

The independence of the parallels postulate, verified in Isabelle 2009–2

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1 Metric spaces

theory *Metric*

imports *Euclidean-Space*

begin

locale *semimetric* =

fixes $dist :: 'p \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow real$

assumes *nonneg* [simp]: $dist\ x\ y \geq 0$

and *eq-0* [simp]: $dist\ x\ y = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = y$

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]: $dist\ x\ y = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = y$

and *triangle*: $dist\ x\ z \leq dist\ y\ x + dist\ y\ z$

```

sublocale metric < semimetric
proof
  { fix w
    have dist w w = 0 by simp }
  note [simp] = this
  fix x y
  show 0 ≤ dist x y
  proof –
    from triangle [of y y x] show 0 ≤ dist x y by simp
  qed
  show dist x y = 0 ⟷ x = y by simp
  show dist x y = dist y x
  proof –
    { fix w z
      have dist w z ≤ dist z w
      proof –
        from triangle [of w z z] show dist w z ≤ dist z w by simp
      qed }
    hence dist x y ≤ dist y x and dist y x ≤ dist x y by simp+
    thus dist x y = dist y x by simp
  qed
qed

definition norm-dist :: ('a::real-normed-vector) ⇒ 'a ⇒ real where
[simp]: norm-dist x y ≜ norm (x - y)

interpretation norm-metric: metric norm-dist
proof
  fix x y
  show norm-dist x y = 0 ⟷ x = y by simp
  fix z
  from norm-triangle-ineq [of x - y y - z] have
    norm (x - z) ≤ norm (x - y) + norm (y - z) by (simp add: diff-minus)
  with norm-minus-commute [of x y] show
    norm-dist x z ≤ norm-dist y x + norm-dist y z by simp
qed

end

```

2 Miscellaneous results

```

theory Miscellany
imports Complex-Main
  Metric
  Vec1
begin

```

lemma *unordered-pair-element-equality*:
assumes $\{p, q\} = \{r, s\}$ **and** $p = r$
shows $q = s$
proof *cases*
assume $p = q$
with $\langle \{p, q\} = \{r, s\} \rangle$ **have** $\{r, s\} = \{q\}$ **by** *simp*
thus $q = s$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $p \neq q$
with $\langle \{p, q\} = \{r, s\} \rangle$ **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 *square-expand*: $(x::\text{real})^2 = x * x$
proof –
have $2 = \text{Suc } 1$ **by** *simp*
with *power-Suc* [of x 1] **and** *power-one-right* [of x] **show** *?thesis* **by** *arith*
qed

lemma *cosine-rule*:
fixes $a\ b\ c :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}$
shows $(\text{norm-dist } a\ c)^2 =$
 $(\text{norm-dist } a\ b)^2 + (\text{norm-dist } b\ c)^2 + 2 * ((a - b) \cdot (b - c))$
proof –
have $(a - b) + (b - c) = a - c$ **by** *simp*
with *dot-norm* [of $a - b\ b - c$]
have $(a - b) \cdot (b - c) =$
 $((\text{norm } (a - c))^2 - (\text{norm } (a - b))^2 - (\text{norm } (b - c))^2) / 2$
by *simp*
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *scalar-equiv*: $r *_{\text{S}} x = r *_{\text{R}} x$
by *vector*

lemma *norm-dist-dot*: $(\text{norm-dist } x\ y)^2 = (x - y) \cdot (x - y)$
by (*simp add: power2-norm-eq-inner*)

definition *dep2* :: $'a::\text{real-vector} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{dep2 } u\ v \triangleq \exists w\ r\ s. u = r *_{\text{R}} w \wedge v = s *_{\text{R}} w$

lemma *real2-eq*:

```

fixes  $u\ v :: \text{real}^2$ 
assumes  $u\$1 = v\$1$  and  $u\$2 = v\$2$ 
shows  $u = v$ 
by (simp add: Cart-eq [of  $u\ v$ ] forall-2 assms)

definition rotate2 ::  $\text{real}^2 \Rightarrow \text{real}^2$  where
  rotate2  $x \triangleq \text{vector } [-x\$2, x\$1]$ 

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  $u$ ) · (rotate2  $v$ ) =  $u \cdot v$ 
unfolding inner-vector-def
by (simp add: setsum-2)

lemma rotate2-scaleR [simp]: rotate2 ( $k *_R x$ ) =  $k *_R$  (rotate2  $x$ )
proof –
  have (rotate2 ( $k *_R x$ ))$1 = ( $k *_R$  (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-uminus [simp]: rotate2 ( $-x$ ) =  $-(\text{rotate2 } x)$ 
proof –
  from scaleR-minus-left [of 1] have
     $-1 *_R x = -x$  and  $-1 *_R (\text{rotate2 } x) = -(\text{rotate2 } x)$  by auto
  with rotate2-scaleR [of  $-1\ x$ ] show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma rotate2-eq [iff]: rotate2  $x = \text{rotate2 } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
proof
  assume  $x = y$ 
  thus rotate2  $x = \text{rotate2 } y$  by simp
next
  assume rotate2  $x = \text{rotate2 } y$ 
  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 $u\ x :: \text{real}^2$

assumes $u \cdot x = 0$ **and** $x\$1 \neq 0$

shows $u = (u\$2 / x\$1) *_R (\text{rotate2 } x)$ (**is** $u = ?u'$)

proof –

from $\langle u \cdot x = 0 \rangle$ **have** $u\$1 * x\$1 = -(u\$2) * (x\$2)$

unfolding *inner-vector-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 $u\ x :: \text{real}^2$

assumes $u \cdot x = 0$ **and** $x\$2 \neq 0$

shows $u = -(u\$1 / x\$2) *_R (\text{rotate2 } x)$ (**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 $u\ x :: \text{real}^2$

assumes $u \cdot x = 0$ **and** $x \neq 0$

shows $\exists k. u = k *_R (\text{rotate2 } x)$

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 $u\ v\ x :: \text{real}^2$

assumes $x \neq 0$ **and** $u \cdot x = 0$ **and** $v \cdot x = 0$

shows *dep2 u v*

proof –

let $?w = \text{rotate2 } x$

from *dot2-rearrange* **and** *assms* **have**

$\exists r\ s. u = r *_R ?w \wedge v = s *_R ?w$ **by** *simp*

with *dep2-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *dot-left-diff-distrib*:
fixes $u\ v\ x :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}$
shows $(u - v) \cdot x = (u \cdot x) - (v \cdot x)$
proof –
have $(u \cdot x) - (v \cdot x) = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} u\$i * x\$i) - (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} v\$i * x\$i)$
unfolding *inner-vector-def*
by *simp*
also from *setsum-subtractf* [*of* $\lambda\ i. u\$i * x\$i\ \lambda\ i. v\$i * x\i] **have**
 $\dots = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} u\$i * x\$i - v\$i * x\$i)$ **by** *simp*
also from *left-diff-distrib* [*where* $'a = \text{real}$] **have**
 $\dots = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} (u\$i - v\$i) * x\$i)$ **by** *simp*
also have
 $\dots = (u - v) \cdot x$
unfolding *inner-vector-def*
by *simp*
finally show *?thesis* ..
qed

lemma *dot-right-diff-distrib*:
fixes $u\ v\ x :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}$
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**
 $\dots = u \cdot x - v \cdot x$
also from *inner-commute* [*of* x] **have**
 $\dots = x \cdot u - x \cdot v$ **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *am-gm2*:
fixes $a\ b :: \text{real}$
assumes $a \geq 0$ **and** $b \geq 0$
shows $\text{sqrt}\ (a * b) \leq (a + b) / 2$
and $\text{sqrt}\ (a * b) = (a + b) / 2 \longleftrightarrow a = b$
proof –
have $0 \leq (a - b) * (a - b)$ **and** $0 = (a - b) * (a - b) \longleftrightarrow a = b$ **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 $4 * a * b \leq a * a + 2 * a * b + b * b$
and $4 * a * b = a * a + 2 * a * b + b * b \longleftrightarrow a = b$ **by** *auto*
with *right-distrib* [*of* $a + b\ a\ b$] **and** *left-distrib* [*of* $a\ b$] **have**
 $4 * a * b \leq (a + b) * (a + b)$
and $4 * a * b = (a + b) * (a + b) \longleftrightarrow a = b$ **by** *simp+*
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**
 $\text{sqrt}\ (4 * a * b) \leq \text{sqrt}\ ((a + b) * (a + b))$

and $\text{sqrt } (4 * a * b) = \text{sqrt } ((a + b) * (a + b)) \longleftrightarrow a = b$ **by** *simp+*
with $\langle a \geq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \geq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{sqrt } (4 * a * b) \leq a + b$
and $\text{sqrt } (4 * a * b) = a + b \longleftrightarrow a = b$ **by** *simp+*
with *real-sqrt-abs2* [of 2] **and** *real-sqrt-mult* [of 4 a * b] **show**
 $\text{sqrt } (a * b) \leq (a + b) / 2$
and $\text{sqrt } (a * b) = (a + b) / 2 \longleftrightarrow a = b$ **by** (*simp add: mult-ac*)+
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 $\langle \text{refl-on } A \ r \rangle$ **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 $\langle \text{sym } r \rangle$ **and** *sym-allrel* **and** *sym-Int*
show ?thesis **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *trans-allrel*: *trans* (A \times A)
unfolding *trans-def*
by *simp*

lemma *trans-restrict*:
assumes *trans* r
shows *trans* (r \cap A \times A)
proof –
from $\langle \text{trans } r \rangle$ **and** *trans-allrel* **and** *trans-Int*
show ?thesis **by** *auto*
qed

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 × A)
  unfolding equiv-def
  by (simp add: refl-on-allrel sym-allrel trans-allrel)

```

```

lemma equiv-restrict:
  assumes equiv A r
  shows equiv (A ∩ B) (r ∩ B × B)
proof –
  from (equiv A r) 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 λj. x$j * A$j$i UNIV]
    have (∑ j ∈ UNIV. k * (x$j * A$j$i)) = k * (∑ j ∈ UNIV. x$j * A$j$i) .. }
  thus (k *_R x) v* A = k *_R (x v* A)
    unfolding vector-matrix-mult-def
    by (simp add: Cart-eq 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
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-addf Cart-eq)

```

```

lemma times-zero-vector [simp]: A *v 0 = 0
  unfolding matrix-vector-mult-def

```

by (simp add: Cart-eq)

lemma *invertible-times-eq-zero*:
fixes $x :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}$ **and** $A :: \text{real}^{('n'^n)}$
assumes *invertible* A **and** $A * v \ x = 0$
shows $x = 0$
proof –
from $\langle \text{invertible } A \rangle$
and *someI-ex* [of $\lambda A'. A ** A' = \text{mat } 1 \wedge A' ** A = \text{mat } 1$]
have *matrix-inv* $A ** A = \text{mat } 1$
unfolding *invertible-def* *matrix-inv-def*
by *simp*
hence $x = (\text{matrix-inv } A ** A) * v \ x$ **by** (simp add: *matrix-vector-mul-lid*)
also have $\dots = \text{matrix-inv } A * v \ (A * v \ x)$
by (simp add: *matrix-vector-mul-assoc*)
also from $\langle A * v \ x = 0 \rangle$ **have** $\dots = 0$ **by** *simp*
finally show $x = 0$.
qed

lemma *vector-transpose-matrix* [simp]: $x \ v * \text{transpose } A = A * v \ x$
unfolding *transpose-def* *vector-matrix-mult-def* *matrix-vector-mult-def*
by *simp*

lemma *transpose-matrix-vector* [simp]: $\text{transpose } A * v \ x = x \ v * A$
unfolding *transpose-def* *vector-matrix-mult-def* *matrix-vector-mult-def*
by *simp*

lemma *transpose-invertible*:
fixes $A :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}^{('n')}$
assumes *invertible* A
shows *invertible* (*transpose* A)
proof –
from $\langle \text{invertible } A \rangle$ **obtain** A' **where** $A ** A' = \text{mat } 1$ **and** $A' ** A = \text{mat } 1$
unfolding *invertible-def*
by *auto*
with *matrix-transpose-mul* [of $A \ A'$] **and** *matrix-transpose-mul* [of $A' \ A$]
have $\text{transpose } A' ** \text{transpose } A = \text{mat } 1$ **and** $\text{transpose } A ** \text{transpose } A' = \text{mat } 1$
by (simp add: *transpose-mat*) +
thus *invertible* (*transpose* A)
unfolding *invertible-def*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *times-invertible-eq-zero*:
fixes $x :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}$ **and** $A :: \text{real}^{('n'^n)}$
assumes *invertible* A **and** $x \ v * A = 0$
shows $x = 0$
proof –
from *transpose-invertible* **and** $\langle \text{invertible } A \rangle$ **have** *invertible* (*transpose* A) **by** *auto*

with *invertible-times-eq-zero* [of *transpose A x*] **and** $\langle x v * A = 0 \rangle$
show $x = 0$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *matrix-id-invertible*:
invertible (*mat 1* :: ('a::semiring-1)^(*n*::finite)^{*n*})
proof –
from *matrix-mul-lid* [of *mat 1* :: 'a^{*n*}^{*n*}]
show *invertible* (*mat 1* :: 'a^{*n*}^{*n*})
unfolding *invertible-def*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *Image-refl-on-nonempty*:
assumes *refl-on A r* **and** $x \in A$
shows $x \in r''\{x\}$
proof
from $\langle \text{refl-on } A \ r \rangle$ **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** $x \in A$ **and** $X = r''\{x\}$
unfolding *quotient-def*
by *auto*
with *equiv-class-self* [of *A r x*] **and** $\langle \text{equiv } A \ r \rangle$ **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 $\text{card } A + 1 \geq \text{card } (\text{insert } x \ A)$
proof *cases*
assume *finite A*
with *card-insert-if* [of $A \ x$] **show** $\text{card } A + 1 \geq \text{card } (\text{insert } x \ A)$ **by** *simp*
next
assume *infinite A*
thus $\text{card } A + 1 \geq \text{card } (\text{insert } x \ A)$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *card-le-UNIV*:
fixes $A :: ('n::finite) \text{ set}$
shows $\text{card } A \leq \text{CARD}('n)$

by (simp add: card-mono)

lemma setsum-forall-cong:
assumes $\forall x \in A. f\ x = g\ x$
shows $(\sum x \in A. f\ x) = (\sum x \in A. g\ x)$
proof –
from $\langle \forall x \in A. f\ x = g\ x \rangle$ **have** $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f\ x = g\ x$..
with setsum-cong **show** $(\sum x \in A. f\ x) = (\sum x \in A. g\ x)$ **by** simp
qed

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 quotientI [of $x\ A\ r$] **have** $r''\{x\} \in A / / r$ **by** simp

from equiv-class-self **and** $\langle \text{equiv } A\ r \rangle$ **and** $\langle x \in A \rangle$ **have** $x \in r''\{x\}$ **by** simp

from $\langle \text{equiv } A\ r \rangle$ **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** $\langle \text{Image } r\ \{x\} \in A / / r \rangle$ **and** $\langle x \in \text{Image } r\ \{x\} \rangle$
show $r''\{x\} = X$ **by** simp
qed

lemma card-insert-ge: $\text{card } (\text{insert } x\ A) \geq \text{card } A$
proof cases
assume finite A
with card-insert-le [of $A\ x$] **show** $\text{card } (\text{insert } x\ A) \geq \text{card } A$ **by** simp
next
assume infinite A
hence $\text{card } A = 0$ **by** simp
thus $\text{card } (\text{insert } x\ A) \geq \text{card } A$ **by** simp
qed

lemma choose-1:
assumes $\text{card } S = 1$
shows $\exists x. S = \{x\}$
using $\langle \text{card } S = 1 \rangle$ **and** card-eq-SucD [of $S\ 0$]
by simp

lemma choose-2:
assumes $\text{card } S = 2$
shows $\exists x\ y. S = \{x, y\}$
proof –
from $\langle \text{card } S = 2 \rangle$ **and** card-eq-SucD [of $S\ 1$]

obtain x **and** T **where** $S = \text{insert } x \ T$ **and** $\text{card } T = 1$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{card } T = 1 \rangle$ **and** *choose-1* **obtain** y **where** $T = \{y\}$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle S = \text{insert } x \ T \rangle$ **have** $S = \{x, y\}$ **by** *simp*
thus $\exists x \ y. S = \{x, y\}$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *choose-3*:
assumes $\text{card } S = 3$
shows $\exists x \ y \ z. S = \{x, y, z\}$
proof –
from $\langle \text{card } S = 3 \rangle$ **and** *card-eq-SucD* $[\text{of } S \ 2]$
obtain x **and** T **where** $S = \text{insert } x \ T$ **and** $\text{card } T = 2$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{card } T = 2 \rangle$ **and** *choose-2* $[\text{of } T]$ **obtain** y **and** z **where** $T = \{y, z\}$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle S = \text{insert } x \ T \rangle$ **have** $S = \{x, y, z\}$ **by** *simp*
thus $\exists x \ y \ z. S = \{x, y, z\}$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *card-gt-0-diff-singleton*:
assumes $\text{card } S > 0$ **and** $x \in S$
shows $\text{card } (S - \{x\}) = \text{card } S - 1$
proof –
from $\langle \text{card } S > 0 \rangle$ **have** *finite* S **by** (*rule card-ge-0-finite*)
with $\langle x \in S \rangle$
show $\text{card } (S - \{x\}) = \text{card } S - 1$ **by** (*simp add: card-Diff-singleton*)
qed

lemma *eq-3-or-of-3*:
fixes $j :: 4$
shows $j = 3 \vee (\exists j' :: 3. j = \text{of-int } (\text{Rep-bit1 } j'))$
proof (*induct j*)
fix $j\text{-int} :: \text{int}$
assume $0 \leq j\text{-int}$
assume $j\text{-int} < \text{int CARD}(4)$
hence $j\text{-int} \leq 3$ **by** *simp*

show $\text{of-int } j\text{-int} = (3 :: 4) \vee (\exists j' :: 3. \text{of-int } j\text{-int} = \text{of-int } (\text{Rep-bit1 } j'))$
proof *cases*
assume $j\text{-int} = 3$
thus
 $\text{of-int } j\text{-int} = (3 :: 4) \vee (\exists j' :: 3. \text{of-int } j\text{-int} = \text{of-int } (\text{Rep-bit1 } j'))$
by *simp*
next
assume $j\text{-int} \neq 3$
with $\langle j\text{-int} \leq 3 \rangle$ **have** $j\text{-int} < 3$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle 0 \leq j\text{-int} \rangle$ **have** $j\text{-int} \in \{0..<3\}$ **by** *simp*
hence $\text{Rep-bit1 } (\text{Abs-bit1 } j\text{-int} :: 3) = j\text{-int}$
by (*simp add: bit1.Abs-inverse*)
hence $\text{of-int } j\text{-int} = \text{of-int } (\text{Rep-bit1 } (\text{Abs-bit1 } j\text{-int} :: 3))$ **by** *simp*
thus

```

    of-int j-int = (3::4) ∨ (∃ j'::3. of-int j-int = of-int (Rep-bit1 j'))
  by auto
qed
qed

lemma sgn-plus:
  fixes x y :: 'a::linordered-idom
  assumes sgn x = sgn y
  shows sgn (x + y) = sgn x
proof cases
  assume x = 0
  with ⟨sgn x = sgn y⟩ have y = 0 by (simp add: sgn-0-0)
  with ⟨x = 0⟩ show sgn (x + y) = sgn x by (simp add: sgn-0-0)
next
  assume x ≠ 0
  show sgn (x + y) = sgn x
proof cases
  assume x > 0
  with ⟨sgn x = sgn y⟩ and sgn-1-pos [where ?'a = 'a] have y > 0 by simp
  with ⟨x > 0⟩ and sgn-1-pos [where ?'a = 'a]
  show sgn (x + y) = sgn x by simp
next
  assume ¬ x > 0
  with ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ have x < 0 by simp
  with ⟨sgn x = sgn y⟩ and sgn-1-neg [where ?'a = 'a] have y < 0 by auto
  with ⟨x < 0⟩ and sgn-1-neg [where ?'a = 'a]
  show sgn (x + y) = sgn x by simp
qed
qed

lemma sgn-div:
  fixes x y :: 'a::linordered-field-inverse-zero
  assumes y ≠ 0 and sgn x = sgn y
  shows x / y > 0
proof cases
  assume y > 0
  with ⟨sgn x = sgn y⟩ and sgn-1-pos [where ?'a = 'a] have x > 0 by simp
  with ⟨y > 0⟩ show x / y > 0 by (simp add: zero-less-divide-iff)
next
  assume ¬ y > 0
  with ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ have y < 0 by simp
  with ⟨sgn x = sgn y⟩ and sgn-1-neg [where ?'a = 'a] have x < 0 by simp
  with ⟨y < 0⟩ show x / y > 0 by (simp add: zero-less-divide-iff)
qed

lemma abs-plus:
  fixes x y :: 'a::linordered-idom
  assumes sgn x = sgn y
  shows |x + y| = |x| + |y|

```

```

proof –
  from  $\langle \text{sgn } x = \text{sgn } y \rangle$  have  $\text{sgn } (x + y) = \text{sgn } x$  by (rule sgn-plus)
  hence  $|x + y| = (x + y) * \text{sgn } x$  by (simp add: abs-sgn)
  also from  $\langle \text{sgn } x = \text{sgn } y \rangle$ 
  have  $\dots = x * \text{sgn } x + y * \text{sgn } y$  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  finally show  $|x + y| = |x| + |y|$  by (simp add: abs-sgn)
qed

```

```

lemma sgn-plus-abs:
  fixes  $x y :: 'a::\text{linordered-idom}$ 
  assumes  $|x| > |y|$ 
  shows  $\text{sgn } (x + y) = \text{sgn } x$ 
proof cases
  assume  $x > 0$ 
  with  $\langle |x| > |y| \rangle$  have  $x + y > 0$  by simp
  with  $\langle x > 0 \rangle$  show  $\text{sgn } (x + y) = \text{sgn } x$  by simp
next
  assume  $\neg x > 0$ 

  from  $\langle |x| > |y| \rangle$  have  $x \neq 0$  by simp
  with  $\langle \neg x > 0 \rangle$  have  $x < 0$  by simp
  with  $\langle |x| > |y| \rangle$  have  $x + y < 0$  by simp
  with  $\langle x < 0 \rangle$  show  $\text{sgn } (x + y) = \text{sgn } x$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma sqrt-4 [simp]:  $\text{sqrt } 4 = 2$ 
proof –
  have  $\text{sqrt } 4 = \text{sqrt } (2 * 2)$  by simp
  thus  $\text{sqrt } 4 = 2$  by (unfold real-sqrt-abs2) simp
qed

end

```

3 Tarski's geometry

```

theory Tarski
imports Complex-Main Miscellany Euclidean-Space Metric
begin

```

3.1 The axioms

```

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

```

locale *tarski-first5* = *tarski-first3* +
fixes *B* :: '*p* ⇒ '*p* ⇒ '*p* ⇒ *bool*
assumes *A4*: $\forall q\ a\ b\ c. \exists x. B\ q\ a\ x \wedge a\ x \equiv b\ c$
and *A5*: $\forall a\ b\ c\ d\ a'\ b'\ c'\ d'. a \neq b \wedge B\ a\ b\ c \wedge B\ a'\ b'\ c'$
 $\wedge a\ b \equiv a'\ b' \wedge b\ c \equiv b'\ c' \wedge a\ d \equiv a'\ d' \wedge b\ d \equiv b'\ d'$
 $\longrightarrow c\ d \equiv c'\ d'$

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

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

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

locale *tarski* = *tarski-absolute* + *tarski-space*

3.2 Semimetric spaces satisfy the first three axioms

context *semimetric*

begin

definition *smC* :: '*p* ⇒ '*p* ⇒ '*p* ⇒ '*p* ⇒ *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 $\forall a\ b\ p\ q\ r\ s. a\ b \equiv_{sm} p\ q \wedge a\ b \equiv_{sm} r\ s \longrightarrow p\ q \equiv_{sm} r\ s$ **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 $A2'$: $\llbracket a \equiv b \equiv p \ q; a \equiv b \equiv r \ s \rrbracket \implies p \ q \equiv r \ s$

proof –

assume $a \equiv b \equiv p \ q$ **and** $a \equiv b \equiv r \ s$

with $A2$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma $A3'$: $a \equiv b \equiv c \implies a = b$

by (*simp add: A3*)

theorem $th2-1$: $a \equiv b \equiv a \ b$

proof –

from $A2'$ [*of* $b \ a \ a \ b \ a \ b$] **and** $A1'$ [*of* $b \ a$] **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

theorem $th2-2$: $a \equiv b \equiv c \ d \implies c \ d \equiv a \ b$

proof –

assume $a \equiv b \equiv c \ d$

with $A2'$ [*of* $a \ b \ c \ d \ a \ b$] **and** $th2-1$ [*of* $a \ b$] **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

theorem $th2-3$: $\llbracket a \equiv b \equiv c \ d; c \ d \equiv e \ f \rrbracket \implies a \equiv b \equiv e \ f$

proof –

assume $a \equiv b \equiv c \ d$

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 $th2-4$: $a \equiv b \equiv c \ d \implies b \ a \equiv c \ d$

proof –

assume $a \equiv b \equiv c \ d$

with $th2-3$ [*of* $b \ a \ a \ b \ c \ d$] **and** $A1'$ [*of* $b \ a$] **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

theorem $th2-5$: $a \equiv b \equiv c \ d \implies a \equiv b \equiv d \ c$

proof –

assume $a \equiv b \equiv c \ d$

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 = $\{X. \text{is-segment } X\}$

definition *SC* :: '*p set* \Rightarrow '*p set* \Rightarrow bool **where**

SC $X \ Y \triangleq \exists w \ x \ y \ z. X = \{w, x\} \wedge Y = \{y, z\} \wedge w \ x \equiv y \ z$

definition $SC\text{-}rel :: ('p\ set \times 'p\ set)\ set$ **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 $a = p$

with *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*

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

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*

qed

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** *simp*

with *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*

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** *simp*

qed

lemmas $SC\text{-}refl = th2-1$ [*simplified*]

lemma *SC-rel-refl: refl-on segments SC-rel*
proof –
note *refl-on-def [of segments SC-rel]*
moreover
{ **fix** Z
assume $Z \in \text{SC-rel}$
with *SC-rel-def* **obtain** $X\ Y$ **where** $Z = (X, Y)$ **and** $\text{SC}\ X\ Y$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{SC}\ X\ Y \rangle$ **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** $X \in \text{segments}$ **and** $Y \in \text{segments}$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle Z = (X, Y) \rangle$ **have** $Z \in \text{segments} \times \text{segments}$ **by** *simp* }
hence $\text{SC-rel} \subseteq \text{segments} \times \text{segments}$ **by** *auto*
moreover
{ **fix** X
assume $X \in \text{segments}$
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** $\text{SC}\ X\ X$ **by** (*simp add: C-SC-equiv*)
with *SC-rel-def* **have** $(X, X) \in \text{SC-rel}$ **by** *simp* }
hence $\forall X. X \in \text{segments} \longrightarrow (X, X) \in \text{SC-rel}$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *SC-sym:*
assumes $\text{SC}\ X\ Y$
shows $\text{SC}\ Y\ X$
proof –
from *SC-def [of X Y]* **and** $\langle \text{SC}\ X\ Y \rangle$
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 $\text{SC}\ Y\ X$ **by** (*simp add: C-SC-equiv*)
qed

lemma *SC-sym': SC X Y = SC Y X*
proof
assume $\text{SC}\ X\ Y$
with *SC-sym [of X Y]* **show** $\text{SC}\ Y\ X$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $\text{SC}\ Y\ X$
with *SC-sym [of Y X]* **show** $\text{SC}\ X\ Y$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *SC-rel-sym: sym SC-rel*
proof –

```

{ fix X Y
  assume (X, Y) ∈ 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) ∈ 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 ⟨SC X Y⟩
  obtain w x y z where X = {w, x} and Y = {y, z} and w x ≡ y z
  by auto
  from SC-def [of Y Z] and ⟨SC Y Z⟩
  obtain p q r s where Y = {p, q} and Z = {r, s} and p q ≡ r s by auto
  from ⟨Y = {y, z}⟩ and ⟨Y = {p, q}⟩ and ⟨p q ≡ r s⟩
  have y z ≡ r s by (simp add: C-SC-equiv)
  with th2-3 [of w x y z r s] and ⟨w x ≡ y z⟩ have w x ≡ r s by simp
  with SC-def [of X Z] and ⟨X = {w, x}⟩ and ⟨Z = {r, s}⟩
  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) ∈ SC-rel and (Y, Z) ∈ 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) ∈ SC-rel by simp }
  with trans-def [of SC-rel] show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma A3-reversed:
  assumes a a ≡ b c
  shows b = c
proof -
  from ⟨a a ≡ b c⟩ have b c ≡ a a by (rule th2-2)
  thus b = c by (rule A3')
qed
end

```

```

sublocale tarski-first3 ⊆ equiv segments SC-rel
by (simp add: equiv-def SC-rel-refl SC-rel-sym SC-rel-trans)

```

3.4 Some consequences of the first five axioms

```

context tarski-first5

```

begin

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

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 $\langle a \ x \equiv b \ b \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

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

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

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

lemma $A5'$: $\llbracket OFS \ a \ b \ c \ d \ a' \ b' \ c' \ d'; a \neq b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow c \ d \equiv c' \ d'$

proof –

assume $OFS \ a \ b \ c \ d \ a' \ b' \ c' \ d'$ **and** $a \neq b$

with $A5$ **and** $OFS-def$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

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*

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** $\langle a\ x \equiv b\ c \rangle$
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* $q\ a\ x\ x\ q\ a\ x\ x'$] **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 $\exists!x. B\ q\ a\ x \wedge a\ x \equiv b\ c$
using $\langle q \neq a \rangle$ **and** *A4'* **and** *A4-unique*
by *blast*
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** $B\ a\ b\ b$ **by** *simp*
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 $\exists x. B\ p\ x\ b \wedge B\ q\ x\ a$
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 $\forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B a x y$

shows $\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B x b y$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B a x y$ **by** (rule exI)

thus $\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B x b y$ **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*

qed

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*

qed

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**

$Col\ a\ b\ c \triangleq B\ a\ b\ c \vee B\ b\ c\ a \vee B\ c\ a\ b$

end

4 Real Euclidean space and Tarski's axioms

theory *Euclid-Tarski*

imports *Tarski SupInf*

begin

4.1 Real Euclidean space satisfies the first five axioms

abbreviation

$real\text{-}euclid\text{-}C :: [real^{'n::finite}, real^{'n}, real^{'n}, real^{'n}] \Rightarrow bool$

$(- \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} - \equiv [99,99,99,99] \ 50)$ **where**

$real\text{-}euclid\text{-}C \triangleq norm\text{-}metric.smC$

definition $real\text{-}euclid\text{-}B :: [real^{'n::finite}, real^{'n}, real^{'n}] \Rightarrow bool$

$(B_{\mathbb{R}} - - - [99,99,99] \ 50)$ **where**

$B_{\mathbb{R}}\ a\ b\ c \triangleq \exists l. 0 \leq l \wedge l \leq 1 \wedge b - a = l *_R (c - a)$

