add: algebra-simps)$ with $(sgn ?ep \in \{-1,1\})$ have $?ep - ?eq \neq 0$ by (auto simp add: sgn-real-def) let ?k = -?eq / (?ep - ?eq)from $\langle sgn (?ep - ?eq) = sgn ?ep \rangle$ and $\langle sgn ?ep = sgn (-?eq) \rangle$ have sgn (?ep - ?eq) = sgn (-?eq) by simpwith $(?ep - ?eq \neq 0)$ and sgn-div [of ?ep - ?eq -?eq] have ?k > 0 by simpfrom $\langle ?ep - ?eq \neq 0 \rangle$ have 1 - ?k = ?ep / (?ep - ?eq) by (simp add: field-simps) with $\langle sgn (?ep - ?eq) = sgn ?ep \rangle$ and $\langle ?ep - ?eq \neq 0 \rangle$ have 1 - ?k > 0 by (simp add: sgn-div) hence ?k < 1 by simp let ?cp = cart2-pt p let ?cq = cart2-pt qlet $?cr = ?k *_R ?cp + (1 - ?k) *_R ?cq$ let ?r = proj2-pt ?cr let ?er = expansion-factor ?r Jhave cart2-pt ?r = ?cr by (rule cart2-proj2) $\mathbf{from} \ \langle p \in hyp \mathcal{2} \ \cup \ S \rangle \ \mathbf{and} \ \langle q \in hyp \mathcal{2} \ \cup \ S \rangle \ \mathbf{and} \ \langle ?k > 0 \rangle \ \mathbf{and} \ \langle ?k < 1 \rangle$ and between-hyp2-S [of q p ?k] have $?r \in hyp2 \cup S$ by simpwith $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ and $\langle cart2-pt ?r = ?cr \rangle$ and expansion-factor-linear [of p q ?r J ?k]

have ?er = ?k * ?ep + (1 - ?k) * ?eq by simp with $(?ep - ?eq \neq 0)$ have ?er = 0 by $(simp \ add: field-simps)$ with $\langle ?r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ **show** False by (simp add: expansion-factor) ged **lemma** statement-63: assumes $p \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $q \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $r \in hyp2 \cup S$ and is-K2-isometry J and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt q) (cart2-pt r) shows $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 p J))(cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 q J))(cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 r J))proof let ?cp = cart2-pt plet ?cq = cart2-pt q let ?cr = cart2-pt r let ?ep = expansion-factor p Jlet ?eq = expansion-factor q Jlet ?er = expansion-factor r Jfrom $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ have $?eq \neq 0$ by (rule expansion-factor) from $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and (is-K2-isometry J) and expansion-factor-sqn-invariant have sgn ?ep = sgn ?eq and sgn ?er = sgn ?eq by fast +with $\langle ?eq \neq 0 \rangle$ have ?ep / ?eq > 0 and ?er / ?eq > 0 by (simp-all add: sgn-div)from $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cp ? cq ? cr \rangle$ obtain k where $k \ge 0$ and $k \le 1$ and $?cq = k *_R ?cr + (1 - k) *_R ?cp$ **by** (unfold real-euclid-B-def) (auto simp add: algebra-simps) let ?c = k * ?er / ?eqfrom $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle er / eq \rangle \rangle$ and mult-nonneg-nonneg [of k er / eq] have $?c \ge 0$ by simp from $\langle r \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle p \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and (is-K2-isometry J) and $(?cq = k *_R ?cr + (1 - k) *_R ?cp)$ have ?eq = k * ?er + (1 - k) * ?ep by (rule expansion-factor-linear) with $(?eq \neq 0)$ have 1 - ?c = (1 - k) * ?ep / ?eq by $(simp \ add: field-simps)$ with $\langle k \leq 1 \rangle$ and $\langle ep / eq > 0 \rangle$ and mult-nonneg-nonneg [of 1 - k ?ep / ?eq] have $?c \leq 1$ by simp let $?pJ = apply-cltn2 \ p \ J$

let pJ = apply-clinz p Jlet qJ = apply-clin2 q Jlet rJ = apply-clin2 r Jlet pJ = cart2-pt pJ

let ?cqJ = cart2-pt ?qJlet ?crJ = cart2-pt ?rJlet ?cpJ1 = cart2-append1 ?pJlet ?cqJ1 = cart2-append1 ?qJlet ?crJ1 = cart2-append1 ?rJfrom $\langle p \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and (is-K2-isometry J)have z-non-zero ?pJ and z-non-zero ?qJ and z-non-zero ?rJ **by** (*simp-all add: is-K2-isometry-z-non-zero*) from $\langle r \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle p \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in hyp 2 \cup S \rangle$ and (is-K2-isometry J) and $(?cq = k *_R ?cr + (1 - k) *_R ?cp)$ have $?eq *_R ?cqJ1 = (k * ?er) *_R ?crJ1 + ((1 - k) * ?ep) *_R ?crJ1$ **by** (*rule expansion-factor-linear-apply-cltn2*) hence $(1 / ?eq) *_R (?eq *_R ?cqJ1)$ $= (1 / ?eq) *_R ((k * ?er) *_R ?crJ1 + ((1 - k) * ?ep) *_R ?crJ1)$ by simp with (1 - ?c = (1 - k) * ?ep / ?eq) and $(?eq \neq 0)$ have $?cqJ1 = ?c *_R ?crJ1 + (1 - ?c) *_R ?cpJ1$ **by** (*simp add: scaleR-right-distrib*) with (z-non-zero ?pJ) and (z-non-zero ?qJ) and (z-non-zero ?rJ)have vector2-append1 ?cqJ $= ?c *_R vector 2$ -append $?crJ + (1 - ?c) *_R vector 2$ -append ?cpJby (simp add: cart2-append1) **hence** $?cqJ = ?c *_R ?crJ + (1 - ?c) *_R ?cpJ$ unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def **by** (*simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-2 forall-3*) with $\langle ?c \geq \theta \rangle$ and $\langle ?c \leq 1 \rangle$ show $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cpJ ?cqJ ?crJ by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) (simp add: algebra-simps exI [of - ?c]) qed **theorem** hyp2-axiom4: $\forall q \ a \ b \ c. \exists x. B_K \ q \ a \ x \land a \ x \equiv_K b \ c$ proof (rule allI)+ fix $q \ a \ b \ c :: hyp2$ let ?pq = Rep-hyp2 qlet ?pa = Rep-hyp2 alet ?pb = Rep-hyp2 blet ?pc = Rep-hyp2 chave $pq \in hyp2$ and $pa \in hyp2$ and $pb \in hyp2$ and $pc \in hyp2$ by (rule Rep-hyp2)+let ?cq = cart2-pt ?pqlet ?ca = cart2-pt ?palet ?cb = cart2-pt ?pb let ?cc = cart2-pt ?pclet $?pp = \epsilon \ p. \ p \in S \land B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cb \ ?cc \ (cart2-pt \ p)$ let ?cp = cart2-pt ?ppfrom $(?pb \in hyp2)$ and $(?pc \in hyp2)$ and extend-to-S [of ?pb ?pc]

and some I-ex [of $\lambda p. p \in S \land B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cb ?cc (cart2-pt p)]

have $?pp \in S$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cb ?cc ?cp by auto

let $?pr = \epsilon \ r. \ r \in S \land B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cq \ ?ca \ (cart2-pt \ r)$ let ?cr = cart2-pt ?prfrom $\langle pq \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ and extend-to-S [of pq pa] and some I-ex [of λ r. $r \in S \land B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq ?ca (cart2-pt r)] have $?pr \in S$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq ?ca ?cr by auto from $(?pb \in hyp2)$ and $(?pa \in hyp2)$ and $(?pp \in S)$ and $(?pr \in S)$ and statement66-existence [of ?pb ?pa ?pp ?pr] obtain J where is-K2-isometry J and apply-cltn2 ?pb J = ?pa and apply-cltn2 ?pp J = ?prby *auto* let ?px = apply-cltn2 ?pc Jlet ?cx = cart2-pt ?pxlet ?x = Abs-hyp2 ?pxfrom (is-K2-isometry J) and $(?pc \in hyp2)$ have $px \in hyp2$ by (rule statement60-one-way) hence Rep-hyp2 ?x = ?px by (rule Abs-hyp2-inverse) from $(?pb \in hyp2)$ and $(?pc \in hyp2)$ and $(?pp \in S)$ and (is-K2-isometry J)and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cb ? cc ? cp \rangle$ and statement-63 have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 ?pb J)) ?cx (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 ?pp J)) by simp with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ ?pb \ J = \ ?pa \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ ?pp \ J = \ ?pr \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca?cx?cr by simp with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cq ? ca ? cr \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cq ? ca ? cx$ by (rule real-euclid.th3-5-1) with $\langle Rep-hyp2 \ ?x = \ ?px \rangle$ have $B_K q a ?x$ unfolding real-hyp2-B-def and hyp2-rep-def by simp have Abs-hyp2 ?pa = a by (rule Rep-hyp2-inverse) with $\langle apply-cltn2 ?pb J = ?pa \rangle$ have hyp2-cltn2 b J = a by (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) simp have hyp2-cltn2 c J = ?x unfolding hyp2-cltn2-def ... with $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ and $\langle hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ b \ J = a \rangle$ have $b \ c \equiv_K a \ ?x$ by (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) (simp add: exI [of - J]) hence a $?x \equiv_K b \ c \ by \ (rule \ hyp2.th2-2)$ with $\langle B_K q a ? x \rangle$ **show** $\exists x. B_K q a x \land a x \equiv_K b c$ **by** (simp add: exI [of - ?x]) qed

9.9 More betweenness theorems

lemma hyp2-S-points-fix-line: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $p \in S$ and is-K2-isometry J and apply-cltn2 a J = a (is ?aJ = a)

```
and apply-cltn2 p J = p (is ?pJ = p)
  and proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident b l
  shows apply-cltn2 b J = b (is ?bJ = b)
proof -
  let ?lJ = apply-cltn2-line \ l \ J
  from \langle proj2\text{-incident } a \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \rangle
  have proj2-incident ?aJ ?lJ and proj2-incident ?pJ ?lJ by simp-all
  with \langle ?aJ = a \rangle and \langle ?pJ = p \rangle
  have proj2-incident a ?lJ and proj2-incident p ?lJ by simp-all
  from (a \in hyp2) (proj2-incident \ a \ l) and line-through-K2-intersect-S-again [of a
l
  obtain q where q \neq p and q \in S and proj2-incident q l by auto
  let ?qJ = apply-cltn2 q J
  from \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle p \in S \rangle and \langle q \in S \rangle
  have a \neq p and a \neq q by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal)
  from \langle a \neq p \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } a \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \rangle
    and \langle proj2\text{-incident } a \ ?lJ \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ ?lJ \rangle
    and proj2-incident-unique
  have ?lJ = l by auto
  from (proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l) have proj2\text{-}incident \ ?qJ \ ?lJ by simp
  with \langle ?lJ = l \rangle have proj2-incident ?qJ l by simp
  from \langle q \in S \rangle and \langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle
  have ?qJ \in S by (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) simp
  with \langle q \neq p \rangle and \langle p \in S \rangle and \langle q \in S \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \mid l \rangle
    and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ ?qJ \ l \rangle
    and line-S-two-intersections-only
  have ?qJ = p \lor ?qJ = q by simp
  have ?qJ = q
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ?qJ \neq q
    with \langle ?qJ = p \lor ?qJ = q \rangle have ?qJ = p by simp
    with \langle pJ = p \rangle have pJ = pJ by simp
    with apply-cltn2-injective have q = p by fast
    with \langle q \neq p \rangle show False ...
  qed
  with \langle q \neq p \rangle and \langle a \neq p \rangle and \langle a \neq q \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \rangle
    and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l \rangle
    and \langle pJ = p \rangle and \langle aJ = a \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } b \rangle
    and cltn2-three-point-line [of p q a l J b]
  show ?bJ = b by simp
ged
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lemma *K2-isometry-endpoint-in-S*:

assumes $a \neq b$ and $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ and is-K2-isometry J shows apply-cltn2 (endpoint-in-S a b) J = endpoint-in-S (apply-cltn2 a J) (apply-cltn2 b J) (is ?pJ = endpoint-in-S ?aJ ?bJ) proof – let $?p = endpoint-in-S \ a \ b$ from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and apply-cltn2-injective have $?aJ \neq ?bJ$ by fast from $(a \in hyp2 \cup S)$ and $(b \in hyp2 \cup S)$ and (is-K2-isometry J)and *is-K2-isometry-hyp2-S* have $?aJ \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $?bJ \in hyp2 \cup S$ by simp-all let ?ca = cart2-pt a let ?cb = cart2-pt b let ?cp = cart2-pt ?pfrom $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $?p \in S$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?cp by (rule endpoint-in-S)+ from $\langle ?p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ have $?pJ \in S$ by (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) simp let ?caJ = cart2-pt ?aJlet ?cbJ = cart2-pt ?bJlet ?cpJ = cart2-pt ?pJfrom $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle ?p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? ca ? cb ? cp \rangle$ and statement-63 have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?caJ ?cbJ ?cpJ by simp with $\langle ?aJ \neq ?bJ \rangle$ and $\langle ?aJ \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle ?bJ \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle ?pJ \in S \rangle$ **show** pJ = endpoint-in-S aJ bJ **by** (rule endpoint-in-S-unique) qed **lemma** between-endpoint-in-S: assumes $a \neq b$ and $b \neq c$ and $a \in hyp 2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp 2 \cup S$ and $c \in hyp 2 \cup S$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt c) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca?cb?cc) shows endpoint-in-S a b = endpoint-in-S b c (is ?p = ?q) proof – from $\langle b \neq c \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle c \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and hyp2-S-cart2-inj have $?cb \neq ?cc$ by *auto* let ?cq = cart2-pt ?qfrom $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle c \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $?q \in S$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cb ?cc ?cq by (rule endpoint-in-S)+ from $(?cb \neq ?cc)$ and $(B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cc)$ and $(B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cb ?cc ?cq)$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca?cb?cq by (rule real-euclid.th3-7-2)

with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle ?q \in S \rangle$

thus ?p = ?q.. qed **lemma** *hyp2-extend-segment-unique*: assumes $a \neq b$ and B_K $a \ b \ c$ and B_K $a \ b \ d$ and $b \ c \equiv_K b \ d$ shows c = d**proof** cases assume b = cwith $\langle b \ c \equiv_K b \ d \rangle$ show c = d by (simp add: hyp2.A3-reversed) \mathbf{next} assume $b \neq c$ have $b \neq d$ **proof** (rule ccontr) assume $\neg b \neq d$ hence b = d by simp with $\langle b \ c \equiv_K b \ d \rangle$ have $b \ c \equiv_K b \ b$ by simp hence b = c by (rule hyp2.A3') with $\langle b \neq c \rangle$ show False .. qed with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq c \rangle$ have Rep-hyp2 $a \neq Rep-hyp2$ b (is $?pa \neq ?pb$) and Rep-hyp2 $b \neq$ Rep-hyp2 c (is $?pb \neq ?pc$) and Rep-hyp2 $b \neq$ Rep-hyp2 d (is ?pb \neq ?pd) **by** (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-inject*) have $pa \in hyp2$ and $pb \in hyp2$ and $pc \in hyp2$ and $pd \in hyp2$ by (rule Rep-hyp2)+let ?pp = endpoint-in-S ?pb ?pclet ?ca = cart2-pt ?palet ?cb = cart2-pt ?pblet ?cc = cart2-pt ?pclet ?cd = cart2-pt ?pdlet ?cp = cart2-pt ?pp from $\langle ?pb \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pc \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $pp \in S$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cb ?cc ?cp by (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S) **from** $\langle b \ c \equiv_K b \ d \rangle$ obtain J where is-K2-isometry J and hyp2-cltn2 b J = b and hyp2-cltn2 c J = dby (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) auto from $\langle hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ b \ J = b \rangle$ and $\langle hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ c \ J = d \rangle$ have Rep-hyp2 $(hyp2-cltn2 \ b \ J) = ?pb$ and Rep-hyp2 $(hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ c \ J) = ?pd$ **by** simp-all with (is-K2-isometry J)have apply-cltn2 ?pb J = ?pb and apply-cltn2 ?pc J = ?pd

by (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-cltn2*)

from $\langle B_K \ a \ b \ c \rangle$ and $\langle B_K \ a \ b \ d \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca?cb?cc and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca?cb?cd unfolding real-hyp2-B-def and hyp2-rep-def. from $(?pb \neq ?pc)$ and $(?pb \in hyp2)$ and $(?pc \in hyp2)$ and (is-K2-isometry J)have apply-cltn2 ?pp J = endpoint-in-S (apply-cltn2 ?pb J) (apply-cltn2 ?pc J) **by** (simp add: K2-isometry-endpoint-in-S) also from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ ?pb \ J = \ ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ ?pc \ J = \ ?pd \rangle$ have $\ldots = endpoint-in-S$?pb ?pd by simp also from $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle ?pb \neq ?pd \rangle$ and $\langle pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pb \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pd \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cd \rangle$ have $\ldots = endpoint-in-S$?pa ?pb by (simp add: between-endpoint-in-S) also from $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle ?pb \neq ?pc \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pb \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pc \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cc \rangle$ have $\ldots = endpoint-in-S$?pb ?pc by (simp add: between-endpoint-in-S) finally have apply-cltn2 ?pp J = ?pp. from $\langle pb \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pc \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pp \in S \rangle$ have z-non-zero ?pb and z-non-zero ?pc and z-non-zero ?pp **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero*) with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cb ? cc ? cp \rangle$ and euclid-B-cart2-common-line [of ?pb ?pc ?pp] obtain *l* where proj2-incident ?pb *l* and proj2-incident ?pp *l* and proj2-incident ?pc l by auto with $\langle pb \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pp \in S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ ?pb \ J = \ ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ ?pp \ J = \ ?pp \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 ?pc J = ?pc by (rule hyp2-S-points-fix-line) with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ ?pc \ J = \ ?pd \rangle$ have $\ ?pc = \ ?pd$ by simpthus c = d by (subst Rep-hyp2-inject [symmetric]) qed **lemma** *line-S-match-intersections*: assumes $p \neq q$ and $r \neq s$ and $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $r \in S$ and $s \in S$ and proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,r,s\}$ shows $(p = r \land q = s) \lor (q = r \land p = s)$

proof –

from $(proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ \{p,q,r,s\})$

obtain *l* where *proj2-incident p l* **and** *proj2-incident q l* **and** *proj2-incident r l* **and** *proj2-incident s l* **by** (*unfold proj2-set-Col-def*) *auto*

with $\langle r \neq s \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in S \rangle$ and $\langle s \in S \rangle$ have $p = r \lor p = s$ and $q = r \lor q = s$

by (*simp-all add: line-S-two-intersections-only*)

show $(p = r \land q = s) \lor (q = r \land p = s)$ proof cases

assume p = rwith $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle q = r \lor q = s \rangle$ show $(p = r \land q = s) \lor (q = r \land p = s)$ by simp \mathbf{next} assume $p \neq r$ with $\langle p = r \lor p = s \rangle$ have p = s by simp with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle q = r \lor q = s \rangle$ show $(p = r \land q = s) \lor (q = r \land p = s)$ by simp qed qed **definition** are-endpoints-in-S :: $[proj2, proj2, proj2, proj2] \Rightarrow bool$ where are-endpoints-in-S p q a b $\triangleq p \neq q \land p \in S \land q \in S \land a \in hyp2 \land b \in hyp2 \land proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,a,b\}$ **lemma** are-endpoints-in-S': assumes $p \neq q$ and $a \neq b$ and $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ and proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,a,b\}$ **shows** $(p = endpoint-in-S \ a \ b \land q = endpoint-in-S \ b \ a)$ \lor (q = endpoint-in-S a b \land p = endpoint-in-S b a) $(\mathbf{is} \ (p = ?r \land q = ?s) \lor (q = ?r \land p = ?s))$ proof – from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $?r \neq ?s$ by (simp add: endpoint-in-S-swap) from $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $?r \in S$ and $?s \in S$ by (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S) **from** $\langle proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,a,b\} \rangle$ obtain l where proj2-incident $p \ l$ and proj2-incident $q \ l$ and proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) auto from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident $a \mid b \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident b l \rangle have proj2-incident ?r l and proj2-incident ?s l **by** (*simp-all add: endpoint-in-S-incident*) with $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle$ have proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,?r,?s\}$ by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp add: exI [of - l]) with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle ?r \neq ?s \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?r \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?s \in S \rangle$ Sshow $(p = ?r \land q = ?s) \lor (q = ?r \land p = ?s)$ **by** (*rule line-S-match-intersections*) qed **lemma** are-endpoints-in-S: assumes $a \neq b$ and are-endpoints-in-S p q a b **shows** $(p = endpoint-in-S \ a \ b \land q = endpoint-in-S \ b \ a)$

 \lor (q = endpoint-in-S a b \land p = endpoint-in-S b a) using assms by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) (simp add: are-endpoints-in-S') **lemma** *S*-intersections-endpoints-in-S: assumes $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$ and proj2-abs $a \neq proj2$ -abs b (is $?pa \neq ?pb$) and proj2-abs $a \in hyp2$ and proj2-abs $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ **shows** (S-intersection 1 a b = endpoint-in-S ?pa ?pb \wedge S-intersection2 a b = endpoint-in-S ?pb ?pa) \lor (S-intersection2 a b = endpoint-in-S ?pa ?pb \land S-intersection1 a b = endpoint-in-S ?pb ?pa) $(\mathbf{is} (?pp = ?pr \land ?pq = ?ps) \lor (?pq = ?pr \land ?pp = ?ps))$ proof from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $?pp \neq ?pq$ by (simp add: S-intersections-distinct) from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ a \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $?pp \in S$ and $?pq \in S$ by (simp-all add: S-intersections-in-S) let ?l = proj2-line-through ?pa ?pbhave proj2-incident ?pa ?l and proj2-incident ?pb ?l **by** (*rule proj2-line-through-incident*)+ with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ have proj2-incident ?pp ?l and proj2-incident ?pq ?l by (rule S-intersections-incident)+ with $\langle proj2$ -incident $\langle pa \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident $\langle pb \rangle$ have proj2-set-Col {?pp,?pq,?pa,?pb} by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp add: exI [of - ?l]) with $\langle ?pp \neq ?pq \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle ?pp \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?pq \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \in S \rangle$ hyp2and $\langle pb \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ show $(?pp = ?pr \land ?pq = ?ps) \lor (?pq = ?pr \land ?pp = ?ps)$ by (simp add: are-endpoints-in-S') qed **lemma** between-endpoints-in-S: assumes $a \neq b$ and $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ shows $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt (endpoint-in-S a b)) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt (endpoint-in-S b a)) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?ca ?cq) proof – let ?cb = cart2-pt b from $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ have $?cb \neq ?ca$ by (auto simp add: hyp2-S-cart2-inj) from $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca?cb?cp and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cb?ca?cq by (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S)

from $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle$?ca ?cb ?cp have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle$?cp ?cb ?ca by (rule real-euclid.th3-2) with $\langle ?cb \neq ?ca \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cb ?ca ?cq \rangle$ show $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp?ca?cq by (simp add: real-euclid.th3-7-1) qed **lemma** S-hyp2-S-cart2-append1: assumes $p \neq q$ and $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $a \in hyp2$ and proj2-incident $p \mid$ and proj2-incident $q \mid$ and proj2-incident $a \mid$ shows $\exists k. k > 0 \land k < 1$ \wedge cart2-append1 $a = k *_R$ cart2-append1 $q + (1 - k) *_R$ cart2-append1 pproof – from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ have z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q and z-non-zero a **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero*) from assms have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt q) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?ca ?cq) **by** (*simp add: hyp2-incident-in-middle*) from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $a \neq p$ and $a \neq q$ by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal) with $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ p \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ a \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ q \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cp ? ca ? cq \rangle$ show $\exists k. k > 0 \land k < 1$ \wedge cart2-append1 a = k *_R cart2-append1 q + (1 - k) *_R cart2-append1 p by (rule cart2-append1-between-strict) qed **lemma** are-endpoints-in-S-swap-34: assumes are-endpoints-in-S p q a bshows are-endpoints-in-S p q b aproof have $\{p,q,b,a\} = \{p,q,a,b\}$ by *auto* with $\langle are-endpoints-in-S p q a b \rangle$ show are-endpoints-in-S p q b a by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp \mathbf{qed} **lemma** proj2-set-Col-endpoints-in-S: assumes $a \neq b$ and $a \in hyp2 \cup S$ and $b \in hyp2 \cup S$ **shows** proj2-set-Col {endpoint-in-S a b, endpoint-in-S b a, a, b} $(is proj2-set-Col \{?p,?q,a,b\})$ proof – let ?l = proj2-line-through a b have proj2-incident a ?l and proj2-incident b ?l **by** (*rule proj2-line-through-incident*)+ with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle$ have proj2-incident ?p ?l and proj2-incident ?q ?l **by** (*simp-all add: endpoint-in-S-incident*)