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.

```

{ fix  $q\ a\ b\ c$ 
  have  $\exists x. B_{\mathbb{R}}\ q\ a\ x \wedge a\ x \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b\ c$ 
  proof cases
    assume  $q = a$ 
    let  $?x = a + c - b$ 
    have  $B_{\mathbb{R}}\ q\ a\ ?x$ 
    proof  $-$ 
      let  $?l = 0 :: \text{real}$ 
      note real-euclid-B-def [of  $q\ a\ ?x$ ]
      moreover
        have  $?l \geq 0$  and  $?l \leq 1$  by auto
      moreover
        from  $\langle q = a \rangle$  have  $a - q = 0$  by simp
        hence  $a - q = ?l *_{\mathbb{R}} (?x - q)$  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
      ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  next
    assume  $q \neq a$ 
    hence norm-dist  $q\ a > 0$  by simp
    let  $?k = \text{norm-dist}\ b\ c / \text{norm-dist}\ q\ a$ 
    from  $\langle \text{norm-dist}\ q\ a > 0 \rangle$ 
      and divide-nonneg-pos [of norm-dist  $b\ c$  norm-dist  $q\ a$ ]
    have  $?k \geq 0$  by simp
    let  $?x = a + ?k *_{\mathbb{R}} (a - q)$ 
    have  $B_{\mathbb{R}}\ q\ a\ ?x$ 
    proof  $-$ 
      let  $?l = 1 / (1 + ?k)$ 
      from  $\langle ?k \geq 0 \rangle$  have  $?l > 0$  by simp
      note real-euclid-B-def [of  $q\ a\ ?x$ ]
      moreover
        from  $\langle ?k \geq 0 \rangle$  have  $?l \geq 0$  and  $?l \leq 1$  by auto
      moreover
        from scaleR-left-distrib [of  $1\ ?k\ a - q$ ]
        have  $(1 + ?k) *_{\mathbb{R}} (a - q) = ?x - q$  by simp
        hence  $?l *_{\mathbb{R}} ((1 + ?k) *_{\mathbb{R}} (a - q)) = ?l *_{\mathbb{R}} (?x - q)$  by simp
        with  $\langle ?l > 0 \rangle$  and scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of  $?l\ ?x\ q$ ]
        have  $a - q = ?l *_{\mathbb{R}} (?x - q)$  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-scaleR [of ?k a – q] have
    norm-dist a ?x = |?k| * norm (a – q) by simp
  also from ( ?k ≥ 0 ) have
    ... = ?k * norm (a – q) by arith
  also from norm-metric.symm [of q a] have
    ... = ?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 ≡ℝ b c by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed }
thus ∀ q a b c. ∃ x. Bℝ q a x ∧ a x ≡ℝ b c by auto
{ fix a b c d a' b' c' d'
  assume a ≠ b and
    Bℝ a b c and
    Bℝ a' b' c' and
    a b ≡ℝ a' b' and
    b c ≡ℝ b' c' and
    a d ≡ℝ a' d' and
    b d ≡ℝ b' d'
  have c d ≡ℝ c' d'
proof –
  { fix m
    fix p q r :: real^( 'n::finite )
    assume 0 ≤ m and
      m ≤ 1 and
      p ≠ q and
      q – p = m *ℝ (r – p)
    from (p ≠ q) and (q – p = m *ℝ (r – p)) have m ≠ 0
    proof –
      { assume m = 0
        with (q – p = m *ℝ (r – p)) have q – p = 0 by simp
        with (p ≠ q) have False by simp }
      thus ?thesis ..
    qed
    with (m ≥ 0) 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 $(1 - m) *_{\mathbb{R}} (p - q) = m *_{\mathbb{R}} (q - r)$ **by** *simp*
with *norm-scaleR* [of $1 - m$ $p - q$] **and** *norm-scaleR* [of m $q - r$]
have $|1 - m| * \text{norm } (p - q) = |m| * \text{norm } (q - r)$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle m > 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle m \leq 1 \rangle$
have $\text{norm } (q - r) = (1 - m) / m * \text{norm } (p - q)$ **by** *simp*
moreover from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **have** $\text{norm } (p - q) \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
ultimately
have $\text{norm } (q - r) / \text{norm } (p - q) = (1 - m) / m$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle m \neq 0 \rangle$ **have**
 $\text{norm-dist } q \ r / \text{norm-dist } p \ q = (1 - m) / m$ **and** $m \neq 0$ **by** *auto* }
note *linelemma* = *this*
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** $b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$ **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** $b' - a' = l' *_{\mathbb{R}} (c' - a')$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \ b \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} \ a' \ b' \rangle$ **have** $a' \neq b'$ **by** *auto*
from *linelemma* [of $l \ a \ b \ c$] **and**
 $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle l \leq 1 \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$
have $l \neq 0$ **and** $(1 - l) / l = \text{norm-dist } b \ c / \text{norm-dist } a \ b$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle (1 - l) / l = \text{norm-dist } b \ c / \text{norm-dist } a \ b \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle a \ b \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} \ a' \ b' \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle b \ c \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} \ b' \ c' \rangle$
have $(1 - l) / l = \text{norm-dist } b' \ c' / \text{norm-dist } a' \ b'$ **by** *simp*
with *linelemma* [of $l' \ a' \ b' \ c'$] **and**
 $\langle l' \geq 0 \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle l' \leq 1 \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle a' \neq b' \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle b' - a' = l' *_{\mathbb{R}} (c' - a') \rangle$
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 $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle l' \neq 0 \rangle$ **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 $p \ q \ r \ s :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}$
assume $m \neq 0$ **and**
 $q - p = m *_{\mathbb{R}} (r - p)$
with *scaleR-scaleR* **have** $r - p = (1/m) *_{\mathbb{R}} (q - p)$ **by** *simp*
with *cosine-rule* [of $r \ s \ p$]
have $(\text{norm-dist } r \ s)^2 = (\text{norm-dist } r \ p)^2 + (\text{norm-dist } p \ s)^2 +$
 $2 * (((1/m) *_{\mathbb{R}} (q - p)) \cdot (p - s))$
by *simp*
also from *inner.scaleR-left* [of $1/m \ q - p \ p - s$]
have $\dots =$
 $(\text{norm-dist } r \ p)^2 + (\text{norm-dist } p \ s)^2 + 2/m * ((q - p) \cdot (p - s))$

by simp
 also from $\langle m \neq 0 \rangle$ and cosine-rule [of $q\ s\ p$]
 have $\dots = (\text{norm-dist } r\ p)^2 + (\text{norm-dist } p\ s)^2 +$
 $1/m * ((\text{norm-dist } q\ s)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } q\ p)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } p\ s)^2)$
 by simp
 finally have $(\text{norm-dist } r\ s)^2 = (\text{norm-dist } r\ p)^2 + (\text{norm-dist } p\ s)^2 +$
 $1/m * ((\text{norm-dist } q\ s)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } q\ p)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } p\ s)^2)$.
 moreover
 { from norm-dist-dot [of $r\ p$] and $\langle r - p = (1/m) *_{\mathbb{R}} (q - p) \rangle$
 have $(\text{norm-dist } r\ p)^2 = ((1/m) *_{\mathbb{R}} (q - p)) \cdot ((1/m) *_{\mathbb{R}} (q - p))$
 by simp
 also from inner.scaleR-left [of $1/m\ q - p$] and
 inner.scaleR-right [of $-1/m\ q - p$]
 have $\dots = 1/m^2 * ((q - p) \cdot (q - p))$
 by (simp add: square-expand)
 also from norm-dist-dot [of $q\ p$] have $\dots = 1/m^2 * (\text{norm-dist } q\ p)^2$
 by simp
 finally have $(\text{norm-dist } r\ p)^2 = 1/m^2 * (\text{norm-dist } q\ p)^2$. }
 ultimately have
 $(\text{norm-dist } r\ s)^2 = 1/m^2 * (\text{norm-dist } q\ p)^2 + (\text{norm-dist } p\ s)^2 +$
 $1/m * ((\text{norm-dist } q\ s)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } q\ p)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } p\ s)^2)$
 by simp
 with norm-metric.symm [of $q\ p$]
 have $(\text{norm-dist } r\ s)^2 = 1/m^2 * (\text{norm-dist } p\ q)^2 + (\text{norm-dist } p\ s)^2 +$
 $1/m * ((\text{norm-dist } q\ s)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } p\ q)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } p\ s)^2)$
 by simp }
 note fiveseglemma = this
 from fiveseglemma [of $l\ b\ a\ c\ d$] and $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$
 have $(\text{norm-dist } c\ d)^2 = 1/l^2 * (\text{norm-dist } a\ b)^2 + (\text{norm-dist } a\ d)^2 +$
 $1/l * ((\text{norm-dist } b\ d)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } a\ b)^2 - (\text{norm-dist } a\ d)^2)$
 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 $\dots = 1/l'^2 * (\text{norm-dist } a'\ b')^2 + (\text{norm-dist } a'\ d')^2 +$
 $1/l' * ((\text{norm-dist } b'\ d')^2 - (\text{norm-dist } a'\ b')^2 - (\text{norm-dist } a'\ d')^2)$
 by simp
 also from fiveseglemma [of $l'\ b'\ a'\ c'\ d'$] and
 $\langle l' \neq 0 \rangle$ and
 $\langle b' - a' = l' *_{\mathbb{R}} (c' - a') \rangle$
 have $\dots = (\text{norm-dist } c'\ d')^2$ by simp
 finally have $(\text{norm-dist } c\ d)^2 = (\text{norm-dist } c'\ d')^2$.
 hence $\text{sqrt } ((\text{norm-dist } c\ d)^2) = \text{sqrt } ((\text{norm-dist } c'\ d')^2)$ by simp
 with real-sqrt-abs show $c\ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c'\ d'$ by simp
 qed }
 thus $\forall a\ b\ c\ d\ a'\ b'\ c'\ d'.$
 $a \neq b \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}}\ a\ b\ c \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}}\ a'\ b'\ c' \wedge$
 $a\ b \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a'\ b' \wedge b\ c \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b'\ c' \wedge a\ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a'\ d' \wedge b\ d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b'\ d' \longrightarrow$

$c \, d \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c' \, d'$
 by *blast*
 qed

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

lemma *rearrange-real-euclid-B*:
 fixes $w \, y \, z :: \text{real}^n$ and h
 shows $y - w = h *_R (z - w) \longleftrightarrow y = h *_R z + (1 - h) *_R w$
proof
 assume $y - w = h *_R (z - w)$
 hence $y - w + w = h *_R (z - w) + w$ by *simp*
 hence $y = h *_R (z - w) + w$ by *simp*
 with *scaleR-right-diff-distrib* [of $h \, z \, w$]
 have $y = h *_R z + w - h *_R w$ by *simp*
 with *scaleR-left-diff-distrib* [of $1 \, h \, w$]
 show $y = h *_R z + (1 - h) *_R w$ 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 *simp*
 with *scaleR-right-diff-distrib* [of $h \, z \, w$]
 have $y = h *_R (z - w) + w$ by *simp*
 hence $y - w + w = h *_R (z - w) + w$ by *simp*
 thus $y - w = h *_R (z - w)$ by *simp*
 qed

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 $i \geq 0$ and $i \leq 1$ 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 $p - a = 0 *_R (b - p)$ by *simp*
 moreover have $(0::\text{real}) \geq 0$ and $(0::\text{real}) \leq 1$ 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  $(1::\text{real}) \geq 0$  and  $(1::\text{real}) \leq 1$  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
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  $j \geq 0$  and  $j \leq 1$  and  $q - b = j *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - b)$  by auto
from  $\langle i \geq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle i \leq 1 \rangle$ 
have  $1 - i \geq 0$  and  $1 - i \leq 1$  by auto
from  $\langle j \geq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle 1 - i \geq 0 \rangle$  and mult-nonneg-nonneg
have  $j * (1 - i) \geq 0$  by auto
with  $\langle i \geq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle i \neq 0 \rangle$  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
 $\langle i + j * (1 - i) \neq 0 \rangle$ 
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  $\langle i + j * (1 - i) \neq 0 \rangle$  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  $\langle 1 - ?l = i / (i + j * (1 - i)) \rangle$  and
 $\langle j + i * (1 - j) = i + j * (1 - i) \rangle$  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  $\langle 1 - ?k = j / (j + i * (1 - j)) \rangle$  and
 $\langle j + i * (1 - j) = i + j * (1 - i) \rangle$ 
have  $?l = (1 - ?k) * (1 - i)$  by simp }
moreover
{ from  $\langle 1 - ?l = i / (i + j * (1 - i)) \rangle$  and
 $\langle j + i * (1 - j) = i + j * (1 - i) \rangle$ 
have  $(1 - ?l) * (1 - j) = ?k$  by simp }
ultimately
have  $?l *_{\mathbb{R}} a + ((1 - ?l) * j) *_{\mathbb{R}} c + ((1 - ?l) * (1 - j)) *_{\mathbb{R}} b =$ 
 $?k *_{\mathbb{R}} b + ((1 - ?k) * i) *_{\mathbb{R}} c + ((1 - ?k) * (1 - i)) *_{\mathbb{R}} a$ 
by simp
with scaleR-scaleR
have  $?l *_{\mathbb{R}} a + (1 - ?l) *_{\mathbb{R}} j *_{\mathbb{R}} c + (1 - ?l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (1 - j) *_{\mathbb{R}} b =$ 
 $?k *_{\mathbb{R}} b + (1 - ?k) *_{\mathbb{R}} i *_{\mathbb{R}} c + (1 - ?k) *_{\mathbb{R}} (1 - i) *_{\mathbb{R}} a$ 
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 $(?x = ?k *_R b + (1 - ?k) *_R p)$ **and**
rearrange-real-euclid-B [of $?x p ?k b$]
have $?x - p = ?k *_R (b - p)$ **by** *simp*
from $\langle i + j * (1 - i) > 0 \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle j * (1 - i) \geq 0 \rangle$ **and**
zero-le-divide-iff [of $j * (1 - i) i + j * (1 - i)$]
have $?l \geq 0$ **by** *simp*
from $\langle i + j * (1 - i) > 0 \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle i \geq 0 \rangle$ **and**
zero-le-divide-iff [of $i i + j * (1 - i)$] **and**
 $\langle 1 - ?l = i / (i + j * (1 - i)) \rangle$
have $1 - ?l \geq 0$ **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 $\langle j \leq 1 \rangle$ **have** $1 - j \geq 0$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle 1 - ?l \geq 0 \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle (1 - ?l) * (1 - j) = ?k \rangle$ **and**
zero-le-mult-iff [of $1 - ?l 1 - j$]
have $?k \geq 0$ **by** *simp*
from $\langle j \geq 0 \rangle$ **have** $1 - j \leq 1$ **by** *simp*
from $\langle ?l \geq 0 \rangle$ **have** $1 - ?l \leq 1$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle 1 - j \leq 1 \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle 1 - j \geq 0 \rangle$ **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 $\forall a \ b \ c \ p \ q. B_{\mathbb{R}} a \ p \ c \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} b \ q \ c \longrightarrow (\exists x. B_{\mathbb{R}} p \ x \ b \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} q \ x \ a)$ **by auto**

{ fix $X \ Y$
assume $\exists a. \forall x \ y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} a \ x \ y$
then obtain a **where** $\forall x \ y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} a \ x \ y$ **by auto**
have $\exists b. \forall x \ y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} x \ b \ y$

proof cases

assume $X \subseteq \{a\} \vee Y = \{\}$
let $?b = a$
{ fix $x \ y$
assume $x \in X$ **and** $y \in Y$
with $\langle X \subseteq \{a\} \vee Y = \{\} \rangle$ **have** $x = a$ **by auto**
from $\langle \forall x \ y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} a \ x \ y \rangle$ **and** $\langle x \in X \rangle$ **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 $\forall x \ y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} x \ ?b \ y$ **by simp**
thus $?thesis$ **by auto**

next

assume $\neg(X \subseteq \{a\} \vee Y = \{\})$
hence $X - \{a\} \neq \{\}$ **and** $Y \neq \{\}$ **by auto**
from $\langle X - \{a\} \neq \{\} \rangle$ **obtain** c **where** $c \in X$ **and** $c \neq a$ **by auto**
from $\langle c \neq a \rangle$ **have** $c - a \neq 0$ **by simp**
{ fix y
assume $y \in Y$
with $\langle \forall x \ y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} a \ x \ y \rangle$ **and** $\langle c \in X \rangle$
have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a \ c \ y$ **by simp**
with *real-euclid-B-def* [of $a \ c \ y$]
obtain l **where** $l \geq 0$ **and** $l \leq 1$ **and** $c - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (y - a)$ **by auto**
from $\langle c - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (y - a) \rangle$ **and** $\langle c - a \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $l \neq 0$ **by simp**
with $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ **have** $l > 0$ **by simp**
with $\langle c - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (y - a) \rangle$ **have** $y - a = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$ **by simp**
from $\langle l > 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle l \leq 1 \rangle$ **have** $1/l \geq 1$ **by simp**
with $\langle y - a = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$
have $\exists j \geq 1. y - a = j *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$ **by auto** }
note $y_{\text{lemma}} = \text{this}$
from $\langle Y \neq \{\} \rangle$ **obtain** d **where** $d \in Y$ **by auto**
with y_{lemma} [of d]
obtain jd **where** $jd \geq 1$ **and** $d - a = jd *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$ **by auto**
{ fix x
assume $x \in X$
with $\langle \forall x \ y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} a \ x \ y \rangle$ **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** $l \geq 0$ **and** $x - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a)$ **by auto**


```

from  $\langle x - a = l *_R (d - a) \rangle$  and
   $\langle d - a = jd *_R (c - a) \rangle$  and
  scaleR-scaleR
  have  $x - a = (l * jd) *_R (c - a)$  by simp
hence  $\exists i. x - a = i *_R (c - a)$  by auto }
note xlemma = this
let  $?S = \{j. j \geq 1 \wedge (\exists y \in Y. y - a = j *_R (c - a))\}$ 
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  $?k = \text{Inf } ?S$ 
let  $?b = ?k *_R c + (1 - ?k) *_R a$ 
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  $j \geq 1$  and  $y - a = j *_R (c - a)$  by auto
  with  $\langle y \in Y \rangle$  have  $j \in ?S$  by auto
  with Inf-lower have  $?k \leq j$  by auto
  { fix  $h$ 
    assume  $h \in ?S$ 
    hence  $h \geq 1$  by simp
    from  $\langle h \in ?S \rangle$ 
      obtain  $z$  where  $z \in Y$  and  $z - a = h *_R (c - a)$  by auto
    from  $\langle \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} a x y \rangle$  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  $\langle c - a \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $i = l * h$  by blast
    with  $\langle l \leq 1 \rangle$  and  $\langle h \geq 1 \rangle$  have  $i \leq h$  by simp }
  with  $\langle ?S \neq \{\} \rangle$  and Inf-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 scaleR-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  $i = j$ 
    with  $\langle i \leq ?k \rangle$  and  $\langle ?k \leq j \rangle$  have  $?k = i$  by simp
    with  $\langle ?b - x = (?k - i) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$  have  $?b - x = 0$  by simp
    hence  $?b - x = 0 *_{\mathbb{R}} (y - x)$  by simp
    with real-euclid-B-def [of  $x$   $?b$   $y$ ] show  $B_{\mathbb{R}} x ?b y$  by auto
  next
    assume  $i \neq j$ 
    with  $\langle i \leq ?k \rangle$  and  $\langle ?k \leq j \rangle$  have  $j - i > 0$  by simp
    with  $\langle y - x = (j - i) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$  and scaleR-scaleR
      have  $c - a = (1 / (j - i)) *_{\mathbb{R}} (y - x)$  by simp
    with  $\langle ?b - x = (?k - i) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$  and scaleR-scaleR
      have  $?b - x = ((?k - i) / (j - i)) *_{\mathbb{R}} (y - x)$  by simp
    let  $?l = (?k - i) / (j - i)$ 
    from  $\langle ?k \leq j \rangle$  have  $?k - i \leq j - i$  by simp
    with  $\langle j - i > 0 \rangle$  have  $?l \leq 1$  by simp
    from  $\langle i \leq ?k \rangle$  and  $\langle j - i > 0 \rangle$  and pos-le-divide-eq [of  $j - i$   $0$   $?k - i$ ]
      have  $?l \geq 0$  by simp
    with real-euclid-B-def [of  $x$   $?b$   $y$ ] and
       $\langle ?l \leq 1 \rangle$  and
       $\langle ?b - x = ?l *_{\mathbb{R}} (y - x) \rangle$ 
      show  $B_{\mathbb{R}} x ?b y$  by auto
  qed }
  thus  $\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} x b y$  by auto
  qed }
  thus  $\forall X Y. (\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} a x y) \longrightarrow$ 
     $(\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} x b y)$ 
    by auto
  qed

```

4.3 Real Euclidean space satisfies the Euclidean axiom

lemma *rearrange-real-euclid-B-2:*

fixes $a b c :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}$

assumes $l \neq 0$

shows $b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \longleftrightarrow c = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} b + (1 - 1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} a$

proof

from scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of $1/l$ b a]

have $(1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a) = c - a \longleftrightarrow (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} b - (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} a + a = c$ by auto

also with scaleR-left-diff-distrib [of 1 $1/l$ a]

have $\dots \longleftrightarrow c = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} b + (1 - 1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} a$ by auto

finally have eq:

$(1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a) = c - a \longleftrightarrow c = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} b + (1 - 1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} a .$

{ **assume** $b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$

with $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $(1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a) = c - a$ by simp

with eq **show** $c = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} b + (1 - 1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} a ..$ }

{ **assume** $c = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} b + (1 - 1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} a$

with eq **have** $(1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a) = c - a ..$

hence $l *_{\mathbb{R}} (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a) = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$ by simp

with $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** $b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$ by simp }

qed

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  $j \geq 0$  and  $j \leq 1$  and  $d - a = j *_{\mathbb{R}} (t - a)$  by auto
  from  $\langle d - a = j *_{\mathbb{R}} (t - a) \rangle$  and  $\langle a \neq d \rangle$  have  $j \neq 0$  by auto
  with  $\langle d - a = j *_{\mathbb{R}} (t - a) \rangle$  and rearrange-real-euclid-B-2
    have  $t = (1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} d + (1 - 1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} a$  by auto
  let ?x =  $(1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} b + (1 - 1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} a$ 
  let ?y =  $(1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} c + (1 - 1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} a$ 
  from  $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$  and rearrange-real-euclid-B-2 have
     $b - a = j *_{\mathbb{R}} (?x - a)$  and  $c - a = j *_{\mathbb{R}} (?y - a)$  by auto
  with real-euclid-B-def and  $\langle j \geq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle j \leq 1 \rangle$  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
     $k \geq 0$  and  $k \leq 1$  and  $d - b = k *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - b)$  by blast
  from  $\langle t = (1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} d + (1 - 1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} a \rangle$  have
     $t - ?x = (1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} d - (1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} b$  by simp
  also from scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of 1/j d b] have
     $\dots = (1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - b)$  by simp
  also from  $\langle d - b = k *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - b) \rangle$  have
     $\dots = k *_{\mathbb{R}} (1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - b)$  by simp
  also from scaleR-right-diff-distrib [of 1/j c b] have
     $\dots = k *_{\mathbb{R}} (?y - ?x)$  by simp
  finally have  $t - ?x = k *_{\mathbb{R}} (?y - ?x)$  .
  with real-euclid-B-def and  $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle k \leq 1 \rangle$  have  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?x t ?y$  by blast
  with  $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a b ?x \rangle$  and  $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a c ?y \rangle$  have
     $\exists x y. B_{\mathbb{R}} a b x \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} a c y \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} x t y$  by auto }
  thus  $\forall a b c d t. B_{\mathbb{R}} a d t \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} b d c \wedge a \neq d \longrightarrow$ 
     $(\exists x y. B_{\mathbb{R}} a b x \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} a c y \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} x t y)$ 
  by auto
```

qed

4.4 The real Euclidean plane

lemma *Col-dep2*:

real-euclid.Col $a b c \longleftrightarrow \text{dep2 } (b - a) (c - a)$

proof —

```
from real-euclid.Col-def have
  real-euclid.Col  $a b c \longleftrightarrow B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} b c a \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} c a b$  by auto
moreover from dep2-def have
   $\text{dep2 } (b - a) (c - a) \longleftrightarrow (\exists w r s. b - a = r *_{\mathbb{R}} w \wedge c - a = s *_{\mathbb{R}} w)$ 
  by auto
moreover
{ assume  $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} b c a \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} c a b$ 
  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**
 $\exists w r s. b - a = r *_R w \wedge c - a = s *_R w$ **by** *blast* }
 ultimately **have** $\exists w r s. b - a = r *_R w \wedge c - a = s *_R w$ **by** *auto* }
moreover
 { **assume** $\exists w r s. b - a = r *_R w \wedge c - a = s *_R w$
 then **obtain** $w r s$ **where** $b - a = r *_R w$ **and** $c - a = s *_R w$ **by** *auto*
 have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} b c a \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} c a b$
 proof *cases*
 assume $s = 0$
 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 $\langle c - a = s *_R w \rangle$ **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 $r/s < 0 \vee (r/s \geq 0 \wedge r/s \leq 1) \vee r/s > 1$ **by** *arith*
 moreover
 { **assume** $r/s \geq 0 \wedge r/s \leq 1$
 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** $r/s > 1$
 with $\langle b - a = (r/s) *_R (c - a) \rangle$ **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  $\langle r/s > 1 \rangle$  and inverse-positive-iff-positive [of  $r/s$ ] have
   $s/r \geq 0$  by simp
with real-euclid-B-def
  and  $\langle c - a = (s/r) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a) \rangle$ 
  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  $r/s < 0$ 
  have  $b - c = (b - a) + (a - c)$  by simp
  with  $\langle b - a = (r/s) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$  have
     $b - c = (r/s) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) + (a - c)$  by simp
  have  $c - a = -(a - c)$  by simp
  with scaleR-minus-right [of  $r/s$   $a - c$ ] have
     $(r/s) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) = -((r/s) *_{\mathbb{R}} (a - c))$  by arith
  with  $\langle b - c = (r/s) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) + (a - c) \rangle$  have
     $b - c = -(r/s) *_{\mathbb{R}} (a - c) + (a - c)$  by simp
  with scaleR-left-distrib [of  $-(r/s)$  1  $a - c$ ] have
     $b - c = (-(r/s) + 1) *_{\mathbb{R}} (a - c)$  by simp
  moreover from  $\langle r/s < 0 \rangle$  have  $-(r/s) + 1 > 1$  by simp
  ultimately have  $a - c = (1 / (-(r/s) + 1)) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - c)$  by simp
  let  $?l = 1 / (-(r/s) + 1)$ 
  from  $\langle -(r/s) + 1 > 1 \rangle$  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  $\langle ?l \leq 1 \rangle$  and  $\langle a - c = ?l *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - c) \rangle$  have
     $B_{\mathbb{R}} c a b$  by blast
  hence ?thesis by simp }
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed }
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *non-Col-example*:

$\neg(\text{real-euclid.Col } 0 \text{ (vector } [1/2, 0] :: \text{real}^2 \text{) (vector } [0, 1/2]))$
 $(\text{is } \neg(\text{real-euclid.Col } ?a \text{ ?b ?c}))$

proof —

```

{ assume dep2 (?b - ?a) (?c - ?a)
  with dep2-def [of ?b - ?a ?c - ?a] obtain  $w$   $r$   $s$  where
     $?b - ?a = r *_{\mathbb{R}} w$  and  $?c - ?a = s *_{\mathbb{R}} w$  by auto
  have  $?b\$1 = 1/2$  by simp
  with  $\langle ?b - ?a = r *_{\mathbb{R}} w \rangle$  have  $r * (w\$1) = 1/2$  by simp
  hence  $w\$1 \neq 0$  by auto

```

```

have ?c$1 = 0 by simp
with ⟨?c - ?a = s *R w⟩ have s * (w$1) = 0 by simp
with ⟨w$1 ≠ 0⟩ 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 ⟨s = 0⟩ have False by simp }
hence ¬(dep2 (?b - ?a) (?c - ?a)) by auto
with Col-dep2 show ¬(real-euclid.Col ?a ?b ?c) by blast
qed

```

interpretation *real-euclid*:

tarski real-euclid-C::([real^2, real^2, real^2, real^2] ⇒ 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
    ¬ BR ?a ?b ?c ∧ ¬ BR ?b ?c ?a ∧ ¬ BR ?c ?a ?b by auto }
thus ∃ a b c :: real^2. ¬ BR a b c ∧ ¬ BR b c a ∧ ¬ BR c a b
  by auto
{ fix p q a b c :: real^2
  assume p ≠ q and a p ≡R a q and b p ≡R b q and c p ≡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 ⟨p ≠ q⟩ have ?m - p ≠ 0 by simp
  from 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
  { fix d
    assume d p ≡R d q
    hence (norm (d - p))2 = (norm (d - q))2 by simp
    have (d - ?m) · (?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) · (?m - p) =
          ((norm (d - p))2 - (norm (d - ?m))2 - (norm (?m - p))2) / 2
      by simp
      also from ⟨(norm (d - p))2 = (norm (d - q))2⟩

```

```

    and  $\langle (\text{norm } (?m - q))^2 = (\text{norm } (?m - p))^2 \rangle$ 
  have
    ... =  $((\text{norm } (d - q))^2 - (\text{norm } (d - ?m))^2 - (\text{norm } (?m - q))^2) / 2$ 
    by simp
  also from dot-norm [of  $d - ?m$   $?m - q$ ]
    and  $\langle d + (-q) = d - q \rangle$ 
  have
    ... =  $(d - ?m) \cdot (?m - q)$  by simp
  also from inner.minus-right [of  $d - ?m$   $?m - p$ ]
    and  $\langle ?m - q = -(?m - p) \rangle$ 
  have
    ... =  $-((d - ?m) \cdot (?m - p))$  by simp
  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  $\langle a \cdot p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a \cdot q \rangle$  have  $(a - ?m) \cdot (?m - p) = 0$  by simp
{ fix d
  assume  $d \cdot p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} d \cdot q$ 
  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 }
with  $\langle b \cdot p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b \cdot q \rangle$  and  $\langle c \cdot p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c \cdot q \rangle$  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  $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ c \ a \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} \ c \ a \ b$  by auto }
thus  $\forall p \ q \ a \ b \ c :: \text{real}^2.$ 
   $p \neq q \wedge a \cdot p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} a \cdot q \wedge b \cdot p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} b \cdot q \wedge c \cdot p \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} c \cdot q \longrightarrow$ 
   $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} \ b \ c \ a \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} \ c \ a \ b$ 
  by blast
qed

```

4.5 Special cases of theorems of Tarski's geometry

lemma *real-euclid-B-disjunction*:

assumes $l \geq 0$ **and** $b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$

shows $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ b$

proof *cases*

assume $l \leq 1$

with $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$

have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c$ **by** (*unfold real-euclid-B-def*) (*simp add: exI [of - l]*)

thus $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ b \ c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} \ a \ c \ b$..

next

assume $\neg (l \leq 1)$

hence $1/l \leq 1$ **by** *simp*

from $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ **have** $1/l \geq 0$ **by** *simp*
from $\langle b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$
have $(1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a) = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a))$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \neg (l \leq 1) \rangle$ **have** $c - a = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a)$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle 1/l \geq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle 1/l \leq 1 \rangle$
have $B_{\mathbb{R}} a c b$ **by** (*unfold real-euclid-B-def*) (*simp add: exI [of - 1/l]*)
thus $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} a c b ..$
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 $B_{\mathbb{R}} a c d \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} a d c$

proof –

from $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \rangle$ **and** $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a b d \rangle$

obtain l **and** m **where** $l \geq 0$ **and** $b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$

and $m \geq 0$ **and** $b - a = m *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a)$

by (*unfold real-euclid-B-def*) *auto*

from $\langle b - a = m *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a) \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **have** $m \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

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

from $\langle b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a) \rangle$ **and** $\langle b - a = m *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a) \rangle$

have $m *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a) = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$ **by** *simp*

hence $(1/m) *_{\mathbb{R}} (m *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a)) = (1/m) *_{\mathbb{R}} (l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a))$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle m \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $d - a = (l/m) *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle l/m \geq 0 \rangle$ **and** *real-euclid-B-disjunction*

show $B_{\mathbb{R}} a c d \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} a d c$ **by** *auto*

qed

theorem *real-euclid-th5-3:*

assumes $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b d$ **and** $B_{\mathbb{R}} a c d$

shows $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} a c b$

proof –

from $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a b d \rangle$ **and** $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} a c d \rangle$

obtain l **and** m **where** $l \geq 0$ **and** $b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a)$

and $m \geq 0$ **and** $c - a = m *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a)$

by (*unfold real-euclid-B-def*) *auto*

show $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} a c b$

proof *cases*

assume $l = 0$

with $\langle b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a) \rangle$ **have** $b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (c - a)$ **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 $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} a c b ..$


```

next
  assume  $l \neq 0$ 

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

  from  $\langle b - a = l *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a) \rangle$ 
  have  $(1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a) = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (l *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a))$  by simp
  with  $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $d - a = (1/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a)$  by simp
  with  $\langle c - a = m *_{\mathbb{R}} (d - a) \rangle$  have  $c - a = (m/l) *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a)$  by simp
  with  $\langle m/l \geq 0 \rangle$  and real-euclid-B-disjunction
  show  $B_{\mathbb{R}} a b c \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} a c b$  by auto
qed
qed

end

```

5 Linear Algebra

```

theory Linear-Algebra
imports Miscellany
begin

```

```

lemma exhaust-4:
  fixes  $x :: 4$ 
  shows  $x = 1 \vee x = 2 \vee x = 3 \vee x = 4$ 
proof (induct x)
  case (of-int z)
  hence  $0 \leq z$  and  $z < 4$  by simp-all
  hence  $z = 0 \vee z = 1 \vee z = 2 \vee z = 3$  by arith
  thus ?case by auto
qed

```

```

lemma forall-4:  $(\forall i::4. P i) \longleftrightarrow P 1 \wedge P 2 \wedge P 3 \wedge P 4$ 
  by (metis exhaust-4)

```

```

lemma UNIV-4:  $(UNIV::(4 \text{ set})) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ 
  using exhaust-4
  by auto

```

```

lemma vector-4:
  fixes  $w :: 'a::zero$ 
  shows (vector  $[w, x, y, z] :: 'a^4$ )$1 = w
  and (vector  $[w, x, y, z] :: 'a^4$ )$2 = x
  and (vector  $[w, x, y, z] :: 'a^4$ )$3 = y
  and (vector  $[w, x, y, z] :: 'a^4$ )$4 = z
  unfolding vector-def
  by simp-all

```

definition

$is-basis :: (real^{('n::finite)}) set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $is-basis S \triangleq independent\ S \wedge span\ S = UNIV$

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** *simp*
with $card-eq-0-iff\ [of\ S]$ **show** $finite\ S$ **by** *simp*

qed**lemma independent-is-basis:**

fixes $B :: (real^{('n::finite)}) set$
shows $independent\ B \wedge card\ B = CARD('n) \longleftrightarrow is-basis\ B$

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** $\langle card\ B = CARD('n) \rangle$
have $finite\ B$ **by** *simp*
from $dim-univ\ [where\ 'n = 'n]$ **and** $\langle card\ B = CARD('n) \rangle$
have $card\ B = dim\ (UNIV :: ((real^{('n)} set)))$
by *simp*
with $card-eq-dim\ [of\ B\ UNIV]$ **and** $\langle finite\ B \rangle$ **and** $\langle independent\ B \rangle$
have $span\ B = UNIV$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle independent\ B \rangle$ **show** $is-basis\ B$ **unfolding** $is-basis-def\ ..$

next

assume $is-basis\ B$
hence $independent\ B$ **unfolding** $is-basis-def\ ..$
moreover **have** $card\ B = CARD('n)$
proof –
have $B \subseteq UNIV$ **by** *simp*
moreover
{ from $\langle is-basis\ B \rangle$ **have** $UNIV \subseteq span\ B$ **and** $independent\ B$
unfolding $is-basis-def$
by *simp+ }*
ultimately **have** $card\ B = dim\ (UNIV :: ((real^{('n)} set)))$
using $basis-card-eq-dim\ [of\ B\ UNIV]$
by *simp*
with $dim-univ\ [where\ 'n = 'n]$ **show** $card\ B = CARD('n)$ **by** *simp*
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 $\langle \text{is-basis } B \rangle$ have $\text{card } B = \text{CARD}('n)$
 by *simp*
 with *card-finite* [of B , where $'n = 'n$] show *finite* B by *simp*
qed

lemma *basis-expand*:
 assumes *is-basis* B
 shows $\exists c. v = (\sum w \in B. (c \ w) *_{\mathbb{R}} w)$
proof –
 from $\langle \text{is-basis } B \rangle$ have $v \in \text{span } B$ unfolding *is-basis-def* by *simp*
 from *basis-finite* [of B] and $\langle \text{is-basis } B \rangle$ have *finite* B by *simp*
 with *span-finite* [of B] and $\langle v \in \text{span } B \rangle$
 show $\exists c. v = (\sum w \in B. (c \ w) *_{\mathbb{R}} w)$ by (*simp add: scalar-equiv*) *auto*
qed

lemma *not-span-independent-insert*:
 fixes $v :: ('a::\text{real-vector})^n$
 assumes *independent* S and $v \notin \text{span } S$
 shows *independent* (*insert* v S)
proof –
 from *span-superset* and $\langle v \notin \text{span } S \rangle$ have $v \notin S$ by *auto*
 with *independent-insert* [of v S] and $\langle \text{independent } S \rangle$ and $\langle v \notin \text{span } S \rangle$
 show *independent* (*insert* v S) by *simp*
qed

lemma *in-span-eq*:
 fixes $v :: ('a::\text{real-vector})^b$
 assumes $v \in \text{span } S$
 shows $\text{span } (\text{insert } v \ S) = \text{span } S$
proof
 { fix w
 assume $w \in \text{span } (\text{insert } v \ S)$
 with $\langle v \in \text{span } S \rangle$ have $w \in \text{span } S$ by (*rule span-trans*) }
 thus $\text{span } (\text{insert } v \ S) \subseteq \text{span } S$..

 have $S \subseteq \text{insert } v \ S$ by (*rule subset-insertI*)
 thus $\text{span } S \subseteq \text{span } (\text{insert } v \ S)$ by (*rule span-mono*)
qed

lemma *dot-setsum-right-distrib*:
 fixes $v :: \text{real}^n$
 shows $v \cdot (\sum j \in S. w \ j) = (\sum j \in S. v \cdot (w \ j))$
proof –
 have $v \cdot (\sum j \in S. w \ j) = (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. v \ \$i * (\sum j \in S. (w \ j) \$i))$
 unfolding *inner-vector-def*
 by *simp*
 also from *setsum-right-distrib* [where $?A = S$ and $?b = \text{real}$]
 have $\dots = (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. \sum j \in S. v \ \$i * (w \ j) \$i)$ by *simp*

also from *setsum-commute* [of $\lambda i j. v\$i * (w j)\$i S UNIV$]
have $\dots = (\sum j \in S. \sum i \in UNIV. v\$i * (w j)\$i)$ **by** *simp*
finally show $v \cdot (\sum j \in S. w j) = (\sum j \in S. v \cdot (w j))$
unfolding *inner-vector-def*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *orthogonal-setsum*:
fixes $v :: \text{real}^n$
assumes $\forall w \in S. \text{orthogonal } v w$
shows $\text{orthogonal } v (\sum w \in S. c w * s w)$
proof –
from *dot-setsum-right-distrib* [of v]
have $v \cdot (\sum w \in S. c w * s w) = (\sum w \in S. v \cdot (c w * s w))$ **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 $(\forall w \in S. \text{orthogonal } v w)$ **show** $\text{orthogonal } v (\sum w \in S. c w * s w)$
unfolding *orthogonal-def*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *orthogonal-self-eq-0*:
fixes $v :: (\text{'a}::\text{real-inner})^{(n::\text{finite})}$
assumes $\text{orthogonal } v v$
shows $v = 0$
using *inner-eq-zero-iff* [of v] **and** *assms*
unfolding *orthogonal-def*
by *simp*

lemma *orthogonal-in-span-eq-0*:
fixes $v :: \text{real}^{(n::\text{finite})}$
assumes $v \in \text{span } S$ **and** $\forall w \in S. \text{orthogonal } v w$
shows $v = 0$
proof –
from *span-explicit* [of S] **and** $\langle v \in \text{span } S \rangle$
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 $\text{orthogonal } v v$ **by** (*auto simp add: scalar-equiv*)
with *orthogonal-self-eq-0* **show** $v = 0$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *orthogonal-independent*:
fixes $v :: \text{real}^{(n::\text{finite})}$
assumes $\text{independent } S$ **and** $v \neq 0$ **and** $\forall w \in S. \text{orthogonal } v w$
shows $\text{independent } (\text{insert } v S)$
proof –
from *orthogonal-in-span-eq-0* **and** $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \forall w \in S. \text{orthogonal } v w \rangle$

have $v \notin \text{span } S$ **by** *auto*
with *not-span-independent-insert* **and** $\langle \text{independent } S \rangle$
show *independent (insert v S)* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *card-ge-dim*:
fixes $S :: (\text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}) \text{ set}$
assumes *finite S*
shows $\text{card } S \geq \text{dim } S$
proof –
from *span-inc* **have** $S \subseteq \text{span } S$ **by** *auto*
with *span-card-ge-dim [of S span S]* **and** $\langle \text{finite } S \rangle$
have $\text{card } S \geq \text{dim } (\text{span } S)$ **by** *simp*
with *dim-span [of S]* **show** $\text{card } S \geq \text{dim } S$ **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-vector-def*
by (*simp-all add: algebra-simps setsum-right-distrib*)

lemma *dependent-explicit-finite*:
fixes $S :: ((a::\{\text{real-vector,field}\})^n) \text{ set}$
assumes *finite S*
shows $\text{dependent } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. (\exists v \in S. u \cdot v \neq 0) \wedge (\sum_{v \in S} u \cdot v *_R v) = 0)$
proof
assume *dependent S*
with *dependent-explicit [of S]*
obtain S' **and** u **where**
 $S' \subseteq S$ **and** $\exists v \in S'. u \cdot v \neq 0$ **and** $(\sum_{v \in S'} u \cdot v *_R v) = 0$
by *auto*
let $?u' = \lambda v. \text{if } v \in S' \text{ then } u \cdot v \text{ else } 0$
from $\langle S' \subseteq S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \exists v \in S'. u \cdot v \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\exists v \in S. ?u' \cdot v \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
moreover from *setsum-mono-zero-cong-right [of S S' $\lambda v. ?u' \cdot v *_R v$]*
and $\langle S' \subseteq S \rangle$ **and** $\langle (\sum_{v \in S'} u \cdot v *_R v) = 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } S \rangle$
have $(\sum_{v \in S} ?u' \cdot v *_R v) = 0$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show $(\exists u. (\exists v \in S. u \cdot v \neq 0) \wedge (\sum_{v \in S} u \cdot v *_R v) = 0)$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $(\exists u. (\exists v \in S. u \cdot v \neq 0) \wedge (\sum_{v \in S} u \cdot v *_R v) = 0)$
with *dependent-explicit [of S]* **and** $\langle \text{finite } S \rangle$
show *dependent S* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *dependent-explicit-2*:
fixes $v \ w :: (\text{field,real-vector})^n$
assumes $v \neq w$
shows $\text{dependent } \{v, w\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists i \ j. (i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0) \wedge i *_R v + j *_R w = 0)$
proof
let $?S = \{v, w\}$

```

have finite ?S by simp

{ assume dependent ?S
  with dependent-explicit-finite [of ?S] and ⟨finite ?S⟩ and ⟨v ≠ w⟩
  show ∃ i j. (i ≠ 0 ∨ j ≠ 0) ∧ i *R v + j *R w = 0 by auto }

{ assume ∃ i j. (i ≠ 0 ∨ j ≠ 0) ∧ i *R v + j *R w = 0
  then obtain i and j where i ≠ 0 ∨ j ≠ 0 and i *R v + j *R w = 0 by auto
  let ?u = λ x. if x = v then i else j
  from (i ≠ 0 ∨ j ≠ 0) and ⟨v ≠ w⟩ have ∃ x ∈ ?S. ?u x ≠ 0 by simp
  from (i *R v + j *R w = 0) and ⟨v ≠ w⟩
  have (∑ x ∈ ?S. ?u x *R x) = 0 by simp
  with dependent-explicit-finite [of ?S]
    and ⟨finite ?S⟩ and ⟨∃ x ∈ ?S. ?u x ≠ 0⟩
  show dependent ?S by best }
qed

```

5.1 Matrices

```

lemma zero-times:
  0 ** A = (0::real(n::finite))^n
  unfolding matrix-matrix-mult-def and vector-zero-def
  by simp

```

```

lemma zero-not-invertible:
  ¬ (invertible (0::real(n::finite))^n)
proof -
  let ?Λ = 0::realn^n
  let ?I = mat 1::realn^n
  let ?k = undefined :: 'n
  have ?I $ ?k $ ?k ≠ ?Λ $ ?k $ ?k
    unfolding mat-def
    by simp
  hence ?Λ ≠ ?I by auto
  from zero-times have ∀ A. ?Λ ** A = ?Λ by auto
  with ⟨?Λ ≠ ?I⟩ show ¬ (invertible ?Λ)
    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 :: ('an)m
  shows x v * A = (∑ i ∈ UNIV. (x $ i) *s (A $ i))
  unfolding vector-matrix-mult-def
  by (simp add: Cart-eq mult-commute)

```

```

lemma invertible-mult:

```

```

fixes  $A\ B :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}{}^n$ 
assumes invertible A and invertible B
shows invertible (A ** B)
proof –
  from (invertible A) and (invertible B)
  obtain  $A'\ \text{and}\ B'$  where  $A ** A' = \text{mat } 1$  and  $A' ** A = \text{mat } 1$ 
    and  $B ** B' = \text{mat } 1$  and  $B' ** B = \text{mat } 1$ 
    unfolding invertible-def
    by auto
  have  $(A ** B) ** (B' ** A') = A ** (B ** B') ** A'$ 
    by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc)
  with  $\langle A ** A' = \text{mat } 1 \rangle$  and  $\langle B ** B' = \text{mat } 1 \rangle$ 
  have  $(A ** B) ** (B' ** A') = \text{mat } 1$  by (auto simp add: matrix-mul-rid)
  with matrix-left-right-inverse have  $(B' ** A') ** (A ** B) = \text{mat } 1$  by auto
  with  $\langle (A ** B) ** (B' ** A') = \text{mat } 1 \rangle$ 
  show invertible (A ** B)
    unfolding invertible-def
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma scalar-matrix-assoc:
  fixes  $A :: \text{real}^{('m^{}^n)}$ 
  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 default+
    fix  $i\ j$ 
    have  $(k *_R (A ** B))\$i\$j = k * (\sum\ l \in \text{UNIV}. A\$i\$l * B\$l\$j)$ 
      unfolding matrix-matrix-mult-def
      by simp
    also from scaleR-right.setsum [of k  $\lambda\ l. A\$i\$l * B\$l\$j$  UNIV]
    have  $\dots = (\sum\ l \in \text{UNIV}. k * A\$i\$l * B\$l\$j)$  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    finally show  $(k *_R (A ** B))\$i\$j = ((k *_R A) ** B)\$i\$j$ 
      unfolding matrix-matrix-mult-def
      by simp
  qed
  thus  $k *_R (A ** B) = (k *_R A) ** B$  by (simp add: Cart-eq)
qed

```

```

lemma transpose-scalar:  $\text{transpose } (k *_R A) = k *_R \text{transpose } A$ 
  unfolding transpose-def
  by (simp add: Cart-eq)

```

```

lemma transpose-iff [iff]:  $\text{transpose } A = \text{transpose } B \longleftrightarrow A = B$ 
proof
  assume  $\text{transpose } A = \text{transpose } B$ 
  with transpose-transpose [of A] have  $A = \text{transpose } (\text{transpose } B)$  by simp
  with transpose-transpose [of B] show  $A = B$  by simp
next

```

assume $A = B$
thus $\text{transpose } A = \text{transpose } B$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *matrix-scalar-ac*:
fixes $A :: \text{real}^m \times n$
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 $\text{transpose } (A ** (k *_R B)) = k *_R \text{transpose } B ** \text{transpose } A$
by *simp*
also from *matrix-transpose-mul* [of $A \ B$] **and** *transpose-scalar* [of $k \ A ** B$]
have $\dots = \text{transpose } (k *_R A ** B)$ **by** (*simp add: scalar-matrix-assoc*)
finally show $A ** (k *_R B) = k *_R A ** B$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *scalar-invertible*:
fixes $A :: \text{real}^m \times n$
assumes $k \neq 0$ **and** *invertible* A
shows *invertible* $(k *_R A)$
proof –
from (*invertible* A)
obtain A' **where** $A ** A' = \text{mat } 1$ **and** $A' ** A = \text{mat } 1$
unfolding *invertible-def*
by *auto*
with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$
have $(k *_R A) ** ((1/k) *_R A') = \text{mat } 1$
and $((1/k) *_R A') ** (k *_R A) = \text{mat } 1$
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* $M ** M = \text{mat } 1$
and $M ** \text{matrix-inv } M = \text{mat } 1$
using (*invertible* M) **and** *someI-ex* [of $\lambda N. M ** N = \text{mat } 1 \wedge N ** M = \text{mat } 1$]
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  $v :: ('a::\text{semiring-1})^{('n::\text{finite})}$ 
  shows  $v \cdot \text{mat } 1 = v$ 
proof –
  have  $v \cdot \text{mat } 1 = \text{transpose } (\text{mat } 1) \cdot v$  by simp
  thus  $v \cdot \text{mat } 1 = v$  by (simp only: transpose-mat matrix-vector-mul-lid)
qed

lemma vector-matrix-mul-assoc:
  fixes  $v :: ('a::\text{comm-semiring-1})^n$ 
  shows  $(v \cdot M) \cdot N = v \cdot (M \cdot N)$ 
proof –
  from matrix-vector-mul-assoc
  have  $\text{transpose } N \cdot v \cdot (\text{transpose } M \cdot v) = (\text{transpose } N \cdot \text{transpose } M) \cdot v$  by
fast
  thus  $(v \cdot M) \cdot N = v \cdot (M \cdot N)$ 
  by (simp add: matrix-transpose-mul [symmetric])
qed

lemma matrix-scalar-vector-ac:
  fixes  $A :: \text{real}^{('m::\text{finite})^{('n::\text{finite})}}$ 
  shows  $A \cdot v \cdot (k \cdot_R v) = k \cdot_R A \cdot v$ 
proof –
  have  $A \cdot v \cdot (k \cdot_R v) = k \cdot_R (v \cdot \text{transpose } A)$ 
  by (subst scalar-vector-matrix-assoc [symmetric] simp)
  also have  $\dots = v \cdot k \cdot_R \text{transpose } A$ 
  by (subst vector-scalar-matrix-ac simp)
  also have  $\dots = v \cdot \text{transpose } (k \cdot_R A)$  by (subst transpose-scalar simp)
  also have  $\dots = k \cdot_R A \cdot v$  by simp
  finally show  $A \cdot v \cdot (k \cdot_R v) = k \cdot_R A \cdot v$  .
qed

lemma scalar-matrix-vector-assoc:
  fixes  $A :: \text{real}^{('m::\text{finite})^{('n::\text{finite})}}$ 
  shows  $k \cdot_R (A \cdot v) = k \cdot_R A \cdot v$ 
proof –
  have  $k \cdot_R (A \cdot v) = k \cdot_R (v \cdot \text{transpose } A)$  by simp
  also have  $\dots = v \cdot k \cdot_R \text{transpose } A$ 
  by (rule vector-scalar-matrix-ac [symmetric])
  also have  $\dots = v \cdot \text{transpose } (k \cdot_R A)$  apply (subst transpose-scalar) ..
  finally show  $k \cdot_R (A \cdot v) = k \cdot_R A \cdot v$  by simp
qed

lemma invertible-times-non-zero:
  fixes  $M :: \text{real}^n^{('n::\text{finite})}$ 
  assumes invertible  $M$  and  $v \neq 0$ 
  shows  $M \cdot v \neq 0$ 
  using (invertible  $M$ ) and ( $v \neq 0$ ) and invertible-times-eq-zero [of  $M$   $v$ ]
  by auto

```

lemma *matrix-right-invertible-ker*:
fixes $M :: \text{real}^{('m::\text{finite})}('n::\text{finite})$
shows $(\exists M'. M ** M' = \text{mat } 1) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \text{ v* } M = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0)$
proof
assume $\exists M'. M ** M' = \text{mat } 1$
then obtain M' **where** $M ** M' = \text{mat } 1$..
have $\text{transpose } (M ** M') = \text{transpose } (\text{mat } 1)$ **apply** $(\text{subst } (M ** M' = \text{mat } 1))$..
hence $\text{transpose } M' ** \text{transpose } M = \text{mat } 1$
by $(\text{simp add: matrix-transpose-mul transpose-mat})$
hence $\exists M''. M'' ** \text{transpose } M = \text{mat } 1$..
with *matrix-left-invertible-ker* $[\text{of } \text{transpose } M]$
have $\forall x. \text{transpose } M \text{ v* } x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ **by** *simp*
thus $\forall x. x \text{ v* } M = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $\forall x. x \text{ v* } M = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$
hence $\forall x. \text{transpose } M \text{ v* } x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ **by** *simp*
with *matrix-left-invertible-ker* $[\text{of } \text{transpose } M]$
obtain M'' **where** $M'' ** \text{transpose } M = \text{mat } 1$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{transpose } (M'' ** \text{transpose } M) = \text{transpose } (\text{mat } 1)$ **by** *simp*
hence $M ** \text{transpose } M'' = \text{mat } 1$
by $(\text{simp add: matrix-transpose-mul transpose-transpose transpose-mat})$
thus $\exists M'. M ** M' = \text{mat } 1$..
qed

lemma *left-invertible-iff-invertible*:
fixes $M :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}('n)$
shows $(\exists N. N ** M = \text{mat } 1) \longleftrightarrow \text{invertible } M$
using *matrix-left-right-inverse*
unfolding *invertible-def*
by *auto*

lemma *right-invertible-iff-invertible*:
fixes $M :: \text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})}('n)$
shows $(\exists N. M ** N = \text{mat } 1) \longleftrightarrow \text{invertible } M$
using *left-invertible-iff-invertible*
by $(\text{subst matrix-left-right-inverse})$ *auto*

definition *symmatrix* $:: 'a^{('n::\text{finite})}('n) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
symmatrix $M \triangleq \text{transpose } M = M$

lemma *symmatrix-preserve*:
fixes $M N :: ('a::\text{comm-semiring-1})^{('n::\text{finite})}('n)$
assumes *symmatrix* M
shows *symmatrix* $(N ** M ** \text{transpose } N)$
proof –
have $\text{transpose } (N ** M ** \text{transpose } N) = N ** \text{transpose } M ** \text{transpose } N$
by $(\text{simp add: matrix-transpose-mul transpose-transpose matrix-mul-assoc})$
with $(\text{symmatrix } M)$

```

show symmatrix (N ** M ** transpose N)
  unfolding symmatrix-def
  by simp
qed

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

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

end

```

6 Group Actions

```

theory Action
  imports Group
begin

locale action = group +
  fixes  $act :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  (infixl <math>\langle o \rangle</math> 69)
  assumes id-act [simp]:  $b \langle o \rangle 1 = b$ 
  and act-act':
     $g \in \text{carrier}\ G \wedge h \in \text{carrier}\ G \longrightarrow (b \langle o \rangle g) \langle o \rangle h = b \langle o \rangle (g \otimes h)$ 
begin

lemma act-act:
  assumes  $g \in \text{carrier}\ G$  and  $h \in \text{carrier}\ G$ 
  shows  $(b \langle o \rangle g) \langle o \rangle h = b \langle o \rangle (g \otimes h)$ 
proof –
  from  $\langle g \in \text{carrier}\ G \rangle$  and  $\langle h \in \text{carrier}\ G \rangle$  and act-act'
  show  $(b \langle o \rangle g) \langle o \rangle h = b \langle o \rangle (g \otimes h)$  by simp
qed

lemma act-act-inv [simp]:
  assumes  $g \in \text{carrier}\ G$ 

```

shows $b <_o g <_o \text{inv } g = b$
proof –
from $\langle g \in \text{carrier } G \rangle$ **have** $\text{inv } g \in \text{carrier } G$ **by** (rule *inv-closed*)
with $\langle g \in \text{carrier } G \rangle$ **have** $b <_o g <_o \text{inv } g = b <_o g \otimes \text{inv } g$ **by** (rule *act-act*)
with $\langle g \in \text{carrier } G \rangle$ **show** $b <_o g <_o \text{inv } g = b$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *act-inv-act* [*simp*]:
assumes $g \in \text{carrier } G$
shows $b <_o \text{inv } g <_o g = b$
using $\langle g \in \text{carrier } G \rangle$ **and** *act-act-inv* [*of inv g*]
by *simp*

lemma *act-inv-iff*:
assumes $g \in \text{carrier } G$
shows $b <_o \text{inv } g = c \longleftrightarrow b = c <_o g$
proof
assume $b <_o \text{inv } g = c$
hence $b <_o \text{inv } g <_o g = c <_o g$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle g \in \text{carrier } G \rangle$ **show** $b = c <_o g$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $b = c <_o g$
hence $b <_o \text{inv } g = c <_o g <_o \text{inv } g$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle g \in \text{carrier } G \rangle$ **show** $b <_o \text{inv } g = c$ **by** *simp*
qed
end
end

7 Projective Geometry

theory *Projective*
imports *Linear-Algebra*
Euclid-Tarski
Group
Action
begin

7.1 Proportionality on non-zero vectors

context *vector-space*
begin

definition *proportionality* :: $('b \times 'b)$ **set where**
proportionality $\triangleq \{(x, y). x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0 \wedge (\exists k. x = \text{scale } k \ y)\}$

definition *non-zero-vectors* :: $'b$ **set where**

$\text{non-zero-vectors} \triangleq \{x. x \neq 0\}$

lemma *proportionality-refl-on: refl-on non-zero-vectors proportionality*

proof —

have $\text{proportionality} \subseteq \text{non-zero-vectors} \times \text{non-zero-vectors}$

unfolding *proportionality-def non-zero-vectors-def*

by *auto*

moreover have $\forall x \in \text{non-zero-vectors}. (x, x) \in \text{proportionality}$

proof

fix x

assume $x \in \text{non-zero-vectors}$

hence $x \neq 0$ **unfolding** *non-zero-vectors-def ..*

moreover have $x = \text{scale } 1 \ x$ **by** *simp*

ultimately show $(x, x) \in \text{proportionality}$

unfolding *proportionality-def*

by *blast*

qed

ultimately show *refl-on non-zero-vectors proportionality*

unfolding *refl-on-def ..*

qed

lemma *proportionality-sym: sym proportionality*

proof —

{ **fix** $x \ y$

assume $(x, y) \in \text{proportionality}$

hence $x \neq 0$ **and** $y \neq 0$ **and** $\exists k. x = \text{scale } k \ y$

unfolding *proportionality-def*

by *simp+*

from $\langle \exists k. x = \text{scale } k \ y \rangle$ **obtain** k **where** $x = \text{scale } k \ y$ **by** *auto*

with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $k \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle x = \text{scale } k \ y \rangle$ **have** $y = \text{scale } (1/k) \ x$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle y \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $(y, x) \in \text{proportionality}$

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 $(x, y) \in \text{proportionality}$ **and** $(y, z) \in \text{proportionality}$

hence $x \neq 0$ **and** $z \neq 0$ **and** $\exists j. x = \text{scale } j \ y$ **and** $\exists k. y = \text{scale } k \ z$

unfolding *proportionality-def*

by *simp+*

from $\langle \exists j. x = \text{scale } j \ y \rangle$ **and** $\langle \exists k. y = \text{scale } k \ z \rangle$

obtain j **and** k **where** $x = \text{scale } j \ y$ **and** $y = \text{scale } k \ z$ **by** *auto+*

hence $x = \text{scale } (j * k) \ z$ **by** *simp*

```

    with  $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle z \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $(x, z) \in \text{proportionality}$ 
      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)

end

sublocale vector-space < equiv non-zero-vectors proportionality
  using proportionality-equiv .

definition invertible-proportionality ::
  (( $\text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})^n} \times \text{real}^{n^n}$ ) set) where
  invertible-proportionality  $\triangleq$ 
  real-vector.proportionality  $\cap$  (Collect invertible  $\times$  Collect invertible)

lemma invertible-proportionality-equiv:
  equiv (Collect invertible :: ( $\text{real}^{('n::\text{finite})^n}$ ) 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 (real-vector.non-zero-vectors  $\cap$  ?invs = ?invs)
  show equiv ?invs invertible-proportionality
    by simp
qed

```

7.2 Points of the real projective plane

```

typedef proj2 =
  (real-vector.non-zero-vectors :: ( $\text{real}^3$ ) set) // real-vector.proportionality
proof

```

```

from basis-nonzero
have (basis 1 :: real^3) ∈ real-vector.non-zero-vectors
  unfolding real-vector.non-zero-vectors-def ..
thus real-vector.proportionality “ {basis 1} ∈
  (real-vector.non-zero-vectors :: (real^3) set) // real-vector.proportionality
  unfolding quotient-def
  by auto
qed

```

definition proj2-rep :: proj2 \Rightarrow real^3 **where**

proj2-rep $x \triangleq \epsilon \ v. v \in \text{Rep-proj2 } x$

definition proj2-abs :: real^3 \Rightarrow proj2 **where**

proj2-abs $v \triangleq \text{Abs-proj2 } (\text{real-vector.proportionality } “ \{v\})$

lemma proj2-rep-in: proj2-rep $x \in \text{Rep-proj2 } x$

proof —

let ?v = proj2-rep x

from quotient-element-nonempty **and**

real-vector.proportionality-equiv **and**

Rep-proj2 [of x]

have $\exists \ w. w \in \text{Rep-proj2 } x$

unfolding proj2-def

by auto

with someI-ex [of $\lambda \ z. z \in \text{Rep-proj2 } x$]

show ?v $\in \text{Rep-proj2 } x$

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 $x \in \text{real-vector.non-zero-vectors}$

unfolding quotient-def **and** proj2-def

by auto

thus proj2-rep $x \neq 0$

unfolding real-vector.non-zero-vectors-def

by simp

qed

lemma proj2-rep-abs:

fixes $v :: \text{real}^3$

assumes $v \in \text{real-vector.non-zero-vectors}$

shows $(v, \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v)) \in \text{real-vector.proportionality}$

proof —

```

from ⟨ $v \in \text{real-vector.non-zero-vectors}$ ⟩
have  $\text{real-vector.proportionality} \text{ `` } \{v\} \in \text{proj2}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{proj2-def}$ 
  and  $\text{quotient-def}$ 
  by auto
with  $\text{Abs-proj2-inverse}$ 
have  $\text{Rep-proj2 } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = \text{real-vector.proportionality} \text{ `` } \{v\}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{proj2-abs-def}$ 
  by simp
with  $\text{proj2-rep-in}$ 
have  $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) \in \text{real-vector.proportionality} \text{ `` } \{v\}$  by auto
thus  $(v, \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v)) \in \text{real-vector.proportionality}$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{proj2-abs-rep: proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } x) = x$ 
proof –
  from  $\text{partition-Image-element}$ 
  [of  $\text{real-vector.non-zero-vectors}$ 
    $\text{real-vector.proportionality}$ 
    $\text{Rep-proj2 } x$ 
    $\text{proj2-rep } x$ ]
  and  $\text{real-vector.proportionality-equiv}$ 
  and  $\text{Rep-proj2 [of } x \text{ ] and proj2-rep-in [of } x \text{ ]}$ 
have  $\text{real-vector.proportionality} \text{ `` } \{\text{proj2-rep } x\} = \text{Rep-proj2 } x$ 
  unfolding  $\text{proj2-def}$ 
  by simp
with  $\text{Rep-proj2-inverse}$  show  $\text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } x) = x$ 
  unfolding  $\text{proj2-abs-def}$ 
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{proj2-abs-mult:}$ 
  assumes  $c \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{proj2-abs } (c *_R v) = \text{proj2-abs } v$ 
proof cases
  assume  $v = 0$ 
  thus  $\text{proj2-abs } (c *_R v) = \text{proj2-abs } v$  by simp
next
  assume  $v \neq 0$ 
  with  $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  have  $(c *_R v, v) \in \text{real-vector.proportionality}$ 
  and  $c *_R v \in \text{real-vector.non-zero-vectors}$ 
  and  $v \in \text{real-vector.non-zero-vectors}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{real-vector.proportionality-def}$ 
  and  $\text{real-vector.non-zero-vectors-def}$ 
  by simp-all
with  $\text{eq-equiv-class-iff}$ 
  [of  $\text{real-vector.non-zero-vectors}$ 
    $\text{real-vector.proportionality}$ 
    $c *_R v$ 

```


$v]$
and *real-vector.proportionality-equiv*
have *real-vector.proportionality* “ $\{c *_R v\} =$
real-vector.proportionality “ $\{v\}$
by *simp*
thus *proj2-abs* $(c *_R v) = \text{proj2-abs } v$
unfolding *proj2-abs-def*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *proj2-abs-mult-rep*:
assumes $c \neq 0$
shows *proj2-abs* $(c *_R \text{proj2-rep } x) = x$
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 $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = k *_R v$
proof –
from *proj2-rep-abs* [*of v*] **and** $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$
have $\langle v, \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) \rangle \in \text{real-vector.proportionality}$
unfolding *real-vector.non-zero-vectors-def*
by *simp*
then obtain c **where** $v = c *_R \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v)$
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 $\langle v = c *_R \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) \rangle$
have $(1/c) *_R v = (1/c) *_R c *_R \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v)$
by *simp*
with $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = (1/c) *_R v$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle 1/c \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = k *_R v$
by *blast*
qed

lemma *proj2-abs-abs-mult*:
assumes *proj2-abs* $v = \text{proj2-abs } w$ **and** $w \neq 0$
shows $\exists c. v = c *_R w$
proof *cases*
assume $v = 0$
hence $v = 0 *_R w$ **by** *simp*
thus $\exists c. v = c *_R w$..

next
assume $v \neq 0$
from $\langle \text{proj2-abs } v = \text{proj2-abs } w \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } w)$ **by** *simp*
with proj2-rep-abs2 **and** $\langle w \neq 0 \rangle$
obtain k **where** $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = k *_R w$ **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 $\exists c. v = c *_R w$..
qed

lemma dependent-proj2-abs:
assumes $p \neq 0$ **and** $q \neq 0$ **and** $i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0$ **and** $i *_R p + j *_R q = 0$
shows $\text{proj2-abs } p = \text{proj2-abs } q$
proof –
have $i \neq 0$
proof
assume $i = 0$
with $\langle i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $j \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle i *_R p + j *_R q = 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $i *_R p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle i = 0 \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed
with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle i *_R p + j *_R q = 0 \rangle$ **have** $j \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

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

lemma proj2-rep-dependent:
assumes $i *_R \text{proj2-rep } v + j *_R \text{proj2-rep } w = 0$
(is $i *_R ?p + j *_R ?q = 0$ **)**
and $i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0$
shows $v = w$
proof –
have $?p \neq 0$ **and** $?q \neq 0$ **by** (rule *proj2-rep-non-zero*) +
with $\langle i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle i *_R ?p + j *_R ?q = 0 \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-abs } ?p = \text{proj2-abs } ?q$ **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 p
  let ?q' = proj2-rep q
  let ?S = {?p', ?q'}
  assume dependent ?S
  from proj2-rep-inj and ⟨p ≠ q⟩ have ?p' ≠ ?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 ≠ 0 ∨ j ≠ 0
    by (simp add: scalar-equiv) auto
  with proj2-rep-dependent have p = q by simp
  with ⟨p ≠ q⟩ show False ..
qed

```

7.3 Lines of the real projective plane

definition proj2-Col :: [proj2, proj2, proj2] ⇒ bool **where**
 proj2-Col p q r ≜
 (∃ i j k. i *_R proj2-rep p + j *_R proj2-rep q + k *_R proj2-rep r = 0
 ∧ (i ≠ 0 ∨ j ≠ 0 ∨ k ≠ 0))

lemma proj2-Col-abs:

assumes p ≠ 0 **and** q ≠ 0 **and** r ≠ 0 **and** i ≠ 0 ∨ j ≠ 0 ∨ k ≠ 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 ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ **and** proj2-rep-abs2
obtain i' **where** i' ≠ 0 **and** proj2-rep ?pp = i' *_R p (**is** ?rp = -) **by** auto
from ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ **and** proj2-rep-abs2
obtain j' **where** j' ≠ 0 **and** proj2-rep ?pq = j' *_R q (**is** ?rq = -) **by** auto
from ⟨r ≠ 0⟩ **and** proj2-rep-abs2
obtain k' **where** k' ≠ 0 **and** proj2-rep ?pr = k' *_R r (**is** ?rr = -) **by** auto
with (i *_R p + j *_R q + k *_R r = 0)
and ⟨i' ≠ 0⟩ **and** ⟨proj2-rep ?pp = i' *_R p⟩
and ⟨j' ≠ 0⟩ **and** ⟨proj2-rep ?pq = j' *_R q⟩
have (i/i') *_R ?rp + (j/j') *_R ?rq + (k/k') *_R ?rr = 0 **by** simp

from ⟨i' ≠ 0⟩ **and** ⟨j' ≠ 0⟩ **and** ⟨k' ≠ 0⟩ **and** ⟨i ≠ 0 ∨ j ≠ 0 ∨ k ≠ 0⟩
have i/i' ≠ 0 ∨ j/j' ≠ 0 ∨ k/k' ≠ 0 **by** simp
with ((i/i') *_R ?rp + (j/j') *_R ?rq + (k/k') *_R ?rr = 0)
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 $?a' = \text{proj2-rep } a$
 let $?b' = \text{proj2-rep } b$
 let $?c' = \text{proj2-rep } c$
 from $\langle \text{proj2-Col } a \ b \ c \rangle$
 obtain i and j and k where
 $i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?b' + k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?c' = 0$
 and $i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0$
 unfolding proj2-Col-def
 by *auto*

 from $\langle i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?b' + k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?c' = 0 \rangle$
 have $i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?c' + j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?b' = 0$
 and $j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?b' + i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?c' = 0$
 by (*simp-all add: add-ac*)
 moreover from $\langle i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0 \rangle$
 have $i \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0$ and $j \neq 0 \vee i \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0$ by *auto*
 ultimately show $\text{proj2-Col } a \ c \ b$ and $\text{proj2-Col } b \ a \ c$
 unfolding proj2-Col-def
 by *auto*
qed

lemma $\text{proj2-Col-coincide: proj2-Col } a \ a \ c$
proof –
 have $1 *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } a + (-1) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } a + 0 *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } c = 0$
 by *simp*
 moreover have $(1::\text{real}) \neq 0$ by *simp*
 ultimately show $\text{proj2-Col } a \ a \ c$
 unfolding proj2-Col-def
 by *blast*
qed

lemma proj2-Col-iff:
 assumes $a \neq r$
 shows $\text{proj2-Col } a \ r \ t \longleftrightarrow$
 $t = a \vee (\exists i. t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{proj2-rep } a) + (\text{proj2-rep } r)))$
proof
 let $?a' = \text{proj2-rep } a$
 let $?r' = \text{proj2-rep } r$
 let $?t' = \text{proj2-rep } t$

 { assume $\text{proj2-Col } a \ r \ t$
 then obtain h and j and k where
 $h *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?r' + k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?t' = 0$
 and $h \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0$
 unfolding proj2-Col-def
 by *auto*

 show $t = a \vee (\exists i. t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + ?r'))$

```

proof cases
  assume  $j = 0$ 
  with  $\langle h \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $h \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0$  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  $t = a \vee (\exists i. t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_R ?a' + ?r'))$  ..
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-abs  $((h/j) *_R ?a' + ?r') = t$ 
    by (simp add: scaleR-right-distrib)
  hence  $\exists i. t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_R ?a' + ?r')$  by auto
  thus  $t = a \vee (\exists i. t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_R ?a' + ?r'))$  ..
qed
}

{ assume  $t = a \vee (\exists i. t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_R ?a' + ?r'))$ 
  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
  next
    assume  $t \neq a$ 
    with  $\langle t = a \vee (\exists i. t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_R ?a' + ?r')) \rangle$ 
    obtain  $i$  where  $t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_R ?a' + ?r')$  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  $\langle t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_R ?a' + ?r') \rangle$ 
    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 $(j * i) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?r' + (-1) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?t' = 0$ by simp
 have $\exists h j k. h *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?r' + k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?t' = 0$
 $\wedge (h \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0)$
 proof default+
 from $\langle (j * i) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?r' + (-1) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?t' = 0 \rangle$
 show $(j * i) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?r' + (-1) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?t' = 0$.
 show $j * i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \vee (-1::\text{real}) \neq 0$ 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 ϵ 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-abs ((proj2-Col-coeff a r t) *_ℝ proj2-rep a + proj2-rep r)
 proof –
 from $\langle a \neq r \rangle$ and $\langle \text{proj2-Col a r t} \rangle$ and $\langle t \neq a \rangle$ and proj2-Col-iff
 have $\exists i. t = \text{proj2-abs } (i *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } a + \text{proj2-rep } r)$ by simp
 thus t = proj2-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 = j
 proof –
 from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle \text{proj2-abs } a \neq \text{proj2-abs } r \rangle$
 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 $\langle \text{proj2-abs } (i *_{\mathbb{R}} a + r) = \text{proj2-abs } (j *_{\mathbb{R}} a + r) \rangle$
 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 Cart-eq)
 with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle \text{proj2-abs } a \neq \text{proj2-abs } r \rangle$
 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** *simp*
with $\langle k * i - l * j = 0 \rangle$ **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 $\text{proj2-abs } (i *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } a + \text{proj2-rep } r)$
 $= \text{proj2-abs } (j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } a + \text{proj2-rep } r)$
shows $i = j$
proof –
let $?a' = \text{proj2-rep } a$
let $?r' = \text{proj2-rep } r$
have $?a' \neq 0$ **and** $?r' \neq 0$ **by** (rule *proj2-rep-non-zero*) +

from $\langle a \neq r \rangle$ **have** $\text{proj2-abs } ?a' \neq \text{proj2-abs } ?r'$ **by** (simp add: *proj2-abs-rep*)
with $\langle ?a' \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?r' \neq 0 \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-abs } (i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + ?r') = \text{proj2-abs } (j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a' + ?r') \rangle$
and *proj2-Col-coeff-unique'*
show $i = j$ **by** *simp*
qed

datatype *proj2-line* = *P2L proj2*

definition *L2P* :: *proj2-line* \Rightarrow *proj2* **where**
 $L2P \ l \triangleq \text{case } l \text{ of } P2L \ p \Rightarrow p$

lemma *L2P-P2L* [*simp*]: $L2P (P2L \ p) = p$
unfolding *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 $l = m$
using *P2L-L2P* [*of l*] **and** *assms*
by *simp*

lemma *P2L-to-L2P*: $P2L \ p = l \longleftrightarrow p = L2P \ l$
proof
assume $P2L \ p = l$
hence $L2P (P2L \ p) = L2P \ l$ **by** *simp*
thus $p = L2P \ l$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $p = L2P \ l$
thus $P2L \ p = l$ **by** *simp*
qed

definition $\text{proj2-line-abs} :: \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{proj2-line}$ **where**
 $\text{proj2-line-abs } v \triangleq \text{P2L } (\text{proj2-abs } v)$

definition $\text{proj2-line-rep} :: \text{proj2-line} \Rightarrow \text{real}^3$ **where**
 $\text{proj2-line-rep } l \triangleq \text{proj2-rep } (\text{L2P } l)$

lemma $\text{proj2-line-rep-abs}$:
assumes $v \neq 0$
shows $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge \text{proj2-line-rep } (\text{proj2-line-abs } v) = k *_R v$
unfolding $\text{proj2-line-rep-def}$ **and** $\text{proj2-line-abs-def}$
using proj2-rep-abs2 **and** $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$
by simp

lemma $\text{proj2-line-abs-rep}$ $[\text{simp}]$: $\text{proj2-line-abs } (\text{proj2-line-rep } l) = l$
unfolding $\text{proj2-line-abs-def}$ **and** $\text{proj2-line-rep-def}$
by $(\text{simp add: proj2-abs-rep})$

lemma $\text{proj2-line-rep-non-zero}$: $\text{proj2-line-rep } l \neq 0$
unfolding $\text{proj2-line-rep-def}$
using $\text{proj2-rep-non-zero}$
by simp

lemma $\text{proj2-line-rep-dependent}$:
assumes $i *_R \text{proj2-line-rep } l + j *_R \text{proj2-line-rep } m = 0$
and $i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0$
shows $l = m$
using $\text{proj2-rep-dependent}$ $[\text{of } i \text{ L2P } l \ j \text{ L2P } m]$ **and** assms
unfolding $\text{proj2-line-rep-def}$
by simp

lemma $\text{proj2-line-abs-mult}$:
assumes $k \neq 0$
shows $\text{proj2-line-abs } (k *_R v) = \text{proj2-line-abs } v$
unfolding $\text{proj2-line-abs-def}$
using $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$
by $(\text{subst proj2-abs-mult}) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{proj2-line-abs-abs-mult}$:
assumes $\text{proj2-line-abs } v = \text{proj2-line-abs } w$ **and** $w \neq 0$
shows $\exists k. v = k *_R w$
using assms
by $(\text{unfold proj2-line-abs-def}) (\text{simp add: proj2-abs-abs-mult})$

definition $\text{proj2-incident} :: \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2-line} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l \triangleq (\text{proj2-rep } p) \cdot (\text{proj2-line-rep } l) = 0$

lemma $\text{proj2-points-define-line}$:
shows $\exists l. \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q \ l$
proof —


```

let ?p' = proj2-rep p
let ?q' = proj2-rep q
let ?B = {?p', ?q'}
from card-suc-ge-insert [of ?p' {?q'}] have card ?B ≤ 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' ≠ 0 and span ?B ⊆ {x. l' · x = 0} by auto
let ?l = proj2-line-abs l'
let ?l'' = proj2-line-rep ?l
from proj2-line-rep-abs and (l' ≠ 0)
obtain k where ?l'' = k *R l' by auto

have ?p' ∈ ?B and ?q' ∈ ?B by simp-all
with span-inc [of ?B] and (span ?B ⊆ {x. l' · x = 0})
have l' · ?p' = 0 and l' · ?q' = 0 by auto
hence ?p' · l' = 0 and ?q' · l' = 0 by (simp-all add: inner-commute)
with dot-scaleR-mult(2) [of - k l'] and (?l'' = k *R l')
have proj2-incident p ?l ∧ proj2-incident q ?l
  unfolding proj2-incident-def
  by simp
thus ∃ l. proj2-incident p l ∧ proj2-incident q l by auto
qed

```

definition proj2-line-through :: proj2 ⇒ proj2 ⇒ proj2-line **where**
 proj2-line-through p q \triangleq ϵ l. proj2-incident p l ∧ 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 someI-ex [of λ l. proj2-incident p l ∧ proj2-incident q l]
by simp-all

lemma proj2-line-through-unique:
assumes p ≠ 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-rep p
 let ?q' = proj2-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 (proj2-incident p l) **and** (proj2-incident q l)
 have $\forall w \in ?A. \text{orthogonal } ?m' w$ **and** $\forall w \in ?A. \text{orthogonal } ?l' w$

```

    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  $\langle \text{independent } ?A \rangle$  and  $\langle \forall w \in ?A. \text{orthogonal } ?m' w \rangle$ 
  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  $\text{card } ?A = 2$  by simp
  moreover have  $?m' \notin ?A$ 
  proof
    assume  $?m' \in ?A$ 
    with span-inc [of ?A] have  $?m' \in \text{span } ?A$  by auto
    with orthogonal-in-span-eq-0 and  $\langle \forall w \in ?A. \text{orthogonal } ?m' w \rangle$ 
    have  $?m' = 0$  by auto
    with  $\langle ?m' \neq 0 \rangle$  show False ..
  qed
  ultimately have  $\text{card } ?B = 3$  by simp
  with independent-is-basis [of ?B] and  $\langle \text{independent } ?B \rangle$ 
  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  $\langle ?l' = (\sum v \in ?B. c v *_R v) \rangle$  and  $\langle ?m' \notin ?A \rangle$ 
  have  $?l'' = (\sum v \in ?A. c v *_R v)$  by simp
  with orthogonal-setsum [of ?A]
    and  $\langle \forall w \in ?A. \text{orthogonal } ?l' w \rangle$  and  $\langle \forall w \in ?A. \text{orthogonal } ?m' w \rangle$ 
  have orthogonal  $?l' ?l''$  and orthogonal  $?m' ?l''$ 
    by (simp-all add: scalar-equiv)
  from  $\langle \text{orthogonal } ?m' ?l'' \rangle$ 
  have orthogonal  $(c ?m' *_R ?m') ?l''$  by (simp add: orthogonal-clauses)
  with  $\langle \text{orthogonal } ?l' ?l'' \rangle$ 
  have orthogonal  $?l'' ?l''$  by (simp add: orthogonal-clauses)
  with orthogonal-self-eq-0 [of ?l''] have  $?l'' = 0$  by simp
  with proj2-line-rep-dependent [of 1 l - c ?m' ?m] show  $l = ?m$  by simp
qed

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  $p = q \vee l = m$ 
proof cases
  assume  $p = q$ 
  thus  $p = q \vee l = m$  ..
next

```

assume $p \neq q$
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
and $\text{proj2-line-through-unique}$
have $l = \text{proj2-line-through } p \ q$ **by** *simp*
moreover from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ m \rangle$
have $m = \text{proj2-line-through } p \ q$ **by** (rule $\text{proj2-line-through-unique}$)
ultimately show $p = q \vee l = m$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma $\text{proj2-lines-define-point}$: $\exists p. \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p \ m$
proof –
let $?l' = \text{L2P } l$
let $?m' = \text{L2P } m$
from $\text{proj2-points-define-line}$ [of $?l' \ ?m'$]
obtain p' **where** $\text{proj2-incident } ?l' \ p' \wedge \text{proj2-incident } ?m' \ p'$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{L2P } p') \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } (\text{L2P } p') \ m$
unfolding $\text{proj2-incident-def}$ **and** $\text{proj2-line-rep-def}$
by (*simp add: inner-commute*)
thus $\exists p. \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p \ m$ **by** *auto*
qed

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

lemma $\text{proj2-incident-switch}$:
assumes $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
shows $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{L2P } l) \ (\text{P2L } p)$
using *assms*
unfolding $\text{proj2-incident-def}$ **and** $\text{proj2-line-rep-def}$
by (*simp add: inner-commute*)

lemma $\text{proj2-intersection-incident}$:
shows $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{proj2-intersection } l \ m) \ l$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{proj2-intersection } l \ m) \ m$
using $\text{proj2-line-through-incident}(1)$ [of $\text{L2P } l \ \text{L2P } m$]
and $\text{proj2-line-through-incident}(2)$ [of $\text{L2P } m \ \text{L2P } l$]
and $\text{proj2-incident-switch}$ [of $\text{L2P } l$]
and $\text{proj2-incident-switch}$ [of $\text{L2P } m$]
unfolding $\text{proj2-intersection-def}$
by *simp-all*

lemma $\text{proj2-intersection-unique}$:
assumes $l \neq m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ m$
shows $p = \text{proj2-intersection } l \ m$
proof –
from $\langle l \neq m \rangle$ **have** $\text{L2P } l \neq \text{L2P } m$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ m \rangle$
and $\text{proj2-incident-switch}$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{L2P } l) \ (\text{P2L } p)$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{L2P } m) \ (\text{P2L } p)$

by simp-all
 with $\langle L2P\ l \neq L2P\ m \rangle$ and proj2-line-through-unique
 have $P2L\ p = proj2\text{-line-through}\ (L2P\ l)\ (L2P\ m)$ by simp
 thus $p = proj2\text{-intersection}\ l\ m$
 unfolding proj2-intersection-def
 by (simp add: P2L-to-L2P)
 qed

lemma proj2-not-self-incident:
 $\neg (proj2\text{-incident}\ p\ (P2L\ p))$
 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:
 $\exists q. q \neq p \wedge proj2\text{-incident}\ q\ l$
proof –
 let $?m = P2L\ p$
 let $?q = proj2\text{-intersection}\ l\ ?m$
 from proj2-intersection-incident
 have $proj2\text{-incident}\ ?q\ l$ and $proj2\text{-incident}\ ?q\ ?m$ by simp-all
 from $\langle proj2\text{-incident}\ ?q\ ?m \rangle$ and proj2-not-self-incident have $?q \neq p$ by auto
 with $\langle proj2\text{-incident}\ ?q\ l \rangle$ show $\exists q. q \neq p \wedge proj2\text{-incident}\ q\ l$ by auto
 qed

lemma proj2-another-line-through-point:
 $\exists m. m \neq l \wedge proj2\text{-incident}\ p\ m$
proof –
 from proj2-another-point-on-line
 obtain q where $q \neq L2P\ l \wedge proj2\text{-incident}\ q\ (P2L\ p)$ by auto
 with proj2-incident-switch [of q P2L p]
 have $P2L\ q \neq l \wedge proj2\text{-incident}\ p\ (P2L\ q)$ by auto
 thus $\exists m. m \neq l \wedge proj2\text{-incident}\ p\ m$..
 qed

lemma proj2-incident-abs:
 assumes $v \neq 0$ and $w \neq 0$
 shows $proj2\text{-incident}\ (proj2\text{-abs}\ v)\ (proj2\text{-line-abs}\ w) \longleftrightarrow v \cdot w = 0$
proof –
 from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-rep-abs2
 obtain j where $j \neq 0$ and $proj2\text{-rep}\ (proj2\text{-abs}\ v) = j *_{\mathbb{R}} v$ by auto

 from $\langle w \neq 0 \rangle$ and proj2-line-rep-abs
 obtain k where $k \neq 0$
 and $proj2\text{-line-rep}\ (proj2\text{-line-abs}\ w) = k *_{\mathbb{R}} w$
 by auto
 with $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle proj2\text{-rep}\ (proj2\text{-abs}\ v) = j *_{\mathbb{R}} v \rangle$
 show $proj2\text{-incident}\ (proj2\text{-abs}\ v)\ (proj2\text{-line-abs}\ w) \longleftrightarrow v \cdot w = 0$
 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 $\longleftrightarrow v \cdot (\text{proj2-line-rep } l) = 0$
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 $\longleftrightarrow v \cdot (\text{proj2-line-rep } l) = 0$ by simp
qed

lemma proj2-incident-right-abs:
assumes $v \neq 0$
shows proj2-incident p (proj2-line-abs v) $\longleftrightarrow (\text{proj2-rep } p) \cdot v = 0$
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) $\longleftrightarrow (\text{proj2-rep } p) \cdot v = 0$
by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep)
qed

definition proj2-set-Col :: proj2 set \Rightarrow bool **where**
proj2-set-Col S $\triangleq \exists l. \forall p \in S. \text{proj2-incident } p \ l$

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 $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } S \rangle$
by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) auto

definition proj2-no-3-Col :: proj2 set \Rightarrow bool **where**
proj2-no-3-Col S $\triangleq \text{card } S = 4 \wedge (\forall p \in S. \neg \text{proj2-set-Col } (S - \{p\}))$

lemma proj2-Col-iff-not-invertible:
proj2-Col p q r
 $\longleftrightarrow \neg \text{invertible } (\text{vector } [\text{proj2-rep } p, \text{proj2-rep } q, \text{proj2-rep } r] :: \text{real}^3)$
(is - $\longleftrightarrow \neg \text{invertible } (\text{vector } [?u, ?v, ?w]))$
proof –
let ?M = vector [?u, ?v, ?w] :: real³
have proj2-Col p q r $\longleftrightarrow (\exists x. x \neq 0 \wedge x \cdot ?M = 0)$
proof
assume proj2-Col p q r
then obtain i and j and k
where $i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0$ and $i \cdot_R ?u + j \cdot_R ?v + k \cdot_R ?w = 0$
unfolding proj2-Col-def
by auto
let ?x = vector [i, j, k] :: real³
from $\langle i \neq 0 \vee j \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0 \rangle$