```
with \langle proj2\text{-incident } a ?l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } b ?l \rangle
  show proj2-set-Col \{?p,?q,a,b\}
   by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp add: exI [of - ?l])
qed
lemma endpoints-in-S-are-endpoints-in-S:
  assumes a \neq b and a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2
 shows are-endpoints-in-S (endpoint-in-S \ a \ b) (endpoint-in-S \ b \ a) a \ b
  (is are-endpoints-in-S ?p ?q a b)
proof -
  from \langle a \neq b \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle
  have ?p \neq ?q by (simp add: endpoint-in-S-swap)
 from \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle
 have ?p \in S and ?q \in S by (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S)
  from assms
 have proj2-set-Col {?p,?q,a,b} by (simp add: proj2-set-Col-endpoints-in-S)
  with \langle ?p \neq ?q \rangle and \langle ?p \in S \rangle and \langle ?q \in S \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle
  show are-endpoints-in-S ?p ?q a b by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp
qed
lemma endpoint-in-S-S-hyp2-distinct:
  assumes p \in S and a \in hyp2 \cup S and p \neq a
  shows endpoint-in-S p \ a \neq p
proof
  from \langle p \neq a \rangle and \langle p \in S \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle
  have B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt (endpoint-in-S p a))
   by (simp add: endpoint-in-S)
  assume endpoint-in-S p \ a = p
  with \langle B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt \ p) (cart2-pt \ a) (cart2-pt \ (endpoint-in-S \ p \ a)) \rangle
 have cart2-pt p = cart2-pt a by (simp add: real-euclid.A6')
 with \langle p \in S \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \cup S \rangle have p = a by (simp add: hyp2-S-cart2-inj)
  with \langle p \neq a \rangle show False ..
qed
lemma endpoint-in-S-S-strict-hyp2-distinct:
 assumes p \in S and a \in hyp2
  shows endpoint-in-S p \ a \neq p
proof -
  from (a \in hyp2) and (p \in S)
  have p \neq a by (rule hyp2-S-not-equal [symmetric])
  with assms
  show endpoint-in-S p \ a \neq p by (simp add: endpoint-in-S-S-hyp2-distinct)
qed
```

lemma end-and-opposite-are-endpoints-in-S: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and $p \in S$

and proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l and proj2-incident p l shows are-endpoints-in-S p (endpoint-in-S p b) a b (is are-endpoints-in-S p ?q a b) proof from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $p \neq ?q$ by (rule endpoint-in-S-S-strict-hyp2-distinct [symmetric]) from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $?q \in S$ by $(simp \ add: endpoint-in-S)$ from $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have $p \neq b$ by (rule hyp2-S-not-equal [symmetric]) with $(p \in S)$ and $(b \in hyp2)$ and $(proj2\text{-incident } p \ l)$ and $(proj2\text{-incident } b \ l)$ have proj2-incident ?q l by (simp add: endpoint-in-S-incident) with $\langle proj2 \text{-incident } p \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2 \text{-incident } a \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2 \text{-incident } b \ l \rangle$ have proj2-set-Col $\{p, ?q, a, b\}$ by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp add: exI [of - l]) with $\langle p \neq ?q \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ show are-endpoints-in-S p ?q a b by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp qed **lemma** real-hyp2-B-hyp2-cltn2: assumes is-K2-isometry J and B_K a b c shows B_K (hyp2-cltn2 a J) (hyp2-cltn2 b J) (hyp2-cltn2 c J) (is B_K ?aJ ?bJ ?cJ) proof **from** $\langle B_K \ a \ b \ c \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (hyp2-rep a) (hyp2-rep b) (hyp2-rep c) by (unfold real-hyp2-B-def) with (is-K2-isometry J)have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 a) J)) (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 b) J)) $(cart_2-pt (apply-cltn_2 (Rep-hyp_2 c) J))$ by (unfold hyp2-rep-def) (simp add: Rep-hyp2 statement-63) **moreover from** (is-K2-isometry J)have apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 a) $J \in hyp2$ and apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 b) $J \in hyp2$ and apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 c) $J \in hyp2$ by (rule apply-cltn2-Rep-hyp2)+ultimately show B_K (hyp2-cltn2 a J) (hyp2-cltn2 b J) (hyp2-cltn2 c J) unfolding hyp2-cltn2-def and real-hyp2-B-def and hyp2-rep-def **by** (*simp add: Abs-hyp2-inverse*) \mathbf{qed} **lemma** real-hyp2-C-hyp2-cltn2: assumes is-K2-isometry J

shows $a \ b \equiv_K (hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ a \ J) (hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ b \ J)$ (is $a \ b \equiv_K ?aJ ?bJ)$ using assms by (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) (simp add: exI [of - J])

9.10 Perpendicularity

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definition M-perp :: proj2-line \Rightarrow proj2-line \Rightarrow bool where
  M-perp l \ m \triangleq proj2-incident (pole l) m
lemma M-perp-sym:
  assumes M-perp l m
 shows M-perp m l
proof -
  from (M-perp l m) have proj2-incident (pole l) m by (unfold M-perp-def)
  hence proj2-incident (pole m) (polar (pole l)) by (rule incident-pole-polar)
 hence proj2-incident (pole m) l by (simp add: polar-pole)
  thus M-perp m l by (unfold M-perp-def)
qed
lemma M-perp-to-compass:
  assumes M-perp l m and a \in hyp2 and proj2-incident a l
  and b \in hyp2 and proj2-incident b m
 shows \exists J. is-K2-isometry J
  \land apply-cltn2-line equator J = l \land apply-cltn2-line meridian J = m
proof -
  from \langle a \in K2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } a \rangle
   and line-through-K2-intersect-S-twice [of a l]
  obtain p and q where p \neq q and p \in S and q \in S
   and proj2-incident p \ l and proj2-incident q \ l
   by auto
  have \exists r. r \in S \land r \notin \{p,q\} \land proj2\text{-incident } r m
  proof cases
   assume proj2-incident p m
   from \langle b \in K2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ m \rangle
     and line-through-K2-intersect-S-again [of b m]
   obtain r where r \in S and r \neq p and proj2-incident r m by auto
   have r \notin \{p,q\}
   proof
     assume r \in \{p,q\}
     with \langle r \neq p \rangle have r = q by simp
     with \langle proj2\text{-incident } r m \rangle have proj2\text{-incident } q m by simp
     with \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } q \ l \rangle
       and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ m \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } q \ m \rangle and \langle p \neq q \rangle
       and proj2-incident-unique [of p \ l \ q \ m]
     have l = m by simp
     with \langle M-perp l m \rangle have M-perp l l by simp
     hence proj2-incident (pole l) l (is proj2-incident ?s l)
       by (unfold M-perp-def)
     hence proj2-incident ?s (polar ?s) by (subst polar-pole)
     hence ?s \in S by (simp add: incident-own-polar-in-S)
     with (p \in S) and (q \in S) and (proj2\text{-incident } p \ l) and (proj2\text{-incident } q \ l)
```

and point-in-S-polar-is-tangent [of ?s] have p = ?s and q = ?s by (auto simp add: polar-pole) with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ show False by simp qed with $\langle r \in S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } r m \rangle$ **show** $\exists r. r \in S \land r \notin \{p,q\} \land proj2\text{-incident } r m$ by (simp add: exI [of - r]) next **assume** \neg proj2-incident p m from $\langle b \in K2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } b \rangle$ and line-through-K2-intersect-S-again [of b m] obtain r where $r \in S$ and $r \neq q$ and proj2-incident r m by auto **from** (\neg proj2-incident p m) and (proj2-incident r m) have $r \neq p$ by auto with $\langle r \in S \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } r m \rangle$ **show** $\exists r. r \in S \land r \notin \{p,q\} \land proj2\text{-incident } r m$ by (simp add: exI [of - r]) qed then obtain r where $r \in S$ and $r \notin \{p,q\}$ and proj2-incident r m by auto from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle r \in S \rangle$ and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle r \notin \{p,q\} \rangle$ and statement65-special-case [of p q r] **obtain** J where is-K2-isometry J and apply-cltn2 east J = pand apply-cltn2 west J = q and apply-cltn2 north J = rand apply-cltn2 far-north J = proj2-intersection (polar p) (polar q) by *auto* from $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ east \ J = p \rangle$ and $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ west \ J = q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle$ have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 east J) l and proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 west J) l by simp-all with east-west-distinct and east-west-on-equator have apply-cltn2-line equator J = l by (rule apply-cltn2-line-unique) from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ north \ J = r \rangle$ and $\langle proj2-incident \ r \ m \rangle$ have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 north J) m by simp from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and polar-inj have polar $p \neq polar q$ by fast **from** $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle$ have proj2-incident (pole l) (polar p) and proj2-incident (pole l) (polar q) **by** (*simp-all add: incident-pole-polar*) with $\langle polar \ p \neq polar \ q \rangle$ have pole l = proj2-intersection (polar p) (polar q) **by** (*rule proj2-intersection-unique*) with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ far-north \ J = proj2-intersection \ (polar \ p) \ (polar \ q) \rangle$

have apply-cltn2 far-north $J = pole \ l \ by \ simp$ with $\langle M$ -perp $l m \rangle$ have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 far-north J) m by (unfold M-perp-def) simp with north-far-north-distinct and north-south-far-north-on-meridian and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 north J) m \rangle$ have apply-cltn2-line meridian J = m by (simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique) with (is-K2-isometry J) and (apply-cltn2-line equator J = l)**show** \exists J. is-K2-isometry J \land apply-cltn2-line equator $J = l \land$ apply-cltn2-line meridian J = mby (simp add: exI [of - J]) \mathbf{qed} definition drop-perp :: $proj2 \Rightarrow proj2$ -line $\Rightarrow proj2$ -line where drop-perp $p \ l \triangleq proj2$ -line-through $p \ (pole \ l)$ **lemma** drop-perp-incident: proj2-incident p (drop-perp p l) **by** (unfold drop-perp-def) (rule proj2-line-through-incident) **lemma** drop-perp-perp: M-perp l (drop-perp p l) **by** (unfold drop-perp-def M-perp-def) (rule proj2-line-through-incident) definition perp-foot :: $proj2 \Rightarrow proj2$ -line $\Rightarrow proj2$ where perp-foot $p \ l \triangleq proj2$ -intersection $l \ (drop-perp \ p \ l)$ **lemma** *perp-foot-incident*: **shows** proj2-incident (perp-foot $p \ l$) land proj2-incident (perp-foot $p \ l$) (drop-perp $p \ l$) by (unfold perp-foot-def) (rule proj2-intersection-incident)+ **lemma** *M*-*perp*-*hyp2*: assumes *M*-perp l m and $a \in hyp2$ and proj2-incident a l and $b \in hyp2$ and proj2-incident b m and proj2-incident c l and proj2-incident c m shows $c \in hyp2$ proof – from $\langle M$ -perp $l \rangle m and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident $a \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident b m and M-perp-to-compass [of l m a b] obtain J where is-K2-isometry J and apply-cltn2-line equator J = land apply-cltn2-line meridian J = mby *auto* from (is-K2-isometry J) and K2-centre-in-K2have apply-cltn2 K2-centre $J \in hyp2$ **by** (*rule statement60-one-way*) from $\langle proj2$ -incident c $l \rangle$ and $\langle apply$ -cltn2-line equator $J = l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } c m \rangle$ and $\langle apply\text{-cltn2-line meridian } J = m \rangle$ **have** proj2-incident c (apply-cltn2-line equator J) and proj2-incident c (apply-cltn2-line meridian J) by simp-all

with equator-meridian-distinct and K2-centre-on-equator-meridian have apply-cltn2 K2-centre J = c by (rule apply-cltn2-unique) with (apply-cltn2 K2-centre $J \in hyp2$) show $c \in hyp2$ by simp ged

```
lemma perp-foot-hyp2:
  assumes a \in hyp2 and proj2-incident a \ l and b \in hyp2
  shows perp-foot b \ l \in hyp2
  using drop-perp-perp [of l b] and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } a \rangle
   and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle and drop-perp-incident [of b l]
   and perp-foot-incident [of b l]
  by (rule M-perp-hyp2)
definition perp-up :: proj2 \Rightarrow proj2-line \Rightarrow proj2 where
  perp-up a l
  \triangleq if proj2-incident a l then \epsilon p. p \in S \land proj2-incident p (drop-perp a l)
  else endpoint-in-S (perp-foot a l) a
lemma perp-up-degenerate-in-S-incident:
  assumes a \in hyp2 and proj2-incident a l
 shows perp-up a l \in S (is ?p \in S)
  and proj2-incident (perp-up a l) (drop-perp a l)
proof –
  from \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l \rangle
  have p = (\epsilon \ p. \ p \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } p \ (drop\text{-}perp \ a \ l))
   by (unfold perp-up-def) simp
  from \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and drop-perp-incident [of a l]
  have \exists p. p \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } p (drop-perp \ a \ l)
   by (rule line-through-K2-intersect-S)
  hence ?p \in S \land proj2-incident ?p (drop-perp a l)
   unfolding \langle p = (\epsilon \ p. \ p \in S \land proj2\text{-incident } p \ (drop-perp \ a \ l)) \rangle
   by (rule someI-ex)
  thus p \in S and proj2-incident p (drop-perp a l) by simp-all
qed
lemma perp-up-non-degenerate-in-S-at-end:
  assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and proj2-incident b l
  and \neg proj2-incident a l
  shows perp-up a l \in S
  and B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt (perp-foot a l)) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt (perp-up a l))
proof –
  from \langle \neg proj2-incident a l \rangle
  have perp-up a l = endpoint-in-S (perp-foot a l) a
   by (unfold perp-up-def) simp
```

```
from \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ l \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
have perp-foot a l \in hyp2 by (rule perp-foot-hyp2)
with \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
```

```
show perp-up a l \in S
   and B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt (perp-foot a l)) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt (perp-up a l))
   unfolding (perp-up a l = endpoint-in-S (perp-foot a l) a)
   by (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S)
qed
lemma perp-up-in-S:
 assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and proj2-incident b l
 shows perp-up a l \in S
proof cases
 assume proj2-incident a l
 with \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
 show perp-up a l \in S by (rule perp-up-degenerate-in-S-incident)
\mathbf{next}
 assume \neg proj2-incident a l
 with assms
 show perp-up a l \in S by (rule perp-up-non-degenerate-in-S-at-end)
qed
lemma perp-up-incident:
 assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and proj2-incident b l
 shows proj2-incident (perp-up a l) (drop-perp a l)
  (is proj2-incident ?p ?m)
proof cases
 assume proj2-incident a l
 with \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
 show proj2-incident ?p ?m by (rule perp-up-degenerate-in-S-incident)
next
 \textbf{assume} \neg \textit{proj2-incident} \ a \ l
 hence ?p = endpoint-in-S (perp-foot a l) a (is ?p = endpoint-in-S ?c a)
   by (unfold perp-up-def) simp
 from perp-foot-incident [of a l] and \langle \neg proj2-incident a l\rangle
 have ?c \neq a by auto
 from \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } b | l \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
 have ?c \in hyp2 by (rule perp-foot-hyp2)
 with (?c \neq a) and (a \in hyp2) and drop-perp-incident [of a l]
   and perp-foot-incident [of a l]
 show proj2-incident ?p ?m
   by (unfold \langle ?p = endpoint-in-S ?c a \rangle) (simp add: endpoint-in-S-incident)
\mathbf{qed}
lemma drop-perp-same-line-pole-in-S:
 assumes drop-perp p \ l = l
 shows pole l \in S
proof -
 from \langle drop-perp \ p \ l = l \rangle
```

have l = proj2-line-through p (pole l) by (unfold drop-perp-def) simp

```
with proj2-line-through-incident [of pole l p]
 have proj2-incident (pole l) l by simp
 hence proj2-incident (pole l) (polar (pole l)) by (subst polar-pole)
  thus pole l \in S by (unfold incident-own-polar-in-S)
qed
lemma hyp2-drop-perp-not-same-line:
 assumes a \in hyp2
 shows drop-perp a l \neq l
proof
  assume drop-perp a \ l = l
 hence pole l \in S by (rule drop-perp-same-line-pole-in-S)
  with \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
 have \neg proj2-incident a (polar (pole l))
   by (simp add: tangent-not-through-K2)
  with \langle drop \text{-} perp \ a \ l = l \rangle
 have \neg proj2-incident a (drop-perp a l) by (simp add: polar-pole)
 with drop-perp-incident [of a l] show False by simp
qed
lemma hyp2-incident-perp-foot-same-point:
 assumes a \in hyp2 and proj2-incident a l
 shows perp-foot a \ l = a
proof -
 from \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
 have drop-perp a l \neq l by (rule hyp2-drop-perp-not-same-line)
 with perp-foot-incident [of a l] and \langle proj2-incident a l\rangle
   and drop-perp-incident [of a l] and proj2-incident-unique
 show perp-foot a l = a by fast
qed
lemma perp-up-at-end:
 assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and proj2-incident b l
 shows B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt (perp-foot a l)) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt (perp-up a l))
proof cases
 assume proj2-incident a l
 with \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
 have perp-foot a l = a by (rule hyp2-incident-perp-foot-same-point)
 thus B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt (perp-foot a l)) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt (perp-up a l))
   by (simp add: real-euclid.th3-1 real-euclid.th3-2)
\mathbf{next}
 assume \neg proj2-incident a l
 with assms
 show B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt (perp-foot a l)) (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt (perp-up a l))
   by (rule perp-up-non-degenerate-in-S-at-end)
qed
```

```
definition perp-down :: proj2 \Rightarrow proj2-line \Rightarrow proj2 where
perp-down a \ l \triangleq endpoint-in-S (perp-up \ a \ l) \ a
```

lemma perp-down-in-S: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and proj2-incident b l shows perp-down a $l \in S$ proof – from assms have perp-up a $l \in S$ by (rule perp-up-in-S) with $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ **show** perp-down a $l \in S$ by (unfold perp-down-def) (simp add: endpoint-in-S) qed **lemma** perp-down-incident: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and proj2-incident b l shows proj2-incident (perp-down a l) (drop-perp a l) proof from assms have perp-up a $l \in S$ by (rule perp-up-in-S) with $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ have perp-up a $l \neq a$ by (rule hyp2-S-not-equal [symmetric]) from assms have proj2-incident (perp-up a l) (drop-perp a l) by (rule perp-up-incident) with $\langle perp-up \ a \ l \neq a \rangle$ and $\langle perp-up \ a \ l \in S \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and drop-perp-incident [of a l] **show** proj2-incident (perp-down a l) (drop-perp a l) **by** (unfold perp-down-def) (simp add: endpoint-in-S-incident) qed **lemma** *perp-up-down-distinct*: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and proj2-incident b l shows perp-up a $l \neq perp$ -down a lproof – from assms have perp-up a $l \in S$ by (rule perp-up-in-S) with $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ show perp-up a $l \neq perp$ -down a lunfolding perp-down-def **by** (*simp add: endpoint-in-S-S-strict-hyp2-distinct* [*symmetric*]) qed **lemma** perp-up-down-foot-are-endpoints-in-S: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and proj2-incident b l shows are-endpoints-in-S (perp-up a l) (perp-down a l) (perp-foot a l) a proof – from $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } b \ l \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ have perp-foot a $l \in hyp2$ by (rule perp-foot-hyp2) from assms have perp-up a $l \in S$ by (rule perp-up-in-S) from assms have proj2-incident (perp-up a l) (drop-perp a l) by (rule perp-up-incident) with $\langle perp-foot \ a \ l \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle perp-up \ a \ l \in S \rangle$ and perp-foot-incident(2) [of a l] and drop-perp-incident [of a l]

show are-endpoints-in-S (perp-up a l) (perp-down a l) (perp-foot a l) a
by (unfold perp-down-def) (rule end-and-opposite-are-endpoints-in-S)
qed

lemma perp-foot-opposite-endpoint-in-S: **assumes** $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and $c \in hyp2$ and $a \neq b$ **shows** endpoint-in-S (endpoint-in-S a b) (perp-foot c (proj2-line-through a b)) = endpoint-in-S b a (is endpoint-in-S ?p ?d = endpoint-in-S b a) **proof let** ?q = endpoint-in-S ?p ?d

from $(a \in hyp2)$ and $(b \in hyp2)$ have $p \in S$ by (simp add: endpoint-in-S)

let ?l = proj2-line-through a b have proj2-incident a ?l and proj2-incident b ?lby (rule proj2-line-through-incident)+ with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ have proj2-incident ?p ?lby (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S-incident)

```
from (a \in hyp2) and (proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ ?l) and (c \in hyp2)
have ?d \in hyp2 by (rule \ perp\text{-}foot\text{-}hyp2)
with (?p \in S) have ?q \neq ?p by (rule \ endpoint\text{-}in\text{-}S\text{-}S\text{-}strict\text{-}hyp2\text{-}distinct)
```

from $(?p \in S)$ and $(?d \in hyp2)$ have $?q \in S$ by $(simp \ add: endpoint-in-S)$

```
from (?d \in hyp2) and (?p \in S)
have ?p \neq ?d by (rule hyp2-S-not-equal [symmetric])
with (?p \in S) and (?d \in hyp2) and (proj2\text{-incident }?p ?l)
and perp-foot-incident(1) [of c ?l]
have proj2-incident ?q ?l by (simp add: endpoint-in-S-incident)
with (a \neq b) and (a \in hyp2) and (b \in hyp2) and (?q \in S)
and (proj2\text{-incident } a ?l) and (proj2\text{-incident } b ?l)
have ?q = ?p \lor ?q = endpoint\text{-in-}S b a
by (simp add: endpoints-in-S-incident-unique)
with (?q \neq ?p) show ?q = endpoint\text{-in-}S b a by simp
qed
```

```
lemma endpoints-in-S-perp-foot-are-endpoints-in-S:

assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and c \in hyp2 and a \neq b

and proj2-incident a \ l and proj2-incident b \ l

shows are-endpoints-in-S

(endpoint-in-S a \ b) (endpoint-in-S b \ a) a (perp-foot c \ l)

proof -

def p \triangleq endpoint-in-S a \ b

and q \triangleq endpoint-in-S b \ a

and d \triangleq perp-foot c \ l
```

from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $p \neq q$ by (unfold p-def q-def) (simp add: endpoint-in-S-swap)

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{from } \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle \ \mbox{and } \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle \\ \mbox{have } p \in S \ \mbox{and } q \in S \ \mbox{by } (unfold \ p-def \ q-def) \ (simp-all \ add: \ endpoint-in-S) \end{array}$

```
from (a \in hyp2) and (proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l) and (c \in hyp2)
have d \in hyp2 by (unfold d-def) (rule perp-foot-hyp2)
```

from $(a \neq b)$ and $(a \in hyp2)$ and $(b \in hyp2)$ and $(proj2\text{-incident } a \ l)$ and $(proj2\text{-incident } b \ l)$ have $proj2\text{-incident } p \ l$ and $proj2\text{-incident } q \ l$ by $(unfold \ p\text{-}def \ q\text{-}def)$ $(simp-all \ add: endpoint\text{-}in-S\text{-}incident)$ with $(proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l)$ and $perp\text{-}foot\text{-}incident(1) \ [of \ c \ l]$ have $proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ \{p,q,a,d\}$ by $(unfold \ d\text{-}def \ proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col\text{-}def)$ $(simp \ add: exI \ [of \ - \ l])$ with $(p \neq q)$ and $(p \in S)$ and $(q \in S)$ and $(a \in hyp2)$ and $(d \in hyp2)$ show $are\text{-}endpoints\text{-}in\text{-}S \ p \ q \ a \ d$ by $(unfold \ are\text{-}endpoints\text{-}in\text{-}S\text{-}def)$ simp



definition right-angle :: $proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow bool$ where right-angle $p \ a \ q$ $\triangleq p \in S \land q \in S \land a \in hyp2$ $\land M$ -perp (proj2-line-through $p \ a$) (proj2-line-through $a \ q$)

```
lemma perp-foot-up-right-angle:
```

```
assumes p \in S and a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and proj2-incident p \ l
and proj2-incident b \ l
shows right-angle p (perp-foot a \ l) (perp-up a \ l)
proof –
def c \triangleq perp-foot a \ l
def q \triangleq perp-up a \ l
from \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle proj2-incident b \ l \rangle
have q \in S by (unfold q-def) (rule perp-up-in-S)
```

```
from \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle proj2 \text{-}incident \ b \ l \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
have c \in hyp2 by (unfold c-def) (rule perp-foot-hyp2)
with \langle p \in S \rangle and \langle q \in S \rangle have c \neq p and c \neq q
by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal)
```

```
from \langle c \neq p \rangle [symmetric] and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \rangle
and perp-foot-incident(1) [of a l]
have l = proj2\text{-line-through } p c
by (unfold c-def) (rule proj2-line-through-unique)
```

```
def m \triangleq drop-perp \ a \ l
from \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } b \ l \rangle
have proj2\text{-incident } q \ m by (unfold q-def m-def) (rule perp-up-incident)
```

```
with \langle c \neq q \rangle and perp-foot-incident(2) [of a l]
have m = proj2-line-through c q
by (unfold c-def m-def) (rule proj2-line-through-unique)
with \langle p \in S \rangle and \langle q \in S \rangle and \langle c \in hyp2 \rangle and drop-perp-perp [of l a]
and \langle l = proj2-line-through p c \rangle
show right-angle p (perp-foot a l) (perp-up a l)
by (unfold right-angle-def q-def c-def m-def) simp
qed
```

```
lemma M-perp-unique:
  assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and proj2-incident a l
  and proj2-incident b m and proj2-incident b n and M-perp l m
  and M-perp l n
 shows m = n
proof –
  from \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } a \rangle
  have pole l \notin hyp2 by (rule line-through-hyp2-pole-not-in-hyp2)
  with \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle have b \neq pole \ l \ by \ auto
  with (proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ m) and (M\text{-}perp \ l \ m) and (proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ n)
   and \langle M-perp l n \rangle and proj2-incident-unique
  show m = n by (unfold M-perp-def) auto
\mathbf{qed}
lemma perp-foot-eq-implies-drop-perp-eq:
  assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and proj2-incident a l
  and perp-foot b \ l = perp-foot \ c \ l
  shows drop-perp b \ l = drop-perp \ c \ l
proof -
  from \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } a \ l \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle
  have perp-foot b \ l \in hyp2 by (rule perp-foot-hyp2)
  from (perp-foot b l = perp-foot c l)
  have proj2-incident (perp-foot b l) (drop-perp c l)
   by (simp add: perp-foot-incident)
  with \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle perp-foot \ b \ l \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } a \ l \rangle
   and perp-foot-incident(2) [of b l] and drop-perp-perp [of l]
  show drop-perp b \ l = drop-perp \ c \ l by (simp add: M-perp-unique)
```

```
qed
```

lemma right-angle-to-compass: **assumes** right-angle $p \ a \ q$ **shows** $\exists J. is-K2$ -isometry $J \land apply-cltn2 \ p \ J = east$ $\land apply-cltn2 \ a \ J = K2$ -centre $\land apply-cltn2 \ q \ J = north$ **proof** – **from** $\langle right$ -angle $p \ a \ q \rangle$ **have** $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **and** $a \in hyp2$ **and** M-perp (proj2-line-through $p \ a$) (proj2-line-through $a \ q$) **(is** M-perp ?l ?m) **by** (unfold right-angle-def) simp-all have proj2-incident p ?l and proj2-incident a ?l and proj2-incident q ?m and proj2-incident a ?mby (rule proj2-line-through-incident)+ from $\langle M$ -perp ?l ?m \rangle and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2$ -incident a ?l \rangle and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } a ?m \rangle$ and M-perp-to-compass [of ?l ?m a a] obtain J''i where *is-K2-isometry* J''iand apply-cltn2-line equator J''i = ?land apply-cltn2-line meridian J''i = ?mby auto let ?J'' = cltn2-inverse J''ifrom $\langle apply-cltn2$ -line equator $J''i = ?l \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2-line\ meridian\ J''i=?m\rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } p ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } a ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ m \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ m \rangle$ have proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 p ?J') equator and proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 a ?J'') equator and proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 q ?J'') meridian and proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 a ?J'') meridian **by** (*simp-all add: apply-cltn2-incident* [*symmetric*]) **from** $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 a ?J'') equator \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 a ?J'') meridian \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 a ?J'' = K2-centre by (rule on-equator-meridian-is-K2-centre) **from** (is-K2-isometry J''i)have is-K2-isometry ?J'' by (rule cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry) with $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 $p ?J'' \in S$ and apply-cltn2 $q ?J'' \in S$ **by** (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) simp-all with east-west-distinct and north-south-distinct and compass-in-S and east-west-on-equator and north-south-far-north-on-meridian and $\langle proj2\text{-incident} (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ p \ ?J'') \ equator \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident (apply-cltn2 q ?J'') meridian \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 $p ?J'' = east \lor apply-cltn2 p ?J'' = west$ and apply-cltn2 q $?J'' = north \lor apply-cltn2$ q ?J'' = south**by** (*simp-all add: line-S-two-intersections-only*) have $\exists J'$. is-K2-isometry $J' \land apply-cltn2 \ p \ J' = east$ \wedge apply-cltn2 a J' = K2-centre \wedge (apply-cltn2 q J' = north \vee apply-cltn2 q J' = south) **proof** cases assume apply-cltn2 p ?J'' = eastwith $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry ?J'' \rangle$ and $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ a ?J'' = K2\text{-}centre \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ q \ ?J'' = north \lor apply-cltn2 \ q \ ?J'' = south \rangle$ **show** \exists J'. is-K2-isometry J' \land apply-cltn2 p J' = east

 \land apply-cltn2 a J' = K2-centre \land (apply-cltn2 q J' = north \lor apply-cltn2 q J' = south) **by** (simp add: exI [of - ?J'']) \mathbf{next} assume apply-cltn2 p $?J'' \neq east$ with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ ?J'' = east \lor apply-cltn2 \ p \ ?J'' = west \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 p ?J'' = west by simp let ?J' = cltn2-compose ?J'' meridian-reflect from (is-K2-isometry ?J'') and meridian-reflect-K2-isometry have is-K2-isometry ?J' by (rule cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry) moreover from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ ?J'' = west \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ a \ ?J'' = K2-centre \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ q \ ?J'' = north \lor apply-cltn2 \ q \ ?J'' = south \rangle$ and *compass-reflect-compass* have apply-cltn2 p ?J' = east and apply-cltn2 a ?J' = K2-centre and apply-cltn2 q ? $J' = north \lor apply-cltn2 q$?J' = south**by** (*auto simp add: cltn2.act-act* [*simplified, symmetric*]) ultimately **show** \exists J'. is-K2-isometry J' \land apply-cltn2 p J' = east \land apply-cltn2 a J' = K2-centre \land (apply-cltn2 q J' = north \lor apply-cltn2 q J' = south) by (simp add: exI [of - ?J']) qed then obtain J' where is-K2-isometry J' and apply-cltn2 p J' = east and apply-cltn2 a J' = K2-centre and apply-cltn2 q $J' = north \lor apply-cltn2$ q J' = south**by** *auto* **show** \exists J. is-K2-isometry $J \land apply-cltn2 \ p \ J = east$ \land apply-cltn2 a J = K2-centre \land apply-cltn2 q J = northproof cases assume apply-cltn2 q J' = northwith (is-K2-isometry J') and (apply-cltn2 p J' = east)and $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ a \ J' = K2\text{-}centre \rangle$ **show** \exists J. is-K2-isometry $J \land apply-cltn2 \ p \ J = east$ \land apply-cltn2 a J = K2-centre \land apply-cltn2 q J = north**by** (simp add: exI [of - J']) next assume apply-cltn2 q $J' \neq north$ with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ q \ J' = north \lor apply-cltn2 \ q \ J' = south \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 q J' = south by simp let ?J = cltn2-compose J' equator-reflect from (is-K2-isometry J') and equator-reflect-K2-isometry have *is-K2-isometry* ?J by (*rule cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry*) moreover from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ J' = east \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ a \ J' = K2-centre \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ q \ J' = south \rangle$ and compass-reflect-compass

have apply-cltn2 p ?J = east and apply-cltn2 a ?J = K2-centre and apply-cltn2 q ?J = north**by** (*auto simp add: cltn2.act-act* [*simplified, symmetric*]) ultimately **show** \exists J. is-K2-isometry $J \land apply-cltn2$ p J = east \land apply-cltn2 a J = K2-centre \land apply-cltn2 q J = northby (simp add: exI [of - ?J]) qed qed **lemma** right-angle-to-right-angle: assumes right-angle p a q and right-angle r b s **shows** \exists J. is-K2-isometry J $\land apply-cltn2 \ p \ J = r \land apply-cltn2 \ a \ J = b \land apply-cltn2 \ q \ J = s$ proof **from** (right-angle $p \ a \ q$) and right-angle-to-compass [of $p \ a \ q$] **obtain** H where is-K2-isometry H and apply-cltn2 p H = east and apply-cltn2 a H = K2-centre and apply-cltn2 q H = northby *auto* **from** (*right-angle* $r \ b \ s$) **and** *right-angle-to-compass* [of $r \ b \ s$] **obtain** K where *is-K2-isometry* K and *apply-cltn2* r K = east and apply-cltn2 b K = K2-centre and apply-cltn2 s K = northby auto let ?Ki = cltn2-inverse K let ?J = cltn2-compose H ?Ki from $(is-K2\text{-}isometry \ H)$ and $(is-K2\text{-}isometry \ K)$ have is-K2-isometry ?J **by** (*simp add: cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry*) from $\langle apply-cltn2 \ r \ K = east \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ b \ K = K2-centre \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ s \ K = north \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 east ?Ki = r and apply-cltn2 K2-centre ?Ki = band apply-cltn2 north ?Ki = s**by** (*simp-all add: cltn2.act-inv-iff* [*simplified*]) with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ p \ H = east \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ a \ H = K2-centre \rangle$ and $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ q \ H = north \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 p ?J = r and apply-cltn2 a ?J = band apply-cltn2 q ?J = s**by** (*simp-all add: cltn2.act-act* [*simplified,symmetric*]) with (is-K2-isometry ?J)**show** \exists J. is-K2-isometry J $\land apply-cltn2 \ p \ J = r \land apply-cltn2 \ a \ J = b \land apply-cltn2 \ q \ J = s$ by (simp add: exI [of - ?J]) qed