```

have ?x ≠ 0
  unfolding vector-def
  by (simp add: Cart-eq forall-3)
moreover {
  from ⟨i *R ?u + j *R ?v + k *R ?w = 0⟩
  have ?x v * ?M = 0
    unfolding vector-def and vector-matrix-mult-def
    by (simp add: setsum-3 Cart-eq algebra-simps) }
ultimately show ∃ x. x ≠ 0 ∧ x v * ?M = 0 by auto
next
assume ∃ x. x ≠ 0 ∧ x v * ?M = 0
then obtain x where x ≠ 0 and x v * ?M = 0 by auto
let ?i = x$1
let ?j = x$2
let ?k = x$3
from ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ have ?i ≠ 0 ∨ ?j ≠ 0 ∨ ?k ≠ 0 by (simp add: Cart-eq forall-3)
moreover {
  from ⟨x v * ?M = 0⟩
  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: Cart-eq algebra-simps) }
ultimately show proj2-Col p q r
  unfolding proj2-Col-def
  by auto
qed
also from matrix-right-invertible-ker [of ?M]
have ... ⟷ ¬ (∃ M'. ?M ** M' = mat 1) by auto
also from matrix-left-right-inverse
have ... ⟷ ¬ invertible ?M
  unfolding invertible-def
  by auto
finally show proj2-Col p q r ⟷ ¬ invertible ?M .
qed

lemma not-invertible-iff-proj2-set-Col:
  ¬ invertible (vector [proj2-rep p, proj2-rep q, proj2-rep r] :: real^3^3)
  ⟷ proj2-set-Col {p,q,r}
  (is ¬ invertible ?M ⟷ -)
proof -
  from left-invertible-iff-invertible
  have ¬ invertible ?M ⟷ ¬ (∃ M'. M' ** ?M = mat 1) by auto
  also from matrix-left-invertible-ker [of ?M]
  have ... ⟷ (∃ y. y ≠ 0 ∧ ?M * v y = 0) by auto
  also have ... ⟷ (∃ l. ∀ s ∈ {p,q,r}. proj2-incident s l)
  proof
    assume ∃ y. y ≠ 0 ∧ ?M * v y = 0
    then obtain y where y ≠ 0 and ?M * v y = 0 by auto
    let ?l = proj2-line-abs y
    from ⟨?M * v y = 0⟩

```

```

have  $\forall s \in \{p, q, r\}. \text{proj2-rep } s \cdot y = 0$ 
  unfolding vector-def
    and matrix-vector-mult-def
    and inner-vector-def
    and setsum-3
    by (simp add: Cart-eq forall-3)
with  $\langle y \neq 0 \rangle$  and proj2-incident-right-abs
have  $\forall s \in \{p, q, r\}. \text{proj2-incident } s \text{ ?}l$  by simp
thus  $\exists l. \forall s \in \{p, q, r\}. \text{proj2-incident } s \text{ } l$  ..
next
assume  $\exists l. \forall s \in \{p, q, r\}. \text{proj2-incident } s \text{ } l$ 
then obtain  $l$  where  $\forall s \in \{p, q, r\}. \text{proj2-incident } s \text{ } l$  ..
let  $?y = \text{proj2-line-rep } l$ 
have  $?y \neq 0$  by (rule proj2-line-rep-non-zero)
moreover {
  from  $\langle \forall s \in \{p, q, r\}. \text{proj2-incident } s \text{ } l \rangle$ 
  have  $?M * v \text{ } ?y = 0$ 
    unfolding vector-def
      and matrix-vector-mult-def
      and inner-vector-def
      and setsum-3
      and proj2-incident-def
    by (simp add: Cart-eq) }
ultimately show  $\exists y. y \neq 0 \wedge ?M * v \text{ } y = 0$  by auto
qed
finally show  $\neg \text{invertible } ?M \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r\}$ 
  unfolding proj2-set-Col-def .
qed

```

```

lemma proj2-Col-iff-set-Col:
   $\text{proj2-Col } p \text{ } q \text{ } r \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r\}$ 
  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  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \text{ } l \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \text{ } l \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \text{ } l \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r\}$  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  $\longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-Col } p \text{ } q \text{ } r$ 
proof
  assume proj2-incident r l
  with  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \text{ } l \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \text{ } l \rangle$ 

```

show proj2-Col $p \ q \ r$ **by** (rule proj2-incident-Col)
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** $\forall s \in \{p,q,r\}. \text{proj2-incident } s \ m$
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** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ m \rangle$
and proj2-incident-unique
have $m = l$ **by** auto
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ m \rangle$ **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 $r \ l$
 $\longleftrightarrow r = p \vee (\exists k. r = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q))$
proof –
from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
have proj2-incident $r \ l \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r$ **by** (rule proj2-incident-iff-Col)
with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** proj2-Col-iff
show proj2-incident $r \ l$
 $\longleftrightarrow r = p \vee (\exists k. r = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q))$
by simp
qed

lemma not-proj2-set-Col-iff-span:
assumes $\text{card } S = 3$
shows $\neg \text{proj2-set-Col } S \longleftrightarrow \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep } ' S) = \text{UNIV}$
proof –
from $\langle \text{card } S = 3 \rangle$ **and** choose-3 [of S]
obtain p **and** q **and** r **where** $S = \{p,q,r\}$ **by** auto
let $?u = \text{proj2-rep } p$
let $?v = \text{proj2-rep } q$
let $?w = \text{proj2-rep } r$
let $?M = \text{vector } [?u, ?v, ?w] :: \text{real}^{3 \times 3}$
from $\langle S = \{p,q,r\} \rangle$ **and** not-invertible-iff-proj2-set-Col [of $p \ q \ r$]
have $\neg \text{proj2-set-Col } S \longleftrightarrow \text{invertible } ?M$ **by** auto
also from left-invertible-iff-invertible
have $\dots \longleftrightarrow (\exists N. N ** ?M = \text{mat } 1)$..
also from matrix-left-invertible-span-rows
have $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{span } (\text{rows } ?M) = \text{UNIV}$ **by** auto
finally have $\neg \text{proj2-set-Col } S \longleftrightarrow \text{span } (\text{rows } ?M) = \text{UNIV} .$

have $\text{rows } ?M = \{?u, ?v, ?w\}$

proof
{ **fix** x


```

assume  $x \in \text{rows } ?M$ 
then obtain  $i :: 3$  where  $x = ?M \$ i$ 
  unfolding rows-def and row-def
  by (auto simp add: Cart-nth-inverse)
with exhaust-3 have  $x = ?u \vee x = ?v \vee x = ?w$ 
  unfolding vector-def
  by auto
hence  $x \in \{?u, ?v, ?w\}$  by simp }
thus  $\text{rows } ?M \subseteq \{?u, ?v, ?w\}$  ..
{ fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x \in \{?u, ?v, ?w\}$ 
  hence  $x = ?u \vee x = ?v \vee x = ?w$  by simp
  hence  $x = ?M \$ 1 \vee x = ?M \$ 2 \vee x = ?M \$ 3$ 
    unfolding vector-def
    by simp
  hence  $x \in \text{rows } ?M$ 
    unfolding rows-def and row-def
    by (auto simp add: Cart-nth-inverse) }
thus  $\{?u, ?v, ?w\} \subseteq \text{rows } ?M$  ..
qed
with  $\langle S = \{p, q, r\} \rangle$ 
have  $\text{rows } ?M = \text{proj2-rep } ' S$ 
  unfolding image-def
  by auto
with  $\langle \neg \text{proj2-set-Col } S \longleftrightarrow \text{span } (\text{rows } ?M) = \text{UNIV} \rangle$ 
show  $\neg \text{proj2-set-Col } S \longleftrightarrow \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep } ' S) = \text{UNIV}$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma proj2-no-3-Col-span:
  assumes proj2-no-3-Col  $S$  and  $p \in S$ 
  shows  $\text{span } (\text{proj2-rep } ' (S - \{p\})) = \text{UNIV}$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle \text{proj2-no-3-Col } S \rangle$  have  $\text{card } S = 4$  unfolding proj2-no-3-Col-def ..
  with  $\langle p \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{card } S = 4 \rangle$  and card-gt-0-diff-singleton [of  $S \ p$ ]
  have  $\text{card } (S - \{p\}) = 3$  by simp

  from  $\langle \text{proj2-no-3-Col } S \rangle$  and  $\langle p \in S \rangle$ 
  have  $\neg \text{proj2-set-Col } (S - \{p\})$ 
    unfolding proj2-no-3-Col-def
    by simp
  with  $\langle \text{card } (S - \{p\}) = 3 \rangle$  and not-proj2-set-Col-iff-span
  show  $\text{span } (\text{proj2-rep } ' (S - \{p\})) = \text{UNIV}$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fourth-proj2-no-3-Col:
  assumes  $\neg \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r$ 
  shows  $\exists s. \text{proj2-no-3-Col } \{s, r, p, q\}$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle \neg \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r \rangle$  and proj2-Col-coincide have  $p \neq q$  by auto

```

hence $\text{card } \{p, q\} = 2$ by simp

from $\neg \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r$ and $\text{proj2-Col-coincide}$ and proj2-Col-permute
have $r \notin \{p, q\}$ by fast
with $\text{card } \{p, q\} = 2$ have $\text{card } \{r, p, q\} = 3$ by simp

have finite $\{r, p, q\}$ by simp

let $?s = \text{proj2-abs } (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t)$
have $\exists j. (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t) = j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } ?s$
proof cases
assume $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t) = 0$
hence $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t) = 0 *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } ?s$ by simp
thus $\exists j. (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t) = j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } ?s ..$
next
assume $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t) \neq 0$
with proj2-rep-abs2
obtain k where $k \neq 0$
and $\text{proj2-rep } ?s = k *_{\mathbb{R}} (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t)$
by auto
hence $(1/k) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } ?s = (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t)$ by simp
from this [symmetric]
show $\exists j. (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t) = j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } ?s ..$
qed
then obtain j where $(\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t) = j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } ?s ..$
let $?c = \lambda t. \text{if } t = ?s \text{ then } 1 - j \text{ else } 1$
from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ have $?c \ p \neq 0 \vee ?c \ q \neq 0$ by simp

let $?d = \lambda t. \text{if } t = ?s \text{ then } j \text{ else } -1$

let $?S = \{?s, r, p, q\}$

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 $?c \ r *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } r + ?c \ p *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } p + ?c \ q *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } q$
 $= (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. ?c \ t *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } t)$

by (simp add: setsum-insert [of - $\lambda t. ?c \ t *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } t$])

also from $\text{finite } \{r, p, q\}$ and $\langle ?s \in \{r, p, q\} \rangle$

have $\dots = ?c \ ?s *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } ?s + (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\} - \{?s\}. ?c \ t *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } t)$
by (simp only:

setsum-diff1' [of $\{r, p, q\} \ ?s \ \lambda t. ?c \ t *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } t$])

also have \dots

$= -j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } ?s + (\text{proj2-rep } ?s + (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\} - \{?s\}. \text{proj2-rep } t))$

by (simp add: algebra-simps)

also from $\text{finite } \{r, p, q\}$ and $\langle ?s \in \{r, p, q\} \rangle$

have $\dots = -j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } ?s + (\sum t \in \{r, p, q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t)$

by (simp only:
 setsum-diff1' [of $\{r,p,q\}$?s $\lambda t. \text{proj2-rep } t, \text{symmetric}$])
 also from $\langle (\sum t \in \{r,p,q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t) = j *_R \text{proj2-rep } ?s \rangle$
 have $\dots = 0$ by simp
 finally
 have $?c r *_R \text{proj2-rep } r + ?c p *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + ?c q *_R \text{proj2-rep } q = 0$
 .
 with $\langle ?c p \neq 0 \vee ?c q \neq 0 \rangle$
 have proj2-Col p q r
 by (unfold proj2-Col-def) (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
 with $\langle \neg \text{proj2-Col } p q r \rangle$ show False ..
 qed
 with $\langle \text{card } \{r,p,q\} = 3 \rangle$ have $\text{card } ?S = 4$ by simp

 from $\langle \neg \text{proj2-Col } p q r \rangle$ and proj2-Col-permute
 have $\neg \text{proj2-Col } r p q$ by fast
 hence $\neg \text{proj2-set-Col } \{r,p,q\}$ by (subst proj2-Col-iff-set-Col [symmetric])

 have $\forall u \in ?S. \neg \text{proj2-set-Col } (?S - \{u\})$
 proof
 fix u
 assume $u \in ?S$
 with $\langle \text{card } ?S = 4 \rangle$ have $\text{card } (?S - \{u\}) = 3$ by simp
 show $\neg \text{proj2-set-Col } (?S - \{u\})$
 proof cases
 assume $u = ?s$
 with $\langle ?s \notin \{r,p,q\} \rangle$ have $?S - \{u\} = \{r,p,q\}$ by simp
 with $\langle \neg \text{proj2-set-Col } \{r,p,q\} \rangle$ show $\neg \text{proj2-set-Col } (?S - \{u\})$ by simp
 next
 assume $u \neq ?s$
 hence insert ?s $(\{r,p,q\} - \{u\}) = ?S - \{u\}$ by auto

 from $\langle \text{finite } \{r,p,q\} \rangle$ have $\text{finite } (\{r,p,q\} - \{u\})$ 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 $(\sum t \in \{r,p,q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t)$
 $= \text{proj2-rep } u + (\sum t \in \{r,p,q\} - \{u\}. \text{proj2-rep } t)$
 by (simp add: setsum-diff1')
 with $\langle (\sum t \in \{r,p,q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t) = j *_R \text{proj2-rep } ?s \rangle$
 have $\text{proj2-rep } u$
 $= j *_R \text{proj2-rep } ?s - (\sum t \in \{r,p,q\} - \{u\}. \text{proj2-rep } t)$
 by simp
 also from $\langle \forall t \in \{r,p,q\} - \{u\}. ?d t = -1 \rangle$
 have $\dots = j *_R \text{proj2-rep } ?s + (\sum t \in \{r,p,q\} - \{u\}. ?d t *_R \text{proj2-rep } t)$
 by (simp add: setsum-negf)
 also from $\langle \text{finite } (\{r,p,q\} - \{u\}) \rangle$ and $\langle ?s \notin \{r,p,q\} - \{u\} \rangle$

have ... = $(\sum t \in \text{insert } ?s (\{r,p,q\} - \{u\}). ?d t *_R \text{proj2-rep } t)$
by (simp add: setsum-insert)
also from $\langle \text{insert } ?s (\{r,p,q\} - \{u\}) = ?S - \{u\} \rangle$
have ... = $(\sum t \in ?S - \{u\}. ?d t *_R \text{proj2-rep } t)$ **by** simp
finally have $\text{proj2-rep } u = (\sum t \in ?S - \{u\}. ?d t *_R \text{proj2-rep } t)$.
moreover
have $\forall t \in ?S - \{u\}. ?d t *_R \text{proj2-rep } t \in \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\}))$
by (simp add: span-clauses)
ultimately have $\text{proj2-rep } u \in \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\}))$
by (simp add: span-setsum)

have $\forall t \in \{r,p,q\}. \text{proj2-rep } t \in \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\}))$
proof
fix t
assume $t \in \{r,p,q\}$
show $\text{proj2-rep } t \in \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\}))$
proof cases
assume $t = u$
from $\langle \text{proj2-rep } u \in \text{span } (\text{image } \text{proj2-rep } (?S - \{u\})) \rangle$
show $\text{proj2-rep } t \in \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\}))$
by (subst $\langle t = u \rangle$)
next
assume $t \neq u$
with $\langle t \in \{r,p,q\} \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-rep } t \in \text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\})$ **by** simp
with span-inc [of $\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\})$]
show $\text{proj2-rep } t \in \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\}))$ **by** fast
qed
qed
hence $\text{proj2-rep}' \{r,p,q\} \subseteq \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\}))$
by (simp only: image-subset-iff)
hence
 $\text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' \{r,p,q\}) \subseteq \text{span } (\text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\})))$
by (simp only: span-mono)
hence $\text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' \{r,p,q\}) \subseteq \text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\}))$
by (simp only: span-span)
moreover
from $\langle \neg \text{proj2-set-Col } \{r,p,q\} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{card } \{r,p,q\} = 3 \rangle$
and not-proj2-set-Col-iff-span
have $\text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' \{r,p,q\}) = \text{UNIV}$ **by** simp
ultimately have $\text{span } (\text{proj2-rep}' (?S - \{u\})) = \text{UNIV}$ **by** auto
with $\langle \text{card } (?S - \{u\}) = 3 \rangle$ **and** not-proj2-set-Col-iff-span
show $\neg \text{proj2-set-Col } (?S - \{u\})$ **by** simp
qed
qed
with $\langle \text{card } ?S = 4 \rangle$
have proj2-no-3-Col $?S$ **by** (unfold proj2-no-3-Col-def) fast
thus $\exists s. \text{proj2-no-3-Col } \{s,r,p,q\}$..

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 $\exists k. r = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$

proof –

from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } S \rangle$

obtain l **where** $\forall t \in S. \text{proj2-incident } t \ l$ **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* $[\text{of } p \ q \ l \ r]$

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

qed

7.4 Collineations of the real projective plane

typedef *cltn2* =

$(\text{Collect invertible} :: (\text{real}^3)^3 \text{ set}) // \text{invertible-proportionality}$

proof

from *matrix-id-invertible* **have** $(\text{mat } 1 :: \text{real}^3)^3 \in \text{Collect invertible}$

by *simp*

thus *invertible-proportionality* “ $\{\text{mat } 1\} \in$

$(\text{Collect invertible} :: (\text{real}^3)^3 \text{ set}) // \text{invertible-proportionality}$

unfolding *quotient-def*

by *auto*

qed

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

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

definition *cltn2-abs* :: $\text{real}^3^3 \Rightarrow \text{cltn2}$ **where**

$\text{cltn2-abs } B \triangleq \text{Abs-cltn2 } (\text{invertible-proportionality} \text{ “ } \{B\})$

definition *cltn2-independent* :: *cltn2 set* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

$\text{cltn2-independent } X \triangleq \text{independent } \{\text{cltn2-rep } A \mid A. A \in X\}$

definition *apply-cltn2* :: *proj2* \Rightarrow *cltn2* \Rightarrow *proj2* **where**

$\text{apply-cltn2 } x \ A \triangleq \text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } x \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } A)$

lemma *cltn2-rep-in*: $\text{cltn2-rep } B \in \text{Rep-cltn2 } B$

proof –

let $?A = \text{cltn2-rep } B$

from *quotient-element-nonempty* **and**

invertible-proportionality-equiv **and**

Rep-cltn2 $[\text{of } B]$

have $\exists C. C \in \text{Rep-cltn2 } B$

unfolding *cltn2-def*

by *auto*

with *someI-ex* $[\text{of } \lambda C. C \in \text{Rep-cltn2 } B]$

show $?A \in \text{Rep-cltn2 } B$

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 ∈ Collect invertible
 unfolding quotient-def and cltn2-def
 by auto
thus invertible (cltn2-rep A)
 unfolding invertible-proportionality-def
 by simp
 qed

lemma *cltn2-rep-abs*:
 fixes A :: real³³
 assumes invertible A
 shows (A, cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A)) ∈ invertible-proportionality
proof –
 from ⟨invertible A⟩
have invertible-proportionality “{A} ∈ cltn2
 unfolding cltn2-def
 and 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) ∈ invertible-proportionality “{A} **by** auto
thus (A, cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A)) ∈ invertible-proportionality **by** simp
 qed

lemma *cltn2-rep-abs2*:
 assumes invertible A
 shows $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge \text{cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A)} = k *_R A$
proof –
 from ⟨invertible A⟩ and cltn2-rep-abs
have (A, cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A)) ∈ invertible-proportionality **by** simp
then obtain c **where** $A = c *_R \text{cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs A)}$
 unfolding invertible-proportionality-def and real-vector.proportionality-def
 by auto
with ⟨invertible A⟩ and zero-not-invertible **have** $c \neq 0$ **by** auto
hence $1/c \neq 0$ **by** simp

let ?k = 1/c

from $\langle A = c *_R \text{cltn2-rep} (\text{cltn2-abs } A) \rangle$
have $?k *_R A = ?k *_R c *_R \text{cltn2-rep} (\text{cltn2-abs } A)$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{cltn2-rep} (\text{cltn2-abs } A) = ?k *_R A$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle ?k \neq 0 \rangle$
show $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge \text{cltn2-rep} (\text{cltn2-abs } A) = k *_R A$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *cltn2-abs-rep*: $\text{cltn2-abs} (\text{cltn2-rep } A) = A$
proof –
from *partition-Image-element*
 $[\text{of } \text{Collect invertible}$
 $\text{invertible-proportionality}$
 $\text{Rep-cltn2 } A$
 $\text{cltn2-rep } A]$
and *invertible-proportionality-equiv*
and $\text{Rep-cltn2} [\text{of } A]$ **and** $\text{cltn2-rep-in} [\text{of } A]$
have *invertible-proportionality* “ $\{\text{cltn2-rep } A\} = \text{Rep-cltn2 } A$ ”
unfolding *cltn2-def*
by *simp*
with *Rep-cltn2-inverse*
show $\text{cltn2-abs} (\text{cltn2-rep } A) = A$
unfolding *cltn2-abs-def*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *cltn2-abs-mult*:
assumes $k \neq 0$ **and** *invertible* A
shows $\text{cltn2-abs} (k *_R A) = \text{cltn2-abs } A$
proof –
from $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{invertible } A \rangle$ **and** *scalar-invertible*
have *invertible* $(k *_R A)$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle \text{invertible } A \rangle$
have $(k *_R A, A) \in \text{invertible-proportionality}$
unfolding *invertible-proportionality-def*
and *real-vector.proportionality-def*
by $(\text{auto simp add: zero-not-invertible})$
with *eq-equiv-class-iff*
 $[\text{of } \text{Collect invertible invertible-proportionality } k *_R A A]$
and *invertible-proportionality-equiv*
and $\langle \text{invertible } A \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{invertible } (k *_R A) \rangle$
have *invertible-proportionality* “ $\{k *_R A\}$ ”
 $= \text{invertible-proportionality} \text{ “ } \{A\}$
by *simp*
thus $\text{cltn2-abs} (k *_R A) = \text{cltn2-abs } A$
unfolding *cltn2-abs-def*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *cltn2-abs-mult-rep*:

assumes $k \neq 0$
shows $\text{cltn2-abs } (k *_R \text{cltn2-rep } A) = A$
using $\text{cltn2-rep-invertible}$ **and** cltn2-abs-mult **and** cltn2-abs-rep **and** assms
by simp

lemma apply-cltn2-abs :

assumes $x \neq 0$ **and** $\text{invertible } A$
shows $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } x) (\text{cltn2-abs } A) = \text{proj2-abs } (x v * A)$

proof –

from proj2-rep-abs2 **and** $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$

obtain k **where** $k \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } x) = k *_R x$ **by** auto

from cltn2-rep-abs2 **and** $\langle \text{invertible } A \rangle$

obtain c **where** $c \neq 0$ **and** $\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } A) = c *_R A$ **by** auto

from $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $k * c \neq 0$ **by** simp

from $\langle \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } x) = k *_R x \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } A) = c *_R A \rangle$

have $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } x) v * \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } A) = (k * c) *_R (x v * A)$

by $(\text{simp add: scalar-vector-matrix-assoc vector-scalar-matrix-ac})$

with $\langle k * c \neq 0 \rangle$

show $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } x) (\text{cltn2-abs } A) = \text{proj2-abs } (x v * A)$

unfolding apply-cltn2-def

by $(\text{simp add: proj2-abs-mult})$

qed

lemma $\text{apply-cltn2-left-abs}$:

assumes $v \neq 0$

shows $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } v) C = \text{proj2-abs } (v v * \text{cltn2-rep } C)$

proof –

have $\text{cltn2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } C) = C$ **by** $(\text{rule cltn2-abs-rep})$

with $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\text{cltn2-rep-invertible}$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2-abs [of } v \text{ cltn2-rep } C]$

show $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } v) C = \text{proj2-abs } (v v * \text{cltn2-rep } C)$

by simp

qed

lemma $\text{apply-cltn2-right-abs}$:

assumes $\text{invertible } M$

shows $\text{apply-cltn2 } p (\text{cltn2-abs } M) = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } p v * M)$

proof –

from $\text{proj2-rep-non-zero}$ **and** $\langle \text{invertible } M \rangle$ **and** apply-cltn2-abs

have $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } p)) (\text{cltn2-abs } M)$

$= \text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } p v * M)$

by simp

thus $\text{apply-cltn2 } p (\text{cltn2-abs } M) = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } p v * M)$

by $(\text{simp add: proj2-abs-rep})$

qed

lemma $\text{non-zero-mult-rep-non-zero}$:

assumes $v \neq 0$
shows $v * \text{cltn2-rep } C \neq 0$
using $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ and *cltn2-rep-invertible* and *times-invertible-eq-zero*
by *auto*

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

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

7.4.1 As a group

definition *cltn2-id* :: *cltn2* **where**
 $\text{cltn2-id} \triangleq \text{cltn2-abs } (\text{mat } 1)$

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

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

lemma *cltn2-compose-abs*:
assumes *invertible* *M* and *invertible* *N*
shows $\text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) (\text{cltn2-abs } N) = \text{cltn2-abs } (M ** N)$
proof –
from $\langle \text{invertible } M \rangle$ and $\langle \text{invertible } N \rangle$ and *invertible-mult*
have *invertible* $(M ** N)$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle \text{invertible } M \rangle$ and $\langle \text{invertible } N \rangle$ and *cltn2-rep-abs2*
obtain *j* and *k* **where** $j \neq 0$ and $k \neq 0$
and $\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) = j *_R M$
and $\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } N) = k *_R N$
by *blast*

from $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $j * k \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

from $\langle \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) = j *_R M \rangle$ and $\langle \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } N) = k *_R N \rangle$
have $\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) ** \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } N)$
 $= (j * k) *_R (M ** N)$
by (*simp add: matrix-scalar-ac scalar-matrix-assoc [symmetric]*)
with $\langle j * k \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle \text{invertible } (M ** N) \rangle$
show $\text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) (\text{cltn2-abs } N) = \text{cltn2-abs } (M ** N)$
unfolding *cltn2-compose-def*
by (*simp add: cltn2-abs-mult*)
qed

lemma *cltn2-compose-left-abs*:

assumes *invertible M*
shows $\text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) A = \text{cltn2-abs } (M ** \text{cltn2-rep } A)$
proof –
from $\langle \text{invertible } M \rangle$ **and** *cltn2-rep-invertible* **and** *cltn2-compose-abs*
have $\text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) (\text{cltn2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } A))$
 $= \text{cltn2-abs } (M ** \text{cltn2-rep } A)$
by *simp*
thus $\text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) A = \text{cltn2-abs } (M ** \text{cltn2-rep } A)$
by (*simp add: cltn2-abs-rep*)
qed

lemma *cltn2-compose-right-abs*:
assumes *invertible M*
shows $\text{cltn2-compose } A (\text{cltn2-abs } M) = \text{cltn2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } A ** M)$
proof –
from $\langle \text{invertible } M \rangle$ **and** *cltn2-rep-invertible* **and** *cltn2-compose-abs*
have $\text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } A)) (\text{cltn2-abs } M)$
 $= \text{cltn2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } A ** M)$
by *simp*
thus $\text{cltn2-compose } A (\text{cltn2-abs } M) = \text{cltn2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } A ** M)$
by (*simp add: cltn2-abs-rep*)
qed

lemma *cltn2-abs-rep-abs-mult*:
assumes *invertible M* **and** *invertible N*
shows $\text{cltn2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) ** N) = \text{cltn2-abs } (M ** N)$
proof –
from $\langle \text{invertible } M \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{invertible } N \rangle$
have *invertible* $(M ** N)$ **by** (*simp add: invertible-mult*)

from $\langle \text{invertible } M \rangle$ **and** *cltn2-rep-abs2*
obtain k **where** $k \neq 0$ **and** $\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) = k *_R M$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) = k *_R M \rangle$
have $\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) ** N = k *_R M ** N$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{invertible } (M ** N) \rangle$ **and** *cltn2-abs-mult*
show $\text{cltn2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-abs } M) ** N) = \text{cltn2-abs } (M ** N)$
by (*simp add: scalar-matrix-assoc [symmetric]*)
qed

lemma *cltn2-assoc*:
 $\text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-compose } A B) C = \text{cltn2-compose } A (\text{cltn2-compose } B C)$
proof –
let $?A' = \text{cltn2-rep } A$
let $?B' = \text{cltn2-rep } B$
let $?C' = \text{cltn2-rep } C$
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-mult*
have *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 ($k \neq 0$) **and** *invertible* (?A' ** ?B' ** ?C')
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 *cltn2-abs* (*cltn2-rep* (*cltn2-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-id-def
  by (simp add: matrix-inv)
qed

```

```

lemma cltn2-left-inverse-ex:
   $\exists B. \text{cltn2-compose } B \ A = \text{cltn2-id}$ 
  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-abs ((proj2-rep p v* cltn2-rep A) v* cltn2-rep B)
  unfolding apply-cltn2-def [of p A]
  by simp
  hence apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p A) B
  = proj2-abs (proj2-rep p v* (cltn2-rep A ** cltn2-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-abs (proj2-rep p v* (cltn2-rep A ** cltn2-rep B))
  unfolding cltn2-compose-def
  by simp
with (apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p A) B
  = proj2-abs (proj2-rep p v* (cltn2-rep A ** cltn2-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 1?G = p by simp
  fix A B
  have apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p A) B = apply-cltn2 p (A ⊗?G B)
    by simp (rule apply-cltn2-compose)
  thus A ∈ carrier ?G ∧ B ∈ carrier ?G
    → apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 p A) B = apply-cltn2 p (A ⊗?G B)
  ..
qed

```

definition cltn2-transpose :: cltn2 ⇒ cltn2 **where**

cltn2-transpose A ≜ cltn2-abs (transpose (cltn2-rep A))

definition apply-cltn2-line :: proj2-line ⇒ cltn2 ⇒ proj2-line **where**

apply-cltn2-line l A
 ≜ 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 ≠ 0 **and** cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M) = k *_R M **by** auto

from (cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M) = k *_R M)

have transpose (cltn2-rep (cltn2-abs M)) = k *_R transpose M

by (simp add: transpose-scalar)

with (k ≠ 0) **and** (invertible (transpose M))

show cltn2-transpose (cltn2-abs M) = cltn2-abs (transpose M)

unfolding cltn2-transpose-def

by (simp add: cltn2-abs-mult)

qed

lemma *cltn2-transpose-compose*:
 $\text{cltn2-transpose } (\text{cltn2-compose } A \ B)$
 $= \text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-transpose } B) \ (\text{cltn2-transpose } A)$
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 $\langle \text{invertible } (\text{cltn2-rep } A) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{invertible } (\text{cltn2-rep } B) \rangle$
and *invertible-mult*
have *invertible* (*cltn2-rep A ** cltn2-rep B*) **by** *auto*
with $\langle \text{invertible } (\text{cltn2-rep } A ** \text{cltn2-rep } B) \rangle$ **and** *cltn2-transpose-abs*
have $\text{cltn2-transpose } (\text{cltn2-compose } A \ B)$
 $= \text{cltn2-abs } (\text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } A ** \text{cltn2-rep } B))$
unfolding *cltn2-compose-def*
by *simp*
also have $\dots = \text{cltn2-abs } (\text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } B) ** \text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } A))$
by (*simp add: matrix-transpose-mul*)
also from $\langle \text{invertible } (\text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } B)) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{invertible } (\text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } A)) \rangle$
and *cltn2-compose-abs*
have $\dots = \text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-transpose } B) \ (\text{cltn2-transpose } A)$
unfolding *cltn2-transpose-def*
by *simp*
finally show $\text{cltn2-transpose } (\text{cltn2-compose } A \ B)$
 $= \text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-transpose } B) \ (\text{cltn2-transpose } A) .$
qed

lemma *cltn2-transpose-transpose*: $\text{cltn2-transpose } (\text{cltn2-transpose } A) = A$
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
 $\text{cltn2-transpose } (\text{cltn2-transpose } A) = \text{cltn2-abs } (\text{transpose } (\text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } A)))$
unfolding *cltn2-transpose-def* [*of A*]
by *simp*
with *cltn2-abs-rep* **and** *transpose-transpose* [*of cltn2-rep A*]
show $\text{cltn2-transpose } (\text{cltn2-transpose } A) = A$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *cltn2-transpose-id* [*simp*]: $\text{cltn2-transpose } \text{cltn2-id} = \text{cltn2-id}$
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
let *?G = (|carrier = UNIV, mult = cltn2-compose, one = cltn2-id|)*
fix *l*
show *apply-cltn2-line l 1_{?G} = l* **by** *simp*
fix *A B*
have *apply-cltn2-line (apply-cltn2-line l A) B*
= apply-cltn2-line l (A ⊗_{?G} B)
by *simp (rule apply-cltn2-line-compose)*
thus *A ∈ carrier ?G ∧ B ∈ carrier ?G*
⟶ apply-cltn2-line (apply-cltn2-line l A) B
= apply-cltn2-line l (A ⊗_{?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

$\text{apply-cltn2 } (L2P \ l) \ (\text{cltn2-transpose } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A))$
 $= \text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } (L2P \ l) \ v * \text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A)))$
unfolding $\text{cltn2-transpose-def}$
by $(\text{rule } \text{apply-cltn2-right-abs})$
hence $\text{apply-cltn2 } (L2P \ l) \ (\text{cltn2-transpose } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A))$
 $= \text{proj2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A) * v \text{proj2-line-rep } l)$
unfolding $\text{proj2-line-rep-def}$
by simp
thus $\text{apply-cltn2-line } l \ A$
 $= \text{proj2-line-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A) * v \text{proj2-line-rep } l)$
unfolding $\text{apply-cltn2-line-def}$ **and** $\text{proj2-line-abs-def ..}$
qed

lemma $\text{rep-mult-line-rep-non-zero: cltn2-rep } A * v \text{proj2-line-rep } l \neq 0$
using $\text{proj2-line-rep-non-zero}$ **and** $\text{cltn2-rep-invertible}$
and $\text{invertible-times-eq-zero}$
by auto

lemma $\text{apply-cltn2-incident:}$
 $\text{proj2-incident } p \ (\text{apply-cltn2-line } l \ A)$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ (\text{cltn2-inverse } A)) \ l$
proof –
have $\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A) \neq 0$
by $(\text{rule } \text{rep-mult-rep-non-zero})$
with proj2-rep-abs2
obtain j **where** $j \neq 0$
and $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A)))$
 $= j *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A))$
by auto

let $?v = \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A) * v \text{proj2-line-rep } l$
have $?v \neq 0$ **by** $(\text{rule } \text{rep-mult-line-rep-non-zero})$
with $\text{proj2-line-rep-abs } [\text{of } ?v]$
obtain k **where** $k \neq 0$
and $\text{proj2-line-rep } (\text{proj2-line-abs } ?v) = k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?v$
by auto
hence $\text{proj2-incident } p \ (\text{apply-cltn2-line } l \ A)$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (\text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A) * v \text{proj2-line-rep } l) = 0$
unfolding $\text{proj2-incident-def}$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2-line-alt-def}$
by $(\text{simp } \text{add: dot-scaleR-mult})$
also from $\text{dot-lmul-matrix } [\text{of } \text{proj2-rep } p \ \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A)]$
have
 $\dots \longleftrightarrow (\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A)) \cdot \text{proj2-line-rep } l = 0$
by simp
also from $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A))) \rangle$
 $= j *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } (\text{cltn2-inverse } A))$
have $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ (\text{cltn2-inverse } A)) \ l$
unfolding $\text{proj2-incident-def}$ **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)
 \longleftrightarrow 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 | p. p \in S}
proof –
 from ⟨proj2-set-Col S⟩
 obtain l where $\forall p \in S. \text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **unfolding** proj2-set-Col-def ..
 hence $\forall q \in \{\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C \mid p. p \in S\}.$
 proj2-incident q (apply-cltn2-line l C)
 by auto
 thus proj2-set-Col {apply-cltn2 p C | 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 ⟨apply-cltn2 p C = apply-cltn2 q C⟩
 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 ⟨apply-cltn2-line l C = apply-cltn2-line m C⟩
 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
 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 $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C) \ (\text{apply-cltn2-line } l \ C)$ **by** *simp*

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ C) \ (\text{apply-cltn2-line } l \ C)$ **by** *simp*

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

qed

lemma *apply-cltn2-unique*:
assumes $l \neq m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ m$
and $\text{proj2-incident } q \ (\text{apply-cltn2-line } l \ C)$
and $\text{proj2-incident } q \ (\text{apply-cltn2-line } m \ C)$
shows $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C = q$

proof –
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C) \ (\text{apply-cltn2-line } l \ C)$ **by** *simp*

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ m \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C) \ (\text{apply-cltn2-line } m \ C)$ **by** *simp*

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

qed

7.4.3 Parts of some Statements from [1]

lemma *statement52-existence*:
fixes $a :: \text{proj2}^3$ **and** $a3 :: \text{proj2}$
assumes $\text{proj2-no-3-Col } (\text{insert } a3 \ (\text{range } (\text{op } \$ \ a)))$
shows $\exists A. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [1,1,1])) \ A = a3 \wedge$
 $(\forall j. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{basis } j)) \ A = a\$j)$

proof –
let $?v = \text{proj2-rep } a3$
let $?B = \text{proj2-rep } ' \ \text{range } (\text{op } \$ \ a)$

from $\langle \text{proj2-no-3-Col } (\text{insert } a3 \text{ (range (op } \$ a))) \rangle$
have $\text{card } (\text{insert } a3 \text{ (range (op } \$ a))) = 4$ **unfolding** *proj2-no-3-Col-def* ..

from *card-image-le* [of *UNIV* op $\$ a$]
have $\text{card } (\text{range (op } \$ a)) \leq 3$ **by** *simp*
with *card-insert-if* [of $\text{range (op } \$ a)$ $a3$]
and $\langle \text{card } (\text{insert } a3 \text{ (range (op } \$ a))) = 4 \rangle$
have $a3 \notin \text{range (op } \$ a)$ **by** *auto*
hence $(\text{insert } a3 \text{ (range (op } \$ a))) - \{a3\} = \text{range (op } \$ a)$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{proj2-no-3-Col } (\text{insert } a3 \text{ (range (op } \$ a))) \rangle$
and *proj2-no-3-Col-span* [of $\text{insert } a3 \text{ (range (op } \$ a))$ $a3$]
have $\text{span } ?B = \text{UNIV}$ **by** *simp*

from *card-suc-ge-insert* [of $a3$ $\text{range (op } \$ a)$]
and $\langle \text{card } (\text{insert } a3 \text{ (range (op } \$ a))) = 4 \rangle$
and $\langle \text{card } (\text{range (op } \$ a)) \leq 3 \rangle$
have $\text{card } (\text{range (op } \$ a)) = 3$ **by** *simp*
with *card-image* [of *proj2-rep* $\text{range (op } \$ a)$]
and *proj2-rep-inj*
and *subset-inj-on*
have $\text{card } ?B = 3$ **by** *auto*
hence *finite* $?B$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{span } ?B = \text{UNIV} \rangle$ **and** *span-finite* [of $?B$]
obtain c **where** $(\sum w \in ?B. (c \ w) *_{\mathbb{R}} w) = ?v$ **by** (*auto simp add: scalar-equiv*)
let $?C = \chi \ i. c \ (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)) *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i))$
let $?A = \text{cltn2-abs } ?C$

from *proj2-rep-inj* **and** $\langle a3 \notin \text{range (op } \$ a) \rangle$ **have** $?v \notin ?B$
unfolding *inj-on-def*
by *auto*

have $\forall i. c \ (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)) \neq 0$
proof
fix i
let $?Bi = \text{proj2-rep } ' (\text{range (op } \$ a) - \{a\$i\})$

have $a\$i \in \text{insert } a3 \text{ (range (op } \$ a))$ **by** *simp*

have $\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i) \in ?B$ **by** *auto*

from *image-set-diff* [of *proj2-rep*] **and** *proj2-rep-inj*
have $?Bi = ?B - \{\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)\}$ **by** *simp*
with *setsum-diff1* [of $?B \ \lambda \ w. (c \ w) *_{\mathbb{R}} w$]
and $\langle \text{finite } ?B \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-rep } (a\$i) \in ?B \rangle$
have $(\sum w \in ?Bi. (c \ w) *_{\mathbb{R}} w) =$
 $(\sum w \in ?B. (c \ w) *_{\mathbb{R}} w) - c \ (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)$
by *simp*

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from  $\langle a3 \notin \text{range } (op \$ a) \rangle$  have  $a3 \neq a\$i$  by auto
hence  $\text{insert } a3 (\text{range } (op \$ a)) - \{a\$i\} =$ 
   $\text{insert } a3 (\text{range } (op \$ a) - \{a\$i\})$  by auto
hence  $\text{proj2-rep } ' (\text{insert } a3 (\text{range } (op \$ a)) - \{a\$i\}) = \text{insert } ?v ?Bi$ 
  by simp
moreover from  $\langle \text{proj2-no-3-Col } (\text{insert } a3 (\text{range } (op \$ a))) \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle a\$i \in \text{insert } a3 (\text{range } (op \$ a)) \rangle$ 
have  $\text{span } (\text{proj2-rep } ' (\text{insert } a3 (\text{range } (op \$ a)) - \{a\$i\})) = \text{UNIV}$ 
  by (rule proj2-no-3-Col-span)
ultimately have  $\text{span } (\text{insert } ?v ?Bi) = \text{UNIV}$  by simp

from  $\langle ?Bi = ?B - \{\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)\} \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{proj2-rep } (a\$i) \in ?B \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{card } ?B = 3 \rangle$ 
have  $\text{card } ?Bi = 2$  by (simp add: card-gt-0-diff-singleton)
hence finite  $?Bi$  by simp
with  $\langle \text{card } ?Bi = 2 \rangle$  and card-ge-dim  $[\text{of } ?Bi]$  have  $\text{dim } ?Bi \leq 2$  by simp
hence  $\text{dim } (\text{span } ?Bi) \leq 2$  by (subst dim-span)
with dim-univ  $[\text{where } 'n = 3]$  have  $\text{span } ?Bi \neq \text{UNIV}$  by auto
with  $\langle \text{span } (\text{insert } ?v ?Bi) = \text{UNIV} \rangle$  and in-span-eq
have  $?v \notin \text{span } ?Bi$  by auto

{ assume  $c (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)) = 0$ 
  with  $\langle (\sum w \in ?Bi. (c w) *_R w) =$ 
     $(\sum w \in ?B. (c w) *_R w) - c (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)) *_R \text{proj2-rep } (a\$i) \rangle$ 
    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  $[\text{of } ?Bi]$  and (finite ?Bi)
    have  $?v \in \text{span } ?Bi$  by (simp add: scalar-equiv) auto
    with  $\langle ?v \notin \text{span } ?Bi \rangle$  have False .. }
thus  $c (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)) \neq 0 ..$ 
qed
hence  $\forall w \in ?B. c w \neq 0$ 
  unfolding image-def
  by auto

from Cart-nth-inverse
have  $\text{rows } ?C = (\lambda w. (c w) *_R w) ' ?B$ 
  unfolding rows-def
  and row-def
  and image-def
  by auto

have  $\forall x. x \in \text{span } (\text{rows } ?C)$ 
proof
  fix  $x :: \text{real}^3$ 
  from (finite ?B) and span-finite  $[\text{of } ?B]$  and  $\langle \text{span } ?B = \text{UNIV} \rangle$ 

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obtain ub where  $(\sum w \in ?B. (ub\ w) *_R w) = x$  by (auto simp add: scalar-equiv)
have  $\forall w \in ?B. (ub\ w) *_R w \in \text{span}\ (\text{rows}\ ?C)$ 
proof
  fix w
  assume  $w \in ?B$ 
  with span-inc [of rows ?C] and  $(\text{rows}\ ?C = \text{image}\ (\lambda w. (c\ w) *_R w)\ ?B)$ 
  have  $(c\ w) *_R w \in \text{span}\ (\text{rows}\ ?C)$  by auto
  with span-mul [of  $(c\ w) *_R w$  rows ?C  $(ub\ w)/(c\ w)$ ]
  have  $((ub\ w)/(c\ w)) *_R ((c\ w) *_R w) \in \text{span}\ (\text{rows}\ ?C)$ 
  by (simp add: scalar-equiv)
  with  $(\forall w \in ?B. c\ w \neq 0)$  and  $(w \in ?B)$ 
  show  $(ub\ w) *_R w \in \text{span}\ (\text{rows}\ ?C)$  by auto
qed
with span-setsum [of  $?B\ \lambda w. (ub\ w) *_R w$ ] and (finite ?B)
have  $(\sum w \in ?B. (ub\ w) *_R w) \in \text{span}\ (\text{rows}\ ?C)$  by simp
with  $(\sum w \in ?B. (ub\ w) *_R w) = x$  show  $x \in \text{span}\ (\text{rows}\ ?C)$  by simp
qed
hence  $\text{span}\ (\text{rows}\ ?C) = \text{UNIV}$  by auto
with matrix-left-invertible-span-rows [of ?C]
have  $\exists C'. C' ** ?C = \text{mat}\ 1 ..$ 
with left-invertible-iff-invertible
have invertible ?C ..

have  $(\text{vector}\ [1,1,1] :: \text{real}^3) \neq 0$ 
  unfolding vector-def
  by (simp add: Cart-eq forall-3)
with apply-cltn2-abs and (invertible ?C)
have  $\text{apply-cltn2}\ (\text{proj2-abs}\ (\text{vector}\ [1,1,1]))\ ?A =$ 
   $\text{proj2-abs}\ (\text{vector}\ [1,1,1]\ v * ?C)$ 
  by simp
from inj-on-iff-eq-card [of UNIV op $ a] and  $(\text{card}\ (\text{range}\ (\text{op}\ \$\ a))) = 3$ 
have inj (op $ a) by simp
from exhaust-3 have  $\forall i::3. (\text{vector}\ [1::\text{real},1,1]) \$ i = 1$ 
  unfolding vector-def
  by auto
with vector-matrix-row [of vector [1,1,1] ?C]
have  $(\text{vector}\ [1,1,1])\ v * ?C =$ 
   $(\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (c\ (\text{proj2-rep}\ (a \$ i))) *_R (\text{proj2-rep}\ (a \$ i)))$ 
  by simp
also from setsum-reindex
  [of op $ a UNIV  $\lambda x. (c\ (\text{proj2-rep}\ x)) *_R (\text{proj2-rep}\ x)$ ]
  and (inj (op $ a))
have  $\dots = (\sum x \in (\text{range}\ (\text{op}\ \$\ a)). (c\ (\text{proj2-rep}\ x)) *_R (\text{proj2-rep}\ x))$ 
  by simp
also from setsum-reindex
  [of proj2-rep range (op $ a)  $\lambda w. (c\ w) *_R w$ ]
  and proj2-rep-inj and subset-inj-on [of proj2-rep UNIV range (op $ a)]
have  $\dots = (\sum w \in ?B. (c\ w) *_R w)$  by simp
also from  $(\sum w \in ?B. (c\ w) *_R w) = ?v$  have  $\dots = ?v$  by simp

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finally have (vector [1,1,1]) v* ?C = ?v .
with (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  $\forall j. \text{apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (basis j)) ?A = a\$j}$ 
proof
  fix j
  have ((basis j)::real^3)  $\neq 0$  by (simp add: Cart-eq)
  with apply-cltn2-abs and (invertible ?C)
  have apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (basis j)) ?A = proj2-abs (basis j v* ?C)
    by simp

  have  $\forall i \in (\text{UNIV} - \{j\}).$ 
    ((basis j)$i * c (proj2-rep (a$i))) *R (proj2-rep (a$i)) = 0
    by simp
  with setsum-mono-zero-left [of UNIV {j}]
     $\lambda i. ((\text{basis } j)\$i * c (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i))) *_{\text{R}} (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i))]$ 
    and vector-matrix-row [of basis j ?C]
  have (basis j) v* ?C = ?C$j by (simp add: scalar-equiv)
  hence (basis j) v* ?C = c (proj2-rep (a$j)) *R (proj2-rep (a$j)) by simp
  with proj2-abs-mult-rep and ( $\forall i. c (\text{proj2-rep } (a\$i)) \neq 0$ )
    and (apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (basis j)) ?A = proj2-abs (basis j v* ?C))
  show apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (basis j)) ?A = a$j
    by simp
qed
with (apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) ?A = a3)
show  $\exists A. \text{apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) } A = a3 \wedge$ 
  ( $\forall j. \text{apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (basis j)) } A = a\$j$ )
  by auto
qed

lemma statement53-existence:
fixes p :: proj2^4^2
assumes  $\forall i. \text{proj2-no-3-Col (range (op \$ (p\$i)))}$ 
shows  $\exists C. \forall j. \text{apply-cltn2 (p\$0\$j) } C = p\$1\$j$ 
proof -
  let ?q =  $\chi i. \chi j::3. p\$i \$ (\text{of-int (Rep-bit1 } j))$ 
  let ?D =  $\chi i. \epsilon D. \text{apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) } D = p\$i\$3$ 
     $\wedge (\forall j'. \text{apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (basis } j')) D = ?q\$i\$j'}$ 
  have  $\forall i. \text{apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector [1,1,1])) } (?D\$i) = p\$i\$3$ 
     $\wedge (\forall j'. \text{apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (basis } j')) } (?D\$i) = ?q\$i\$j'}$ 
  proof
    fix i
    have range (op $ (p$ i)) = insert (p$ i $ 3) (range (op $ (?q$ i)))
    proof
      show range (op $ (p$ i))  $\supseteq$  insert (p$ i $ 3) (range (op $ (?q$ i))) by auto
      show range (op $ (p$ i))  $\subseteq$  insert (p$ i $ 3) (range (op $ (?q$ i)))
    qed
  qed

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```

proof
  fix  $r$ 
  assume  $r \in \text{range } (op \$ (p\$i))$ 
  then obtain  $j$  where  $r = p\$i\$j$  by auto
  with eq-3-or-of-3 [of j]
  show  $r \in \text{insert } (p\$i\$3) (\text{range } (op \$ (?q\$i)))$  by auto
qed
qed
moreover from  $\langle \forall i. \text{proj2-no-3-Col } (\text{range } (op \$ (p\$i))) \rangle$ 
have proj2-no-3-Col (range (op  $\$ (p\$i)$ )) ..
ultimately have proj2-no-3-Col (insert ( $p\$i\$3$ ) (range (op  $\$ (?q\$i)$ ))))
  by simp
hence  $\exists D. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [1,1,1])) D = p\$i\$3$ 
   $\wedge (\forall j'. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{basis } j')) D = ?q\$i\$j')$ 
  by (rule statement52-existence)
with someI-ex [of  $\lambda D. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [1,1,1])) D = p\$i\$3$ 
   $\wedge (\forall j'. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{basis } j')) D = ?q\$i\$j')$ ]
show apply-cltn2 (proj2-abs (vector  $[1,1,1]$ )) ( $?D\$i$ ) =  $p\$i\$3$ 
   $\wedge (\forall j'. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{basis } j')) (?D\$i) = ?q\$i\$j')$ 
  by simp
qed
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  $\forall j'. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{basis } j')) (?D\$0) = ?q\$0\$j'$ 
and  $\forall j'. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{basis } j')) (?D\$1) = ?q\$1\$j'$ 
by simp-all

let  $?C = \text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-inverse } (?D\$0)) (?D\$1)$ 
have  $\forall j. \text{apply-cltn2 } (p\$0\$j) ?C = p\$1\$j$ 
proof
  fix  $j$ 
  show apply-cltn2 ( $p\$0\$j$ )  $?C = p\$1\$j$ 
  proof cases
    assume  $j = 3$ 
    with  $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [1,1,1])) (?D\$0) = p\$0\$3 \rangle$ 
    and cltn2.act-inv-iff
    have
      apply-cltn2 ( $p\$0\$j$ ) (cltn2-inverse ( $?D\$0$ )) = proj2-abs (vector  $[1,1,1]$ )
      by simp
    with  $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [1,1,1])) (?D\$1) = p\$1\$3 \rangle$ 
    and ( $j = 3$ )
    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
  next
    assume  $j \neq 3$ 
    with eq-3-or-of-3 obtain  $j' :: 3$  where  $j = \text{of-int } (\text{Rep-bit1 } j')$  by auto
    with  $\langle \forall j'. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{basis } j')) (?D\$0) = ?q\$0\$j' \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle \forall j'. \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{basis } j')) (?D\$1) = ?q\$1\$j' \rangle$ 
    have  $p\$0\$j = \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{basis } j')) (?D\$0)$ 

```

and $p\$1\$j = \text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs} (\text{basis } j')) (?D\$1)$
 by *simp-all*
 from $\langle p\$0\$j = \text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs} (\text{basis } j')) (?D\$0) \rangle$
 and *cltn2.act-inv-iff*
 have $\text{apply-cltn2} (p\$0\$j) (\text{cltn2-inverse} (?D\$0)) = \text{proj2-abs} (\text{basis } j')$
 by *simp*
 with $\langle p\$1\$j = \text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs} (\text{basis } j')) (?D\$1) \rangle$
 and *cltn2.act-act* [of *cltn2-inverse* (?D\$0) ?D\$1 p\$0\$j]
 show $\text{apply-cltn2} (p\$0\$j) ?C = p\$1\j by *simp*
 qed
 qed
 thus $\exists C. \forall j. \text{apply-cltn2} (p\$0\$j) C = p\$1\$j$ by (rule *exI* [of - ?C])
 qed

lemma *apply-cltn2-linear*:

assumes $j *_R v + k *_R w \neq 0$
 shows $j *_R (v \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C) + k *_R (w \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C) \neq 0$
 (is $?u \neq 0$)
 and $\text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs} (j *_R v + k *_R w)) C$
 $= \text{proj2-abs} (j *_R (v \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C) + k *_R (w \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C))$
 proof –
 have $?u = (j *_R v + k *_R w) \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C$
 by (*simp only: vector-matrix-left-distrib scalar-vector-matrix-assoc*)
 with $\langle j *_R v + k *_R w \neq 0 \rangle$ and *non-zero-mult-rep-non-zero*
 show $?u \neq 0$ by *simp*
 from $\langle ?u = (j *_R v + k *_R w) \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C \rangle$
 and $\langle j *_R v + k *_R w \neq 0 \rangle$
 and *apply-cltn2-left-abs*
 show $\text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs} (j *_R v + k *_R w)) C = \text{proj2-abs } ?u$
 by *simp*
 qed

lemma *apply-cltn2-imp-mult*:

assumes $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C = q$
 shows $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge \text{proj2-rep } p \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C = k *_R \text{proj2-rep } q$
 proof –
 have $\text{proj2-rep } p \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C \neq 0$ by (rule *rep-mult-rep-non-zero*)
 from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C = q \rangle$
 have $\text{proj2-abs} (\text{proj2-rep } p \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C) = q$ by (*unfold apply-cltn2-def*)
 hence $\text{proj2-rep} (\text{proj2-abs} (\text{proj2-rep } p \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C)) = \text{proj2-rep } q$
 by *simp*
 with $\langle \text{proj2-rep } p \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C \neq 0 \rangle$ and *proj2-rep-abs2* [of *proj2-rep* p v* *cltn2-rep* C]
 have $\exists j. j \neq 0 \wedge \text{proj2-rep } q = j *_R (\text{proj2-rep } p \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C)$ by *simp*
 then obtain *j* where $j \neq 0$
 and $\text{proj2-rep } q = j *_R (\text{proj2-rep } p \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C)$ by *auto*
 hence $\text{proj2-rep } p \text{ v* } \text{cltn2-rep } C = (1/j) *_R \text{proj2-rep } q$

by (simp add: field-simps)
 with $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$
 show $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge \text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } C = k *_R \text{proj2-rep } q$
 by (simp add: exI [of - 1/j])
 qed

lemma statement55:

assumes $p \neq q$
 and $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C = q$
 and $\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ C = p$
 and $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
 and $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l$
 and $\text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
 shows $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } r \ C) \ C = r$

proof cases

assume $r = p$
 with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C = q \rangle$ and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } q \ C = p \rangle$
 show $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } r \ C) \ C = r$ by simp

next

assume $r \neq p$

from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C = q \rangle$ and $\text{apply-cltn2-imp-mult } [\text{of } p \ C \ q]$
 obtain i where $i \neq 0$ and $\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } C = i *_R \text{proj2-rep } q$
 by auto

from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } q \ C = p \rangle$ and $\text{apply-cltn2-imp-mult } [\text{of } q \ C \ p]$
 obtain j where $j \neq 0$ and $\text{proj2-rep } q \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } C = j *_R \text{proj2-rep } p$
 by auto

from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$
 and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
 and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
 and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ l \rangle$
 and $\text{proj2-incident-iff}$
 have $r = p \vee (\exists k. r = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q))$
 by fast

with $\langle r \neq p \rangle$
 obtain k where $r = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$ by auto

from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\text{proj2-rep-dependent } [\text{of } k \ p \ 1 \ q]$
 have $k *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q \neq 0$ by auto
 with $\langle r = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q) \rangle$
 and $\text{apply-cltn2-linear } [\text{of } k \ \text{proj2-rep } p \ 1 \ \text{proj2-rep } q]$
 have $k *_R (\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } C) + \text{proj2-rep } q \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } C \neq 0$
 and $\text{apply-cltn2 } r \ C$
 $= \text{proj2-abs}$
 $(k *_R (\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } C) + \text{proj2-rep } q \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } C)$
 by simp-all
 with $\langle \text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } C = i *_R \text{proj2-rep } q \rangle$

```

    and ⟨proj2-rep q v* cltn2-rep C = j *R proj2-rep p⟩
  have (k * i) *R proj2-rep q + j *R proj2-rep p ≠ 0
    and apply-cltn2 r C
    = proj2-abs ((k * i) *R proj2-rep q + j *R proj2-rep p)
    by simp-all
  with apply-cltn2-linear
  have apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 r C) C
    = proj2-abs
      ((k * i) *R (proj2-rep q v* cltn2-rep C)
      + j *R (proj2-rep p v* cltn2-rep C))
    by simp
  with ⟨proj2-rep p v* cltn2-rep C = i *R proj2-rep q⟩
    and ⟨proj2-rep q v* cltn2-rep C = j *R proj2-rep p⟩
  have apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 r C) C
    = proj2-abs ((k * i * j) *R proj2-rep p + (j * i) *R proj2-rep q)
    by simp
  also have ... = proj2-abs ((i * j) *R (k *R proj2-rep p + proj2-rep q))
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  also from ⟨i ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨j ≠ 0⟩ and proj2-abs-mult
  have ... = proj2-abs (k *R proj2-rep p + proj2-rep q) by simp
  also from ⟨r = proj2-abs (k *R proj2-rep p + proj2-rep q)⟩
  have ... = r by simp
  finally show apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 r C) C = r .
qed

```

7.5 Cross ratios

definition *cross-ratio* :: $\text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
cross-ratio p q r s \triangleq $\text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ s \ / \ \text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ r$

definition *cross-ratio-correct* :: $\text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
cross-ratio-correct p q r s \triangleq
 $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r, s\} \wedge p \neq q \wedge r \neq p \wedge s \neq p \wedge r \neq q$

lemma *proj2-Col-coeff-abs*:
assumes $p \neq q$ **and** $j \neq 0$
shows $\text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ (\text{proj2-abs } (i *_{\text{R}} \text{proj2-rep } p + j *_{\text{R}} \text{proj2-rep } q))$
 $= i/j$
 $(\text{is } \text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ ?r = i/j)$
proof –
from ⟨j ≠ 0⟩
and *proj2-abs-mult* [of $1/j \ i *_{\text{R}} \text{proj2-rep } p + j *_{\text{R}} \text{proj2-rep } q$]
have $?r = \text{proj2-abs } ((i/j) *_{\text{R}} \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$
by (*simp add: scaleR-right-distrib*)

from ⟨p ≠ q⟩ **and** *proj2-rep-dependent* [of - p 1 q]
have $(i/j) *_{\text{R}} \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with ⟨?r = $\text{proj2-abs } ((i/j) *_{\text{R}} \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$ ⟩
and *proj2-rep-abs2*

obtain k **where** $k \neq 0$
and $\text{proj2-rep } ?r = k *_R ((i/j) *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$
by *auto*
hence $(k*i/j) *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + k *_R \text{proj2-rep } q - \text{proj2-rep } ?r = 0$
by (*simp add: scaleR-right-distrib*)
hence $\exists l. (k*i/j) *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + k *_R \text{proj2-rep } q + l *_R \text{proj2-rep } ?r = 0$
 $\wedge (k*i/j \neq 0 \vee k \neq 0 \vee l \neq 0)$
by (*simp add: exI [of - 1]*)
hence $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ ?r$ **by** (*unfold proj2-Col-def*) *auto*

have $?r \neq p$
proof
assume $?r = p$
with $\langle (k*i/j) *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + k *_R \text{proj2-rep } q - \text{proj2-rep } ?r = 0 \rangle$
have $(k*i/j - 1) *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + k *_R \text{proj2-rep } q = 0$
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\text{proj2-rep-dependent}$ **have** $p = q$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **show** *False ..*
qed
with $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ ?r \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$
have $?r = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ ?r *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$
by (*rule proj2-Col-coeff*)
with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?r = \text{proj2-abs } ((i/j) *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q) \rangle$
and $\text{proj2-Col-coeff-unique}$
show $\text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ ?r = i/j$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *proj2-set-Col-coeff*:
assumes $\text{proj2-set-Col } S$ **and** $\{p, q, r\} \subseteq S$ **and** $p \neq q$ **and** $r \neq p$
shows $r = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ r *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$
 $(\text{is } r = \text{proj2-abs } (?i *_R ?u + ?v))$
proof –
from $\langle \{p, q, r\} \subseteq S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } S \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r\}$ **by** (*rule proj2-subset-Col*)
hence $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r$ **by** (*subst proj2-Col-iff-set-Col*)
with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ **and** proj2-Col-coeff
show $r = \text{proj2-abs } (?i *_R ?u + ?v)$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *cross-ratio-abs*:
fixes $u \ v :: \text{real}^3$ **and** $i \ j \ k \ l :: \text{real}$
assumes $u \neq 0$ **and** $v \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } u \neq \text{proj2-abs } v$
and $j \neq 0$ **and** $l \neq 0$
shows $\text{cross-ratio } (\text{proj2-abs } u) (\text{proj2-abs } v)$
 $(\text{proj2-abs } (i *_R u + j *_R v))$
 $(\text{proj2-abs } (k *_R u + l *_R v))$
 $= j * k / (i * l)$
 $(\text{is } \text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ ?r \ ?s = -)$
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  $\langle \text{proj2-rep } ?p = g *_R u \rangle$ 
have ?r = proj2-abs  $((i/g) *_R \text{proj2-rep } ?p + (j/h) *_R \text{proj2-rep } ?q)$ 
and ?s = proj2-abs  $((k/g) *_R \text{proj2-rep } ?p + (l/h) *_R \text{proj2-rep } ?q)$ 
by (simp-all add: field-simps)
with  $\langle ?p \neq ?q \rangle$  and  $\langle h \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$  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  $(i *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$ )
  (proj2-abs  $(j *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$ )
  =  $j/i$ 
  (is cross-ratio p q ?r ?s = -)
proof –
  let ?u = proj2-rep p
  let ?v = proj2-rep q
  have ?u  $\neq 0$  and ?v  $\neq 0$  by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero) +
  have proj2-abs ?u = p and proj2-abs ?v = q by (rule proj2-abs-rep) +
  with  $\langle ?u \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle ?v \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle p \neq q \rangle$  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  $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ r \ s \rangle$ 
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 {apply-cltn2 t C | t. t  $\in$  {p,q,r,s}} = {?pC,?qC,?rC,?sC} by auto
with proj2-set-Col {p,q,r,s}
and apply-cltn2-preserve-set-Col [of {p,q,r,s} C]

```

```

have proj2-set-Col {?pC,?qC,?rC,?sC} by simp

from ⟨p ≠ q⟩ and ⟨r ≠ p⟩ and ⟨s ≠ p⟩ and ⟨r ≠ q⟩ and apply-cltn2-injective
have ?pC ≠ ?qC and ?rC ≠ ?pC and ?sC ≠ ?pC and ?rC ≠ ?qC by fast+
with ⟨proj2-set-Col {?pC,?qC,?rC,?sC}⟩
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 ≠ q and r ≠ p and s ≠ 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-rep p
  let ?v = proj2-rep q
  let ?i = proj2-Col-coeff p q r
  let ?j = proj2-Col-coeff p q s
  from ⟨proj2-set-Col {p,q,r,s}⟩ and ⟨p ≠ q⟩ and ⟨r ≠ p⟩ and ⟨s ≠ p⟩
  and proj2-set-Col-coeff
  have r = proj2-abs (?i *R ?u + ?v) and s = proj2-abs (?j *R ?u + ?v)
  by simp-all

  let ?uC = ?u v* cltn2-rep C
  let ?vC = ?v v* cltn2-rep C
  have ?uC ≠ 0 and ?vC ≠ 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 ⟨p ≠ q⟩ and apply-cltn2-injective have ?pC ≠ ?qC by fast

  from ⟨p ≠ q⟩ and proj2-rep-dependent [of - p 1 q]
  have ?i *R ?u + ?v ≠ 0 and ?j *R ?u + ?v ≠ 0 by auto
  with ⟨r = proj2-abs (?i *R ?u + ?v)⟩ and ⟨s = proj2-abs (?j *R ?u + ?v)⟩
  and apply-cltn2-linear [of ?i ?u 1 ?v]
  and apply-cltn2-linear [of ?j ?u 1 ?v]
  have ?rC = proj2-abs (?i *R ?uC + ?vC)
  and ?sC = proj2-abs (?j *R ?uC + ?vC)
  by simp-all
  with ⟨?uC ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨?vC ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨proj2-abs ?uC = ?pC⟩
  and ⟨proj2-abs ?vC = ?qC⟩ and ⟨?pC ≠ ?qC⟩
  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* $p\ q\ r\ s$ **and** *cross-ratio-correct* $p\ q\ r\ t$
and *cross-ratio* $p\ q\ r\ s = \text{cross-ratio } p\ q\ r\ t$
shows $s = t$
proof –
from $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p\ q\ r\ s \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p\ q\ r\ t \rangle$
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 $?u = \text{proj2-rep } p$
let $?v = \text{proj2-rep } q$
let $?i = \text{proj2-Col-coeff } p\ q\ r$
let $?j = \text{proj2-Col-coeff } p\ q\ s$
let $?k = \text{proj2-Col-coeff } p\ q\ t$
from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p,q,r,s\} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p,q,r,t\} \rangle$
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 $r = \text{proj2-abs } (?i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v)$
and $s = \text{proj2-abs } (?j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v)$
and $t = \text{proj2-abs } (?k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v)$
by *simp-all*

from $\langle r \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle r = \text{proj2-abs } (?i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v) \rangle$
have $?i \neq 0$ **by** (*auto simp add: proj2-abs-rep*)
with $\langle \text{cross-ratio } p\ q\ r\ s = \text{cross-ratio } p\ q\ r\ t \rangle$
have $?j = ?k$ **by** (*unfold cross-ratio-def*) *simp*
with $\langle s = \text{proj2-abs } (?j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v) \rangle$ **and** $\langle t = \text{proj2-abs } (?k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v) \rangle$
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 $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p\ C = p \rangle$ **show** $?sC = s$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $s \neq p$

let $?pC = \text{apply-cltn2 } p\ C$
let $?qC = \text{apply-cltn2 } q\ C$
let $?rC = \text{apply-cltn2 } r\ C$

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p\ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q\ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r\ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } s\ l \rangle$

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 $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p,q,r,s\} \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ **and** $\langle s \neq p \rangle$
have cross-ratio $?pC\ ?qC\ ?rC\ ?sC = \text{cross-ratio } p\ q\ r\ s$
by (rule cross-ratio-cltn2)
with $\langle ?pC = p \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?qC = q \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?rC = r \rangle$
have cross-ratio $p\ q\ r\ ?sC = \text{cross-ratio } p\ q\ r\ s$ **by** simp
with $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p\ q\ r\ ?sC \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p\ q\ r\ s \rangle$
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
 $= \text{cross-ratio } p\ q\ r\ s$
shows $t = \text{apply-cltn2 } s\ C$ **(is** $t = ?sC$)
proof –
from $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p\ q\ r\ s \rangle$
have cross-ratio-correct $?pC\ ?qC\ ?rC\ ?sC$ **by** (rule cross-ratio-correct-cltn2)

from $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p\ q\ r\ s \rangle$
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 $?pC\ ?qC\ ?rC\ ?sC = \text{cross-ratio } p\ q\ r\ s$
by (rule cross-ratio-cltn2)
with $\langle \text{cross-ratio } ?pC\ ?qC\ ?rC\ t = \text{cross-ratio } p\ q\ r\ s \rangle$
have cross-ratio $?pC\ ?qC\ ?rC\ t = \text{cross-ratio } ?pC\ ?qC\ ?rC\ ?sC$ **by** simp
with $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } ?pC\ ?qC\ ?rC\ t \rangle$
and $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } ?pC\ ?qC\ ?rC\ ?sC \rangle$
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 $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p\ q\ r \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq p \rangle$
have $r = \text{proj2-abs } ((\text{proj2-Col-coeff } p\ q\ r) *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } q)$

by (rule proj2-Col-coeff)
 with $\langle \text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ r = 0 \rangle$ have $r = q$ by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep)
 with $\langle r \neq q \rangle$ show False ..
 qed

lemma cross-ratio-product:
 assumes $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ s$ and $p \neq q$ and $s \neq p$ and $s \neq q$
 shows $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s * \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ s \ t = \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ t$
proof –
 from $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ s \rangle$ and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle s \neq p \rangle$ and $\langle s \neq q \rangle$
 have $\text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ s \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-Col-distinct-coeff-non-zero)
 thus $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s * \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ s \ t = \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ t$
 by (unfold cross-ratio-def) simp
 qed

lemma cross-ratio-equal-1:
 assumes $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r$ and $p \neq q$ and $r \neq p$ and $r \neq q$
 shows $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ r = 1$
proof –
 from $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r \rangle$ and $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ and $\langle r \neq q \rangle$
 have $\text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ r \neq 0$ by (rule proj2-Col-distinct-coeff-non-zero)
 thus $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ r = 1$ by (unfold cross-ratio-def) simp
 qed

lemma cross-ratio-1-equal:
 assumes $\text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ r \ s$ and $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s = 1$
 shows $r = s$
proof –
 from $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ r \ s \rangle$
 have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $p \neq q$ and $r \neq p$ and $r \neq q$
 by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp-all

 from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r, s\} \rangle$
 have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r\}$
 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 $\text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ r \ r$ by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp

 from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r\} \rangle$
 have $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r$ 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 $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ r = 1$ by (simp add: cross-ratio-equal-1)
 with $\langle \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s = 1 \rangle$
 have $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ r = \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s$ by simp
 with $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ r \ r \rangle$ and $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ r \ s \rangle$
 show $r = s$ by (rule cross-ratio-unique)
 qed

lemma cross-ratio-swap-34:

shows $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ s \ r = 1 / (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s)$
by (*unfold cross-ratio-def*) *simp*

lemma *cross-ratio-swap-13-24*:
assumes *cross-ratio-correct* $p \ q \ r \ s$ **and** $r \neq s$
shows $\text{cross-ratio } r \ s \ p \ q = \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s$
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 *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 $p = \text{proj2-abs } ?u$ **and** $q = \text{proj2-abs } ?v$
by (*simp-all add: proj2-abs-rep*)
with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **have** $\text{proj2-abs } ?u \neq \text{proj2-abs } ?v$ **by** *simp*

let $?i = \text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ r$
let $?j = \text{proj2-Col-coeff } p \ q \ s$
from *proj2-set-Col* $\{p, q, r, s\}$ **and** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ **and** $\langle s \neq p \rangle$
have $r = \text{proj2-abs } (?i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v)$ (**is** $r = \text{proj2-abs } ?w$)
and $s = \text{proj2-abs } (?j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v)$ (**is** $s = \text{proj2-abs } ?x$)
by (*simp-all add: proj2-set-Col-coeff*)
with $\langle r \neq s \rangle$ **have** $?i \neq ?j$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle ?u \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-abs } ?u \neq \text{proj2-abs } ?v \rangle$
and *dependent-proj2-abs* [*of* $?u \ ?v - 1$]
have $?w \neq 0$ **and** $?x \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle r = \text{proj2-abs } (?i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v) \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq q \rangle$
have $?i \neq 0$ **by** (*auto simp add: proj2-abs-rep*)

have $?w - ?x = (?i - ?j) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
with $\langle ?i \neq ?j \rangle$
have $p = \text{proj2-abs } (?w - ?x)$ **by** (*simp add: proj2-abs-mult-rep*)

have $?j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?w - ?i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?x = (?j - ?i) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?v$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
with $\langle ?i \neq ?j \rangle$
have $q = \text{proj2-abs } (?j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?w - ?i *_{\mathbb{R}} ?x)$ **by** (*simp add: proj2-abs-mult-rep*)
with $\langle ?w \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?x \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq s \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?i \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle r = \text{proj2-abs } ?w \rangle$
and $\langle s = \text{proj2-abs } ?x \rangle$ **and** $\langle p = \text{proj2-abs } (?w - ?x) \rangle$
and *cross-ratio-abs* [*of* $?w \ ?x - 1 - ?i \ 1 \ ?j$]
have $\text{cross-ratio } r \ s \ p \ q = ?j / ?i$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
thus $\text{cross-ratio } r \ s \ p \ q = \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s$
by (*unfold cross-ratio-def* [*of* $p \ q \ r \ s$], *simp*)

qed

lemma *cross-ratio-swap-12*:

assumes $\text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ r \ s$ **and** $\text{cross-ratio-correct } q \ p \ r \ s$
shows $\text{cross-ratio } q \ p \ r \ s = 1 \ / \ (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s)$
proof *cases*
assume $r = s$

from $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ r \ s \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r, s\}$ **and** $p \neq q$ **and** $r \neq p$ **and** $r \neq q$
by $(\text{unfold cross-ratio-correct-def}) \text{ simp-all}$

from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r, s\} \rangle$ **and** $\langle r = s \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r$ **by** $(\text{simp-all add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col})$
hence $\text{proj2-Col } q \ p \ r$ **by** $(\text{rule proj2-Col-permute})$
with $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq p \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle r = s \rangle$
have $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s = 1$ **and** $\text{cross-ratio } q \ p \ r \ s = 1$
by $(\text{simp-all add: cross-ratio-equal-1})$
thus $\text{cross-ratio } q \ p \ r \ s = 1 \ / \ (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s)$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $r \neq s$
with $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } q \ p \ r \ s \rangle$
have $\text{cross-ratio } q \ p \ r \ s = \text{cross-ratio } r \ s \ q \ p$
by $(\text{simp add: cross-ratio-swap-13-24})$
also have $\dots = 1 \ / \ (\text{cross-ratio } r \ s \ p \ q)$ **by** $(\text{rule cross-ratio-swap-34})$
also from $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ r \ s \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq s \rangle$
have $\dots = 1 \ / \ (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s)$ **by** $(\text{simp add: cross-ratio-swap-13-24})$
finally show $\text{cross-ratio } q \ p \ r \ s = 1 \ / \ (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ r \ s)$.
qed

7.6 Cartesian subspace of the real projective plane

definition $\text{vector2-append1} :: \text{real}^2 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3$ **where**
 $\text{vector2-append1 } v = \text{vector } [v\$1, v\$2, 1]$

lemma $\text{vector2-append1-non-zero: vector2-append1 } v \neq 0$

proof –
have $(\text{vector2-append1 } v)\$3 \neq 0\$3$
unfolding $\text{vector2-append1-def}$ **and** vector-def
by *simp*
thus $\text{vector2-append1 } v \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
qed

definition $\text{proj2-pt} :: \text{real}^2 \Rightarrow \text{proj2}$ **where**
 $\text{proj2-pt } v \triangleq \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector2-append1 } v)$

lemma proj2-pt-scalar:
 $\exists c. c \neq 0 \wedge \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-pt } v) = c *_R \text{vector2-append1 } v$
unfolding proj2-pt-def
by $(\text{simp add: proj2-rep-abs2 vector2-append1-non-zero})$

abbreviation $\text{z-non-zero} :: \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$z\text{-non-zero } p \triangleq (\text{proj2-rep } p)\$3 \neq 0$

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-append1* *p*)\$3 = 1
using $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$
by (*unfold cart2-append1-def*) *simp*

lemma *cart2-append1-non-zero*:

assumes *z-non-zero* *p*
shows *cart2-append1* *p* \neq 0
proof –
from $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$ **have** (*cart2-append1* *p*)\$3 = 1 **by** (*rule cart2-append1-z*)
thus *cart2-append1* *p* \neq 0 **by** (*simp add: Cart-eq exI [of - 3]*)
qed

lemma *proj2-rep-cart2-append1*:

assumes *z-non-zero* *p*
shows *proj2-rep* *p* = ((*proj2-rep* *p*)\$3) *_R *cart2-append1* *p*
using $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$
by (*unfold cart2-append1-def*) *simp*

lemma *proj2-abs-cart2-append1*:

assumes *z-non-zero* *p*
shows *proj2-abs* (*cart2-append1* *p*) = *p*
proof –
from $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$
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 $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$ **have** (*cart2-append1* *p*)\$3 = 1 **by** (*rule cart2-append1-z*)
with *cart2-append1* *p* = *cart2-append1* *q*
have (*cart2-append1* *q*)\$3 = 1 **by** *simp*
hence *z-non-zero* *q* **by** (*unfold cart2-append1-def*) *auto*

from *cart2-append1* *p* = *cart2-append1* *q*
have *proj2-abs* (*cart2-append1* *p*) = *proj2-abs* (*cart2-append1* *q*) **by** *simp*

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

lemma cart2-append1:
assumes $z\text{-non-zero } p$
shows $\text{vector2-append1 } (\text{cart2-pt } p) = \text{cart2-append1 } p$
using $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$
unfolding vector2-append1-def
and cart2-append1-def
and cart2-pt-def
and vector-def
by (simp add: Cart-eq forall-3)

lemma cart2-proj2: $\text{cart2-pt } (\text{proj2-pt } v) = v$
proof –
let $?v' = \text{vector2-append1 } v$
let $?p = \text{proj2-pt } v$
from proj2-pt-scalar
obtain c **where** $c \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-rep } ?p = c *_R ?v'$ **by** auto
hence $(\text{cart2-pt } ?p)\$1 = v\1 **and** $(\text{cart2-pt } ?p)\$2 = v\2
unfolding cart2-pt-def **and** vector2-append1-def **and** vector-def
by simp+
thus $\text{cart2-pt } ?p = v$ **by** (simp add: Cart-eq forall-2)
qed

lemma z-non-zero-proj2-pt: $z\text{-non-zero } (\text{proj2-pt } v)$
proof –
from proj2-pt-scalar
obtain c **where** $c \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-pt } v) = c *_R (\text{vector2-append1 } v)$
by auto
from $(\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-pt } v) = c *_R (\text{vector2-append1 } v))$
have $(\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-pt } v))\$3 = c$
unfolding vector2-append1-def **and** vector-def
by simp
with $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** $z\text{-non-zero } (\text{proj2-pt } v)$ **by** simp
qed

lemma cart2-append1-proj2: $\text{cart2-append1 } (\text{proj2-pt } v) = \text{vector2-append1 } v$
proof –
from z-non-zero-proj2-pt
have $\text{cart2-append1 } (\text{proj2-pt } v) = \text{vector2-append1 } (\text{cart2-pt } (\text{proj2-pt } v))$
by (simp add: cart2-append1)
thus $\text{cart2-append1 } (\text{proj2-pt } v) = \text{vector2-append1 } v$
by (simp add: cart2-proj2)
qed

lemma proj2-pt-inj: $\text{inj } \text{proj2-pt}$
by (simp add: inj-on-inverse1 [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 *(z-non-zero p)*
have *(proj2-rep p)\$3 *_R vector2-append1 (cart2-pt p) = proj2-rep p*
unfolding *vector2-append1-def and cart2-pt-def and vector-def*
by *(simp add: Cart-eq 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 *(z-non-zero p) and (z-non-zero q)*
have *proj2-pt (cart2-pt p) = p and proj2-pt (cart2-pt q) = q*
by *(simp-all add: proj2-cart2)*

from *(proj2-pt (cart2-pt p) = p) and (cart2-pt p = cart2-pt q)*
have *proj2-pt (cart2-pt q) = p by simp*
with *(proj2-pt (cart2-pt q) = q) show p = q by simp*
qed

lemma *proj2-Col-iff-euclid*:
proj2-Col (proj2-pt a) (proj2-pt b) (proj2-pt c) \longleftrightarrow real-euclid.Col a b c
(is proj2-Col ?p ?q ?r \longleftrightarrow -)

proof
let *?a' = vector2-append1 a*
let *?b' = vector2-append1 b*
let *?c' = vector2-append1 c*
let *?a'' = proj2-rep ?p*
let *?b'' = proj2-rep ?q*
let *?c'' = proj2-rep ?r*
from *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 and i' ≠ 0 ∨ j' ≠ 0 ∨ k' ≠ 0
    unfolding proj2-Col-def
    by auto

  let ?i'' = i * i'
  let ?j'' = j * j'
  let ?k'' = k * k'
  from (i' ≠ 0) and (j' ≠ 0) and (k' ≠ 0) and (i' ≠ 0 ∨ j' ≠ 0 ∨ k' ≠ 0)
  have ?i'' ≠ 0 ∨ ?j'' ≠ 0 ∨ ?k'' ≠ 0 by simp

  from (i' *R ?a'' + j' *R ?b'' + k' *R ?c'' = 0)
    and (i' ≠ 0) and (j' ≠ 0) and (k' ≠ 0)
    and (i' ≠ 0 ∨ j' ≠ 0 ∨ k' ≠ 0)
  have ?i'' *R ?a' + ?j'' *R ?b' + ?k'' *R ?c' = 0
    by (simp add: mult-ac)
  hence (?i'' *R ?a' + ?j'' *R ?b' + ?k'' *R ?c')$3 = 0
    by simp
  hence ?i'' + ?j'' + ?k'' = 0
    unfolding 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: Cart-eq forall-2)

  have dep2 (b - a) (c - a)
  proof cases
    assume ?k'' = 0
    with (?i'' + ?j'' + ?k'' = 0) have ?j'' = -?i'' by simp
    with (?i'' ≠ 0 ∨ ?j'' ≠ 0 ∨ ?k'' ≠ 0) and (?k'' = 0) have ?i'' ≠ 0 by simp

    from (?i'' *R a + ?j'' *R b + ?k'' *R c = 0)
      and (?k'' = 0) and (?j'' = -?i'')
    have ?i'' *R a + (-?i'' *R b) = 0 by simp
    with (?i'' ≠ 0) have a = b by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    hence b - a = 0 *R (c - a) by simp
    moreover have c - a = 1 *R (c - a) by simp
    ultimately have ∃ x t s. b - a = t *R x ∧ c - a = s *R x
      by blast
    thus dep2 (b - a) (c - a) unfolding dep2-def .
  