9.11 Functions of distance

definition $exp-2dist :: proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow real$ where $exp-2dist \ a \ b$ \triangleq if a = bthen 1 else cross-ratio (endpoint-in-S a b) (endpoint-in-S b a) a b definition cosh-dist :: $proj2 \Rightarrow proj2 \Rightarrow real$ where $cosh-dist \ a \ b \triangleq (sqrt \ (exp-2dist \ a \ b) + sqrt \ (1 \ / \ (exp-2dist \ a \ b))) \ / \ 2$ **lemma** *exp-2dist-formula*: assumes $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$ and proj2-abs $a \in hyp2$ (is $pa \in hyp2$) and proj2-abs $b \in hyp2$ (is $?pb \in hyp2$) **shows** exp-2dist (proj2-abs a) (proj2-abs b) $= (a \cdot (M * v b) + sqrt (quarter-discrim a b))$ $/(a \cdot (M * v b) - sqrt (quarter-discrim a b))$ \lor exp-2dist (proj2-abs a) (proj2-abs b) $= (a \cdot (M * v b) - sqrt (quarter-discrim a b))$ $/(a \cdot (M * v b) + sqrt (quarter-discrim a b))$ (is ?e2d = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd) \vee ?e2d = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd)) **proof** cases assume ?pa = ?pbhence ?e2d = 1 by (unfold exp-2dist-def, simp) from $\langle ?pa = ?pb \rangle$ have quarter-discrim a b = 0 by (rule quarter-discrim-self-zero) hence ?sqd = 0 by simpfrom $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ a = proj2\text{-}abs \ b \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-abs-abs-multobtain k where $a = k *_R b$ by auto from $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ b \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $b \cdot (M * v b) < 0$ by (subst K2-abs [symmetric]) with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle a = k *_R b \rangle$ have $?aMb \neq 0$ by simpwith $\langle ?e2d = 1 \rangle$ and $\langle ?sqd = 0 \rangle$ show ?e2d = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd) \vee ?e2d = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd) by simp \mathbf{next} assume $?pa \neq ?pb$ let ?l = proj2-line-through ?pa ?pbhave proj2-incident ?pa ?l and proj2-incident ?pb ?l **by** (*rule proj2-line-through-incident*)+ with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ have proj2-incident (S-intersection1 a b) ?l (is proj2-incident ?Si1 ?l) and proj2-incident (S-intersection2 a b) ?l (is proj2-incident ?Si2 ?l) by (rule S-intersections-incident)+ with $\langle proj2\text{-incident }?pa ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident }?pb ?l \rangle$

have proj2-set-Col {?pa,?pb,?Si1,?Si2} by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def, auto)

have $\{?pa,?pb,?Si2,?Si1\} = \{?pa,?pb,?Si1,?Si2\}$ by *auto*

from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $?Si1 \in S$ and $?Si2 \in S$ by (simp-all add: S-intersections-in-S) with $\langle ?pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pb \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $?Si1 \neq ?pa$ and $?Si2 \neq ?pa$ and $?Si1 \neq ?pb$ and $?Si2 \neq ?pb$ **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal* [*symmetric*]) with $\langle proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \{?pa,?pb,?Si1,?Si2\} \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ have cross-ratio-correct ?pa ?pb ?Si1 ?Si2 and cross-ratio-correct ?pa ?pb ?Si2 ?Si1 unfolding cross-ratio-correct-def **by** $(simp-all add: \langle \{?pa, ?pb, ?Si2, ?Si1\} = \{?pa, ?pb, ?Si1, ?Si2\} \rangle$ from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $?Si1 \neq ?Si2$ by (simp add: S-intersections-distinct) with (cross-ratio-correct ?pa ?pb ?Si1 ?Si2) and (cross-ratio-correct ?pa ?pb ?Si2 ?Si1) have cross-ratio ?Si1 ?Si2 ?pa ?pb = cross-ratio ?pa ?pb ?Si1 ?Si2 and cross-ratio ?Si2 ?Si1 ?pa ?pb = cross-ratio ?pa ?pb ?Si2 ?Si1 **by** (*simp-all add: cross-ratio-swap-13-24*) from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs \ a \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $a \cdot (M * v a) < 0$ by (subst K2-abs [symmetric]) with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and cross-ratio-abs [of a b 1 1] have cross-ratio ?pa ?pb ?Si1 ?Si2 = (-?aMb - ?sad) / (-?aMb + ?sad)by (unfold S-intersections-defs S-intersection-coeffs-defs, simp) with times-divide-times-eq [of -1 -1 -?aMb - ?sqd -?aMb + ?sqd]have cross-ratio ?pa ?pb ?Si1 ?Si2 = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd) by (simp add: ac-simps) with (cross-ratio ?Si1 ?Si2 ?pa ?pb = cross-ratio ?pa ?pb ?Si1 ?Si2) have cross-ratio ?Si1 ?Si2 ?pa ?pb = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd) by simp from (cross-ratio ?pa ?pb ?Si1 ?Si2 = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)) and cross-ratio-swap-34 [of ?pa ?pb ?Si2 ?Si1] have cross-ratio ?pa ?pb ?Si2 ?Si1 = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd) by simp with (cross-ratio ?Si2 ?Si1 ?pa ?pb = cross-ratio ?pa ?pb ?Si2 ?Si1) have cross-ratio ?Si2 ?Si1 ?pa ?pb = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd) by simp from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pb \in hyp2 \rangle$ have $(?Si1 = endpoint-in-S ?pa ?pb \land ?Si2 = endpoint-in-S ?pb ?pa)$ \vee (?Si2 = endpoint-in-S ?pa ?pb \wedge ?Si1 = endpoint-in-S ?pb ?pa) **by** (simp add: S-intersections-endpoints-in-S) with $\langle cross-ratio ?Si1 ?Si2 ?pa ?pb = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd) \rangle$ and $\langle cross-ratio ?Si2 ?Si1 ?pa ?pb = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd) \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ show ?e2d = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)

 \lor ?e2d = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd) by (unfold exp-2dist-def, auto) qed

lemma cosh-dist-formula: assumes $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$ and proj2-abs $a \in hyp2$ (is $pa \in hyp2$) and proj2-abs $b \in hyp2$ (is $?pb \in hyp2$) **shows** cosh-dist (proj2-abs a) (proj2-abs b) $= |a \cdot (M * v b)| / sqrt (a \cdot (M * v a) * (b \cdot (M * v b)))$ (is cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = |?aMb| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb)) proof – let $?qd = quarter-discrim \ a \ b$ let ?sqd = sqrt ?qdlet ?e2d = exp-2dist ?pa ?pbfrom assms have ?e2d = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd) \lor ?e2d = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd) **by** (*rule exp-2dist-formula*) hence cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = (sqrt ((?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)))+ sqrt ((?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd))) / 2 by (unfold cosh-dist-def, auto) have $?qd \ge 0$ proof cases assume ?pa = ?pbthus $?qd \ge 0$ by (simp add: quarter-discrim-self-zero) next assume $?pa \neq ?pb$ with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ have ?qd > 0 by (simp add: quarter-discrim-positive) thus $?qd \ge 0$ by simpqed with real-sqrt-pow2 [of ?qd] have $?sqd^2 = ?qd$ by simp hence (?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) = ?aMa * ?bMbby (unfold quarter-discrim-def, simp add: algebra-simps power2-eq-square) **from** times-divide-times-eq [of ?aMb + ?sqd ?aMb + ?sqd ?aMb + ?sqd ?aMb - ?sqdhave (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd) $= (?aMb + ?sqd)^2 / ((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd))$ **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square*) with $\langle (?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) = ?aMa * ?bMb \rangle$ have $(?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd) = (?aMb + ?sqd)^2 / (?aMa * ?bMb)$ by simp hence sqrt ((?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)) = |?aMb + ?sqd| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb)**by** (*simp add: real-sqrt-divide*)

from times-divide-times-eq [of ?aMb + ?sqd ?aMb - ?sqd ?aMb - ?sqd ?aMb - ?sqdhave (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd) $= (?aMb - ?sqd)^2 / ((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd))$ **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square*) with $\langle (?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) = ?aMa * ?bMb \rangle$ have $(?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd) = (?aMb - ?sqd)^2 / (?aMa * ?bMb)$ by simp hence sqrt ((?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd)) = |?aMb - ?sqd| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb)**by** (*simp add: real-sqrt-divide*) from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pb \in hyp2 \rangle$ have ?aMa < 0 and ?bMb < 0by (simp-all add: K2-imp-M-neq) with $\langle (?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) = ?aMa * ?bMb \rangle$ have (?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) > 0 by (simp add: mult-neg-neg)hence $?aMb + ?sqd \neq 0$ and $?aMb - ?sqd \neq 0$ by auto hence $sgn (?aMb + ?sqd) \in \{-1, 1\}$ and $sgn (?aMb - ?sqd) \in \{-1, 1\}$ by (simp-all add: sqn-real-def) from $\langle (?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) > 0 \rangle$ have sgn ((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd)) = 1 by simphence sgn (?aMb + ?sqd) * sgn (?aMb - ?sqd) = 1 by (simp add: sgn-mult)with $\langle sgn (?aMb + ?sqd) \in \{-1,1\} \rangle$ and $\langle sgn (?aMb - ?sqd) \in \{-1,1\} \rangle$ have sgn (?aMb + ?sqd) = sgn (?aMb - ?sqd) by auto with abs-plus [of ?aMb + ?sqd ?aMb - ?sqd] have |?aMb + ?sqd| + |?aMb - ?sqd| = 2 * |?aMb| by simp with $\langle sqrt ((?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)) \rangle$ $= |?aMb + ?sqd| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb)\rangle$ and $\langle sqrt ((?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd))$ $= |?aMb - ?sqd| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb)\rangle$ and add-divide-distrib [of |?aMb + ?sqd| |?aMb - ?sqd| sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb)]have sqrt ((?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)) + sqrt ((?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd)) = 2 * |?aMb| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb)by simp with (cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = (sqrt ((?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)))+ sqrt ((?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd)))/ 2> show cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = |?aMb| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb) by simp qed

lemma cosh-dist-perp-special-case: **assumes** |x| < 1 and |y| < 1**shows** cosh-dist (proj2-abs (vector [x,0,1])) (proj2-abs (vector [0,y,1]))

 $= (cosh-dist \ K2-centre \ (proj2-abs \ (vector \ [x,0,1])))$ * $(cosh-dist \ K2-centre \ (proj2-abs \ (vector \ [0,y,1])))$ (is cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = (cosh-dist ?po ?pa) * (cosh-dist ?po ?pb)) proof – have vector $[x,0,1] \neq (0::real^3)$ (is $?a \neq 0$) and vector $[0,y,1] \neq (0::real^3)$ (is $?b \neq 0$) **by** (unfold vector-def, simp-all add: vec-eq-iff forall-3) have $?a \cdot (M * v ?a) = x^2 - 1$ (is $?aMa = x^2 - 1$) and $(b \cdot (M * v \cdot b)) = y^2 - 1$ (is $(bMb) = y^2 - 1$) unfolding vector-def and M-def and inner-vec-def and *matrix-vector-mult-def* **by** (*simp-all add: setsum-3 power2-eq-square*) with $\langle |x| < 1 \rangle$ and $\langle |y| < 1 \rangle$ have ?aMa < 0 and ?bMb < 0 by (simp-all add: abs-square-less-1) hence $?pa \in hyp2$ and $?pb \in hyp2$ by $(simp-all \ add: M-neg-imp-K2)$ with $\langle ?a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?b \neq 0 \rangle$ have cosh-dist $?pa ?pb = |?a \cdot (M * v ?b)| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb)$ (is cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = |?aMb| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb))**by** (*rule cosh-dist-formula*) also from $\langle aMa = x^2 - 1 \rangle$ and $\langle bMb = y^2 - 1 \rangle$ have ... = $|?aMb| / sqrt ((x^2 - 1) * (y^2 - 1))$ by simp finally have cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = 1 / sqrt $((1 - x^2) * (1 - y^2))$ unfolding vector-def and M-def and inner-vec-def and matrix-vector-mult-def by (simp add: setsum-3 algebra-simps) let ?o = vector [0,0,1]let $?oMa = ?o \cdot (M * v ?a)$ let $?oMb = ?o \cdot (M * v ?b)$ let $?oMo = ?o \cdot (M * v ?o)$ from *K2-centre-non-zero* and $\langle ?a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?b \neq 0 \rangle$ and *K2-centre-in-K2* and $\langle ?pa \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle ?pb \in hyp2 \rangle$ and cosh-dist-formula [of ?o] have cosh-dist ?po ?pa = |?oMa| / sqrt (?oMo * ?aMa)and cosh-dist ?po ?pb = |?oMb| / sqrt (?oMo * ?bMb)**by** (unfold K2-centre-def, simp-all) hence cosh-dist ?po ?pa = 1 / sqrt $(1 - x^2)$ and cosh-dist ?po ?pb = $1 / sqrt (1 - y^2)$ unfolding vector-def and M-def and inner-vec-def and *matrix-vector-mult-def* **by** (*simp-all add: setsum-3 power2-eq-square*) with (cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = 1 / sqrt $((1 - x^2) * (1 - y^2))$) show cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = cosh-dist ?po ?pa * cosh-dist ?po ?pb **by** (*simp add: real-sqrt-mult*) ged

lemma *K2-isometry-cross-ratio-endpoints-in-S*:

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assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and is-K2-isometry J and a \neq b
 shows cross-ratio (apply-cltn2 (endpoint-in-S a b) J)
 (apply-cltn2 (endpoint-in-S b a) J) (apply-cltn2 a J) (apply-cltn2 b J)
  = cross-ratio (endpoint-in-S a b) (endpoint-in-S b a) a b
  (is cross-ratio pJ ?qJ ?aJ ?bJ = cross-ratio ?p ?q a b)
proof –
  let ?l = proj2-line-through a b
 have proj2-incident a ?l and proj2-incident b ?l
   by (rule proj2-line-through-incident)+
  with \langle a \neq b \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle
  have proj2-incident ?p ?l and proj2-incident ?q ?l
   by (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S-incident)
  with \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ ?l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ ?l \rangle
 have proj2-set-Col \{?p,?q,a,b\}
   by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp add: exI [of - ?l])
 from \langle a \neq b \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle
 have ?p \neq ?q by (simp add: endpoint-in-S-swap)
 from (a \in hyp2) and (b \in hyp2) have p \in S by (simp add: endpoint-in-S)
  with \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle
 have a \neq ?p and b \neq ?p by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal)
  with \langle proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \{?p,?q,a,b\} \rangle and \langle ?p \neq ?q \rangle
 show cross-ratio pJ ?qJ ?aJ ?bJ = cross-ratio <math>p ?q a b
   by (rule cross-ratio-cltn2)
qed
lemma K2-isometry-exp-2dist:
 assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and is-K2-isometry J
 shows exp-2dist (apply-cltn2 a J) (apply-cltn2 b J) = exp-2dist a b
  (is exp-2dist ?aJ ?bJ = -)
proof cases
 assume a = b
 thus exp-2dist ?aJ ?bJ = exp-2dist a b by (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp
\mathbf{next}
 assume a \neq b
 with apply-cltn2-injective have ?aJ \neq ?bJ by fast
 let ?p = endpoint-in-S \ a \ b
 let ?q = endpoint-in-S b a
 let ?aJ = apply-cltn2 \ a \ J
   and ?bJ = apply-cltn2 \ b \ J
   and ?pJ = apply-cltn2 ?p J
   and ?qJ = apply-cltn2 ?q J
  from (a \neq b) and (a \in hyp2) and (b \in hyp2) and (is-K2\text{-}isometry J)
 have endpoint-in-S ?aJ ?bJ = ?pJ and endpoint-in-S ?bJ ?aJ = ?qJ
   by (simp-all add: K2-isometry-endpoint-in-S)
 from assms and \langle a \neq b \rangle
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have cross-ratio ?pJ ?qJ ?aJ ?bJ = cross-ratio ?p ?q a b **by** (rule K2-isometry-cross-ratio-endpoints-in-S)

with $\langle endpoint-in-S ?aJ ?bJ = ?pJ \rangle$ and $\langle endpoint-in-S ?bJ ?aJ = ?qJ \rangle$ and $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle ?aJ \neq ?bJ \rangle$

show exp-2dist ?aJ ?bJ = exp-2dist a b by (unfold <math>exp-2dist-def) simp **qed**

lemma *K2-isometry-cosh-dist*:

assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and is-K2-isometry J shows cosh-dist (apply- $cltn2 \ a \ J)$ (apply- $cltn2 \ b \ J) = cosh$ -dist $a \ b$ using assmsby $(unfold \ cosh$ -dist-def) $(simp \ add: K2$ -isometry-exp-2dist)

lemma cosh-dist-perp: assumes M-perp l m and $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and $c \in hyp2$

and proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l

and proj2-incident b m and proj2-incident c m

shows cosh-dist $a \ c = cosh-dist \ b \ a \ * \ cosh-dist \ b \ c$

proof -

from $\langle M$ -perp $l \ m \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ m \rangle$ and M-perp-to-compass $[of \ l \ m \ b \ b]$ obtain J where is-K2- $isometry \ J$ and apply-cltn2-line equator J = land apply-cltn2-line meridian J = mby auto

```
let ?Ji = cltn2-inverse J
let ?aJi = apply-cltn2 a ?Ji
let ?bJi = apply-cltn2 b ?Ji
let ?cJi = apply-cltn2 c ?Ji
from \apply-cltn2-line equator J = l\ and \apply-cltn2-line meridian J = m\
and \proj2-incident a l\ and \proj2-incident b l\
and \proj2-incident ?aJi equator and proj2-incident ?bJi equator
and proj2-incident ?bJi meridian and proj2-incident ?cJi meridian
by (auto simp add: apply-cltn2-incident)
from \is-K2-isometry J\
```

have is-K2-isometry ?Ji by (rule cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry) with $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle c \in hyp2 \rangle$ have ? $aJi \in hyp2$ and ? $cJi \in hyp2$ by (simp-all add: statement60-one-way)

from $\langle ?aJi \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2 \text{-}incident ?aJi equator \rangle$ and on-equator-in-hyp2-repobtain x where |x| < 1 and ?aJi = proj2-abs (vector [x,0,1]) by auto moreover from $\langle ?cJi \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?cJi meridian \rangle$ and on-meridian-in-hyp2-repobtain y where |y| < 1 and ?cJi = proj2-abs (vector [0,y,1]) by auto

moreover

from (proj2-incident ?bJi equator) and (proj2-incident ?bJi meridian) have ?bJi = K2-centre by (rule on-equator-meridian-is-K2-centre) ultimately have cosh-dist ?aJi ?cJi = cosh-dist ?bJi ?aJi * cosh-dist ?bJi ?cJi**by** (*simp add: cosh-dist-perp-special-case*) with $(a \in hyp2)$ and $(b \in hyp2)$ and $(c \in hyp2)$ and (is-K2-isometry ?Ji)**show** cosh-dist a c = cosh-dist b a * cosh-dist b cby (simp add: K2-isometry-cosh-dist) \mathbf{qed} **lemma** are-endpoints-in-S-ordered-cross-ratio: assumes are-endpoints-in-S p q a band $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt p) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?cp) shows cross-ratio $p \ q \ a \ b \ge 1$ proof **from** $\langle are-endpoints-in-S \ p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$ have $p \neq q$ and $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,a,b\}$ by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp-all from $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ have z-non-zero a and z-non-zero b and z-non-zero p and z-non-zero q **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero*) hence proj2-abs (cart2-append1 p) = p (is proj2-abs ?cp1 = p) and proj2-abs (cart2-append1 q) = q (is proj2-abs ?cq1 = q) and proj2-abs (cart2-append1 a) = a (is proj2-abs ?ca1 = a) and proj2-abs $(cart2-append1 \ b) = b$ (is proj2-abs ?cb1 = b) **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-abs-cart2-append1*) from $(b \in hyp2)$ and $(p \in S)$ have $b \neq p$ by (rule hyp2-S-not-equal) with $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ a \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ b \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ p \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? ca ? cb ? cp \rangle$ and cart2-append1-between-right-strict [of a b p] obtain j where $j \ge 0$ and j < 1 and $?cb1 = j *_R ?cp1 + (1-j) *_R ?ca1$ by auto **from** $(proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,a,b\})$ obtain *l* where *proj2-incident q l* and *proj2-incident p l* and proj2-incident a lby (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) auto with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and S-hyp2-S-cart2-append1 [of q p a l] obtain k where k > 0 and k < 1 and $2ca1 = k *_R 2cp1 + (1-k) *_R 2cq1$ by auto from $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ p \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-}non\text{-}zero \ q \rangle$ have $?cp1 \neq 0$ and $?cq1 \neq 0$ by (simp-all add: cart2-append1-non-zero)

from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs ?cp1 = p \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs ?cq1 = q \rangle$

have proj2-abs $?cp1 \neq proj2$ -abs ?cq1 by simp

from $\langle k < 1 \rangle$ have $1 - k \neq 0$ by simp with $\langle j < 1 \rangle$ have $(1-j)*(1-k) \neq 0$ by simp from (j < 1) and (k > 0) have (1-j)*k > 0 by simp **from** $(?cb1 = j *_R ?cp1 + (1-j) *_R ?ca1)$ have $?cb1 = (j+(1-j)*k) *_R ?cp1 + ((1-j)*(1-k)) *_R ?cq1$ by $(unfold (?ca1 = k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1))$ (simp add: algebra-simps)with $(?ca1 = k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1)$ have $proj2-abs ?ca1 = proj2-abs (k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1)$ and proj2-abs ?cb1 $= proj2\text{-}abs ((j+(1-j)*k) *_R ?cp1 + ((1-j)*(1-k)) *_R ?cq1)$ by simp-all with $\langle proj2\text{-}abs ?ca1 = a \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs ?cb1 = b \rangle$ have $a = proj2\text{-}abs \ (k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1)$ and $b = proj2\text{-}abs ((j+(1-j)*k) *_R ?cp1 + ((1-j)*(1-k)) *_R ?cq1)$ by simp-all with $\langle proj2\text{-}abs ?cp1 = p \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}abs ?cq1 = q \rangle$ have cross-ratio p q a b= cross-ratio (proj2-abs ?cp1) (proj2-abs ?cq1) $(proj2-abs \ (k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1))$ $(proj2-abs ((j+(1-j)*k) *_R ?cp1 + ((1-j)*(1-k)) *_R ?cq1))$ by simp also from $(?cp1 \neq 0)$ and $(?cq1 \neq 0)$ and $(proj2-abs ?cp1 \neq proj2-abs ?cq1)$ and $(1-k \neq 0)$ and $((1-j)*(1-k) \neq 0)$ have ... = (1-k)*(j+(1-j)*k) / (k*((1-j)*(1-k))) by (rule cross-ratio-abs) also from $(1-k \neq 0)$ have $\ldots = (j+(1-j)*k) / ((1-j)*k)$ by simp also from $(j \ge 0)$ and ((1-j)*k > 0) have $\ldots \ge 1$ by simp finally show cross-ratio $p \ q \ a \ b \ge 1$. qed **lemma** cross-ratio-S-S-hyp2-hyp2-positive: assumes are-endpoints-in-S p q a bshows cross-ratio p q a b > 0**proof** cases assume $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt a) hence $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt p) by (rule real-euclid.th3-2) with assms have cross-ratio $p \ q \ a \ b \ge 1$ **by** (rule are-endpoints-in-S-ordered-cross-ratio) thus cross-ratio p q a b > 0 by simp next assume $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt a) (is $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp ?cb ?ca)

from (are-endpoints-in-S p q a b) have are-endpoints-in-S p q b a by (rule are-endpoints-in-S-swap-34) from (are-endpoints-in-S p q a b) have $p \in S$ and $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,a,b\}$

by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp-all

from $(proj2\text{-set-Col } \{p,q,a,b\})$ have $proj2\text{-set-Col } \{p,q,a,b\}$ by $(simp \ add: \ proj2\text{-subset-Col } [of \{p,a,b\} \{p,q,a,b\}])$ hence $proj2\text{-Col } p \ a \ b \ by (subst \ proj2\text{-Col-iff-set-Col})$ with $(p \in S)$ and $(a \in hyp2)$ and $(b \in hyp2)$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?ca \ ?cb \ \lor B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?cb \ ?ca \ by (simp \ add: \ S\text{-at-edge})$ with $(\neg B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?cb \ ?ca)$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?ca \ ?cb \ y \ simp$ hence $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?cb \ ?ca \ p \ by (rule \ real-euclid.th3-2)$ with $(are-endpoints-in-S \ p \ q \ b \ a)$ have cross-ratio $p \ q \ b \ a \ge 1$ by (rule are-endpoints-in-S-ordered-cross-ratio) thus cross-ratio $p \ q \ a \ b > 0$ by (subst cross-ratio-swap-34) simp ged

lemma cosh-dist-general: **assumes** are-endpoints-in-S p q a b **shows** cosh-dist a b = (sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b) + 1 / sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b)) / 2 **proof** – **from** (are-endpoints-in-S p q a b) **have** $p \neq q$ **and** $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **and** $a \in hyp2$ **and** $b \in hyp2$ **and** proj2-set-Col {p,q,a,b} **by** (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp-all

```
from (a \in hyp2) and (b \in hyp2) and (p \in S) and (q \in S)
have a \neq p and a \neq q and b \neq p and b \neq q
by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal)
```

show cosh-dist a b = $(sqrt \ (cross-ratio \ p \ q \ a \ b) + 1 \ / \ sqrt \ (cross-ratio \ p \ q \ a \ b)) \ / \ 2$ proof cases assume a = bhence cosh-dist $a \ b = 1$ by $(unfold \ cosh-dist-def \ exp-2dist-def) \ simp$ from $\langle proj2\text{-}set-Col \ \{p,q,a,b\} \rangle$ have $proj2\text{-}Col \ p \ q \ a \ by \ (unfold \ \langle a = b \rangle) \ (simp \ add: \ proj2\text{-}Col-iff\text{-}set-Col)$ with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle a \neq p \rangle$ and $\langle a \neq q \rangle$

```
have cross-ratio p \ q \ a \ b = 1 by (simp add: \langle a = b \rangle cross-ratio-equal-1)
hence (sqrt (cross-ratio p \ q \ a \ b) + 1 / sqrt (cross-ratio p \ q \ a \ b)) / 2
= 1
```

by simp

with $\langle cosh-dist \ a \ b = 1 \rangle$

 $\mathbf{show} \ cosh-dist \ a \ b$

= (sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b) + 1 / sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b)) / 2by simp