```

```

next
  assume  $?k'' \neq 0$ 
  from  $\langle ?i'' + ?j'' + ?k'' = 0 \rangle$  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  $\exists x \ t \ s. b - a = t *_R x \wedge c - a = s *_R x$  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  $t = 0$ 
  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
next
  assume  $t \neq 0$ 

  from  $\langle b - a = t *_R x \rangle$  and  $\langle c - a = s *_R x \rangle$ 
  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
      scaleR-left-diff-distrib
      algebra-simps)
  hence  $((s - t) *_R ?a' + (-s) *_R ?b' + t *_R ?c')\$1 = 0$ 
    and  $((s - t) *_R ?a' + (-s) *_R ?b' + t *_R ?c')\$2 = 0$ 
    unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def
    by (simp-all add: Cart-eq)
  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: Cart-eq forall-3)

```

with $\langle ?a' = (1/i) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a'' \rangle$
and $\langle ?b' = (1/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?b'' \rangle$
and $\langle ?c' = (1/k) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?c'' \rangle$
have $((s - t)/i) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?a'' + (-s/j) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?b'' + (t/k) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?c'' = 0$
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
 $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r \longleftrightarrow \text{real-euclid.Col } (\text{cart2-pt } p) \ (\text{cart2-pt } q) \ (\text{cart2-pt } r)$
 $(\text{is } - \longleftrightarrow \text{real-euclid.Col } ?a \ ?b \ ?c)$
proof –
from $\langle \text{z-non-zero } p \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } r \rangle$
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* $p \ q \ r \longleftrightarrow \text{real-euclid.Col } ?a \ ?b \ ?c$ **by** *simp*
qed

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 $\text{real-euclid.Col } (\text{cart2-pt } p) \ (\text{cart2-pt } q) \ (\text{cart2-pt } r)$
 $(\text{is } \text{real-euclid.Col } ?cp \ ?cq \ ?cr)$
shows *proj2-incident* $r \ l$
proof –
from $\langle \text{z-non-zero } p \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } r \rangle$
and $\langle \text{real-euclid.Col } ?cp \ ?cq \ ?cr \rangle$
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**
 $\text{proj2-incident } p \ m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } r \ m$
by (*unfold proj2-set-Col-def, auto*)

from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ m \rangle$ **and** *proj2-incident-unique*
have $l = m$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ m \rangle$ **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 $\exists\ l. proj2\text{-}incident\ p\ l \wedge proj2\text{-}incident\ q\ l \wedge proj2\text{-}incident\ r\ l$
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 $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}}\ ?cp\ ?cq\ ?cr \rangle$ **and** $proj2\text{-}Col\text{-}iff\text{-}euclid\text{-}cart2$
have $proj2\text{-}Col\ p\ q\ r$ **by** $(unfold\ real\text{-}euclid.Col\text{-}def)\ simp$
hence $proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col\ \{p,q,r\}$ **by** $(simp\ add:\ proj2\text{-}Col\text{-}iff\text{-}set\text{-}Col)$
thus $\exists\ l. proj2\text{-}incident\ p\ l \wedge proj2\text{-}incident\ q\ l \wedge proj2\text{-}incident\ r\ l$
by $(unfold\ proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col\text{-}def)\ simp$
qed

lemma $cart2\text{-}append1\text{-}between$:

assumes $z\text{-}non\text{-}zero\ p$ **and** $z\text{-}non\text{-}zero\ q$ **and** $z\text{-}non\text{-}zero\ r$
shows $B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt\ p) (cart2-pt\ q) (cart2-pt\ r)$
 $\longleftrightarrow (\exists\ k \geq 0. k \leq 1$
 $\wedge cart2\text{-}append1\ q = k *_R cart2\text{-}append1\ r + (1 - k) *_R cart2\text{-}append1\ p)$
proof –
let $?cp = cart2\text{-}pt\ p$
let $?cq = cart2\text{-}pt\ q$
let $?cr = cart2\text{-}pt\ r$
let $?cp1 = vector2\text{-}append1\ ?cp$
let $?cq1 = vector2\text{-}append1\ ?cq$
let $?cr1 = vector2\text{-}append1\ ?cr$
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 $?cp1 = cart2\text{-}append1\ p$
and $?cq1 = cart2\text{-}append1\ q$
and $?cr1 = cart2\text{-}append1\ r$
by $(simp\text{-}all\ add:\ cart2\text{-}append1)$

have $\forall\ k. ?cq - ?cp = k *_R (?cr - ?cp) \longleftrightarrow ?cq = k *_R ?cr + (1 - k) *_R ?cp$
by $(simp\ add:\ algebra\text{-}simps)$
hence $\forall\ k. ?cq - ?cp = k *_R (?cr - ?cp)$
 $\longleftrightarrow ?cq1 = k *_R ?cr1 + (1 - k) *_R ?cp1$
unfolding $vector2\text{-}append1\text{-}def$ **and** $vector\text{-}def$
by $(simp\ add:\ Cart\text{-}eq\ forall\text{-}2\ forall\text{-}3)$
with $\langle ?cp1 = cart2\text{-}append1\ p \rangle$
and $\langle ?cq1 = cart2\text{-}append1\ q \rangle$
and $\langle ?cr1 = cart2\text{-}append1\ r \rangle$
have $\forall\ k. ?cq - ?cp = k *_R (?cr - ?cp)$
 $\longleftrightarrow cart2\text{-}append1\ q = k *_R cart2\text{-}append1\ r + (1 - k) *_R cart2\text{-}append1\ p$
by $simp$
thus $B_{\mathbb{R}} (cart2-pt\ p) (cart2-pt\ q) (cart2-pt\ r)$
 $\longleftrightarrow (\exists\ k \geq 0. k \leq 1$
 $\wedge cart2\text{-}append1\ q = k *_R cart2\text{-}append1\ r + (1 - k) *_R cart2\text{-}append1\ p)$
by $(unfold\ real\text{-}euclid\text{-}B\text{-}def)\ simp$
qed

lemma $cart2\text{-}append1\text{-}between\text{-}right\text{-}strict$:

assumes $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$ **and** $\langle z\text{-non-zero } q \rangle$ **and** $\langle z\text{-non-zero } r \rangle$
and $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } q) (\text{cart2-pt } r)$ **and** $q \neq r$
shows $\exists k \geq 0. k < 1$
 $\wedge \text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p$
proof –
from $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$ **and** $\langle z\text{-non-zero } q \rangle$ **and** $\langle z\text{-non-zero } r \rangle$
and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } q) (\text{cart2-pt } r) \rangle$ **and** $\text{cart2-append1-between}$
obtain k **where** $k \geq 0$ **and** $k \leq 1$
and $\text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p$
by *auto*

have $k \neq 1$
proof
assume $k = 1$
with $\langle \text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p \rangle$
have $\text{cart2-append1 } q = \text{cart2-append1 } r$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle z\text{-non-zero } q \rangle$ **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 $\langle \text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p \rangle$
show $\exists k \geq 0. k < 1$
 $\wedge \text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p$
by (*simp add: exI [of - k]*)
qed

lemma *cart2-append1-between-strict*:
assumes $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$ **and** $\langle z\text{-non-zero } q \rangle$ **and** $\langle z\text{-non-zero } r \rangle$
and $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } q) (\text{cart2-pt } r)$ **and** $q \neq p$ **and** $q \neq r$
shows $\exists k > 0. k < 1$
 $\wedge \text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p$
proof –
from $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$ **and** $\langle z\text{-non-zero } q \rangle$ **and** $\langle z\text{-non-zero } r \rangle$
and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } q) (\text{cart2-pt } r) \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \neq r \rangle$
and $\text{cart2-append1-between-right-strict } [\text{of } p \ q \ r]$
obtain k **where** $k \geq 0$ **and** $k < 1$
and $\text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p$
by *auto*

have $k \neq 0$
proof
assume $k = 0$
with $\langle \text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p \rangle$
have $\text{cart2-append1 } q = \text{cart2-append1 } p$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle z\text{-non-zero } q \rangle$ **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  $\langle \text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{ cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{ cart2-append1 } p \rangle$ 
show  $\exists k > 0. k < 1$ 
   $\wedge \text{cart2-append1 } q = k *_R \text{ cart2-append1 } r + (1 - k) *_R \text{ cart2-append1 } p$ 
  by (simp add: exI [of - k])
qed

end

```

8 Roots of real quadratics

```

theory Quadratic-Discriminant
imports Miscellany
begin

```

```

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

```

```

lemma complete-square:
  fixes a b c x :: real
  assumes a  $\neq 0$ 
  shows  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \iff (2 * a * x + b)^2 = \text{discriminant } a b c$ 
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 square-expand)
  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  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \iff (2 * a * x + b)^2 = \text{discriminant } a b c$ 
  unfolding discriminant-def
  by (simp add: square-expand algebra-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma discriminant-negative:
  fixes a b c x :: real
  assumes a  $\neq 0$ 
  and discriminant a b c < 0
  shows  $a * x^2 + b * x + c \neq 0$ 
proof -
  have  $(2 * a * x + b)^2 \geq 0$  by simp
  with  $\langle \text{discriminant } a b c < 0 \rangle$  have  $(2 * a * x + b)^2 \neq \text{discriminant } a b c$  by arith
  with complete-square and  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  show  $a * x^2 + b * x + c \neq 0$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma plus-or-minus-sqrt:
  fixes x y :: real
  assumes y  $\geq 0$ 

```

shows $x^2 = y \longleftrightarrow x = \text{sqrt } y \vee x = -\text{sqrt } y$
proof
assume $x^2 = y$
hence $\text{sqrt } (x^2) = \text{sqrt } y$ **by** *simp*
hence $\text{sqrt } y = |x|$ **by** *simp*
thus $x = \text{sqrt } y \vee x = -\text{sqrt } y$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $x = \text{sqrt } y \vee x = -\text{sqrt } y$
hence $x^2 = (\text{sqrt } y)^2 \vee x^2 = (-\text{sqrt } y)^2$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle y \geq 0 \rangle$ **show** $x^2 = y$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *divide-non-zero*:
fixes $x \ y \ z :: \text{real}$
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*)
next
assume $y = z / x$
with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** $x * y = z$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *discriminant-nonneg*:
fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: \text{real}$
assumes $a \neq 0$
and $\text{discrim } a \ b \ c \geq 0$
shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $x = (-b + \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$
proof –
from *complete-square and plus-or-minus-sqrt and assms*
have $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $(2 * a) * x + b = \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c) \vee$
 $(2 * a) * x + b = -\text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)$
by *simp*
also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow (2 * a) * x = (-b + \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)) \vee$
 $(2 * a) * x = (-b - \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c))$
by *auto*
also from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** *divide-non-zero* [of $2 * a \ x$]
have $\dots \longleftrightarrow x = (-b + \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$
by *simp*
finally show $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $x = (-b + \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$.
qed

lemma *discriminant-zero*:

fixes $a\ b\ c\ x :: \text{real}$

assumes $a \neq 0$

and $\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c = 0$

shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = -b / (2 * a)$

using *discriminant-nonneg* **and** *assms*

by *simp*

theorem *discriminant-iff*:

fixes $a\ b\ c\ x :: \text{real}$

assumes $a \neq 0$

shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c \geq 0 \wedge$

$(x = (-b + \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a) \vee$

$x = (-b - \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a))$

proof

assume $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$

with *discriminant-negative* **and** $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\neg(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c < 0)$ **by** *auto*

hence $\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c \geq 0$ **by** *simp*

with *discriminant-nonneg* **and** $\langle a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$

have $x = (-b + \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a) \vee$

$x = (-b - \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a)$

by *simp*

with $\langle \text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c \geq 0 \rangle$

show $\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c \geq 0 \wedge$

$(x = (-b + \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a) \vee$

$x = (-b - \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a))$ **..**

next

assume $\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c \geq 0 \wedge$

$(x = (-b + \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a) \vee$

$x = (-b - \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a))$

hence $\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c \geq 0$ **and**

$x = (-b + \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a) \vee$

$x = (-b - \text{sqrt}(\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c)) / (2 * a)$

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 $a\ b\ c :: \text{real}$

assumes $a \neq 0$

and $\text{discrim}\ a\ b\ c \geq 0$

shows $\exists x. a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$

using *discriminant-nonneg* **and** *assms*

by *auto*

lemma *discriminant-pos-ex*:

fixes $a\ b\ c :: \text{real}$

assumes $a \neq 0$

and $\text{discrim } a \ b \ c > 0$
shows $\exists x \ y. x \neq y \wedge a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$
proof –
let $?x = (-b + \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$
let $?y = (-b - \text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)) / (2 * a)$
from $\langle \text{discrim } a \ b \ c > 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c) \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
hence $\text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c) \neq -\text{sqrt } (\text{discrim } a \ b \ c)$ **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 $\exists x \ y. x \neq y \wedge a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *discriminant-pos-distinct*:
fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: \text{real}$
assumes $a \neq 0$ **and** $\text{discrim } a \ b \ c > 0$
shows $\exists y. x \neq y \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$
proof –
from *discriminant-pos-ex* **and** $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{discrim } a \ b \ c > 0 \rangle$
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 $\exists y. x \neq y \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$
proof *cases*
assume $x = w$
with $\langle w \neq z \rangle$ **have** $x \neq z$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle a * z^2 + b * z + c = 0 \rangle$
show $\exists y. x \neq y \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $x \neq w$
with $\langle a * w^2 + b * w + c = 0 \rangle$
show $\exists y. x \neq y \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ **by** *auto*
qed
qed
end

9 The hyperbolic plane and Tarski's axioms

theory *Hyperbolic-Tarski*
imports *Euclid-Tarski*
Projective
Quadratic-Discriminant

begin

9.1 Characterizing a specific conic in the projective plane

definition $M :: \text{real}^3^3$ **where**

$M \triangleq \text{vector } [$
 $\text{vector } [1, 0, 0],$
 $\text{vector } [0, 1, 0],$
 $\text{vector } [0, 0, -1]]$

lemma $M\text{-symmatrix}$: $\text{symmatrix } M$

unfolding symmatrix-def **and** transpose-def **and** $M\text{-def}$
by ($\text{simp add: Cart-eq forall-3 vector-3}$)

lemma $M\text{-self-inverse}$: $M ** M = \text{mat } 1$

unfolding $M\text{-def}$ **and** $\text{matrix-matrix-mult-def}$ **and** mat-def **and** vector-def
by ($\text{simp add: setsum-3 Cart-eq forall-3}$)

lemma $M\text{-invertible}$: $\text{invertible } M$

unfolding invertible-def
using $M\text{-self-inverse}$
by auto

definition $\text{polar} :: \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2-line}$ **where**

$\text{polar } p \triangleq \text{proj2-line-abs } (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p)$

definition $\text{pole} :: \text{proj2-line} \Rightarrow \text{proj2}$ **where**

$\text{pole } l \triangleq \text{proj2-abs } (M * v \text{ proj2-line-rep } l)$

lemma polar-abs :

assumes $v \neq 0$

shows $\text{polar } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = \text{proj2-line-abs } (M * v v)$

proof –

from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** proj2-rep-abs2

obtain k **where** $k \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = k *_R v$ **by** auto

from $\langle \text{proj2-rep } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = k *_R v \rangle$

have $\text{polar } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = \text{proj2-line-abs } (k *_R (M * v v))$

unfolding polar-def

by ($\text{simp add: matrix-scalar-vector-ac scalar-matrix-vector-assoc}$)

with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\text{proj2-line-abs-mult}$

show $\text{polar } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = \text{proj2-line-abs } (M * v v)$ **by** simp

qed

lemma pole-abs :

assumes $v \neq 0$

shows $\text{pole } (\text{proj2-line-abs } v) = \text{proj2-abs } (M * v v)$

proof –

from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\text{proj2-line-rep-abs}$

obtain k **where** $k \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-line-rep } (\text{proj2-line-abs } v) = k *_R v$

```

by auto
from ⟨proj2-line-rep (proj2-line-abs v) = k *R v⟩
have pole (proj2-line-abs v) = proj2-abs (k *R (M *v v))
  unfolding pole-def
  by (simp add: matrix-scalar-vector-ac scalar-matrix-vector-assoc)
with ⟨k ≠ 0⟩ 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 proj2-rep p ≠ 0
proof –
  have proj2-rep p ≠ 0 by (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)
  with M-invertible
  show M *v proj2-rep p ≠ 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 proj2-line-rep l ≠ 0
proof –
  have proj2-line-rep l ≠ 0 by (rule proj2-line-rep-non-zero)
  with M-invertible
  show M *v proj2-line-rep l ≠ 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 $\langle \text{polar } p = \text{polar } q \rangle$ **have** $\text{pole } (\text{polar } p) = \text{pole } (\text{polar } q)$ **by** *simp*
 thus $p = q$ **by** (*simp add: pole-polar*)
qed

definition *conic-sgn* :: *proj2* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
conic-sgn $p \triangleq \text{sgn } (\text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p))$

lemma *conic-sgn-abs*:
assumes $v \neq 0$
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 *proj2-rep* (*proj2-abs* v) = $j *_R v$
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
 square-expand
 algebra-simps)
also have $\dots = \text{sgn } (j^2) * \text{sgn } (v \cdot (M * v v))$ **by** (*rule sgn-times*)
also from $\langle j^2 > 0 \rangle$ **have** $\dots = \text{sgn } (v \cdot (M * v v))$ **by** *simp*
finally show *conic-sgn* (*proj2-abs* v) = *sgn* ($v \cdot (M * v v)$) .
qed

lemma *sgn-conic-sgn*: *sgn* (*conic-sgn* p) = *conic-sgn* p
by (*unfold conic-sgn-def*) *simp*

definition *S* :: *proj2* *set* **where**
S $\triangleq \{p. \text{conic-sgn } p = 0\}$

definition *K2* :: *proj2* *set* **where**
K2 $\triangleq \{p. \text{conic-sgn } p < 0\}$

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* $v \in K2 \iff v \cdot (M * v v) < 0$
proof –
have *proj2-abs* $v \in K2 \iff \text{conic-sgn } (\text{proj2-abs } v) < 0$
by (*simp add: K2-def*)

with $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** *conic-sgn-abs*
show $\text{proj2-abs } v \in K2 \iff v \cdot (M * v) < 0$ **by** *simp*
qed

definition $K2\text{-centre} = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [0,0,1])$

lemma $K2\text{-centre-non-zero}$: $\text{vector } [0,0,1] \neq (0 :: \text{real}^3)$
by (*unfold vector-def*) (*simp add: Cart-eq forall-3*)

lemma $K2\text{-centre-in-K2}$: $K2\text{-centre} \in K2$

proof –
from $K2\text{-centre-non-zero}$ **and** proj2-rep-abs2
obtain k **where** $k \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-rep } K2\text{-centre} = k *_R \text{vector } [0,0,1]$
by (*unfold K2-centre-def*) *auto*
from $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $0 < k^2$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{proj2-rep } K2\text{-centre} = k *_R \text{vector } [0,0,1] \rangle$
show $K2\text{-centre} \in K2$
unfolding $K2\text{-def}$
and *conic-sgn-def*
and $M\text{-def}$
and *matrix-vector-mult-def*
and *inner-vector-def*
and *vector-def*
by (*simp add: Cart-eq setsum-3 square-expand*)
qed

lemma $K2\text{-imp-M-neg}$:
assumes $v \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } v \in K2$
shows $v \cdot (M * v) < 0$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: K2-abs*)

lemma $M\text{-neg-imp-z-squared-big}$:
assumes $v \cdot (M * v) < 0$
shows $(v\$3)^2 > (v\$1)^2 + (v\$2)^2$
using $\langle v \cdot (M * v) < 0 \rangle$
unfolding *matrix-vector-mult-def* **and** $M\text{-def}$ **and** *vector-def*
by (*simp add: inner-vector-def setsum-3 square-expand*)

lemma $M\text{-neg-imp-z-non-zero}$:
assumes $v \cdot (M * v) < 0$
shows $v\$3 \neq 0$
proof –
have $(v\$1)^2 + (v\$2)^2 \geq 0$ **by** *simp*
with $M\text{-neg-imp-z-squared-big } [\text{of } v]$ **and** $\langle v \cdot (M * v) < 0 \rangle$
have $(v\$3)^2 > 0$ **by** *arith*
thus $v\$3 \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *M-neg-imp-K2*:
assumes $v \cdot (M * v) < 0$
shows $\text{proj2-abs } v \in K2$
proof –
from $\langle v \cdot (M * v) < 0 \rangle$ **have** $v \neq 0$ **by** (rule *M-neg-imp-z-non-zero*)
hence $v \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle v \cdot (M * v) < 0 \rangle$ **and** *K2-abs* **show** $\text{proj2-abs } v \in K2$ **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-vector-def setsum-3*)

lemma *S-abs*:
assumes $v \neq 0$
shows $\text{proj2-abs } v \in S \longleftrightarrow v \cdot (M * v) = 0$
proof –
have $\text{proj2-abs } v \in S \longleftrightarrow \text{conic-sgn } (\text{proj2-abs } v) = 0$
unfolding *S-def*
by *simp*
also from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** *conic-sgn-abs*
have $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{sgn } (v \cdot (M * v)) = 0$ **by** *simp*
finally show $\text{proj2-abs } v \in S \longleftrightarrow v \cdot (M * v) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: sgn-0-0*)
qed

lemma *S-alt-def*: $p \in S \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p) = 0$
proof –
have $\text{proj2-rep } p \neq 0$ **by** (rule *proj2-rep-non-zero*)
hence $\text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } p) \in S \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p) = 0$
by (rule *S-abs*)
thus $p \in S \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p) = 0$
by (*simp add: proj2-abs-rep*)
qed

lemma *incident-polar*:
 $\text{proj2-incident } p \text{ (polar } q) \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } q) = 0$
using *polar-rep-non-zero*
unfolding *polar-def*
by (rule *proj2-incident-right-abs*)

lemma *incident-own-polar-in-S*: $\text{proj2-incident } p \text{ (polar } p) \longleftrightarrow p \in S$
using *incident-polar* **and** *S-alt-def*
by *simp*

lemma *incident-polar-swap*:
assumes $\text{proj2-incident } p \text{ (polar } q)$
shows $\text{proj2-incident } q \text{ (polar } p)$
proof –
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \text{ (polar } q) \rangle$

have $\text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } q) = 0$ **by** (*unfold incident-polar*)
hence $\text{proj2-rep } q \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: M-reverse*)
thus $\text{proj2-incident } q (\text{polar } p)$ **by** (*unfold incident-polar*)
qed

lemma *incident-pole-polar*:
assumes $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
shows $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{pole } l) (\text{polar } p)$
proof –
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } p (\text{polar } (\text{pole } l))$ **by** (*subst polar-pole*)
thus $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{pole } l) (\text{polar } p)$ **by** (*rule incident-polar-swap*)
qed

definition *z-zero* :: *proj2-line* **where**
 $\text{z-zero} \triangleq \text{proj2-line-abs } (\text{vector } [0,0,1])$

lemma *z-zero*:
assumes $(\text{proj2-rep } p)\$3 = 0$
shows $\text{proj2-incident } p \ \text{z-zero}$
proof –
from *K2-centre-non-zero* **and** *proj2-line-rep-abs*
obtain k **where** $\text{proj2-line-rep } \text{z-zero} = k *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{vector } [0,0,1]$
by (*unfold z-zero-def*) *auto*
with $\langle (\text{proj2-rep } p)\$3 = 0 \rangle$
show $\text{proj2-incident } p \ \text{z-zero}$
unfolding *proj2-incident-def* **and** *inner-vector-def* **and** *vector-def*
by (*simp add: setsum-3*)
qed

lemma *z-zero-conic-sgn-1*:
assumes $\text{proj2-incident } p \ \text{z-zero}$
shows $\text{conic-sgn } p = 1$
proof –
let $?v = \text{proj2-rep } p$
have $(\text{vector } [0,0,1] :: \text{real}^3) \neq 0$
unfolding *vector-def*
by (*simp add: Cart-eq*)
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ \text{z-zero} \rangle$
have $?v \cdot \text{vector } [0,0,1] = 0$
unfolding *z-zero-def*
by (*simp add: proj2-incident-right-abs*)
hence $?v\$3 = 0$
unfolding *inner-vector-def* **and** *vector-def*
by (*simp add: setsum-3*)
hence $?v \cdot (M * v ?v) = (?v\$1)^2 + (?v\$2)^2$
unfolding *inner-vector-def*
and *square-expand*
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 $\langle ?v\$3 = 0 \rangle$ **have** $?v\$1 \neq 0 \vee ?v\$2 \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: Cart-eq forall-3*)
hence $(?v\$1)^2 > 0 \vee (?v\$2)^2 > 0$ **by** *simp*
with *add-sign-intros* [*of* $(?v\$1)^2$ $(?v\$2)^2$]
have $(?v\$1)^2 + (?v\$2)^2 > 0$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle ?v \cdot (M * v) = (?v\$1)^2 + (?v\$2)^2 \rangle$
have $?v \cdot (M * v) > 0$ **by** *simp*
thus *conic-sgn* $p = 1$
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 $\langle \text{conic-sgn } p \neq 1 \rangle$
have $\neg \text{proj2-incident } p \text{ z-zero}$ **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* $p \text{ z-zero}$
shows $p \notin S$
proof –
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \text{ z-zero} \rangle$ **have** *conic-sgn* $p = 1$
by (*rule z-zero-conic-sgn-1*)
thus $p \notin S$
unfolding *S-def*
by *simp*

qed

lemma *line-incident-point-not-in-S*: $\exists p. p \notin S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p \text{ } l$
proof –
let $?p = \text{proj2-intersection } l \text{ z-zero}$
have *proj2-incident* $?p \text{ } l$ **and** *proj2-incident* $?p \text{ z-zero}$
by (*rule proj2-intersection-incident*) +
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?p \text{ z-zero} \rangle$ **have** $?p \notin S$ **by** (*rule z-zero-not-in-S*)
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?p \text{ } l \rangle$
show $\exists p. p \notin S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p \text{ } l$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *apply-cltn2-abs-abs-in-S*:
assumes $v \neq 0$ **and** *invertible* J

shows $\text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs } v) (\text{cltn2-abs } J) \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow v \cdot (J ** M ** \text{transpose } J * v) = 0$
proof –
from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{invertible } J \rangle$
have $v * J \neq 0$ **by** (rule non-zero-mult-invertible-non-zero)

from $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{invertible } J \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs } v) (\text{cltn2-abs } J) = \text{proj2-abs } (v * J)$
by (rule apply-cltn2-abs)
also from $\langle v * J \neq 0 \rangle$
have $\dots \in S \longleftrightarrow (v * J) \cdot (M * (v * J)) = 0$ **by** (rule S-abs)
finally show $\text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs } v) (\text{cltn2-abs } J) \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow v \cdot (J ** M ** \text{transpose } J * v) = 0$
by (simp add: dot-lmul-matrix matrix-vector-mul-assoc [symmetric])
qed

lemma *apply-cltn2-right-abs-in-S*:
assumes $\text{invertible } J$
shows $\text{apply-cltn2 } p (\text{cltn2-abs } J) \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow (\text{proj2-rep } p) \cdot (J ** M ** \text{transpose } J * v (\text{proj2-rep } p)) = 0$
proof –
have $\text{proj2-rep } p \neq 0$ **by** (rule proj2-rep-non-zero)
with $\langle \text{invertible } J \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } p)) (\text{cltn2-abs } J) \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (J ** M ** \text{transpose } J * v \text{proj2-rep } p) = 0$
by (simp add: apply-cltn2-abs-abs-in-S)
thus $\text{apply-cltn2 } p (\text{cltn2-abs } J) \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (J ** M ** \text{transpose } J * v \text{proj2-rep } p) = 0$
by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep)
qed

lemma *apply-cltn2-abs-in-S*:
assumes $v \neq 0$
shows $\text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs } v) C \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow v \cdot (\text{cltn2-rep } C ** M ** \text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } C) * v) = 0$
proof –
have $\text{invertible } (\text{cltn2-rep } C)$ **by** (rule cltn2-rep-invertible)
with $\langle v \neq 0 \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs } v) (\text{cltn2-abs } (\text{cltn2-rep } C)) \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow v \cdot (\text{cltn2-rep } C ** M ** \text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } C) * v) = 0$
by (rule apply-cltn2-abs-abs-in-S)
thus $\text{apply-cltn2} (\text{proj2-abs } v) C \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow v \cdot (\text{cltn2-rep } C ** M ** \text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } C) * v) = 0$
by (simp add: cltn2-abs-rep)
qed

lemma *apply-cltn2-in-S*:
 $\text{apply-cltn2 } p C \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (\text{cltn2-rep } C ** M ** \text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } C) * v \text{proj2-rep } p) = 0$

$= 0$
proof –
 have $\text{proj2-rep } p \neq 0$ by (rule $\text{proj2-rep-non-zero}$)
 hence $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{proj2-abs } (\text{proj2-rep } p)) \ C \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (\text{cltn2-rep } C ** M ** \text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } C) * v \text{proj2-rep } p)$
 $= 0$
 by (rule $\text{apply-cltn2-abs-in-S}$)
 thus $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ C \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (\text{cltn2-rep } C ** M ** \text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } C) * v \text{proj2-rep } p)$
 $= 0$
 by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep)
qed

lemma $\text{norm-M: } (\text{vector2-append1 } v) \cdot (M * v \text{vector2-append1 } v) = (\text{norm } v)^2 - 1$
proof –
 have $(\text{norm } v)^2 = (v\$1)^2 + (v\$2)^2$
 unfolding norm-vector-def
 and setL2-def
 by (simp add: setsum-2)
 thus $(\text{vector2-append1 } v) \cdot (M * v \text{vector2-append1 } v) = (\text{norm } v)^2 - 1$
 unfolding $\text{vector2-append1-def}$
 and inner-vector-def
 and $\text{matrix-vector-mult-def}$
 and vector-def
 and $M\text{-def}$
 and $\text{power2-norm-eq-inner}$
 by (simp add: $\text{setsum-3 square-expand}$)
qed

9.2 Some specific points and lines of the projective plane

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

lemmas $\text{compass-defs} = \text{east-def west-def north-def south-def}$

lemma compass-non-zero:
 shows $\text{vector } [1,0,1] \neq (0 :: \text{real}^3)$
 and $\text{vector } [-1,0,1] \neq (0 :: \text{real}^3)$
 and $\text{vector } [0,1,1] \neq (0 :: \text{real}^3)$
 and $\text{vector } [0,-1,1] \neq (0 :: \text{real}^3)$
 and $\text{vector } [0,1,0] \neq (0 :: \text{real}^3)$
 and $\text{vector } [1,0,0] \neq (0 :: \text{real}^3)$
 unfolding vector-def
 by (simp-all add: Cart-eq 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** $(vector\ [1,0,1] :: real^3) = k *_R vector\ [-1,0,1]$
unfolding *compass-defs*
by *auto*
thus *False*
unfolding *vector-def*
by $(auto\ simp\ add:\ Cart\ eq\ forall\ 3)$
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** $(vector\ [0,1,1] :: real^3) = k *_R vector\ [0,-1,1]$
unfolding *compass-defs*
by *auto*
thus *False*
unfolding *vector-def*
by $(auto\ simp\ add:\ Cart\ eq\ forall\ 3)$
qed

lemma *north-not-east-or-west*: $north \notin \{east, west\}$
proof
assume $north \in \{east, west\}$
hence $east = north \vee west = north$ **by** *auto*
with *compass-non-zero*
and *proj2-abs-abs-mult* [of $- vector\ [0,1,1]$]
obtain k **where** $(vector\ [1,0,1] :: real^3) = k *_R vector\ [0,1,1]$
 $\vee (vector\ [-1,0,1] :: real^3) = k *_R vector\ [0,1,1]$
unfolding *compass-defs*
by *auto*
thus *False*
unfolding *vector-def*
by $(simp\ add:\ Cart\ eq\ forall\ 3)$
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-vector-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: Cart-eq 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 ≠ 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-vector-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 ..
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*: $\text{equator} \neq \text{meridian}$
proof
assume $\text{equator} = \text{meridian}$
with *compass-non-zero*
and *proj2-line-abs-abs-mult* [of *vector* $[0,1,0]$ *vector* $[1,0,0]$]
obtain k **where** $(\text{vector } [0,1,0] :: \text{real}^3) = k *_R \text{vector } [1,0,0]$
by (*unfold equator-def meridian-def*) *auto*
thus *False* **by** (*unfold vector-def*) (*auto simp add: Cart-eq 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-vector-def vector-def setsum-3*)

lemma *north-far-north-distinct*: $\text{north} \neq \text{far-north}$
proof
assume $\text{north} = \text{far-north}$
with *compass-non-zero*
and *proj2-abs-abs-mult* [of *vector* $[0,1,1]$ *vector* $[0,1,0]$]
obtain k **where** $(\text{vector } [0,1,1] :: \text{real}^3) = k *_R \text{vector } [0,1,0]$
by (*unfold north-def far-north-def*) *auto*
thus *False*
unfolding *vector-def*
by (*auto simp add: Cart-eq 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-vector-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-vector-def vector-def setsum-3*)

lemma *on-equator-meridian-is-K2-centre*:
assumes *proj2-incident a equator* **and** *proj2-incident a meridian*
shows $a = \text{K2-centre}$
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*³³

definition *rep-meridian-reflect* \triangleq *vector* [
vector [-1, 0, 0],
vector [0, 1, 0],
vector [0, 0, 1]] :: *real*³³

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: Cart-eq 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] :: *real*³) *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] :: *real*³) *v* * *rep-meridian-reflect* = *vector* [0, 1, 1]
and (*vector* [0, -1, 1] :: *real*³) *v* * *rep-meridian-reflect* = *vector* [0, -1, 1]
and (*vector* [0, 0, 1] :: *real*³) *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] :: *real*³) *v* * *rep-equator-reflect* = *vector* [-1, 0, 1]
and (*vector* [0, 1, 1] :: *real*³) *v* * *rep-equator-reflect* = *vector* [0, -1, 1]
and (*vector* [0, -1, 1] :: *real*³) *v* * *rep-equator-reflect* = *vector* [0, 1, 1]
and (*vector* [0, 0, 1] :: *real*³) *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: Cart-eq 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 $\exists x. a = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [x,0,1])$
proof –
let *?ra = proj2-rep a*
let *?ca1 = cart2-append1 a*
let *?x = ?ca1\$1*
from *compass-non-zero* **and** *(proj2-incident a equator)*
have $?ra \cdot \text{vector } [0,1,0] = 0$
by (*unfold equator-def*) (*simp add: proj2-incident-right-abs*)
hence $?ra\$2 = 0$ **by** (*unfold inner-vector-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 $?ca1 = \text{vector } [?x,0,1]$
by (*unfold vector-def*) (*simp add: Cart-eq forall-3*)
with *(z-non-zero a)*
have $\text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [?x,0,1]) = a$ **by** (*simp add: proj2-abs-cart2-append1*)
thus $\exists x. a = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [x,0,1])$ **by** (*simp add: exI [of - ?x]*)
qed

lemma *on-meridian-rep*:
assumes *z-non-zero a* **and** *proj2-incident a meridian*
shows $\exists y. a = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [0,y,1])$
proof –
let *?ra = proj2-rep a*
let *?ca1 = cart2-append1 a*
let *?y = ?ca1\$2*
from *compass-non-zero* **and** *(proj2-incident a meridian)*
have $?ra \cdot \text{vector } [1,0,0] = 0$

```

    by (unfold meridian-def) (simp add: proj2-incident-right-abs)
  hence ?ra$1 = 0 by (unfold inner-vector-def vector-def) (simp add: setsum-3)
  hence ?ca1$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: Cart-eq forall-3)
  with ⟨z-non-zero a⟩
  have proj2-abs (vector [0,?y,1]) = a by (simp add: proj2-abs-cart2-append1)
  thus ∃ y. a = proj2-abs (vector [0,y,1]) by (simp add: exI [of - ?y])
qed

```

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

```

typedef hyp2 = K2
using K2-centre-in-K2
by auto

```

definition hyp2-rep :: hyp2 \Rightarrow real² **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 \longleftrightarrow proj2-pt v \in hyp2
proof –
 let ?v' = vector2-append1 v
 have ?v' \neq 0 by (rule vector2-append1-non-zero)

 from real-less-rsqr [of norm v 1]
 and less-one-imp-sqr-less-one [of norm v]
 have norm v < 1 \longleftrightarrow (norm v)² < 1 by auto
 hence norm v < 1 \longleftrightarrow ?v' \cdot (M * v ?v') < 0 by (simp add: norm-M)
 with ⟨?v' \neq 0⟩ have norm v < 1 \longleftrightarrow proj2-abs ?v' \in K2 by (subst K2-abs)
 thus norm v < 1 \longleftrightarrow proj2-pt v \in hyp2 by (unfold proj2-pt-def hyp2-def)
qed

lemma norm-eq-1-iff-in-S:
shows norm v = 1 \longleftrightarrow proj2-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 \longleftrightarrow (norm v)² = 1 by auto
 hence norm v = 1 \longleftrightarrow ?v' \cdot (M * v ?v') = 0 by (simp add: norm-M)

with $\langle ?v' \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{norm } v = 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-abs } ?v' \in S$ **by** (*subst S-abs*)
thus $\text{norm } v = 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-pt } v \in S$ **by** (*unfold proj2-pt-def*)
qed

lemma *norm-le-1-iff-in-hyp2-S*:
 $\text{norm } v \leq 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-pt } v \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
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*: $\text{proj2-pt } (\text{hyp2-rep } p) = \text{Rep-hyp2 } p$
proof –
let $?p' = \text{Rep-hyp2 } p$
let $?v = \text{proj2-rep } ?p'$
have $?v \neq 0$ **by** (*rule proj2-rep-non-zero*)

have $\text{proj2-abs } ?v = ?p'$ **by** (*rule proj2-abs-rep*)

have $?p' \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** (*rule Rep-hyp2*)
hence $?p' \in K2$ **by** (*unfold hyp2-def*)
with $\langle ?v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-abs } ?v = ?p' \rangle$
have $?v \cdot (M * v ?v) < 0$ **by** (*simp add: K2-imp-M-neg*)
hence $?v \neq 0$ **by** (*rule M-neg-imp-z-non-zero*)
hence $\text{proj2-pt } (\text{cart2-pt } ?p') = ?p'$ **by** (*rule proj2-cart2*)
thus $\text{proj2-pt } (\text{hyp2-rep } p) = ?p'$ **by** (*unfold hyp2-rep-def*)
qed

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

lemma *hyp2-abs-rep*: $\text{hyp2-abs } (\text{hyp2-rep } p) = p$
by (*unfold hyp2-abs-def*) (*simp add: proj2-pt-hyp2-rep Rep-hyp2-inverse*)

lemma *norm-hyp2-rep-lt-1*: $\text{norm } (\text{hyp2-rep } p) < 1$
proof –
have $\text{proj2-pt } (\text{hyp2-rep } p) = \text{Rep-hyp2 } p$ **by** (*rule proj2-pt-hyp2-rep*)
hence $\text{proj2-pt } (\text{hyp2-rep } p) \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** (*simp add: Rep-hyp2*)
thus $\text{norm } (\text{hyp2-rep } p) < 1$ **by** (*simp add: norm-lt-1-iff-in-hyp2*)
qed

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

assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$

shows $z\text{-non-zero } p$

proof –

from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$

have $\text{conic-sgn } p \leq 0$ **by** (*unfold hyp2-def K2-def S-def*) *auto*

hence $\text{conic-sgn } p \neq 1$ **by** *simp*

thus $z\text{-non-zero } p$ **by** (*rule conic-sgn-not-1-z-non-zero*)

qed

lemma *hyp2-S-not-equal*:

assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $p \in S$

shows $a \neq p$

using *assms* **and** *S-K2-empty*

by (*unfold hyp2-def*) *auto*

lemma *hyp2-S-cart2-inj*:

assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $\text{cart2-pt } p = \text{cart2-pt } q$

shows $p = q$

proof –

from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$

have $z\text{-non-zero } p$ **and** $z\text{-non-zero } q$ **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero*)

hence $\text{proj2-pt } (\text{cart2-pt } p) = p$ **and** $\text{proj2-pt } (\text{cart2-pt } q) = q$

by (*simp-all add: proj2-cart2*)

from $\langle \text{cart2-pt } p = \text{cart2-pt } q \rangle$

have $\text{proj2-pt } (\text{cart2-pt } p) = \text{proj2-pt } (\text{cart2-pt } q)$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle \text{proj2-pt } (\text{cart2-pt } p) = p \rangle$ [*symmetric*] **and** $\langle \text{proj2-pt } (\text{cart2-pt } q) = q \rangle$

show $p = q$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *on-equator-in-hyp2-rep*:

assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a \text{ equator}$

shows $\exists x. |x| < 1 \wedge a = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [x, 0, 1])$

proof –

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **have** $z\text{-non-zero } a$ **by** (*simp add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero*)

with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \text{ equator} \rangle$ **and** *on-equator-rep*

obtain x **where** $a = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [x, 0, 1])$ (**is** $a = \text{proj2-abs } ?v$)

by *auto*

have $?v \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: Cart-eq forall-3 vector-3*)

with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle a = \text{proj2-abs } ?v \rangle$

have $?v \cdot (M *v ?v) < 0$ **by** (*unfold hyp2-def*) (*simp add: K2-abs*)

hence $x^2 < 1$

unfolding *M-def matrix-vector-mult-def inner-vector-def*

by (*simp add: setsum-3 vector-3 square-expand*)

with *real-sqrt-abs* [*of x*] **and** *real-sqrt-less-iff* [*of x² 1*]

have $|x| < 1$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle a = \text{proj2-abs } ?v \rangle$

show $\exists x. |x| < 1 \wedge a = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [x,0,1])$
by (simp add: exI [of - x])
qed

lemma *on-meridian-in-hyp2-rep*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** *proj2-incident a meridian*
shows $\exists y. |y| < 1 \wedge a = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [0,y,1])$
proof –
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **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** $a = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [0,y,1])$ (**is** $a = \text{proj2-abs } ?v$)
by auto

have $?v \neq 0$ **by** (simp add: Cart-eq forall-3 vector-3)
with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle a = \text{proj2-abs } ?v \rangle$
have $?v \cdot (M *v ?v) < 0$ **by** (unfold hyp2-def) (simp add: K2-abs)
hence $y^2 < 1$
unfolding *M-def matrix-vector-mult-def inner-vector-def*
by (simp add: setsum-3 vector-3 square-expand)
with *real-sqrt-abs [of y]* **and** *real-sqrt-less-iff [of y^2 1]*
have $|y| < 1$ **by** simp
with $\langle a = \text{proj2-abs } ?v \rangle$
show $\exists y. |y| < 1 \wedge a = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [0,y,1])$
by (simp add: exI [of - y])
qed

definition *hyp2-cltn2* :: $\text{hyp2} \Rightarrow \text{cltn2} \Rightarrow \text{hyp2}$ **where**
 $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } p \ A \triangleq \text{Abs-hyp2 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } p) \ A)$

definition *is-K2-isometry* :: $\text{cltn2} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{is-K2-isometry } J \triangleq (\forall p. \text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J \in S \longleftrightarrow p \in S)$

lemma *cltn2-id-is-K2-isometry*: $\text{is-K2-isometry } \text{cltn2-id}$
unfolding *is-K2-isometry-def*
by simp

lemma *J-M-J-transpose-K2-isometry*:
assumes $k \neq 0$
and $\text{repJ} ** M ** \text{transpose repJ} = k *_R M$ (**is** $?N = -$)
shows $\text{is-K2-isometry } (\text{cltn2-abs repJ})$ (**is** $\text{is-K2-isometry } ?J$)
proof –
from $\langle ?N = k *_R M \rangle$
have $?N ** ((1/k) *_R M) = \text{mat } 1$
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 - $M ** \text{transpose repJ} ** ((1/k) *_R M)$])


```

have  $\forall t. \text{apply-cltn2 } t \text{ ?J} \in S \longleftrightarrow t \in S$ 
proof
  fix  $t :: \text{proj2}$ 
  have  $\text{proj2-rep } t \cdot ((k *_R M) *_v \text{proj2-rep } t)$ 
     $= k * (\text{proj2-rep } t \cdot (M *_v \text{proj2-rep } t))$ 
    by (simp add: scalar-matrix-vector-assoc [symmetric] dot-scaleR-mult)
  with  $\langle ?N = k *_R M \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{proj2-rep } t \cdot (?N *_v \text{proj2-rep } t)$ 
     $= k * (\text{proj2-rep } t \cdot (M *_v \text{proj2-rep } t))$ 
    by simp
  hence  $\text{proj2-rep } t \cdot (?N *_v \text{proj2-rep } t) = 0$ 
     $\longleftrightarrow k * (\text{proj2-rep } t \cdot (M *_v \text{proj2-rep } t)) = 0$ 
    by simp
  with  $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{proj2-rep } t \cdot (?N *_v \text{proj2-rep } t) = 0$ 
     $\longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } t \cdot (M *_v \text{proj2-rep } t) = 0$ 
    by simp
  with  $\langle \text{invertible repJ} \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{apply-cltn2 } t \text{ ?J} \in S \longleftrightarrow \text{proj2-rep } t \cdot (M *_v \text{proj2-rep } t) = 0$ 
    by (simp add: apply-cltn2-right-abs-in-S)
  thus  $\text{apply-cltn2 } t \text{ ?J} \in S \longleftrightarrow t \in S$  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
    Cart-eq 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
    Cart-eq 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  $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } H \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$ 
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  $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ (cltn2-inverse } J) \in S$ 
     $\longleftrightarrow \text{apply-cltn2 (apply-cltn2 } p \text{ (cltn2-inverse } J)) J \in S$ 
    unfolding  $\text{is-K2-isometry-def}$ 
    by simp
  hence  $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ (cltn2-inverse } J) \in S \longleftrightarrow p \in S$ 
    by (simp add: cltn2.act-inv-act [simplified]) }
thus  $\text{is-K2-isometry (cltn2-inverse } J)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{is-K2-isometry-def ..}$ 
qed

```

```

interpretation  $\text{K2-isometry-subgroup: subgroup}$ 
  Collect is-K2-isometry
  ( $|\text{carrier} = \text{UNIV}, \text{mult} = \text{cltn2-compose}, \text{one} = \text{cltn2-id}|$ )
unfolding  $\text{subgroup-def}$ 
by (simp add:
   $\text{cltn2-id-is-K2-isometry}$ 
   $\text{cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry}$ 
   $\text{cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry}$ )

```

```

interpretation  $\text{K2-isometry: group}$ 
  ( $|\text{carrier} = \text{Collect is-K2-isometry}, \text{mult} = \text{cltn2-compose}, \text{one} = \text{cltn2-id}|$ )
using  $\text{cltn2.is-group}$  and  $\text{K2-isometry-subgroup.subgroup-is-group}$ 
by simp

```

```

lemma  $\text{K2-isometry-inverse-inv [simp]:}$ 
assumes  $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$ 
shows  $\text{inv}(|\text{carrier} = \text{Collect is-K2-isometry}, \text{mult} = \text{cltn2-compose}, \text{one} = \text{cltn2-id}|) J$ 
   $= \text{cltn2-inverse } J$ 
using  $\text{cltn2-left-inverse}$ 
and  $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$ 
and  $\text{cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry}$ 
and  $\text{K2-isometry.inv-equality}$ 
by simp

```

```

definition  $\text{real-hyp2-C} :: [\text{hyp2}, \text{hyp2}, \text{hyp2}, \text{hyp2}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  ( $-- \equiv_K -- [99,99,99,99] 50$ ) where
   $p \ q \equiv_K \ r \ s \triangleq$ 
  ( $\exists A. \text{is-K2-isometry } A \wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } p \ A = r \wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } q \ A = s$ )

```

```

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

```

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 $M\text{-reverse}$ **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
 $\text{matrix-vector-right-distrib}$
 inner.add-right
 $\text{matrix-scalar-vector-ac}$
 $\text{inner.scaleR-right}$
 $\text{scalar-matrix-vector-assoc}$ [symmetric]
 $M\text{-reverse}$
 square-expand
 algebra-simps)
qed

lemma $S\text{-quadratic}'$:
assumes $p \neq 0$ **and** $q \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } p \neq \text{proj2-abs } q$
shows $\text{proj2-abs } (k *_R p + q) \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow p \cdot (M *v p) * k^2 + p \cdot (M *v q) * 2 * k + q \cdot (M *v q) = 0$
proof –
let $?r = k *_R p + q$
from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-abs } p \neq \text{proj2-abs } q \rangle$
and $\text{dependent-proj2-abs}$ [$\text{of } p \ q \ 1$]
have $?r \neq 0$ **by** auto
hence $\text{proj2-abs } ?r \in S \longleftrightarrow ?r \cdot (M *v ?r) = 0$ **by** ($\text{rule } S\text{-abs}$)
with $\text{collinear-quadratic}$ [$\text{of } ?r \ k \ p \ q$]
show $\text{proj2-abs } ?r \in S$
 $\longleftrightarrow p \cdot (M *v p) * k^2 + p \cdot (M *v q) * 2 * k + q \cdot (M *v q) = 0$
by ($\text{simp add: dot-lmul-matrix}$ [symmetric] algebra-simps)
qed

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

from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **have** $\text{proj2-abs } ?u \neq \text{proj2-abs } ?v$ **by** (*simp add: proj2-abs-rep*)
with $\langle ?u \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?v \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle r = \text{proj2-abs } ?w \rangle$
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'*)
qed

definition *quarter-discrim* :: $\text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{quarter-discrim } p \ q \triangleq (p \cdot (M *v q))^2 - p \cdot (M *v p) * (q \cdot (M *v q))$

lemma *quarter-discrim-invariant*:

assumes $t = i *_R a + r$
shows $\text{quarter-discrim } a \ t = \text{quarter-discrim } a \ r$
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: square-expand algebra-simps*)
moreover from *collinear-quadratic* **and** $\langle t = i *_R a + r \rangle$
have $a \cdot (M *v a) * (t \cdot (M *v t)) =$
 $(a \cdot (M *v a))^2 * i^2 +$
 $2 * (a \cdot (M *v a)) * (a \cdot (M *v r)) * i +$
 $a \cdot (M *v a) * (r \cdot (M *v r))$
by (*simp add: square-expand algebra-simps*)
ultimately show $\text{quarter-discrim } a \ t = \text{quarter-discrim } a \ r$
by (*unfold quarter-discrim-def, simp*)
qed

lemma *quarter-discrim-positive*:

assumes $p \neq 0$ **and** $q \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } p \neq \text{proj2-abs } q$ (*is* $?pp \neq ?pq$)
and $\text{proj2-abs } p \in K2$
shows $\text{quarter-discrim } p \ q > 0$
proof –
let $?i = -q\$3/p\3
let $?t = ?i *_R p + q$

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-vector-def setsum-3 square-expand*)

from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **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 $\langle ?t \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $?t \neq 0 \vee ?t \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: Cart-eq forall-3*)
hence $(?t)^2 > 0 \vee (?t)^2 > 0$ **by** *simp*
moreover **have** $(?t)^2 \geq 0$ and $(?t)^2 \geq 0$ **by** *simp-all*
ultimately **have** $(?t)^2 + (?t)^2 > 0$ **by** *arith*
with $\langle ?t \cdot (M * v ?t) = (?t)^2 + (?t)^2 \rangle$ **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** $(p \cdot (M * v ?t))^2 \geq 0$ **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* $a = \text{proj2-abs } b$
shows *quarter-discrim* $a b = 0$
proof *cases*
assume $b = 0$
thus *quarter-discrim* $a b = 0$ **by** (*unfold quarter-discrim-def, simp*)
next
assume $b \neq 0$
with $\langle \text{proj2-abs } a = \text{proj2-abs } b \rangle$ and *proj2-abs-abs-mult*
obtain k **where** $a = k *_{\mathbb{R}} b$ **by** *auto*
thus *quarter-discrim* $a b = 0$
unfolding *quarter-discrim-def*
by (*simp add: square-expand*
matrix-scalar-vector-ac
scalar-matrix-vector-assoc [*symmetric*])
qed

definition *S-intersection-coeff1* :: $\text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
S-intersection-coeff1 $p q$
 $\triangleq (-p \cdot (M * v q) + \text{sqrt} (\text{quarter-discrim } p q)) / (p \cdot (M * v p))$

definition *S-intersection-coeff2* :: $\text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
S-intersection-coeff2 $p q$
 $\triangleq (-p \cdot (M * v q) - \text{sqrt} (\text{quarter-discrim } p q)) / (p \cdot (M * v p))$

definition *S-intersection1-rep* :: $\text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3$ **where**
S-intersection1-rep $p q \triangleq (\text{S-intersection-coeff1 } p q) *_{\mathbb{R}} p + q$

definition *S-intersection2-rep* :: $\text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3$ **where**

$S\text{-intersection2-rep } p \ q \triangleq (S\text{-intersection-coeff2 } p \ q) *_{\mathbb{R}} p + q$

definition $S\text{-intersection1} :: \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{proj2}$ **where**
 $S\text{-intersection1 } p \ q \triangleq \text{proj2-abs } (S\text{-intersection1-rep } p \ q)$

definition $S\text{-intersection2} :: \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{real}^3 \Rightarrow \text{proj2}$ **where**
 $S\text{-intersection2 } p \ q \triangleq \text{proj2-abs } (S\text{-intersection2-rep } p \ q)$

lemmas $S\text{-intersection-coeffs-defs} =$
 $S\text{-intersection-coeff1-def } S\text{-intersection-coeff2-def}$

lemmas $S\text{-intersections-defs} =$
 $S\text{-intersection1-def } S\text{-intersection2-def}$
 $S\text{-intersection1-rep-def } S\text{-intersection2-rep-def}$

lemma $S\text{-intersection-coeffs-distinct}$:
assumes $p \neq 0$ **and** $q \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } p \neq \text{proj2-abs } q$ **(is** $?pp \neq ?pq$ **)**
and $\text{proj2-abs } p \in K2$
shows $S\text{-intersection-coeff1 } p \ q \neq S\text{-intersection-coeff2 } p \ q$
proof –
from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pp \in K2 \rangle$
have $p \cdot (M * v \ p) < 0$ **by** ($\text{subst } K2\text{-abs } [\text{symmetric}]$)

from assms **have** $\text{quarter-discrim } p \ q > 0$ **by** ($\text{rule quarter-discrim-positive}$)
with $\langle p \cdot (M * v \ p) < 0 \rangle$
show $S\text{-intersection-coeff1 } p \ q \neq S\text{-intersection-coeff2 } p \ q$
by ($\text{unfold } S\text{-intersection-coeffs-defs, simp}$)
qed

lemma $S\text{-intersections-distinct}$:
assumes $p \neq 0$ **and** $q \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } p \neq \text{proj2-abs } q$ **(is** $?pp \neq ?pq$ **)**
and $\text{proj2-abs } p \in K2$
shows $S\text{-intersection1 } p \ q \neq S\text{-intersection2 } p \ q$
proof–
from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pp \neq ?pq \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pp \in K2 \rangle$
have $S\text{-intersection-coeff1 } p \ q \neq S\text{-intersection-coeff2 } p \ q$
by ($\text{rule } S\text{-intersection-coeffs-distinct}$)
with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pp \neq ?pq \rangle$ **and** $\text{proj2-Col-coeff-unique'}$
show $S\text{-intersection1 } p \ q \neq S\text{-intersection2 } p \ q$
by ($\text{unfold } S\text{-intersections-defs, auto}$)
qed

lemma $S\text{-intersections-in-S}$:
assumes $p \neq 0$ **and** $q \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } p \neq \text{proj2-abs } q$ **(is** $?pp \neq ?pq$ **)**
and $\text{proj2-abs } p \in K2$
shows $S\text{-intersection1 } p \ q \in S$ **and** $S\text{-intersection2 } p \ q \in S$
proof –
let $?j = S\text{-intersection-coeff1 } p \ q$
let $?k = S\text{-intersection-coeff2 } p \ q$

```

let ?a = p • (M *v p)
let ?b = 2 * (p • (M *v q))
let ?c = q • (M *v q)

from ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨?pp ∈ K2⟩ 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: square-expand)
with times-divide-times-eq [of
  2 2 sqrt (quarter-discrim p q) - p • (M *v q) ?a]
  and times-divide-times-eq [of
  2 2 -p • (M *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 • (M *v p)) (2 * (p • (M *v q))) (q • (M *v q)) > 0
  by simp
with ⟨?j = (-?b + sqrt (discrim ?a ?b ?c)) / (2 * ?a)⟩
  and ⟨?k = (-?b - sqrt (discrim ?a ?b ?c)) / (2 * ?a)⟩
  and ⟨?a < 0⟩ and discriminant-nonneg [of ?a ?b ?c ?j]
  and discriminant-nonneg [of ?a ?b ?c ?k]
have p • (M *v p) * ?j2 + 2 * (p • (M *v q)) * ?j + q • (M *v q) = 0
  and p • (M *v p) * ?k2 + 2 * (p • (M *v q)) * ?k + q • (M *v q) = 0
  by (unfold S-intersection-coeffs-defs, auto)
with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨?pp ≠ ?pq⟩ and S-quadratic'
show S-intersection1 p q ∈ S and S-intersection2 p q ∈ S
  by (unfold S-intersections-defs, simp-all)
qed

lemma S-intersections-Col:
  assumes p ≠ 0 and q ≠ 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 = ?pq
    hence proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?pr and proj2-Col ?pp ?pq ?ps
      by (simp-all add: proj2-Col-coincide) }
  moreover
  { assume ?pp ≠ ?pq
    with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ and dependent-proj2-abs [of p q - 1]
    have S-intersection1-rep p q ≠ 0 (is ?r ≠ 0)
      and S-intersection2-rep p q ≠ 0 (is ?s ≠ 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) l
 shows 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 $?pp \ ?pq \ ?ps$
 by (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 $\exists \ s \ u. s \neq u \wedge s \in S \wedge u \in S \wedge$ proj2-Col $a \ r \ s \wedge$ proj2-Col $a \ r \ u$
 proof –
 let $?a' =$ proj2-rep a
 let $?r' =$ proj2-rep r
 from proj2-rep-non-zero have $?a' \neq 0$ and $?r' \neq 0$ by simp-all

from $\langle ?a' \neq 0 \rangle$ and K2-imp-M-neg and proj2-abs-rep and $\langle a \in K2 \rangle$
 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 $\langle a \in K2 \rangle$ have proj2-abs $?a' \in K2$ by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep)
 with $\langle ?a' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?r' \neq 0 \rangle$ and \langle proj2-abs $?a' \neq$ proj2-abs $?r'$ \rangle
 have S-intersection1 $?a' \ ?r' \neq$ S-intersection2 $?a' \ ?r'$ (is $?s \neq ?u$)
 by (rule S-intersections-distinct)

from $\langle ?a' \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle ?r' \neq 0 \rangle$ and \langle proj2-abs $?a' \neq$ proj2-abs $?r'$ \rangle
 and \langle proj2-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 $\text{proj2-Col } a \ r \ ?s$ and $\text{proj2-Col } a \ r \ ?u$
 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 $\exists s \ u. s \neq u \wedge s \in S \wedge u \in S \wedge \text{proj2-Col } a \ r \ s \wedge \text{proj2-Col } a \ r \ u$
 by auto
 qed

lemma *point-in-S-polar-is-tangent*:

assumes $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $\text{proj2-incident } q \ (\text{polar } p)$

shows $q = p$

proof –

from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have $\text{proj2-incident } p \ (\text{polar } p)$

by (subst incident-own-polar-in-S)

from *line-incident-point-not-in-S*

obtain r where $r \notin S$ and $\text{proj2-incident } r \ (\text{polar } p)$ by auto

let $?u = \text{proj2-rep } r$

let $?v = \text{proj2-rep } p$

from $\langle r \notin S \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$ have $r \neq p$ and $q \neq r$ by auto

with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ (\text{polar } p) \rangle$

and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ (\text{polar } p) \rangle$

and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ (\text{polar } p) \rangle$

and $\text{proj2-incident-iff } [\text{of } r \ p \ \text{polar } p \ q]$

obtain k where $q = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v)$ 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 $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ (\text{polar } p) \rangle$

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 simp

with $\langle q = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_{\mathbb{R}} ?u + ?v) \rangle$

show $q = p$ by (simp add: proj2-abs-rep)

qed

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

assumes $p \in K2$ and $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$

shows $\exists q \ r. q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$

proof –

from *proj2-another-point-on-line*

obtain s where $s \neq p$ and $\text{proj2-incident } s \ l$ by auto

from $\langle p \in K2 \rangle$ and $\langle s \neq p \rangle$ 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 $\text{proj2-Col } p \ s \ q$ and $\text{proj2-Col } p \ s \ r$

by auto

with $\langle s \neq p \rangle$ and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } s \ l \rangle$

and $\text{proj2-incident-iff-Col}$ [of $p \ s$]

have $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l$ and $\text{proj2-incident } r \ l$ by fast+

with $\langle q \neq r \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in S \rangle$
show $\exists q r. q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
by auto
qed

lemma *line-through-K2-intersect-S-again*:
assumes $p \in K2$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
shows $\exists r. r \neq q \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
proof –
from $\langle p \in K2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
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 $\text{proj2-incident } s \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } t \ l$
by auto
show $\exists r. r \neq q \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
proof *cases*
assume $t = q$
with $\langle s \neq t \rangle$ **and** $\langle s \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } s \ l \rangle$
have $s \neq q \wedge s \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } s \ l$ **by simp**
thus $\exists r. r \neq q \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$..
next
assume $t \neq q$
with $\langle t \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } t \ l \rangle$
have $t \neq q \wedge t \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } t \ l$ **by simp**
thus $\exists r. r \neq q \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$..
qed
qed

lemma *line-through-K2-intersect-S*:
assumes $p \in K2$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
shows $\exists r. r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
proof –
from *assms*
have $\exists r. r \neq p \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
by (*rule line-through-K2-intersect-S-again*)
thus $\exists r. r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$ **by auto**
qed

lemma *line-intersect-S-at-most-twice*:
 $\exists p q. \forall r \in S. \text{proj2-incident } r \ l \longrightarrow r = p \vee r = q$
proof –
from *line-incident-point-not-in-S*
obtain s **where** $s \notin S$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } s \ l$ **by auto**
let $?v = \text{proj2-rep } s$
from *proj2-another-point-on-line*
obtain t **where** $t \neq s$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } t \ l$ **by auto**
let $?w = \text{proj2-rep } t$
have $?v \neq 0$ **and** $?w \neq 0$ **by** (*rule proj2-rep-non-zero*) +

```

let ?a = ?v • (M *v ?v)
let ?b = 2 * (?v • (M *v ?w))
let ?c = ?w • (M *v ?w)
from ⟨s ∉ S⟩ have ?a ≠ 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-abs (?j *R ?v + ?w)
let ?q = proj2-abs (?k *R ?v + ?w)
have ∀ r ∈ S. proj2-incident r l ⟶ r = ?p ∨ r = ?q
proof
  fix r
  assume r ∈ S
  with ⟨s ∉ S⟩ have r ≠ s by auto
  { assume proj2-incident r l
    with ⟨t ≠ s⟩ and ⟨r ≠ s⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident s l⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident t l⟩
    and proj2-incident-iff [of s t l r]
    obtain i where r = proj2-abs (i *R ?v + ?w) by auto
    with ⟨r ∈ S⟩ and ⟨t ≠ s⟩ and S-quadratic
    have ?a * i2 + ?b * i + ?c = 0 by simp
    with ⟨?a ≠ 0⟩ and discriminant-iff have i = ?j ∨ i = ?k by simp
    with ⟨r = proj2-abs (i *R ?v + ?w)⟩ have r = ?p ∨ r = ?q by auto }
  thus proj2-incident r l ⟶ r = ?p ∨ r = ?q ..
qed
thus ∃ p q. ∀ r ∈ S. proj2-incident r l ⟶ r = p ∨ r = q by auto
qed

lemma card-line-intersect-S:
  assumes T ⊆ S and proj2-set-Col T
  shows card T ≤ 2
proof -
  from ⟨proj2-set-Col T⟩
  obtain l where ∀ p ∈ T. proj2-incident p l unfolding proj2-set-Col-def ..
  from line-intersect-S-at-most-twice [of l]
  obtain b and c where ∀ a ∈ S. proj2-incident a l ⟶ a = b ∨ a = c by auto
  with ⟨∀ p ∈ T. proj2-incident p l⟩ and ⟨T ⊆ S⟩
  have T ⊆ {b,c} by auto
  hence card T ≤ card {b,c} by (simp add: card-mono)
  also from card-suc-ge-insert [of b {c}] have ... ≤ 2 by simp
  finally show card T ≤ 2 .
qed

lemma line-S-two-intersections-only:
  assumes p ≠ q and p ∈ S and q ∈ S and r ∈ S
  and proj2-incident p l and proj2-incident q l and proj2-incident r l
  shows r = p ∨ r = q
proof -
  from ⟨p ≠ q⟩ have card {p,q} = 2 by simp

```

from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in S \rangle$ **have** $\{r, p, q\} \subseteq S$ **by** *simp-all*

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{r, p, q\}$
by (*unfold proj2-set-Col-def*) (*simp add: exI [of - l]*)
with $\langle \{r, p, q\} \subseteq S \rangle$ **have** $\text{card } \{r, p, q\} \leq 2$ **by** (*rule card-line-intersect-S*)

show $r = p \vee r = q$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg (r = p \vee r = q)$
hence $r \notin \{p, q\}$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{card } \{p, q\} = 2 \rangle$ **and** *card-insert-disjoint* [*of* $\{p, q\}$ r]
have $\text{card } \{r, p, q\} = 3$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{card } \{r, p, q\} \leq 2 \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *simp*

qed
qed

lemma *line-through-K2-intersect-S-exactly-twice*:
assumes $p \in K2$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
shows $\exists q \ r. q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
 $\wedge (\forall s \in S. \text{proj2-incident } s \ l \longrightarrow s = q \vee s = r)$
proof –
from $\langle p \in K2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
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 $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
by *auto*
with *line-S-two-intersections-only*
show $\exists q \ r. q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
 $\wedge (\forall s \in S. \text{proj2-incident } s \ l \longrightarrow s = q \vee s = r)$
by *blast*

qed

lemma *tangent-not-through-K2*:
assumes $p \in S$ **and** $q \in K2$
shows $\neg \text{proj2-incident } q \ (\text{polar } p)$
proof
assume $\text{proj2-incident } q \ (\text{polar } p)$
with $\langle q \in K2 \rangle$ **and** *line-through-K2-intersect-S-again* [*of* $q \ (\text{polar } p)$ p]
obtain r **where** $r \neq p$ **and** $r \in S$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } r \ (\text{polar } p)$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ (\text{polar } p) \rangle$
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 $\text{conic-sgn } p = 1$
shows $\exists l. \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \wedge (\forall q. \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \longrightarrow q \notin S)$

```

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-sgn ?r = 1 by (rule z-zero-conic-sgn-1)
  with ⟨conic-sgn p = 1⟩
  have proj2-rep p · (M *v proj2-rep p) > 0
    and proj2-rep ?r · (M *v proj2-rep ?r) > 0
    by (unfold conic-sgn-def) (simp-all add: sgn-1-pos)

  from ⟨proj2-incident ?r (polar p)⟩
  have proj2-incident p (polar ?r) by (rule incident-polar-swap)
  hence proj2-rep p · (M *v proj2-rep ?r) = 0 by (simp add: incident-polar)

  have p ≠ ?r
  proof
    assume p = ?r
    with ⟨proj2-incident ?r (polar p)⟩ have proj2-incident p (polar p) by simp
    hence proj2-rep p · (M *v proj2-rep p) = 0 by (simp add: incident-polar)
    with ⟨proj2-rep p · (M *v proj2-rep p) > 0⟩ 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 ∀ q. proj2-incident q ?l → q ∉ S
  proof
    fix q
    show proj2-incident q ?l → q ∉ S
    proof
      assume proj2-incident q ?l
      with ⟨p ≠ ?r⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident p ?l⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident ?r ?l⟩
      have q = p ∨ (∃ k. q = proj2-abs (k *R proj2-rep p + proj2-rep ?r))
        by (simp add: proj2-incident-iff [of p ?r ?l q])

      show q ∉ S
      proof cases
        assume q = p
        with ⟨conic-sgn p = 1⟩ show q ∉ S by (unfold S-def) simp
        next
          assume q ≠ p
          with ⟨q = p ∨ (∃ k. q = proj2-abs (k *R proj2-rep p + proj2-rep ?r))⟩
          obtain k where q = proj2-abs (k *R proj2-rep p + proj2-rep ?r)
            by auto
          from ⟨proj2-rep p · (M *v proj2-rep p) > 0⟩
          have proj2-rep p · (M *v proj2-rep p) * k2 ≥ 0
            by (simp add: mult-nonneg-nonneg)
    qed
  qed

```

```

with  $\langle \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } ?r) = 0 \rangle$ 
and  $\langle \text{proj2-rep } ?r \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } ?r) > 0 \rangle$ 
have  $\text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } p) * k^2$ 
 $+ \text{proj2-rep } p \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } ?r) * 2 * k$ 
 $+ \text{proj2-rep } ?r \cdot (M * v \text{ proj2-rep } ?r)$ 
 $> 0$ 
by simp
with  $\langle p \neq ?r \rangle$  and  $\langle q = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_R \text{proj2-rep } p + \text{proj2-rep } ?r) \rangle$ 
show  $q \notin S$  by (simp add: S-quadratic)
qed
qed
qed
with  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p ?l \rangle$ 
show  $\exists l. \text{proj2-incident } p l \wedge (\forall q. \text{proj2-incident } q l \longrightarrow q \notin S)$ 
by (simp add: exI [of - ?l])
qed

lemma lines-through-intersect-S-twice-in-K2:
assumes  $\forall l. \text{proj2-incident } p l$ 
 $\longrightarrow (\exists q r. q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r l)$ 
shows  $p \in K2$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $p \notin K2$ 
hence  $\text{conic-sgn } p \geq 0$  by (unfold K2-def) simp

have  $\neg (\forall l. \text{proj2-incident } p l \longrightarrow (\exists q r.$ 
 $q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r l))$ 
proof cases
assume  $\text{conic-sgn } p = 0$ 
hence  $p \in S$  unfolding S-def ..
hence  $\text{proj2-incident } p (\text{polar } p)$  by (simp add: incident-own-polar-in-S)
let  $?l = \text{polar } p$ 
have  $\neg (\exists q r.$ 
 $q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q ?l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r ?l)$ 
proof
assume  $\exists q r.$ 
 $q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q ?l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r ?l$ 
then obtain  $q$  and  $r$  where  $q \neq r$  and  $q \in S$  and  $r \in S$ 
and  $\text{proj2-incident } q ?l$  and  $\text{proj2-incident } r ?l$ 
by auto
from  $\langle p \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle q \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q ?l \rangle$ 
and  $\langle r \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r ?l \rangle$ 
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  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p ?l \rangle$ 
show  $\neg (\forall l. \text{proj2-incident } p l \longrightarrow (\exists q r.$ 
 $q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r l))$ 
by auto

```

next
assume $\text{conic-sgn } p \neq 0$
with $\langle \text{conic-sgn } p \geq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{conic-sgn } p > 0$ **by** *simp*
hence $\text{sgn } (\text{conic-sgn } p) = 1$ **by** *simp*
hence $\text{conic-sgn } p = 1$ **by** (*simp add: sgn-conic-sgn*)
with *outside-exists-line-not-intersect-S*
obtain l **where** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **and** $\forall q. \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \longrightarrow q \notin S$
by *auto*
have $\neg (\exists q \ r. q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l)$
proof
assume $\exists q \ r.$
 $q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l$
then obtain q **where** $q \in S$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \forall q. \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \longrightarrow q \notin S \rangle$
have $q \notin S$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
show $\neg (\forall l. \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \longrightarrow (\exists q \ r. q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l))$
by *auto*
qed
with $\langle \forall l. \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \longrightarrow (\exists q \ r. q \neq r \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ l) \rangle$
show *False* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *line-through-hyp2-pole-not-in-hyp2:*
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
shows $\text{pole } l \notin \text{hyp2}$
proof –
from *assms* **and** *line-through-K2-intersect-S*
obtain p **where** $p \in S$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **by** (*unfold hyp2-def*) *auto*

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{pole } l) (\text{polar } p)$ **by** (*rule incident-pole-polar*)
with $\langle p \in S \rangle$
show $\text{pole } l \notin \text{hyp2}$
by (*unfold hyp2-def*) (*auto simp add: tangent-not-through-K2*)
qed

lemma *statement60-one-way:*
assumes *is-K2-isometry J* **and** $p \in K2$
shows $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J \in K2$ (**is** $?p' \in K2$)
proof –
let $?J' = \text{cltn2-inverse } J$

have $\forall l'. \text{proj2-incident } ?p' \ l' \longrightarrow (\exists q' \ r'. \text{proj2-incident } q' \ l' \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r' \ l')$

$q' \neq r' \wedge q' \in S \wedge r' \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q' l' \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r' l'$
proof
fix l'
let $?l = \text{apply-cltn2-line } l' ?J'$
show $\text{proj2-incident } ?p' l' \longrightarrow (\exists q' r'. q' \neq r' \wedge q' \in S \wedge r' \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q' l' \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r' l')$
proof
assume $\text{proj2-incident } ?p' l'$
hence $\text{proj2-incident } p ?l$
by (*simp add: apply-cltn2-incident [of p l' ?J']*
cltn2.inv-inv [simplified])
with $\langle p \in K2 \rangle$ **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 $\text{proj2-incident } q ?l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } r ?l$
by *auto*
let $?q' = \text{apply-cltn2 } q J$
let $?r' = \text{apply-cltn2 } r J$
from $\langle q \neq r \rangle$ **and** *apply-cltn2-injective [of q J r]* **have** $?q' \neq ?r'$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $?q' \in S$ **and** $?r' \in S$ **by** (*unfold is-K2-isometry-def*) *simp-all*

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q ?l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r ?l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } ?q' l'$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?r' l'$
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 $\exists q' r'. q' \neq r' \wedge q' \in S \wedge r' \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } q' l' \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r' l'$
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 $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** *is-K2-isometry J*
shows $\text{apply-cltn2 } p J \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
proof *cases*
assume $p \in \text{hyp2}$
hence $p \in K2$ **by** (*unfold hyp2-def*)
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } p J \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** (*unfold hyp2-def*) (*rule statement60-one-way*)
thus $\text{apply-cltn2 } p J \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$..
next
assume $p \notin \text{hyp2}$
with $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **have** $p \in S$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } p J \in S$ **by** (*unfold is-K2-isometry-def*) *simp*

thus $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$..
qed

lemma *is-K2-isometry-z-non-zero*:
assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** *is-K2-isometry* J
shows $z\text{-non-zero } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$
proof –
from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **by** (rule *is-K2-isometry-hyp2-S*)
thus $z\text{-non-zero } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$ **by** (rule *hyp2-S-z-non-zero*)
qed

lemma *cart2-append1-apply-cltn2*:
assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** *is-K2-isometry* J
shows $\exists k. k \neq 0$
 $\wedge \text{cart2-append1 } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J = k *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$
proof –
have $\text{cart2-append1 } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J$
 $= (1 / (\text{proj2-rep } p) \$3) *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J)$
by (unfold *cart2-append1-def*) (simp add: *scalar-vector-matrix-assoc*)
from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **have** $(\text{proj2-rep } p) \$3 \neq 0$ **by** (rule *hyp2-S-z-non-zero*)
from *apply-cltn2-imp-mult* [of $p \ J$]
obtain j **where** $j \neq 0$
and $\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J = j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$
by *auto*

from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $z\text{-non-zero } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$ **by** (rule *is-K2-isometry-z-non-zero*)
hence $\text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$
 $= (\text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)) \$3 *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$
by (rule *proj2-rep-cart2-append1*)

let $?k = 1 / (\text{proj2-rep } p) \$3 * j * (\text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)) \3
from $\langle (\text{proj2-rep } p) \$3 \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle j \neq 0 \rangle$
and $\langle (\text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)) \$3 \neq 0 \rangle$
have $?k \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

from $\langle \text{cart2-append1 } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J$
 $= (1 / (\text{proj2-rep } p) \$3) *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-rep } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J = j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J) \rangle$
have $\text{cart2-append1 } p \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J$
 $= (1 / (\text{proj2-rep } p) \$3 * j) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$
by *simp*

from $\langle \text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J) \rangle$
 $= (\text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)) \$3 *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J) \rangle$
have $(1 / (\text{proj2-rep } p) \$3 * j) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{proj2-rep } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$

```

= (1 / (proj2-rep p)$3 * j) *R ((proj2-rep (apply-cltn2 p J))$3
*_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J))
by simp
with ⟨cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J
= (1 / (proj2-rep p)$ 3 * j) *R proj2-rep (apply-cltn2 p J)⟩
have cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J = ?k *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J)
by simp
with ⟨?k ≠ 0⟩
show ∃ k. k ≠ 0
  ∧ cart2-append1 p v* cltn2-rep J = k *_R cart2-append1 (apply-cltn2 p J)
  by (simp add: exI [of - ?k])
qed

```

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 ∈ hyp2*
proof –
from *Rep-hyp2* [of *p*] **have** *Rep-hyp2 p ∈ K2* **by** (unfold *hyp2-def*)
with *is-K2-isometry J*
have *apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 p) J ∈ K2* **by** (rule *statement60-one-way*)
thus *apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 p) J ∈ hyp2* **by** (unfold *hyp2-def*)
qed

lemma *Rep-hyp2-cltn2*:
assumes *is-K2-isometry J*
shows *Rep-hyp2 (hyp2-cltn2 p J) = apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 p) J*
proof –
from *is-K2-isometry J*
have *apply-cltn2 (Rep-hyp2 p) J ∈ 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 ∈ 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 p
  show hyp2-cltn2 p 1?G = p
    by (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) (simp add: Rep-hyp2-inverse)
  fix H J
  show H ∈ carrier ?G ∧ J ∈ carrier ?G
    → hyp2-cltn2 (hyp2-cltn2 p H) J = hyp2-cltn2 p (H ⊗?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 ∈ S and q ∈ S and r ∈ S
and p ≠ q and r ∉ {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 ⟨p ≠ q⟩ have card {p, q} = 2 by simp
with ⟨r ∉ {p, q}⟩ have card {r, p, q} = 3 by simp

```

```

from ⟨p ∈ S⟩ and ⟨q ∈ S⟩ and ⟨r ∈ S⟩ have {r, p, q} ⊆ S by simp

```

```

have proj2-incident ?s (polar p) and proj2-incident ?s (polar q)
  by (rule proj2-intersection-incident)+

```

```

have ?s ∉ S

```

```

proof
  assume ?s ∈ S
  with ⟨p ∈ S⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident ?s (polar p)⟩
    and ⟨q ∈ S⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident ?s (polar q)⟩
  have ?s = p and ?s = q by (simp-all add: point-in-S-polar-is-tangent)
  hence p = q by simp
  with ⟨p ≠ q⟩ show False ..