 \mathbf{next} assume $a \neq b$ let $?r = endpoint-in-S \ a \ b$ let ?s = endpoint-in-S b afrom $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ have $exp-2dist \ a \ b = cross-ratio \ ?r \ ?s \ a \ b \ by (unfold \ exp-2dist-def) \ simp$ from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle are-endpoints-in-S p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$ have $(p = ?r \land q = ?s) \lor (q = ?r \land p = ?s)$ by (rule are-endpoints-in-S) **show** cosh-dist a b = (sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b) + 1 / sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b)) / 2proof cases assume $p = ?r \land q = ?s$ with $\langle exp-2dist \ a \ b = cross-ratio \ ?r \ ?s \ a \ b \rangle$ have $exp-2dist \ a \ b = cross-ratio \ p \ q \ a \ b \ by \ simp$ thus cosh-dist a b = (sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b) + 1 / sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b)) / 2**by** (unfold cosh-dist-def) (simp add: real-sqrt-divide) \mathbf{next} assume $\neg (p = ?r \land q = ?s)$ with $\langle (p = ?r \land q = ?s) \lor (q = ?r \land p = ?s) \rangle$ have q = ?r and p = ?s by simp-all with $\langle exp-2dist \ a \ b = cross-ratio \ ?r \ ?s \ a \ b \rangle$ have $exp-2dist \ a \ b = cross-ratio \ q \ p \ a \ b \ by \ simp$ have $\{q, p, a, b\} = \{p, q, a, b\}$ by *auto* with $(proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ \{p,q,a,b\})$ and $(p \neq q)$ and $(a \neq p)$ and $(b \neq p)$ and $\langle a \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq q \rangle$ have cross-ratio-correct $p \ q \ a \ b$ and cross-ratio-correct $q \ p \ a \ b$ **by** (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp-all hence cross-ratio q p a b = 1 / (cross-ratio p q a b)by (rule cross-ratio-swap-12) with $\langle exp-2dist \ a \ b = cross-ratio \ q \ p \ a \ b \rangle$ have exp-2dist a b = 1 / (cross-ratio p q a b) by simp thus cosh-dist a b = (sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b) + 1 / sqrt (cross-ratio p q a b)) / 2**by** (unfold cosh-dist-def) (simp add: real-sqrt-divide) qed qed qed **lemma** *exp-2dist-positive*: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ shows exp-2dist $a \ b > 0$ **proof** cases assume a = bthus $exp-2dist \ a \ b > 0$ by (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp

```
\mathbf{next}
 assume a \neq b
 let ?p = endpoint-in-S \ a \ b
 let ?q = endpoint-in-S b a
 from \langle a \neq b \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle
 have are-endpoints-in-S ?p ?q a b
   by (rule endpoints-in-S-are-endpoints-in-S)
 hence cross-ratio ?p ?q a b > 0 by (rule cross-ratio-S-S-hyp2-hyp2-positive)
  with \langle a \neq b \rangle show exp-2dist a \ b > 0 by (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp
qed
lemma cosh-dist-at-least-1:
 assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2
 shows cosh-dist a \ b > 1
proof -
 from assms have exp-2dist a \ b > 0 by (rule exp-2dist-positive)
 with am-gm2(1) [of sqrt (exp-2dist a b) sqrt (1 / exp-2dist a b)]
 show cosh-dist a \ b > 1
   by (unfold cosh-dist-def) (simp add: real-sqrt-mult [symmetric])
qed
lemma cosh-dist-positive:
 assumes a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2
 shows cosh-dist a \ b > 0
proof -
 from assms have cosh-dist a b \ge 1 by (rule cosh-dist-at-least-1)
 thus cosh-dist a \ b > 0 by simp
\mathbf{qed}
lemma cosh-dist-perp-divide:
 assumes M-perp l m and a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2 and c \in hyp2
 and proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l and proj2-incident b m
 and proj2-incident c m
 shows cosh-dist b \ c = cosh-dist \ a \ c \ / \ cosh-dist \ b \ a
proof –
 from \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle
 have cosh-dist \ b \ a > 0 by (rule cosh-dist-positive)
 from assms
 have cosh-dist \ a \ c = cosh-dist \ b \ a \ * \ cosh-dist \ b \ c \ by \ (rule \ cosh-dist-perp)
  with \langle cosh-dist \ b \ a > 0 \rangle
 show cosh-dist b c = cosh-dist a c / cosh-dist b a by simp
qed
lemma real-hyp2-C-cross-ratio-endpoints-in-S:
 assumes a \neq b and a \ b \equiv_K c \ d
 shows cross-ratio (endpoint-in-S (Rep-hyp2 a) (Rep-hyp2 b))
  (endpoint-in-S (Rep-hyp2 b) (Rep-hyp2 a)) (Rep-hyp2 a) (Rep-hyp2 b)
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= cross-ratio (endpoint-in-S (Rep-hyp2 c) (Rep-hyp2 d))(endpoint-in-S (Rep-hyp2 d) (Rep-hyp2 c)) (Rep-hyp2 c) (Rep-hyp2 d)(is cross-ratio ?p ?q ?a' ?b' = cross-ratio ?r ?s ?c' ?d') proof – from $(a \neq b)$ and $(a \ b \equiv_K c \ d)$ have $c \neq d$ by (auto simp add: hyp2.A3') with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ have $?a' \neq ?b'$ and $?c' \neq ?d'$ by (unfold Rep-hyp2-inject) **from** $\langle a \ b \equiv_K c \ d \rangle$ **obtain** J where *is-K2-isometry* J and *hyp2-cltn2* a J = cand hyp2-cltn2 b J = dby (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) auto hence apply-cltn2 ?a' J = ?c' and apply-cltn2 ?b' J = ?d'**by** (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-cltn2* [*symmetric*]) with $\langle ?a' \neq ?b' \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ have apply-cltn2 ?p J = ?r and apply-cltn2 ?q J = ?s**by** (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 K2-isometry-endpoint-in-S) from $\langle ?a' \neq ?b' \rangle$ have proj2-set-Col $\{?p,?q,?a',?b'\}$ **by** (simp add: Rep-hyp2 proj2-set-Col-endpoints-in-S) from $\langle ?a' \neq ?b' \rangle$ have $?p \neq ?q$ by (simp add: Rep-hyp2 endpoint-in-S-swap) have $p \in S$ by (simp add: Rep-hyp2 endpoint-in-S) hence $?a' \neq ?p$ and $?b' \neq ?p$ by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 hyp2-S-not-equal) with $\langle proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \{?p,?q,?a',?b'\}\rangle$ and $\langle ?p \neq ?q\rangle$ have cross-ratio ?p ?q ?a' ?b'= cross-ratio (apply-cltn2 ?p J) (apply-cltn2 ?q J)(apply-cltn2 ?a' J) (apply-cltn2 ?b' J)by (rule cross-ratio-cltn2 [symmetric]) with $\langle apply-cltn2 ? p J = ?r \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 ? q J = ?s \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 ?a' J = ?c' \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 ?b' J = ?d' \rangle$ show cross-ratio ?p ?q ?a' ?b' = cross-ratio ?r ?s ?c' ?d' by simpqed **lemma** real-hyp2-C-exp-2dist: **assumes** $a \ b \equiv_K c \ d$ **shows** exp-2dist (Rep-hyp2 a) (Rep-hyp2 b) = exp-2dist (Rep-hyp2 c) (Rep-hyp2 d)(is exp-2dist ?a' ?b' = exp-2dist ?c' ?d') proof **from** $\langle a \ b \equiv_K c \ d \rangle$ obtain J where is-K2-isometry J and hyp2-cltn2 a J = cand hyp2-cltn2 b J = d**by** (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) auto hence apply-cltn2 ?a' J = ?c' and apply-cltn2 ?b' J = ?d'**by** (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-cltn2* [*symmetric*]) from Rep-hyp2 [of a] and Rep-hyp2 [of b] and (is-K2-isometry J)

have exp-2dist (apply-cltn2 ?a' J) (apply-cltn2 ?b' J) = exp-2dist ?a' ?b' **by** (*rule K2-isometry-exp-2dist*) with $\langle apply-cltn2 ?a' J = ?c' \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 ?b' J = ?d' \rangle$ show exp-2dist ?a' ?b' = exp-2dist ?c' ?d' by simpged **lemma** real-hyp2-C-cosh-dist: **assumes** $a \ b \equiv_K c \ d$ shows cosh-dist (Rep-hyp2 a) (Rep-hyp2 b) = cosh-dist (Rep-hyp2 c) (Rep-hyp2 d)using assms **by** (unfold cosh-dist-def) (simp add: real-hyp2-C-exp-2dist) **lemma** cross-ratio-in-terms-of-cosh-dist: assumes are-endpoints-in-S p q a band $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt p) **shows** cross-ratio p q a b $=2*(cosh-dist \ a \ b)^2+2*cosh-dist \ a \ b*sqrt ((cosh-dist \ a \ b)^2-1)-1$ $(is ?pqab = 2 * ?ab^2 + 2 * ?ab * sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) - 1)$ proof – **from** $\langle are-endpoints-in-S \ p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$ have ?ab = (sqrt ?pqab + 1 / sqrt ?pqab) / 2 by (rule cosh-dist-general) hence sqrt ?pqab - 2 * ?ab + 1 / sqrt ?pqab = 0 by simp hence sqrt ?pqab * (sqrt ?pqab - 2 * ?ab + 1 / sqrt ?pqab) = 0 by simp moreover from assms have $?pqab \ge 1$ by (rule are-endpoints-in-S-ordered-cross-ratio) ultimately have ?pqab - 2 * ?ab * (sqrt ?pqab) + 1 = 0**by** (*simp add: algebra-simps real-sqrt-mult* [*symmetric*]) with $\langle pqab \geq 1 \rangle$ and discriminant-iff [of 1 sqrt pqab - 2 * ab 1] have $sqrt ?pqab = (2 * ?ab + sqrt (4 * ?ab^2 - 4)) / 2$ \lor sqrt ?pqab = (2 * ?ab - sqrt (4 * ?ab² - 4)) / 2 unfolding discrim-def **by** (simp add: real-sqrt-mult [symmetric] power2-eq-square) **moreover have** sqrt $(4 * ?ab^2 - 4) = sqrt (4 * (?ab^2 - 1))$ by simp hence $sqrt (4 * ?ab^2 - 4) = 2 * sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)$ **by** (unfold real-sqrt-mult) simp ultimately have sqrt $?pqab = 2 * (?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)) / 2$ \lor sqrt ?pqab = 2 * (?ab - sqrt (?ab² - 1)) / 2 by simp hence sqrt ?pqab = ?ab + sqrt (?ab² - 1) \lor sqrt ?pqab = ?ab - sqrt (?ab² - 1) by (simp only: nonzero-mult-divide-cancel-left [of 2]) **from** $\langle are-endpoints-in-S \ p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$ have $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp-all hence $?ab \ge 1$ by (rule cosh-dist-at-least-1) hence $?ab^2 \ge 1$ by simp hence sqrt (? $ab^2 - 1$) ≥ 0 by simphence $sqrt(?ab^2 - 1) * sqrt(?ab^2 - 1) = ?ab^2 - 1$

by (*simp add: real-sqrt-mult* [*symmetric*]) hence $(?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)) * (?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)) = 1$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps power2-eq-square*) have $?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) \le 1$ **proof** (*rule ccontr*) assume \neg (?ab - sqrt (? $ab^2 - 1$) ≤ 1) hence $1 < ?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)$ by simp also from $\langle sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) \geq 0 \rangle$ have $\ldots \leq ?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)$ by simp finally have $1 < ?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)$ by simp with $\langle 1 < ?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) \rangle$ and mult-strict-mono' [of $1 ?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) 1 ?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)]$ have $1 < (?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)) * (?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1))$ by simp with $\langle (?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)) * (?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)) = 1 \rangle$ show False by simp qed have $sqrt ?pqab = ?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)$ **proof** (*rule ccontr*) assume sqrt ? $pqab \neq ?ab + sqrt$ (? $ab^2 - 1$) with $\langle sqrt ?pqab = ?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)$ \lor sqrt ?pqab = ?ab - sqrt (?ab² - 1) have sqrt ?pqab = ?ab - sqrt (?ab² - 1) by simp with $(?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) \le 1)$ have $sqrt ?pqab \le 1$ by simpwith $\langle pqab \geq 1 \rangle$ have sqrt pqab = 1 by simpwith $\langle sqrt ?pqab = ?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) \rangle$ and $\langle (?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)) * (?ab - sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)) = 1 \rangle$ have $?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) = 1$ by simp with $\langle sqrt ?pqab = 1 \rangle$ have $sqrt ?pqab = ?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1)$ by simpwith $\langle sqrt ?pqab \neq ?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) \rangle$ show False ... qed moreover from $(?pqab \ge 1)$ have $?pqab = (sqrt ?pqab)^2$ by simpultimately have $?pqab = (?ab + sqrt (?ab^2 - 1))^2$ by simp with $\langle sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) * sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) = ?ab^2 - 1 \rangle$ show $?pqab = 2 * ?ab^2 + 2 * ?ab * sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) - 1$ **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square algebra-simps*) qed **lemma** are-endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct: assumes are-endpoints-in-S p q a b**shows** cross-ratio-correct p q a b proof **from** $\langle are-endpoints-in-S \ p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$ have $p \neq q$ and $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,a,b\}$

by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp-all

from $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ have $a \neq p$ and $b \neq p$ and $a \neq q$ by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal) with $\langle proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ \{p,q,a,b\} \rangle$ and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ show cross-ratio-correct p q a b by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp qed **lemma** endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct: assumes $a \neq b$ and $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ **shows** cross-ratio-correct (endpoint-in-S a b) (endpoint-in-S b a) a bproof – from assms have are-endpoints-in-S (endpoint-in-S a b) (endpoint-in-S b a) a b**by** (rule endpoints-in-S-are-endpoints-in-S) thus cross-ratio-correct (endpoint-in-S a b) (endpoint-in-S b a) a b **by** (rule are-endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct) qed **lemma** endpoints-in-S-perp-foot-cross-ratio-correct: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and $c \in hyp2$ and $a \neq b$ and proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l shows cross-ratio-correct $(endpoint-in-S \ a \ b) \ (endpoint-in-S \ b \ a) \ a \ (perp-foot \ c \ l)$ (is cross-ratio-correct ?p ?q a ?d) proof from assms have are-endpoints-in-S ?p ?q a ?dby (rule endpoints-in-S-perp-foot-are-endpoints-in-S) thus cross-ratio-correct ?p ?q a ?d $\mathbf{by} \ (rule \ are-endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct)$ \mathbf{qed} **lemma** cosh-dist-unique: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and $c \in hyp2$ and $p \in S$ and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt b) (cart2-pt p) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?cp) and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (cart2-pt a) (cart2-pt c) (cart2-pt p) (is $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cc ?cp) and cosh-dist $a \ b = \cosh$ -dist $a \ c$ (is ?ab = ?ac) shows b = cproof – let ?q = endpoint-in-S p afrom $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle c \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have z-non-zero a and z-non-zero b and z-non-zero c and z-non-zero p by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero) with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cc ?cp \rangle$ have $\exists l. proj2\text{-incident } a l \land proj2\text{-incident } b l \land proj2\text{-incident } p l$ and $\exists m. proj2\text{-incident } a m \land proj2\text{-incident } c m \land proj2\text{-incident } p m$ **by** (*simp-all add: euclid-B-cart2-common-line*) then obtain l and m where

proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l and proj2-incident p l

and proj2-incident a m and proj2-incident c m and proj2-incident p m by auto

from $(a \in hyp2)$ and $(p \in S)$ have $a \neq p$ by (rule hyp2-S-not-equal) with $\langle proj2\text{-incident } a \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ l \rangle$ and $(proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ m)$ and $(proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ m)$ and proj2-incident-uniquehave l = m by fast with $\langle proj2 - incident \ c \ m \rangle$ have $proj2 - incident \ c \ l \ by \ simp$ with $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle c \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $(proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l)$ and $(proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ l)$ and $(proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l)$ have are-endpoints-in-S p ?q b a and are-endpoints-in-S p ?q c a **by** (simp-all add: end-and-opposite-are-endpoints-in-S) with are-endpoints-in-S-swap-34 have are-endpoints-in-S p ? q a b and are-endpoints-in-S p ? q a c by fast+ hence cross-ratio-correct p ?q a b and cross-ratio-correct p ?q a c **by** (simp-all add: are-endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct) moreover from $(are-endpoints-in-S \ p \ ?q \ a \ b)$ and $(are-endpoints-in-S \ p \ ?q \ a \ c)$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cc ?cp \rangle$ have cross-ratio $p ?q \ a \ b = 2 * ?ab^2 + 2 * ?ab * sqrt (?ab^2 - 1) - 1$ and cross-ratio $p ?q a c = 2 * ?ac^2 + 2 * ?ac * sqrt (?ac^2 - 1) - 1$ **by** (*simp-all add: cross-ratio-in-terms-of-cosh-dist*) with (?ab = ?ac) have cross-ratio p ?q a b = cross-ratio p ?q a c by simp ultimately show b = c by (rule cross-ratio-unique) qed **lemma** cosh-dist-swap: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ **shows** cosh-dist $a \ b = cosh-dist \ b \ a$ proof from assms and K2-isometry-swap **obtain** J where is-K2-isometry J and apply-cltn2 a J = band apply-cltn2 b J = aby auto from $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ have $cosh-dist (apply-cltn2 \ b \ J) (apply-cltn2 \ a \ J) = cosh-dist \ b \ a$ **by** (*rule K2-isometry-cosh-dist*) with $\langle apply-cltn2 \ a \ J = b \rangle$ and $\langle apply-cltn2 \ b \ J = a \rangle$ show $cosh-dist \ a \ b = cosh-dist \ b \ a \ by \ simp$ qed **lemma** *exp-2dist-1-equal*: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and $exp-2dist \ a \ b = 1$ shows a = b**proof** (rule ccontr) assume $a \neq b$ with $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ have cross-ratio-correct (endpoint-in-S a b) (endpoint-in-S b a) a b

(is cross-ratio-correct ?p ?q a b) by (simp add: endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct) moreover from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ have exp-2dist $a \ b = cross$ -ratio ?p ?q $a \ b$ by (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp with $\langle exp$ -2dist $a \ b = 1 \rangle$ have cross-ratio ?p ?q $a \ b = 1$ by simp ultimately have a = b by (rule cross-ratio-1-equal) with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ show False ... qed

9.11.1 A formula for a cross ratio involving a perpendicular foot

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lemma described-perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula:
  assumes a \neq b and c \in hyp2 and are-endpoints-in-S p q a b
  and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident q l and M-perp l m
  and proj2-incident d l and proj2-incident d m and proj2-incident c m
  shows cross-ratio p q d a
    = (cosh-dist \ b \ c * sqrt \ (cross-ratio \ p \ q \ a \ b) - cosh-dist \ a \ c)
      / (cosh-dist \ a \ c * cross-ratio \ p \ q \ a \ b
         - cosh-dist \ b \ c \ * \ sqrt \ (cross-ratio \ p \ q \ a \ b))
  (is ?pqda = (?bc * sqrt ?pqab - ?ac) / (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab))
proof –
  let ?da = cosh-dist d a
 let ?db = cosh-dist d b
 let ?dc = cosh-dist \ d \ c
 let ?pqdb = cross-ratio p q d b
  from \langle are-endpoints-in-S \ p \ q \ a \ b \rangle
  have p \neq q and p \in S and q \in S and a \in hyp2 and b \in hyp2
    and proj2-set-Col \{p,q,a,b\}
    by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp-all
  from \langle proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \ \{p,q,a,b\} \rangle
  obtain l' where proj2-incident p l' and proj2-incident q l'
    and proj2-incident a l' and proj2-incident b l'
    by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) auto
  from \langle p \neq q \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } p \ l' \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-incident } q \ l' \rangle
    and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l \rangle and proj2\text{-}incident\text{-}unique
  have l' = l by fast
  with \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l' \rangle and \langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ l' \rangle
  have proj2-incident a l and proj2-incident b l by simp-all
  from (M-perp l m) and (a \in hyp2) and (proj2-incident a l) and (c \in hyp2)
    and \langle proj2-incident c m and \langle proj2-incident d l and \langle proj2-incident d m \rangle
  have d \in hyp2 by (rule M-perp-hyp2)
  with \langle a \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle b \in hyp2 \rangle and \langle c \in hyp2 \rangle
  have ?bc > 0 and ?da > 0 and ?ac > 0
    by (simp-all add: cosh-dist-positive)
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from $(proj2\text{-}incident \ p \ l)$ and $(proj2\text{-}incident \ q \ l)$ and $(proj2\text{-}incident \ d \ l)$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ l \rangle$ have proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,d,a\}$ and proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,d,b\}$ and proj2-set-Col $\{p,q,a,b\}$ by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp-all add: exI [of - l]) with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ and $\langle d \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ have are-endpoints-in-S p q d a and are-endpoints-in-S p q d band are-endpoints-in-S p q a b**by** (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp-all hence pqda > 0 and pqdb > 0 and pqab > 0**by** (*simp-all add: cross-ratio-S-S-hyp2-hyp2-positive*) from $\langle proj2$ -incident p l and $\langle proj2$ -incident q l and $\langle proj2$ -incident a l \rangle have proj2-Col p q a by (rule proj2-incident-Col) from $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ have $a \neq p$ and $a \neq q$ and $b \neq p$ by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal) from $(proj2-Col \ p \ q \ a)$ and $(p \neq q)$ and $(a \neq p)$ and $(a \neq q)$ **have** ?pqdb = ?pqda * ?pqab **by** (rule cross-ratio-product [symmetric]) from (M-perp $l \ m$) and $(a \in hyp2)$ and $(b \in hyp2)$ and $(c \in hyp2)$ and $(d \in hyp2)$ hyp2and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ a \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ b \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ d \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } d m \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } c m \rangle$ and cosh-dist-perp-divide [of l m - d c] have ?dc = ?ac / ?da and ?dc = ?bc / ?db by fast +hence ?ac / ?da = ?bc / ?db by simpwith $\langle ?bc > 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?da > 0 \rangle$ have ?ac / ?bc = ?da / ?db by (simp add: field-simps)also from $\langle are-endpoints-in-S p q d a \rangle$ and $\langle are-endpoints-in-S p q d b \rangle$ have = 2 * (sqrt ?pqda + 1 / (sqrt ?pqda))/(2 * (sqrt ?pqdb + 1 / (sqrt ?pqdb)))**by** (*simp add: cosh-dist-general*) also have $\ldots = (sqrt ?pqda + 1 / (sqrt ?pqda)) / (sqrt ?pqdb + 1 / (sqrt ?pqdb))$ **by** (simp only: mult-divide-mult-cancel-left-if) simp also have ... = sqrt ?pqdb * (sqrt ?pqda + 1 / (sqrt ?pqda))/ (sqrt ?pqdb * (sqrt ?pqdb + 1 / (sqrt ?pqdb)))by simp also from $\langle ?pqdb > 0 \rangle$ have $\ldots = (sqrt (?pqdb * ?pqda) + sqrt (?pqdb / ?pqda)) / (?pqdb + 1)$ **by** (*simp add: real-sqrt-mult* [*symmetric*] *real-sqrt-divide algebra-simps*) also from $\langle ?pqdb = ?pqda * ?pqab \rangle$ and $\langle ?pqda > 0 \rangle$ and real-sqrt-pow2 have $\ldots = (?pqda * sqrt ?pqab + sqrt ?pqab) / (?pqda * ?pqab + 1)$

by (*simp add: real-sqrt-mult power2-eq-square*) finally have ?ac / ?bc = (?pqda * sqrt ?pqab + sqrt ?pqab) / (?pqda * ?pqab + 1). from $\langle pqda > 0 \rangle$ and $\langle pqab > 0 \rangle$ have ?pqda * ?pqab + 1 > 0 by (simp add: add-pos-pos)with $\langle ?bc > 0 \rangle$ and (?ac / ?bc = (?pqda * sqrt ?pqab + sqrt ?pqab) / (?pqda * ?pqab + 1))have ?ac * (?pqda * ?pqab + 1) = ?bc * (?pqda * sqrt ?pqab + sqrt ?pqab)**by** (*simp add: field-simps*) **hence** ?pqda * (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab) = ?bc * sqrt ?pqab - ?ac**by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) from $(proj2\text{-set-Col} \{p,q,a,b\})$ and $(p \neq q)$ and $(a \neq p)$ and $(a \neq q)$ and $\langle b \neq p \rangle$ have cross-ratio-correct p q a b by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp have $?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab \neq 0$ proof assume ?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab = 0with (?pqda * (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab) = ?bc * sqrt ?pqab - ?ac)have ?bc * sqrt ?pqab - ?ac = 0 by simpwith $\langle ?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab = 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?ac > 0 \rangle$ have ?pqab = 1 by simpwith $\langle cross-ratio-correct \ p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$ have a = b by (rule cross-ratio-1-equal) with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ show *False* ... qed with (?pqda * (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab) = ?bc * sqrt ?pqab - ?ac)show ?pqda = (?bc * sqrt ?pqab - ?ac) / (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab)**by** (*simp add: field-simps*) qed **lemma** *perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula*: assumes $a \in hyp2$ and $b \in hyp2$ and $c \in hyp2$ and $a \neq b$ **shows** cross-ratio (endpoint-in-S a b) (endpoint-in-S b a) $(perp-foot \ c \ (proj2-line-through \ a \ b)) \ a$ $= (cosh-dist \ b \ c * sqrt \ (exp-2dist \ a \ b) - cosh-dist \ a \ c)$ $/(cosh-dist \ a \ c \ * \ exp-2dist \ a \ b \ - \ cosh-dist \ b \ c \ * \ sqrt \ (exp-2dist \ a \ b))$ (is cross-ratio ?p ?q ?d a= (?bc * sqrt ?pqab - ?ac) / (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab)) proof – from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ have are-endpoints-in-S ?p ?q a b **by** (*rule endpoints-in-S-are-endpoints-in-S*) let ?l = proj2-line-through a b have proj2-incident a ?l and proj2-incident b ?l

by (*rule proj2-line-through-incident*)+

with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ have proj2-incident ?p ?l and proj2-incident ?q ?l **by** (*simp-all add: endpoint-in-S-incident*) let $?m = drop-perp \ c \ ?l$ have M-perp ?l ?m by (rule drop-perp-perp) have proj2-incident ?d ?l and proj2-incident ?d ?m by (rule perp-foot-incident)+ have proj2-incident c ?m by (rule drop-perp-incident) with $(a \neq b)$ and $(c \in hyp2)$ and (are-endpoints-in-S ?p ?q a b)and (proj2-incident ?p ?l) and (proj2-incident ?q ?l) and (M-perp ?l ?m)and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?d ?l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?d ?m \rangle$ have cross-ratio ?p ?q ?d a = (?bc * sqrt (cross-ratio ?p ?q a b) - ?ac) /(?ac * (cross-ratio ?p ?q a b) - ?bc * sqrt (cross-ratio ?p ?q a b))**by** (*rule described-perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula*) with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **show** cross-ratio ?p ?q ?d a = (?bc * sqrt ?pqab - ?ac) / (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * sqrt ?pqab) **by** (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp qed

9.12 The Klein–Beltrami model satisfies axiom 5

lemma statement69: assumes $a \ b \equiv_K a' \ b'$ and $b \ c \equiv_K b' \ c'$ and $a \ c \equiv_K a' \ c'$ **shows** \exists J. is-K2-isometry J \wedge hyp2-cltn2 a $J = a' \wedge$ hyp2-cltn2 b $J = b' \wedge$ hyp2-cltn2 c J = c'**proof** cases assume a = bwith $\langle a \ b \equiv_K a' \ b' \rangle$ have a' = b' by (simp add: hyp2.A3-reversed) with $\langle a = b \rangle$ and $\langle b \ c \equiv_K b' \ c' \rangle$ **show** \exists J. is-K2-isometry J \wedge hyp2-cltn2 a J = a' \wedge hyp2-cltn2 b J = b' \wedge hyp2-cltn2 c J = c' **by** (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) simp \mathbf{next} assume $a \neq b$ with $\langle a \ b \equiv_K a' \ b' \rangle$ have $a' \neq b'$ by (auto simp add: hyp2.A3') let ?pa = Rep-hyp2 aand ?pb = Rep-hyp2 band ?pc = Rep-hyp2 cand ?pa' = Rep-hyp2 a'and ?pb' = Rep-hyp2 b'and ?pc' = Rep-hyp2 c'def $pp \triangleq endpoint-in-S$?pa ?pb

and $pq \triangleq endpoint-in-S$?pb ?pa and $l \triangleq proj2$ -line-through ?pa ?pb and $pp' \triangleq endpoint-in-S ?pa' ?pb'$ and $pq' \triangleq endpoint-in-S ?pb' ?pa'$ and $l' \triangleq proj2$ -line-through ?pa' ?pb'**def** $pd \triangleq perp-foot ?pc l$ and $ps \triangleq perp-up ?pc l$ and $m \triangleq drop\text{-}perp ?pc l$ and $pd' \triangleq perp-foot ?pc' l'$ and $ps' \triangleq perp-up ?pc' l'$ and $m' \triangleq drop\text{-perp }?pc' l'$ have $pp \in S$ and $pp' \in S$ and $pq \in S$ and $pq' \in S$ unfolding pp-def and pp'-def and pq-def and pq'-def **by** (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 endpoint-in-S) from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a' \neq b' \rangle$ have $?pa \neq ?pb$ and $?pa' \neq ?pb'$ by (unfold Rep-hyp2-inject) moreover have proj2-incident ?pa l and proj2-incident ?pb l and proj2-incident ?pa' l' and proj2-incident ?pb' l' **by** (unfold l-def l'-def) (rule proj2-line-through-incident)+ ultimately have proj2-incident pp l and proj2-incident pp' l' and proj2-incident pq l and proj2-incident pq' l'unfolding pp-def and pp'-def and pq-def and pq'-def **by** (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 endpoint-in-S-incident*) from $\langle pp \in S \rangle$ and $\langle pp' \in S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pp \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pp' l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } ?pa l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?pa' l' \rangle$ have right-angle pp pd ps and right-angle pp' pd' ps' unfolding pd-def and ps-def and pd'-def and ps'-def by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 perp-foot-up-right-angle [of pp ?pc ?pa l] perp-foot-up-right-angle [of pp' ?pc' ?pa' l']) with right-angle-to-right-angle [of pp pd ps pp' pd' ps'] **obtain** J where is-K2-isometry J and apply-cltn2 pp J = pp'and apply-cltn2 pd J = pd' and apply-cltn2 ps J = ps'by *auto* let ?paJ = apply-cltn2 ?pa Jand ?pbJ = apply-cltn2 ?pb J and ?pcJ = apply-cltn2 ?pc J and ?pdJ = apply-cltn2 pd Jand ?ppJ = apply-cltn2 pp Jand ?pqJ = apply-cltn2 pq Jand $?psJ = apply-cltn2 \ ps J$ and $?lJ = apply-cltn2-line \ l \ J$

and ?mJ = apply-cltn2-line m J

have proj2-incident pd l and proj2-incident pd' l' and proj2-incident pd m and proj2-incident pd' m'by (unfold pd-def pd'-def m-def m'-def) (rule perp-foot-incident)+ **from** (proj2-incident pp l) **and** (proj2-incident pq l)and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ pd \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ ?pa \ l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?pb l \rangle$ have proj2-set-Col {pp,pq,pd,?pa} and proj2-set-Col {pp,pq,?pa,?pb} by (unfold pd-def proj2-set-Col-def) (simp-all add: exI [of - l]) from $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa' \neq ?pb' \rangle$ have $pp \neq pq$ and $pp' \neq pq'$ unfolding pp-def and pq-def and pp'-def and pq'-def **by** (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 endpoint-in-S-swap*) from (proj2-incident ?pa l) and (proj2-incident ?pa' l') have $pd \in hyp2$ and $pd' \in hyp2$ unfolding *pd-def* and *pd'-def* by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 perp-foot-hyp2 [of ?pa l ?pc] perp-foot-hyp2 [of ?pa' l' ?pc']) from (proj2-incident ?pa l) and (proj2-incident ?pa' l') have $ps \in S$ and $ps' \in S$ unfolding ps-def and ps'-def by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 perp-up-in-S [of ?pc ?pa l] perp-up-in-S [of ?pc' ?pa' l'])from $\langle pd \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pp \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ps \in S \rangle$ have $pd \neq pp$ and $pa \neq pp$ and $pb \neq pp$ and $pd \neq ps$ **by** (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 hyp2-S-not-equal*) from $(is-K2\text{-}isometry \ J)$ and $(pq \in S)$ have $?pqJ \in S$ by (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) simp from $\langle pd \neq pp \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pd | l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pp | l \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pd' l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pp' l' \rangle$ have ?lJ = l'unfolding $\langle pdJ = pd' \rangle$ [symmetric] and $\langle ppJ = pp' \rangle$ [symmetric] **by** (*rule apply-cltn2-line-unique*) **from** (proj2-incident pq l) **and** (proj2-incident ?pa l)and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?pb l \rangle$ have proj2-incident ?pqJ l' and proj2-incident ?paJ l' and proj2-incident ?pbJ l' by (unfold $\langle ?lJ = l' \rangle$ [symmetric]) simp-all from $\langle pa' \neq pb' \rangle$ and $\langle pqJ \in S \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pa' l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident }?pb' l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident }?pqJ l' \rangle$

have $?pqJ = pp' \lor ?pqJ = pq'$

unfolding pp'-def and pq'-def **by** (simp add: Rep-hyp2 endpoints-in-S-incident-unique) moreover from $\langle pp \neq pq \rangle$ and *apply-cltn2-injective* have $pp' \neq ?pqJ$ by (unfold (?ppJ = pp') [symmetric]) fast ultimately have ?pqJ = pq' by simpfrom $\langle ?pa' \neq ?pb' \rangle$ have cross-ratio pp' pq' pd' ?pa' $= (\cosh-dist ?pb' ?pc' * sqrt (exp-2dist ?pa' ?pb') - \cosh-dist ?pa' ?pc')$ / (cosh-dist ?pa' ?pc' * exp-2dist ?pa' ?pb' $- \cosh\text{-}dist ?pb' ?pc' * sqrt (exp-2dist ?pa' ?pb'))$ unfolding pp'-def and pq'-def and pd'-def and l'-def **by** (*simp add: Rep-hyp2 perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula*) also from assms have $\ldots = (\cosh-dist ?pb ?pc * sqrt (exp-2dist ?pa ?pb) - \cosh-dist ?pa ?pc)$ / (cosh-dist ?pa ?pc * exp-2dist ?pa ?pb - cosh-dist ?pb ?pc * sqrt (exp-2dist ?pa ?pb)) **by** (*simp add: real-hyp2-C-exp-2dist real-hyp2-C-cosh-dist*) also from $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ have $\ldots = cross-ratio \ pp \ pq \ pd \ ?pa$ unfolding *pp-def* and *pq-def* and *pd-def* and *l-def* **by** (*simp add: Rep-hyp2 perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula*) also from $(proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \{pp, pq, pd, ?pa\})$ and $(pp \neq pq)$ and $(pd \neq pp)$ and $\langle ?pa \neq pp \rangle$ have $\ldots = cross-ratio ?ppJ ?pqJ ?pdJ ?paJ by (simp add: cross-ratio-cltn2)$ also from $\langle ppJ = pp' \rangle$ and $\langle pqJ = pq' \rangle$ and $\langle pdJ = pd' \rangle$ have $\ldots = cross-ratio pp' pq' pd' ?paJ$ by simp finally have cross-ratio pp' pq' pd' ?paJ = cross-ratio pp' pq' pd' ?pa' by simp **from** (is-K2-isometry J)have $?paJ \in hyp2$ and $?pbJ \in hyp2$ and $?pcJ \in hyp2$ by (rule apply-cltn2-Rep-hyp2)+from $\langle proj2\text{-}incident pp' l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident pq' l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ pd' \ l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident \ ?paJ \ l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?pa' l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?pbJ l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?pb' l' \rangle$ have proj2-set-Col {pp',pq',pd',?paJ} and proj2-set-Col {pp',pq',pd',?pa'} and proj2-set-Col {pp',pq',?pa',?pbJ} and proj2-set-Col $\{pp', pq', ?pa', ?pb'\}$ by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp-all add: exI [of - l']) with $\langle pp' \neq pq' \rangle$ and $\langle pp' \in S \rangle$ and $\langle pq' \in S \rangle$ and $\langle pd' \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle paJ \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pbJ \in hyp2 \rangle$ have are-endpoints-in-S pp' pq' pd' ?paJ and are-endpoints-in-S pp' pq' pd' ?pa' and are-endpoints-in-S pp' pq' ?pa' ?pbJ and are-endpoints-in-S pp' pq' ?pa' ?pb'

by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2) hence cross-ratio-correct pp' pq' pd' ?paJ and cross-ratio-correct pp' pq' pd' ?pa' and cross-ratio-correct pp' pq' ?pa' ?pbJ and cross-ratio-correct pp' pq' ?pa' ?pb' **by** (*simp-all add: are-endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct*) from (cross-ratio-correct pp' pq' pd' ?paJ) and $\langle \textit{cross-ratio-correct } pp' pq' pd' ?pa' \rangle$ and $\langle \textit{cross-ratio } pp' \, pq' \, pd' \, ?paJ = \textit{cross-ratio } pp' \, pq' \, pd' \, ?pa' \rangle$ have ?paJ = ?pa' by (simp add: cross-ratio-unique) with $\langle ppJ = pp' \rangle$ and $\langle pqJ = pq' \rangle$ have cross-ratio pp' pq' ?pa' ?pbJ = cross-ratio ?ppJ ?pqJ ?paJ ?pbJ by simp also from $(proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col \{pp, pq, ?pa, ?pb\})$ and $(pp \neq pq)$ and $(?pa \neq pp)$ and $\langle pb \neq pp \rangle$ have $\ldots = cross-ratio pp pq ?pa ?pb by (rule cross-ratio-cltn2)$ also from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \ b \equiv_K a' \ b' \rangle$ have $\ldots = cross-ratio pp' pq' ?pa' ?pb'$ **unfolding** pp-def pq-def pp'-def pq'-def **by** (rule real-hyp2-C-cross-ratio-endpoints-in-S) finally have cross-ratio pp' pq' ?pa' ?pbJ = cross-ratio pp' pq' ?pa' ?pb'. with $\langle cross-ratio-correct \ pp' \ pq' \ ?pa' \ ?pbJ \rangle$ and $\langle cross\text{-}ratio\text{-}correct\ pp\ '\ pq\ '\ ?pa\ '\ ?pb\ '\rangle$ have ?pbJ = ?pb' by (rule cross-ratio-unique) let ?cc = cart2-pt ?pcand ?cd = cart2-pt pdand ?cs = cart2-pt psand ?cc' = cart2-pt ?pc'and ?cd' = cart2-pt pd'and ?cs' = cart2-pt ps'and ?ccJ = cart2-pt ?pcJ and ?cdJ = cart2-pt ?pdJand ?csJ = cart2-pt ?psJ from (proj2-incident ?pa l) and (proj2-incident ?pa' l') have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cd ?cc ?cs and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cd ' ?cc' ?cs' unfolding *pd-def* and *ps-def* and *pd'-def* and *ps'-def* by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 perp-up-at-end [of ?pc ?pa l] perp-up-at-end [of ?pc' ?pa' l']) from $\langle pd \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle ps \in S \rangle$ and $\langle is-K2\text{-}isometry J \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? cd ? cc ? cs \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cdJ ?ccJ ?csJ by (simp add: Rep-hyp2 statement-63) hence $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cd' ?ccJ ?cs' by (unfold $\langle ?pdJ = pd' \rangle \langle ?psJ = ps' \rangle$) from $\langle 2paJ = 2pa' \rangle$ have cosh-dist 2pa' 2pcJ = cosh-dist 2paJ 2pcJ by simp also from (is-K2-isometry J)**have** $\ldots = cosh-dist$?pa ?pc **by** (simp add: Rep-hyp2 K2-isometry-cosh-dist)

also from $\langle a \ c \equiv_K a' \ c' \rangle$ have $\ldots = cosh-dist ?pa' ?pc'$ by (rule real-hyp2-C-cosh-dist) finally have cosh-dist ?pa' ?pcJ = cosh-dist ?pa' ?pc'. have *M*-perp l' m' by (unfold m'-def) (rule drop-perp-perp) have proj2-incident ?pc m and proj2-incident ?pc' m' by (unfold m-def m'-def) (rule drop-perp-incident)+ from (proj2-incident ?pa l) and (proj2-incident ?pa' l') have proj2-incident ps m and proj2-incident ps' m' unfolding *ps*-def and *m*-def and *ps'*-def and *m'*-def by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 perp-up-incident [of ?pc ?pa l] perp-up-incident [of ?pc' ?pa' l']) with $\langle pd \neq ps \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pd m \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pd' m' \rangle$ have ?mJ = m'**unfolding** $\langle ?pdJ = pd' \rangle$ [symmetric] **and** $\langle ?psJ = ps' \rangle$ [symmetric] **by** (*simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique*) **from** $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?pc m \rangle$ have proj2-incident pcJ m' by (unfold (mJ = m') [symmetric]) simp with $\langle M$ -perp $l' m' \rangle$ and Rep-hyp2 [of a'] and $\langle pd' \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pcJ \in hyp2 \rangle$ and Rep-hyp2 [of c'] and $\langle proj2$ -incident ?pa' l' \rangle and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pd' l' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-incident } pd' m' \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-}incident ?pc' m' \rangle$ have $cosh-dist \ pd' \ ?pcJ = cosh-dist \ ?pa' \ ?pcJ \ / \ cosh-dist \ pd' \ ?pa'$ and cosh-dist pd' ?pc' = cosh-dist ?pa' ?pc' / cosh-dist pd' ?pa' **by** (*simp-all add: cosh-dist-perp-divide*) with $\langle cosh-dist ?pa' ?pcJ = cosh-dist ?pa' ?pc' \rangle$ have $cosh-dist \ pd' \ pcJ = cosh-dist \ pd' \ pc'$ by simpwith $\langle pd' \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pcJ \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pc' \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle ps' \in S \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cd' ?ccJ ?cs' \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cd' ?cc' ?cs' \rangle$ have ?pcJ = ?pc' by (rule cosh-dist-unique) with $\langle ?paJ = ?pa' \rangle$ and $\langle ?pbJ = ?pb' \rangle$ have hyp2-cltn2 a J = a' and hyp2-cltn2 b J = b' and hyp2-cltn2 c J = c'**by** (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-inverse) with (is-K2-isometry J)**show** \exists J. is-K2-isometry J \wedge hyp2-cltn2 a $J = a' \wedge$ hyp2-cltn2 b $J = b' \wedge$ hyp2-cltn2 c J = c'by (simp add: exI [of - J]) qed theorem hyp2-axiom5: $\forall a b c d a' b' c' d'.$ $a \neq b \land B_K a b c \land B_K a' b' c' \land a b \equiv_K a' b' \land b c \equiv_K b' c'$ $\wedge \ a \ d \equiv_K a' \ d' \wedge b \ d \equiv_K b' \ d'$ $\longrightarrow c \ d \equiv_K c' \ d'$ **proof** *standard*+ $\mathbf{fix} \ a \ b \ c \ d \ a' \ b' \ c' \ d'$

assume $a \neq b \land B_K a b c \land B_K a' b' c' \land a b \equiv_K a' b' \land b c \equiv_K b' c'$

 $\wedge \ a \ d \equiv_K \ a' \ d' \wedge b \ d \equiv_K \ b' \ d'$ hence $a \neq b$ and $B_K a b c$ and $B_K a' b' c'$ and $a b \equiv_K a' b'$ and $b \ c \equiv_K b' \ c'$ and $a \ d \equiv_K a' \ d'$ and $b \ d \equiv_K b' \ d'$ by simp-all from (a $b \equiv_K a' b'$) and (b $d \equiv_K b' d'$) and (a $d \equiv_K a' d'$) and statement69 [of a b a' b' d d']**obtain** J where is-K2-isometry J and hyp2-cltn2 a J = a'and hyp2-cltn2 b J = b' and hyp2-cltn2 d J = d'by *auto* let ?aJ = hyp2-cltn2 a J and $?bJ = hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ b \ J$ and $?cJ = hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ c \ J$ and $?dJ = hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ d J$ from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a \ b \equiv_K a' \ b' \rangle$ have $a' \neq b'$ by (auto simp add: hyp2.A3') from $(is-K2\text{-}isometry \ J)$ and $(B_K \ a \ b \ c)$ have B_K ?aJ ?bJ ?cJ by (rule real-hyp2-B-hyp2-cltn2) hence $B_K a' b' ?cJ$ by (unfold $\langle ?aJ = a' \rangle \langle ?bJ = b' \rangle$) **from** (is-K2-isometry J)have $b \ c \equiv_K ?bJ ?cJ$ by (rule real-hyp2-C-hyp2-cltn2) hence $b \ c \equiv_K b' ?cJ$ by (unfold $\langle ?bJ = b' \rangle$) from this and $\langle b \ c \equiv_K b' \ c' \rangle$ have $b' \ cJ \equiv_K b' \ c'$ by (rule hyp2.A2') with $\langle a' \neq b' \rangle$ and $\langle B_K a' b' ? cJ \rangle$ and $\langle B_K a' b' c' \rangle$ have ?cJ = c' by (rule hyp2-extend-segment-unique) **from** (is-K2-isometry J)show $c \ d \equiv_K c' \ d'$ **unfolding** $\langle ?cJ = c' \rangle$ [symmetric] and $\langle ?dJ = d' \rangle$ [symmetric] by (rule real-hyp2-C-hyp2-cltn2) qed

interpretation hyp2: tarski-first5 real-hyp2-C real-hyp2-B using hyp2-axiom4 and hyp2-axiom5 by unfold-locales

9.13 The Klein–Beltrami model satisfies axioms 6, 7, and 11

theorem hyp2-axiom6: $\forall a \ b. \ B_K \ a \ b \ a \longrightarrow a = b$ proof standard+ fix $a \ b$ let ?ca = cart2-pt (Rep-hyp2 a) and ?cb = cart2-pt (Rep-hyp2 b) assume $B_K \ a \ b \ a$ hence $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cb ?ca by (unfold real-hyp2-B-def hyp2-rep-def) hence ?ca = ?cb by (rule real-euclid.A6')

thus a = b by (unfold Rep-hyp2-inject) qed **lemma** between-inverse: assumes $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (hyp2-rep p) v (hyp2-rep q) shows hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs v) = vproof – let ?u = hyp2-rep plet ?w = hyp2-rep qhave norm u < 1 and norm w < 1 by (rule norm-hyp2-rep-lt-1)+ from $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ? u v ? w \rangle$ obtain l where $l \ge 0$ and $l \le 1$ and $v - ?u = l *_R (?w - ?u)$ by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) auto from $\langle v - ?u = l *_R (?w - ?u) \rangle$ have $v = l *_R ?w + (1 - l) *_R ?u$ by (simp add: algebra-simps) hence norm $v \leq norm (l *_R ?w) + norm ((1 - l) *_R ?u)$ by (simp only: norm-triangle-ineq [of $l *_R ?w (1 - l) *_R ?u$]) with $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle l \leq 1 \rangle$ have norm $v \leq l *_R$ norm $?w + (1 - l) *_R$ norm ?u by simp have norm v < 1proof cases assume l = 0with $\langle v = l *_R ?w + (1 - l) *_R ?u \rangle$ have v = ?u by simp with (norm ?u < 1) show norm v < 1 by simp next assume $l \neq 0$ with $\langle norm ? w < 1 \rangle$ and $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ have $l *_R norm ? w < l$ by simp with $\langle norm \ ?u < 1 \rangle$ and $\langle l \le 1 \rangle$ and mult-mono [of 1 - l 1 - l norm ?u 1]have $(1 - l) *_R norm ?u \le 1 - l$ by simp with $\langle l *_R norm ?w < l \rangle$ have $l *_R$ norm $?w + (1 - l) *_R$ norm ?u < 1 by simp with (norm $v \leq l *_R$ norm $?w + (1 - l) *_R$ norm ?u) show norm v < 1 by simp qed thus hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs v) = v by (rule hyp2-rep-abs) qed **lemma** between-switch: assumes $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ (hyp2-rep p) v (hyp2-rep q) shows $B_K p$ (hyp2-abs v) q proof from assms have hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs v) = v by (rule between-inverse) with assms show $B_K p$ (hyp2-abs v) q by (unfold real-hyp2-B-def) simp

hence $Rep-hyp2 \ a = Rep-hyp2 \ b$ by (simp add: $Rep-hyp2 \ hyp2-S-cart2-inj$)

qed

theorem hyp2-axiom7: $\forall a b c p q. B_K a p c \land B_K b q c \longrightarrow (\exists x. B_K p x b \land B_K q x a)$ proof auto fix $a \ b \ c \ p \ q$ let ?ca = hyp2-rep aand ?cb = hyp2-rep band ?cc = hyp2-rep cand ?cp = hyp2-rep p and ?cq = hyp2-rep qassume $B_K a p c$ and $B_K b q c$ hence $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cp ?cc and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cb ?cq ?cc by (unfold real-hyp2-B-def) with real-euclid.A7' [of ?ca ?cp ?cc ?cb ?cq] obtain cx where $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cp cx ?cb and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cq cx ?ca by auto hence $B_K p$ (hyp2-abs cx) b and $B_K q$ (hyp2-abs cx) a **by** (*simp-all add: between-switch*) **thus** $\exists x. B_K p x b \land B_K q x a$ **by** (simp add: exI [of - hyp2-abs cx]) qed theorem *hyp2-axiom11*: $\forall X Y. (\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y)$ $\longrightarrow (\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K x b y)$ proof (rule allI)+ fix X Y :: hyp2 set**show** $(\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y)$ $\longrightarrow (\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K x b y)$ **proof** cases assume $X = \{\} \lor Y = \{\}$ **thus** $(\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y)$ $\longrightarrow (\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K x b y)$ by auto \mathbf{next} assume $\neg (X = \{\} \lor Y = \{\})$ hence $X \neq \{\}$ and $Y \neq \{\}$ by simp-all then obtain w and z where $w \in X$ and $z \in Y$ by *auto* **show** $(\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y)$ $\longrightarrow (\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K x b y)$ proof **assume** $\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y$ then obtain a where $\forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y ...$ let ?cX = hyp2-rep ' Xand ?cY = hyp2-rep ' Yand ?ca = hyp2-rep aand ?cw = hyp2-rep wand ?cz = hyp2-rep z**from** $\langle \forall x y. x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y \rangle$

have $\forall \ cx \ cy. \ cx \in ?cX \land cy \in ?cY \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca \ cx \ cy$ by $(unfold \ real-hyp2-B-def)$ auto with $real-euclid.A11' \ [of ?cX ?cY ?ca]$ obtain cb where $\forall \ cx \ cy. \ cx \in ?cX \land cy \in ?cY \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ cx \ cb \ cy$ by autowith $\langle w \in X \rangle$ and $\langle z \in Y \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cw \ cb \ ?cz$ by simphence $hyp2-rep \ (hyp2-abs \ cb) = cb \ (is \ hyp2-rep \ ?b = cb)$ by $(rule \ between-inverse)$ with $\langle \forall \ cx \ cy. \ cx \in ?cX \land cy \in ?cY \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} \ cx \ cb \ cy \rangle$ have $\forall \ xy. \ x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K \ x \ ?b \ y$ by $(unfold \ real-hyp2-B-def) \ simp$ thus $\exists \ b. \ \forall \ xy. \ x \in X \land y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K \ x \ b \ y \ by \ (rule \ exI)$ qed qed qed

interpretation tarski-absolute-space real-hyp2-C real-hyp2-B using hyp2-axiom6 and hyp2-axiom7 and hyp2-axiom11 by unfold-locales

9.14 The Klein–Beltrami model satisfies the dimension-specific axioms

lemma *hyp2-rep-abs-examples*: shows hyp2-rep $(hyp2-abs \ 0) = 0$ (is hyp2-rep ?a = ?ca)and hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs (vector [1/2,0])) = vector [1/2,0](is hyp2-rep ?b = ?cb)and hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs (vector [0,1/2]) = vector [0,1/2](is hyp2-rep ?c = ?cc) and hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs (vector [1/4, 1/4])) = vector [1/4, 1/4](is hyp2-rep ?d = ?cd)and hyp2-rep (hyp2-abs (vector [1/2, 1/2])) = vector [1/2, 1/2](is hyp2-rep ?t = ?ct) proof – have norm ?ca < 1 and norm ?cb < 1 and norm ?cc < 1 and norm ?cd < 1and norm ?ct < 1by (unfold norm-vec-def setL2-def) (simp-all add: setsum-2 power2-eq-square) thus hyp2-rep ?a = ?ca and hyp2-rep ?b = ?cb and hyp2-rep ?c = ?ccand hyp2-rep ?d = ?cd and hyp2-rep ?t = ?ct**by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-rep-abs*) qed **theorem** hyp2-axiom8: $\exists a \ b \ c. \neg B_K \ a \ b \ c \land \neg B_K \ b \ c \ a \land \neg B_K \ c \ a \ b$ proof – let $?ca = 0 :: real^2$ and $?cb = vector [1/2,0] :: real^2$ and $?cc = vector [0, 1/2] :: real^2$ let ?a = hyp2-abs ?ca and ?b = hyp2-abs ?cb and ?c = hyp2-abs ?cc

from *hyp2-rep-abs-examples* and *non-Col-example* have \neg (hyp2.Col ?a ?b ?c) by (unfold hyp2.Col-def real-euclid.Col-def real-hyp2-B-def) simp **thus** $\exists a b c. \neg B_K a b c \land \neg B_K b c a \land \neg B_K c a b$ unfolding *hup2*.Col-def by simp (rule exI)+ qed theorem hyp2-axiom9: $\forall p q a b c. p \neq q \land a p \equiv_K a q \land b p \equiv_K b q \land c p \equiv_K c q$ $\longrightarrow B_K \ a \ b \ c \ \lor B_K \ b \ c \ a \ \lor B_K \ c \ a \ b$ **proof** $(rule \ allI)+$ fix p q a b c**show** $p \neq q \land a \ p \equiv_K a \ q \land b \ p \equiv_K b \ q \land c \ p \equiv_K c \ q$ $\longrightarrow B_K \ a \ b \ c \lor B_K \ b \ c \ a \lor B_K \ c \ a \ b$ proof **assume** $p \neq q \land a p \equiv_K a q \land b p \equiv_K b q \land c p \equiv_K c q$ hence $p \neq q$ and $a \ p \equiv_K a \ q$ and $b \ p \equiv_K b \ q$ and $c \ p \equiv_K c \ q$ by simp-all let ?pp = Rep-hyp2 pand ?pq = Rep-hyp2 qand ?pa = Rep-hyp2 aand ?pb = Rep-hyp2 band ?pc = Rep-hyp2 c $\mathbf{def} \ l \triangleq \textit{proj2-line-through ?pp ?pq}$ def $m \triangleq drop$ -perp ?pa l and $ps \triangleq endpoint-in-S$?pp ?pq and $pt \triangleq endpoint-in-S ?pq ?pp$ and $stpq \triangleq exp-2dist ?pp ?pq$ from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ have $pp \neq pq$ by (simp add: Rep-hyp2-inject) from Rep-hyp2 have stpq > 0 by (unfold stpq-def) (simp add: exp-2dist-positive) **hence** sqrt stpq * sqrt stpq = stpq**by** (*simp add: real-sqrt-mult* [*symmetric*]) from *Rep-hyp2* and $\langle pp \neq pq \rangle$ have $stpq \neq 1$ by (unfold stpq-def) (auto simp add: exp-2dist-1-equal) have z-non-zero ?pa and z-non-zero ?pb and z-non-zero ?pc **by** (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 hyp2-S-z-non-zero*) have $\forall pd \in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}.$ cross-ratio ps pt (perp-foot pd l) ?pp = 1 / (sqrt stpq)proof fix pd assume $pd \in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}$ with Rep-hyp2 have $pd \in hyp2$ by auto

 $\mathbf{def} \ pe \triangleq \ perp-foot \ pd \ l$ and $x \triangleq cosh-dist ?pp pd$ from $\langle pd \in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}\rangle$ and $\langle a \ p \equiv_K a \ q\rangle$ and $\langle b \ p \equiv_K b \ q\rangle$ and $\langle c \ p \equiv_K c \ q \rangle$ have $cosh-dist \ pd \ ?pp = cosh-dist \ pd \ ?pq$ **by** (*auto simp add: real-hyp2-C-cosh-dist*) with $\langle pd \in hyp2 \rangle$ and Rep-hyp2have $x = \cosh{-dist}$?pq pd by (unfold x-def) (simp add: $\cosh{-dist}$ -swap) from Rep-hyp2 [of p] and $\langle pd \in hyp2 \rangle$ and cosh-dist-positive [of ?pp pd] have $x \neq 0$ by (unfold x-def) simp from *Rep-hyp2* and $\langle pd \in hyp2 \rangle$ and $\langle pp \neq pq \rangle$ have cross-ratio ps pt pe ?pp = (cosh-dist ?pq pd * sqrt stpq - cosh-dist ?pp pd)/ (cosh-dist ?pp pd * stpq - cosh-dist ?pq pd * sqrt stpq) unfolding *ps-def* and *pt-def* and *pe-def* and *l-def* and *stpq-def* **by** (*simp add: perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula*) also from x-def and $\langle x = cosh-dist ?pq pd \rangle$ have $\dots = (x * sqrt stpq - x) / (x * stpq - x * sqrt stpq)$ by simp **also from** $\langle sqrt \ stpq \ * \ sqrt \ stpq = \ stpq \rangle$ have $\dots = (x * sqrt stpq - x) / ((x * sqrt stpq - x) * sqrt stpq)$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) also from $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle stpq \neq 1 \rangle$ have ... = 1 / sqrt stpq by simp finally show cross-ratio ps pt pe ?pp = 1 / sqrt stpq. ged hence cross-ratio ps pt (perp-foot ?pa l) ?pp = 1 / sqrt stpq by simp have $\forall pd \in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}$. proj2-incident pd m proof fix pd assume $pd \in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}$ with Rep-hyp2 have $pd \in hyp2$ by auto with Rep-hyp2 and $\langle pp \neq pq \rangle$ and proj2-line-through-incident have cross-ratio-correct ps pt ?pp (perp-foot pd l) and cross-ratio-correct ps pt ?pp (perp-foot ?pa l) unfolding *ps-def* and *pt-def* and *l-def* **by** (*simp-all add: endpoints-in-S-perp-foot-cross-ratio-correct*) from $\langle pd \in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\} \rangle$ and $\forall pd \in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}.$ cross-ratio ps pt (perp-foot pd l) ?pp = 1 / (sqrt stpq)have cross-ratio ps pt (perp-foot pd l) ?pp = 1 / sqrt stpq by auto with (cross-ratio ps pt (perp-foot ?pa l) ?pp = 1 / sqrt stpq) have cross-ratio ps pt (perp-foot pd l) ?pp = cross-ratio ps pt (perp-foot ?pa l) ?pp

by simp

hence cross-ratio ps pt ?pp (perp-foot pd l) = cross-ratio ps pt ?pp (perp-foot ?pa l) **by** (simp add: cross-ratio-swap-34 [of ps pt - ?pp]) with $\langle cross-ratio-correct \ ps \ pt \ pp \ (perp-foot \ pd \ l) \rangle$ and $\langle cross-ratio-correct \ ps \ pt \ pr \ (perp-foot \ pa \ l) \rangle$ have perp-foot $pd \ l = perp-foot$?pa l by (rule cross-ratio-unique) with Rep-hyp2 [of p] and $\langle pd \in hyp2 \rangle$ and proj2-line-through-incident [of ?pp ?pq] and perp-foot-eq-implies-drop-perp-eq [of ?pp pd l ?pa] have drop-perp $pd \ l = m$ by (unfold m-def l-def) simp with drop-perp-incident [of pd l] show proj2-incident pd m by simp qed hence proj2-set-Col {?pa,?pb,?pc} by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp add: exI [of - m]) hence proj2-Col ?pa ?pb ?pc by (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col) with $\langle z\text{-non-zero }?pa\rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-non-zero }?pb\rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-non-zero }?pc\rangle$ have real-euclid.Col (hyp2-rep a) (hyp2-rep b) (hyp2-rep c) **by** (unfold hyp2-rep-def) (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-euclid-cart2) thus $B_K a b c \vee B_K b c a \vee B_K c a b$ **by** (unfold real-hyp2-B-def real-euclid.Col-def) qed \mathbf{qed}

interpretation hyp2: tarski-absolute real-hyp2-C real-hyp2-B using hyp2-axiom8 and hyp2-axiom9 by unfold-locales

9.15 The Klein–Beltrami model violates the Euclidean axiom

theorem *hyp2-axiom10-false*: **shows** \neg ($\forall a b c d t$. $B_K a d t \land B_K b d c \land a \neq d$ $\longrightarrow (\exists x y. B_K a b x \land B_K a c y \land B_K x t y))$ proof **assume** $\forall a b c d t$. $B_K a d t \wedge B_K b d c \wedge a \neq d$ $\longrightarrow (\exists x y. B_K a b x \land B_K a c y \land B_K x t y)$ let $?ca = \theta :: real^2$ and $?cb = vector [1/2,0] :: real^2$ and $?cc = vector [0, 1/2] :: real^2$ and $?cd = vector [1/4, 1/4] :: real^2$ and $?ct = vector [1/2, 1/2] :: real^2$ let ?a = hyp2-abs ?ca and ?b = hyp2-abs ?cb and ?c = hyp2-abs ?cc and ?d = hyp2-abs ?cdand ?t = hyp2-abs ?ct

have $?cd = (1/2) *_R ?ct$ and $?cd - ?cb = (1/2) *_R (?cc - ?cb)$

by (unfold vector-def) (simp-all add: vec-eq-iff) hence $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca ?cd ?ct and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cb ?cd ?cc by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) (simp-all add: exI [of - 1/2]) hence B_K ?a ?d ?t and B_K ?b ?d ?c **by** (unfold real-hyp2-B-def) (simp-all add: hyp2-rep-abs-examples) have $?a \neq ?d$ proof assume ?a = ?dhence hyp2-rep ?a = hyp2-rep ?d by simp hence ?ca = ?cd by (simp add: hyp2-rep-abs-examples) thus False by (simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-2) qed with $\langle B_K ?a ?d ?t \rangle$ and $\langle B_K ?b ?d ?c \rangle$ and $\forall a \ b \ c \ d \ t$. $B_K \ a \ d \ t \land B_K \ b \ d \ c \land a \neq d$ $\longrightarrow (\exists x y. B_K a b x \land B_K a c y \land B_K x t y) \rangle$ obtain x and y where B_K ?a ?b x and B_K ?a ?c y and B_K x ?t y by blast let ?cx = hyp2-rep xand ?cy = hyp2-rep yfrom $\langle B_K ?a ?b x \rangle$ and $\langle B_K ?a ?c y \rangle$ and $\langle B_K x ?t y \rangle$ have $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca?cb?cx and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?ca?cc?cy and $B_{\mathbb{R}}$?cx?ct?cy by (unfold real-hyp2-B-def) (simp-all add: hyp2-rep-abs-examples) from $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle \langle ca \rangle \langle cb \rangle \langle cx \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle \langle ca \rangle \langle cc \rangle \langle cy \rangle$ and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle \langle cx \rangle \langle ct \rangle \langle cy \rangle$ obtain j and k and l where $?cb - ?ca = j *_R (?cx - ?ca)$ and $?cc - ?ca = k *_{R} (?cy - ?ca)$ and $l \geq 0$ and $l \leq 1$ and $?ct - ?cx = l *_R (?cy - ?cx)$ **by** (unfold real-euclid-B-def) fast from $(?cb - ?ca = j *_R (?cx - ?ca))$ and $(?cc - ?ca = k *_R (?cy - ?ca))$ have $j \neq 0$ and $k \neq 0$ by (auto simp add: vec-eq-iff forall-2) with $(?cb - ?ca = j *_R (?cx - ?ca))$ and $(?cc - ?ca = k *_R (?cy - ?ca))$ have $?cx = (1/j) *_R ?cb$ and $?cy = (1/k) *_R ?cc$ by simp-all hence ?cx\$2 = 0 and ?cy\$1 = 0 by simp-all from $\langle ?ct - ?cx = l *_R (?cy - ?cx) \rangle$ have $?ct = (1 - l) *_R ?cx + l *_R ?cy$ by (simp add: algebra-simps) with $\langle 2cx\$2 = 0 \rangle$ and $\langle 2cy\$1 = 0 \rangle$ have ?ct\$1 = (1 - l) * (?cx\$1) and ?ct\$2 = l * (?cy\$2) by simp-all hence l * (?cy\$2) = 1/2 and (1 - l) * (?cx\$1) = 1/2 by simp-all have $?cx\$1 \le |?cx\$1|$ by simp also have $\ldots \leq norm ?cx$ by (rule component-le-norm-cart) also have $\ldots < 1$ by (rule norm-hyp2-rep-lt-1) finally have 2cx 1 < 1. with $\langle l \leq 1 \rangle$ and mult-less-cancel-left [of 1 - l ?cx \$ 1 1]

have $(1 - l) * ?cx \$ 1 \le 1 - l$ by *auto*

with ((1 - l) * (?cx\$1) = 1/2) have $l \le 1/2$ by simp

have $?cy\$2 \le |?cy\$2|$ by simpalso have ... $\le norm ?cy$ by $(rule \ component-le-norm-cart)$ also have ... < 1 by $(rule \ norm-hyp2-rep-lt-1)$ finally have ?cy\$2 < 1. with $\langle l \ge 0 \rangle$ and mult-less-cancel-left [of $l \ ?cy\$2 \ 1$] have $l \ ?cy\$2 \le l$ by autowith $\langle l \ ?cy\$2 \le l$ by autowith $\langle l \ ?cy\$2 \ge 1/2 \rangle$ have $l \ge 1/2$ by simpwith $\langle l \ ?cy\$2 \ge 1/2 \rangle$ have l = 1/2 by simpwith $\langle l \ ?cy\$2 \ge 1/2 \rangle$ have $l \ ?cy\$2 = 1$ by simpwith $\langle l \ ?cy\$2 \le 1 \rangle$ show False by simpqed

theorem hyp2-not-tarski: ¬ (tarski real-hyp2-C real-hyp2-B)
using hyp2-axiom10-false
by (unfold tarski-def tarski-space-def tarski-space-axioms-def) simp

Therefore axiom 10 is independent.

\mathbf{end}

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