```

```

qed

```

```

with ⟨{r, p, q} ⊆ S⟩ have ?s ∉ {r, p, q} by auto
with ⟨card {r, p, q} = 3⟩ have card {?s, r, p, q} = 4 by simp

```

```

have ∀ t ∈ ?T. ¬ proj2-set-Col (?T – {t})

```

```

proof default+

```

```

  fix t

```

```

  assume t ∈ ?T

```

```

  assume proj2-set-Col (?T – {t})

```

then obtain l where $\forall a \in (?T - \{t\}). \text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
unfolding proj2-set-Col-def ..

from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } (?T - \{t\}) \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-set-Col } (S \cap (?T - \{t\}))$
by $(\text{simp add: proj2-subset-Col [of } (S \cap (?T - \{t\})) \ ?T - \{t\}])$
hence $\text{card } (S \cap (?T - \{t\})) \leq 2$ by $(\text{simp add: card-line-intersect-S})$

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 $\langle \text{card } \{r, p, q\} = 3 \rangle$ and $\langle \text{card } (S \cap (?T - \{t\})) \leq 2 \rangle$ show False by simp
next
assume $t \neq ?s$
hence $?s \in ?T - \{t\}$ by simp
with $\langle \forall a \in (?T - \{t\}). \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ have $\text{proj2-incident } ?s \ l$..

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 $\langle \forall a \in (?T - \{t\}). \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } d \ l$ by simp

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

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

from $\langle d \in S \rangle$ and $\langle ?s \notin S \rangle$ have $d \neq ?s$ by auto
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?s \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } d \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?s \ (\text{polar } d) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } d \ (\text{polar } d) \rangle$
and $\text{proj2-incident-unique}$
have $l = \text{polar } d$ by auto
with $\langle d \in S \rangle$ and $\text{point-in-S-polar-is-tangent}$
have $\forall a \in S. \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \longrightarrow a = d$ by simp
with $\langle \forall a \in (?T - \{t\}). \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
have $S \cap (?T - \{t\}) \subseteq \{d\}$ by auto
with $\text{card-mono [of } \{d\}]$ have $\text{card } (S \cap (?T - \{t\})) \leq 1$ by simp
hence $\text{card } ((S \cap ?T) - \{t\}) \leq 1$ by $(\text{simp add: Int-Diff})$

have $S \cap ?T \subseteq \text{insert } t \ ((S \cap ?T) - \{t\})$ by auto
with $\text{card-suc-ge-insert [of } t \ (S \cap ?T) - \{t\}]$
and $\text{card-mono [of insert } t \ ((S \cap ?T) - \{t\}) \ S \cap ?T]$

have $\text{card } (S \cap ?T) \leq \text{card } ((S \cap ?T) - \{t\}) + 1$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{card } ((S \cap ?T) - \{t\}) \leq 1 \rangle$ **have** $\text{card } (S \cap ?T) \leq 2$ **by** *simp*

from $\langle \{r, p, q\} \subseteq S \rangle$ **have** $\{r, p, q\} \subseteq S \cap ?T$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{card } \{r, p, q\} = 3 \rangle$ **and** *card-mono* [*of* $S \cap ?T \ \{r, p, q\}$]
have $\text{card } (S \cap ?T) \geq 3$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{card } (S \cap ?T) \leq 2 \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed
qed
with $\langle \text{card } ?T = 4 \rangle$ **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 $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J$

$\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 east } J = p$

$\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 west } J = q$

$\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 north } J = r$

$\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 far-north } J = \text{proj2-intersection } (\text{polar } p) (\text{polar } q)$

proof –

let ?*s* = *proj2-intersection* (*polar* *p*) (*polar* *q*)

let ?*t* = *vector* [*vector* [*?s*, *r*, *p*, *q*], *vector* [*far-north*, *north*, *east*, *west*]]

$:: \text{proj2}^4$

have $\text{range } (\text{op } \$ \text{ (?t\$1)}) = \{?s, r, p, q\}$

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* ($\text{range } (\text{op } \$ \text{ (?t\$1)})$)

by (*simp add: three-in-S-tangent-intersection-no-3-Col*)

moreover **have** $\text{range } (\text{op } \$ \text{ (?t\$2)}) = \{\text{far-north}, \text{north}, \text{east}, \text{west}\}$

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* ($\text{range } (\text{op } \$ \text{ (?t\$2)})$) **by** *simp*

ultimately **have** $\forall i. \text{proj2-no-3-Col } (\text{range } (\text{op } \$ \text{ (?t\$i)}))$

by (*simp add: forall-2*)

hence $\exists J. \forall j. \text{apply-cltn2 } (?t\$0\$j) J = ?t\$1\$j$

by (*rule statement53-existence*)

moreover **have** $0 = (2::2)$ **by** *simp*

ultimately **obtain** *J* **where** $\forall j. \text{apply-cltn2 } (?t\$2\$j) J = ?t\$1\$j$ **by** *auto*

hence $\text{apply-cltn2 } (?t\$2\$1) J = ?t\$1\1

and $\text{apply-cltn2 } (?t\$2\$2) J = ?t\$1\2

and $\text{apply-cltn2 } (?t\$2\$3) J = ?t\$1\3

and $\text{apply-cltn2 } (?t\$2\$4) J = ?t\$1\4

by *simp-all*

hence $\text{apply-cltn2 east } J = p$

and $\text{apply-cltn2 west } J = q$

and *apply-cltn2 north* $J = r$
and *apply-cltn2 far-north* $J = ?s$
by (*simp-all add: vector-2 vector-4*)
with *compass-non-zero*
have $p = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [1,0,1] \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J)$
and $q = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [-1,0,1] \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J)$
and $r = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [0,1,1] \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J)$
and $?s = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [0,1,0] \ v * \text{cltn2-rep } J)$
unfolding *compass-defs and far-north-def*
by (*simp-all add: apply-cltn2-left-abs*)

let $?N = \text{cltn2-rep } J ** M ** \text{transpose } (\text{cltn2-rep } J)$
from *M-symmatrix* **have** *symmatrix* $?N$ **by** (*rule symmatrix-preserve*)
hence $?N\$2\$1 = ?N\$1\2 **and** $?N\$3\$1 = ?N\$1\3 **and** $?N\$3\$2 = ?N\$2\3
unfolding *symmatrix-def and transpose-def*
by (*simp-all add: Cart-eq*)

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 $(\text{vector } [1,0,1] :: \text{real}^3) \cdot (?N * v \text{ vector } [1,0,1]) = 0$
unfolding *east-def*
by *simp*
hence $?N\$1\$1 + ?N\$1\$3 + ?N\$3\$1 + ?N\$3\$3 = 0$
unfolding *inner-vector-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 $(\text{vector } [-1,0,1] :: \text{real}^3) \cdot (?N * v \text{ vector } [-1,0,1]) = 0$
unfolding *west-def*
by *simp*
hence $?N\$1\$1 - ?N\$1\$3 - ?N\$3\$1 + ?N\$3\$3 = 0$
unfolding *inner-vector-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 ($?N\$1\$1 + 2 * (?N\$1\$3) + ?N\$3\$3 = 0$)
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 $(\text{vector } [0,1,1] :: \text{real}^3) \cdot (?N * v \text{ vector } [0,1,1]) = 0$
unfolding *north-def*
by *simp*
hence $?N\$2\$2 + ?N\$2\$3 + ?N\$3\$2 + ?N\$3\$3 = 0$

unfolding *inner-vector-def* **and** *matrix-vector-mult-def*
by (*simp add: setsum-3 vector-3*)
with $\langle ?N\$3\$2 = ?N\$2\$3 \rangle$ **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 \langle *vector* [1,0,1] v* *cltn2-rep* J $\neq 0$ \rangle
and \langle *vector* [-1,0,1] v* *cltn2-rep* J $\neq 0$ \rangle
and \langle p = *proj2-abs* (*vector* [1,0,1] v* *cltn2-rep* J) \rangle
and \langle q = *proj2-abs* (*vector* [-1,0,1] v* *cltn2-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 \langle *vector* [1,0,1] v* *cltn2-rep* J $\neq 0$ \rangle
and \langle *vector* [-1,0,1] v* *cltn2-rep* J $\neq 0$ \rangle
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 \langle *vector* [0,1,0] v* *cltn2-rep* J $\neq 0$ \rangle
and \langle *polar* p = *proj2-line-abs* (M *v (*vector* [1,0,1] v* *cltn2-rep* J)) \rangle
and \langle *polar* q = *proj2-line-abs* (M *v (*vector* [-1,0,1] v* *cltn2-rep* J)) \rangle
and \langle ?s = *proj2-abs* (*vector* [0,1,0] v* *cltn2-rep* J) \rangle
have *proj2-incident* ?s (*polar* p)
 \longleftrightarrow (*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)
 \longleftrightarrow (*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-incident* ?s (*polar* p) \rangle **and** \langle *proj2-incident* ?s (*polar* q) \rangle
have (*vector* [0,1,0] v* *cltn2-rep* J)
 \cdot (M *v (*vector* [1,0,1] v* *cltn2-rep* J)) = 0
and (*vector* [0,1,0] v* *cltn2-rep* J)
 \cdot (M *v (*vector* [-1,0,1] v* *cltn2-rep* J)) = 0
by *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 = 0
unfolding *inner-vector-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** *simp*
hence $?N\$2\$1 = 0$ **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 $(?N\$2\$1 = 0)$ **and** $(?N\$2\$2 = ?N\$1\$1)$ **and** $(?N\$2\$3 = 0)$
and $(?N\$3\$1 = ?N\$1\$3)$ **and** $(?N\$3\$2 = ?N\$2\$3)$ **and** $(?N\$3\$3 = -(?N\$1\$1))$
have $?N = (?N\$1\$1) *_R M$
unfolding *M-def*
by (*simp add: Cart-eq 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 $(?N = (?N\$1\$1) *_R M)$ **have** $?N\$1\$1 \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with $(?N = (?N\$1\$1) *_R M)$
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 *apply-cltn2 east J = p*
and *apply-cltn2 west J = q*
and *apply-cltn2 north J = r*
and *apply-cltn2 far-north J = ?s*
show $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 east } J = p$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 west } J = q$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 north } J = r$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 far-north } J = ?s$
by *auto*

qed

lemma *statement66-existence:*
assumes $a1 \in K2$ **and** $a2 \in K2$ **and** $p1 \in S$ **and** $p2 \in S$
shows $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a1 \text{ } J = a2 \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p1 \text{ } J = p2$
proof –
let $?a = \text{vector } [a1, a2] :: \text{proj2}^2$
from $(a1 \in K2)$ **and** $(a2 \in K2)$ **have** $\forall i. ?a\$i \in K2$ **by** (*simp add: forall-2*)

let $?p = \text{vector } [p1, p2] :: \text{proj2}^2$
from $(p1 \in S)$ **and** $(p2 \in S)$ **have** $\forall i. ?p\$i \in S$ **by** (*simp add: forall-2*)

let $?l = \chi i. \text{proj2-line-through } (?a\$i) (?p\$i)$
have $\forall i. \text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) (?l\$i)$
by (*simp add: proj2-line-through-incident*)
hence *proj2-incident (?a\$1) (?l\$1)* **and** *proj2-incident (?a\$2) (?l\$2)*
by *fast+*

have $\forall i. \text{proj2-incident } (?p\$i) (?l\$i)$
by (simp add: proj2-line-through-incident)
hence $\text{proj2-incident } (?p\$1) (?l\$1)$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } (?p\$2) (?l\$2)$
by fast+

let $?q = \chi i. \epsilon qi. qi \neq ?p\$i \wedge qi \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } qi (?l\$i)$
have $\forall i. ?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \wedge ?q\$i \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } (?q\$i) (?l\$i)$
proof
fix i
from $\langle \forall i. ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ **have** $?a\$i \in K2 ..$

from $\langle \forall i. \text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) (?l\$i) \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) (?l\$i) ..$
with $\langle ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$
have $\exists qi. qi \neq ?p\$i \wedge qi \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } qi (?l\$i)$
by (rule line-through-K2-intersect-S-again)
with someI-ex [of $\lambda qi. qi \neq ?p\$i \wedge qi \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } qi (?l\$i)$]
show $?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \wedge ?q\$i \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } (?q\$i) (?l\$i)$ **by** simp
qed

hence $?q\$1 \neq ?p\1 **and** $\text{proj2-incident } (?q\$1) (?l\$1)$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (?q\$2) (?l\$2)$
by fast+

let $?r = \chi i. \text{proj2-intersection } (\text{polar } (?q\$i)) (\text{polar } (?p\$i))$
let $?m = \chi i. \text{proj2-line-through } (?a\$i) (?r\$i)$
have $\forall i. \text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) (?m\$i)$
by (simp add: proj2-line-through-incident)
hence $\text{proj2-incident } (?a\$1) (?m\$1)$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } (?a\$2) (?m\$2)$
by fast+

have $\forall i. \text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) (?m\$i)$
by (simp add: proj2-line-through-incident)
hence $\text{proj2-incident } (?r\$1) (?m\$1)$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } (?r\$2) (?m\$2)$
by fast+

let $?s = \chi i. \epsilon si. si \neq ?r\$i \wedge si \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } si (?m\$i)$
have $\forall i. ?s\$i \neq ?r\$i \wedge ?s\$i \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } (?s\$i) (?m\$i)$
proof
fix i
from $\langle \forall i. ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ **have** $?a\$i \in K2 ..$

from $\langle \forall i. \text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) (?m\$i) \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) (?m\$i) ..$
with $\langle ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$
have $\exists si. si \neq ?r\$i \wedge si \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } si (?m\$i)$
by (rule line-through-K2-intersect-S-again)
with someI-ex [of $\lambda si. si \neq ?r\$i \wedge si \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } si (?m\$i)$]
show $?s\$i \neq ?r\$i \wedge ?s\$i \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } (?s\$i) (?m\$i)$ **by** simp
qed

hence $?s\$1 \neq ?r\1 **and** $\text{proj2-incident } (?s\$1) (?m\$1)$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (?s\$2) (?m\$2)$
by *fast+*

have $\forall i. \forall u. \text{proj2-incident } u (?m\$i) \longrightarrow \neg (u = ?p\$i \vee u = ?q\$i)$
proof *default+*
fix $i :: 2$
fix $u :: \text{proj2}$
assume $\text{proj2-incident } u (?m\$i)$
assume $u = ?p\$i \vee u = ?q\i

from $\langle \forall i. ?p\$i \in S \rangle$ **have** $?p\$i \in S ..$

from $\langle \forall i. ?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \wedge ?q\$i \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } (?q\$i) (?l\$i) \rangle$
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** $\langle u = ?p\$i \vee u = ?q\$i \rangle$
have $u \in S$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{proj2-incident } u (\text{polar } u)$
by *(simp add: incident-own-polar-in-S)*

have $\text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) (\text{polar } (?p\$i))$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) (\text{polar } (?q\$i))$
by *(simp-all add: proj2-intersection-incident)*
with $\langle u = ?p\$i \vee u = ?q\$i \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) (\text{polar } u)$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle \forall i. \text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) (?m\$i) \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) (?m\$i) ..$

from $\langle \forall i. \text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) (?m\$i) \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) (?m\$i) ..$

from $\langle \forall i. ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ **have** $?a\$i \in K2 ..$

have $u \neq ?r\$i$
proof
assume $u = ?r\$i$
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) (\text{polar } (?p\$i)) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) (\text{polar } (?q\$i)) \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } u (\text{polar } (?p\$i))$
and $\text{proj2-incident } u (\text{polar } (?q\$i))$
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 $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (u) \text{ (polar } u) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) \text{ (polar } u) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } u \text{ (?m\$i)} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (?r\$i) \text{ (?m\$i)} \rangle$
and $\text{proj2-incident-unique}$
have $?m\$i = \text{polar } u$ **by** auto
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) \text{ (?m\$i)} \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (?a\$i) \text{ (polar } u)$ **by** simp
with $\langle u \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?a\$i \in K2 \rangle$ **and** $\text{tangent-not-through-K2}$
show False **by** simp
qed

let $?H = \chi \ i. \in \text{Hi. is-K2-isometry Hi}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 east Hi} = ?q\i
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 west Hi} = ?p\i
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 north Hi} = ?s\i
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 far-north Hi} = ?r\i
have $\forall \ i. \text{is-K2-isometry } (?H\$i)$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 east } (?H\$i) = ?q\$i$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 west } (?H\$i) = ?p\$i$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 north } (?H\$i) = ?s\$i$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 far-north } (?H\$i) = ?r\$i$

proof

fix $i :: 2$

from $\langle \forall \ i. ?p\$i \in S \rangle$ **have** $?p\$i \in S ..$

from $\langle \forall \ i. ?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \wedge ?q\$i \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } (?q\$i) \text{ (?l\$i)} \rangle$
have $?q\$i \neq ?p\i **and** $?q\$i \in S$
by simp-all

from $\langle \forall \ i. ?s\$i \neq ?r\$i \wedge ?s\$i \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } (?s\$i) \text{ (?m\$i)} \rangle$
have $?s\$i \in S$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } (?s\$i) \text{ (?m\$i)}$ **by** simp-all
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (?s\$i) \text{ (?m\$i)} \rangle$
and $\langle \forall \ i. \forall \ u. \text{proj2-incident } u \text{ (?m\$i)} \longrightarrow \neg (u = ?p\$i \vee u = ?q\$i) \rangle$
have $?s\$i \notin \{?q\$i, ?p\$i\}$ **by** fast
with $\langle ?q\$i \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?p\$i \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?s\$i \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?q\$i \neq ?p\$i \rangle$
have $\exists \text{ Hi. is-K2-isometry Hi}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 east Hi} = ?q\i
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 west Hi} = ?p\i
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 north Hi} = ?s\i
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 far-north Hi} = ?r\i
by $(\text{simp add: statement65-special-case})$
with $\text{someI-ex } [\text{of } \lambda \text{ Hi. is-K2-isometry Hi}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 east Hi} = ?q\i
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 west Hi} = ?p\i
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 north Hi} = ?s\i
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 far-north Hi} = ?r\$i]$
show $\text{is-K2-isometry } (?H\$i)$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 east } (?H\$i) = ?q\$i$

$\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 west } (?H\$i) = ?p\$i$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 north } (?H\$i) = ?s\$i$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 far-north } (?H\$i) = ?r\$i$
 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 ⟨apply-cltn2 west (?H\$1) = ?p\$1⟩
 have apply-cltn2 p1 (cltn2-inverse (?H\$1)) = west
 by (simp add: cltn2.act-inv-iff [simplified])
 with ⟨apply-cltn2 west (?H\$2) = ?p\$2⟩
 have apply-cltn2 p1 ?J = p2
 by (simp add: cltn2.act-act [simplified, symmetric])

 from ⟨apply-cltn2 east (?H\$1) = ?q\$1⟩
 have apply-cltn2 (?q\$1) (cltn2-inverse (?H\$1)) = east
 by (simp add: cltn2.act-inv-iff [simplified])
 with ⟨apply-cltn2 east (?H\$2) = ?q\$2⟩
 have apply-cltn2 (?q\$1) ?J = ?q\$2
 by (simp add: cltn2.act-act [simplified, symmetric])
 with ⟨?q\$1 ≠ ?p\$1⟩ and ⟨apply-cltn2 p1 ?J = p2⟩
 and ⟨proj2-incident (?p\$1) (?l\$1)⟩
 and ⟨proj2-incident (?q\$1) (?l\$1)⟩
 and ⟨proj2-incident (?p\$2) (?l\$2)⟩
 and ⟨proj2-incident (?q\$2) (?l\$2)⟩
 have apply-cltn2-line (?l\$1) ?J = (?l\$2)
 by (simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique)
 moreover from ⟨proj2-incident (?a\$1) (?l\$1)⟩
 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 ⟨apply-cltn2 north (?H\$1) = ?s\$1⟩
 have apply-cltn2 (?s\$1) (cltn2-inverse (?H\$1)) = north

by (simp add: cltn2.act-inv-iff [simplified])
 with (apply-cltn2 north (?H\$2) = ?s\$2)
 have apply-cltn2 (?s\$1) ?J = ?s\$2
 by (simp add: cltn2.act-act [simplified, symmetric])

from (apply-cltn2 far-north (?H\$1) = ?r\$1)
 have apply-cltn2 (?r\$1) (cltn2-inverse (?H\$1)) = far-north
 by (simp add: cltn2.act-inv-iff [simplified])
 with (apply-cltn2 far-north (?H\$2) = ?r\$2)
 have apply-cltn2 (?r\$1) ?J = ?r\$2
 by (simp add: cltn2.act-act [simplified, symmetric])
 with (?s\$1 ≠ ?r\$1) and (apply-cltn2 (?s\$1) ?J = (?s\$2))
 and (proj2-incident (?r\$1) (?m\$1))
 and (proj2-incident (?s\$1) (?m\$1))
 and (proj2-incident (?r\$2) (?m\$2))
 and (proj2-incident (?s\$2) (?m\$2))
 have apply-cltn2-line (?m\$1) ?J = (?m\$2)
 by (simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique)
 moreover from (proj2-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 (∀ i. ∀ u. proj2-incident u (?m\$i) → ¬ (u = ?p\$i ∨ u = ?q\$i))
 have ¬ proj2-incident (?p\$2) (?m\$2) by fast
 with (proj2-incident (?p\$2) (?l\$2)) have ?m\$2 ≠ ?l\$2 by auto
 with (proj2-incident (?a\$2) (?l\$2))
 and (proj2-incident (?a\$2) (?m\$2))
 and (proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 (?a\$1) ?J) (?l\$2))
 and (proj2-incident (apply-cltn2 (?a\$1) ?J) (?m\$2))
 and proj2-incident-unique
 have apply-cltn2 a1 ?J = a2 by auto
 with (is-K2-isometry ?J) and (apply-cltn2 p1 ?J = p2)
 show ∃ J. is-K2-isometry J ∧ apply-cltn2 a1 J = a2 ∧ apply-cltn2 p1 J = p2
 by auto

qed

lemma K2-isometry-swap:
 assumes a ∈ hyp2 and b ∈ hyp2
 shows ∃ J. is-K2-isometry J ∧ apply-cltn2 a J = b ∧ apply-cltn2 b J = a
proof –
 from (a ∈ hyp2) and (b ∈ hyp2)
 have a ∈ K2 and b ∈ K2 by (unfold hyp2-def) 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 (a ∈ K2) and (proj2-incident a ?l)
 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  $\text{proj2-incident } p ?l$  and  $\text{proj2-incident } q ?l$ 
  and  $\forall r \in S. \text{proj2-incident } r ?l \longrightarrow r = p \vee r = q$ 
  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  $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } a$   $J = b \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p$   $J = q \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b ?l \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q ?l \rangle$ 
have  $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } a$   $J) ?l$ 
  and  $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p$   $J) ?l$ 
  by simp-all

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  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a ?l \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p ?l \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } a$   $J) ?l \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p$   $J) ?l \rangle$ 
have apply-cltn2-line  $?l$   $J = ?l$  by (simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique)
with  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q ?l \rangle$  and apply-cltn2-preserve-incident [of  $q$   $J$   $?l$ ]
have  $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J) ?l$  by simp

from  $\langle q \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$ 
have  $\text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J \in S$  by (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) simp
with  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J) ?l \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \forall r \in S. \text{proj2-incident } r ?l \longrightarrow r = p \vee r = q \rangle$ 
have  $\text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J = p \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J = q$  by simp

have  $\text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J \neq q$ 
proof
  assume  $\text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J = q$ 
  with  $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p$   $J = q \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{apply-cltn2 } p$   $J = \text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J$  by simp
  hence  $p = q$  by (rule apply-cltn2-injective [of  $p$   $J$   $q$ ])
  with  $\langle p \neq q \rangle$  show False ..
qed
with  $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J = p \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J = q \rangle$ 
have  $\text{apply-cltn2 } q$   $J = p$  by simp
with  $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p$   $J = q \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p ?l \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q ?l \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a ?l \rangle$ 
  and statement55

```

have $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J) \ J = a$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J = b \rangle$ **have** $\text{apply-cltn2 } b \ J = a$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J = b \rangle$
show $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J = b \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } b \ J = a$
by (*simp add: exI [of - J]*)
qed

theorem *hyp2-axiom1*: $\forall a \ b. a \equiv_K b \ a$
proof *default+*
fix $a \ b$
let $?a' = \text{Rep-hyp2 } a$
let $?b' = \text{Rep-hyp2 } b$
from *Rep-hyp2* **and** *K2-isometry-swap* [*of* $?a' \ ?b'$]
obtain J **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?a' \ J = ?b'$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?b' \ J = ?a'$
by *auto*

from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?a' \ J = ?b' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?b' \ J = ?a' \rangle$
have $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ J = b$ **and** $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J = a$
unfolding *hyp2-cltn2-def* **by** (*simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-inverse*)
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
show $a \equiv_K b \ a$
by (*unfold real-hyp2-C-def*) (*simp add: exI [of - J]*)
qed

theorem *hyp2-axiom2*: $\forall a \ b \ p \ q \ r \ s. a \equiv_K p \ q \wedge a \equiv_K r \ s \longrightarrow p \ q \equiv_K r \ s$
proof *default+*
fix $a \ b \ p \ q \ r \ s$
assume $a \equiv_K p \ q \wedge a \equiv_K r \ s$
then obtain G **and** H **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } G$ **and** $\text{is-K2-isometry } H$
and $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ G = p$ **and** $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ G = q$
and $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ H = r$ **and** $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ H = s$
by (*unfold real-hyp2-C-def*) *auto*
let $?J = \text{cltn2-compose } (\text{cltn2-inverse } G) \ H$
from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } G \rangle$ **have** $\text{is-K2-isometry } (\text{cltn2-inverse } G)$
by (*rule cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry*)
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } H \rangle$
have $\text{is-K2-isometry } ?J$ **by** (*simp only: cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry*)

from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } G \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ G = p \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ G = q \rangle$
and *K2-isometry.act-inv-iff*
have $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } p \ (\text{cltn2-inverse } G) = a$
and $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } q \ (\text{cltn2-inverse } G) = b$
by *simp-all*
with $\langle \text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ H = r \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ H = s \rangle$
and $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } (\text{cltn2-inverse } G) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } H \rangle$
and *K2-isometry.act-act [symmetric]*
have $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } p \ ?J = r$ **and** $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } q \ ?J = s$ **by** *simp-all*
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } ?J \rangle$

show $p \equiv_K r$
by (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) (simp add: exI [of - ?J])
qed

theorem hyp2-axiom3: $\forall a b c. a \equiv_K c \longrightarrow a = b$

proof default+

fix $a b c$

assume $a \equiv_K c$

then obtain J **where** is-K2-isometry J

and $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ J = c$ **and** $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J = c$

by (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) **auto**

from $\langle \text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ J = c \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J = c \rangle$

have $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ J = \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J$ **by** simp

from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$

have $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } a) \ J \in \text{hyp2}$

and $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } b) \ J \in \text{hyp2}$

by (rule apply-cltn2-Rep-hyp2)+

with $\langle \text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ J = \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J \rangle$

have $\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } a) \ J = \text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } b) \ J$

by (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) (simp add: Abs-hyp2-inject)

hence $\text{Rep-hyp2 } a = \text{Rep-hyp2 } b$ **by** (rule apply-cltn2-injective)

thus $a = b$ **by** (simp add: Rep-hyp2-inject)

qed

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** $q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r$

shows $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } q) (\text{cart2-pt } r)$

$\vee B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } r) (\text{cart2-pt } q)$

(**is** $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cr \vee -$)

proof –

from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$

have $\text{z-non-zero } p$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } q$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } r$

by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero)

with $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r \rangle$

have $\text{real-euclid.Col } ?cp ?cq ?cr$ **by** (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-euclid-cart2)

with $\langle \text{z-non-zero } p \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } r \rangle$

have $\text{proj2-pt } ?cp = p$ **and** $\text{proj2-pt } ?cq = q$ **and** $\text{proj2-pt } ?cr = r$

by (simp-all add: proj2-cart2)

from $\langle \text{proj2-pt } ?cp = p \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in S \rangle$

have $\text{norm } ?cp = 1$ **by** (simp add: norm-eq-1-iff-in-S)


```

from ⟨proj2-pt ?cq = q⟩ and ⟨proj2-pt ?cr = r⟩
  and ⟨q ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩ and ⟨r ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩
have norm ?cq ≤ 1 and norm ?cr ≤ 1
  by (simp-all add: norm-le-1-iff-in-hyp2-S)

show Bℝ ?cp ?cq ?cr ∨ Bℝ ?cp ?cr ?cq
proof cases
  assume Bℝ ?cr ?cp ?cq
  then obtain k where k ≥ 0 and k ≤ 1
    and ?cp - ?cr = k *ℝ (?cq - ?cr)
    by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) auto
  from (?cp - ?cr = k *ℝ (?cq - ?cr))
  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) ≥ 1 by simp

  from ⟨k ≥ 0⟩ and ⟨k ≤ 1⟩
  have norm (k *ℝ ?cq) + norm ((1 - k) *ℝ ?cr)
    = k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr
    by simp
  with ⟨norm (k *ℝ ?cq) + norm ((1 - k) *ℝ ?cr) ≥ 1⟩
  have k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr ≥ 1 by simp

  from ⟨norm ?cq ≤ 1⟩ and ⟨k ≥ 0⟩ and mult-mono [of k k norm ?cq 1]
  have k * norm ?cq ≤ k by simp

  from ⟨norm ?cr ≤ 1⟩ and ⟨k ≤ 1⟩
    and mult-mono [of 1 - k 1 - k norm ?cr 1]
  have (1 - k) * norm ?cr ≤ 1 - k by simp
  with ⟨k * norm ?cq ≤ k⟩
  have k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr ≤ 1 by simp
  with ⟨k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr ≥ 1⟩
  have k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr = 1 by simp
  with ⟨k * norm ?cq ≤ k⟩ have (1 - k) * norm ?cr ≥ 1 - k by simp
  with ⟨(1 - k) * norm ?cr ≤ 1 - k⟩ have (1 - k) * norm ?cr = 1 - k by simp
  with ⟨k * norm ?cq + (1 - k) * norm ?cr = 1⟩ have k * norm ?cq = k by simp

  have ?cp = ?cq ∨ ?cq = ?cr ∨ ?cr = ?cp
  proof cases
    assume k = 0 ∨ k = 1
    with ⟨?cp = k *ℝ ?cq + (1 - k) *ℝ ?cr⟩
    show ?cp = ?cq ∨ ?cq = ?cr ∨ ?cr = ?cp by auto
  next
    assume ¬ (k = 0 ∨ k = 1)
    hence k ≠ 0 and k ≠ 1 by simp-all
    with ⟨k * norm ?cq = k⟩ and ⟨(1 - k) * norm ?cr = 1 - k⟩
    have norm ?cq = 1 and norm ?cr = 1 by simp-all
    with ⟨proj2-pt ?cq = q⟩ and ⟨proj2-pt ?cr = r⟩

```

```

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  $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r \rangle$ 
have  $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r\}$  by (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col)
with  $\langle \{p, q, r\} \subseteq S \rangle$  have  $\text{card } \{p, q, r\} \leq 2$  by (rule card-line-intersect-S)

have  $p = q \vee q = r \vee r = p$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg (p = q \vee q = r \vee r = p)$ 
  hence  $p \neq q$  and  $q \neq r$  and  $r \neq p$  by simp-all
  from  $\langle q \neq r \rangle$  have  $\text{card } \{q, r\} = 2$  by simp
  with  $\langle p \neq q \rangle$  and  $\langle r \neq p \rangle$  have  $\text{card } \{p, q, r\} = 3$  by simp
  with  $\langle \text{card } \{p, q, r\} \leq 2 \rangle$  show False by simp
qed
thus  $?cp = ?cq \vee ?cq = ?cr \vee ?cr = ?cp$  by auto
qed
thus  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cr \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cr ?cq$ 
  by (auto simp add: real-euclid.th3-1 real-euclid.th3-2)
next
  assume  $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cr ?cp ?cq$ 
  with  $\langle \text{real-euclid.Col } ?cp ?cq ?cr \rangle$ 
  show  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cr \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cr ?cq$ 
    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  $r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$  and  $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r$ 
  and  $p \neq q$ 
  shows  $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } r) (\text{cart2-pt } q)$  (is  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cr ?cq$ )
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cr ?cq$ 
  hence  $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cr ?cp$ 
    by (auto simp add: real-euclid.th3-2 [of ?cq ?cr ?cp])

from  $\langle p \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle q \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r \rangle$ 
have  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cr \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cr ?cq$  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  $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ r \rangle$  and  $\text{proj2-Col-permute}$  have  $\text{proj2-Col } q \ p \ r$  by fast
with  $\langle q \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle p \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ 
have  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?cr \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cr ?cp$  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  $\text{proj2-pt } ?cp = \text{proj2-pt } ?cq$  by simp

from  $\langle p \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle q \in S \rangle$ 

```

have $z\text{-non-zero } p$ **and** $z\text{-non-zero } q$ **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero*)
hence $\text{proj2-pt } ?cp = p$ **and** $\text{proj2-pt } ?cq = q$ **by** (*simp-all add: proj2-cart2*)
with $\langle \text{proj2-pt } ?cp = \text{proj2-pt } ?cq \rangle$ **have** $p = q$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **show** *False* ..
qed

lemma *hyp2-incident-in-middle*:
assumes $p \neq q$ **and** $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
and $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
shows $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } q)$
proof –
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ a$ **by** (*rule proj2-incident-Col*)
from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** *this* **and** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$
show $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } q)$
by (*rule hyp2-in-middle*)
qed

lemma *extend-to-S*:
assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
shows $\exists r \in S. B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } q) (\text{cart2-pt } r)$
(is $\exists r \in S. B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq (\text{cart2-pt } r)$)
proof *cases*
assume $q \in S$

have $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cq$ **by** (*rule real-euclid.th3-1*)
with $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **show** $\exists r \in S. B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq (\text{cart2-pt } r)$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $q \notin S$
with $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **have** $q \in K2$ **by** (*unfold hyp2-def*) *simp*

let $?l = \text{proj2-line-through } p \ q$
have $\text{proj2-incident } p \ ?l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ ?l$
by (*rule proj2-line-through-incident*) +
from $\langle q \in K2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ ?l \rangle$
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 $\text{proj2-incident } s \ ?l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } t \ ?l$
by *auto*
let $?cs = \text{cart2-pt } s$
let $?ct = \text{cart2-pt } t$

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } s \ ?l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } t \ ?l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ ?l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ ?l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-Col } s \ p \ q$ **and** $\text{proj2-Col } t \ p \ q$ **and** $\text{proj2-Col } s \ t \ q$
by (*simp-all add: proj2-incident-Col*)
from $\langle \text{proj2-Col } s \ p \ q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-Col } t \ p \ q \rangle$

and $\langle s \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle t \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cs ?cp ?cq \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cs ?cq ?cp$ **and** $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ct ?cp ?cq \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ct ?cq ?cp$
by (*simp-all add: S-at-edge*)
with *real-euclid.th3-2*
have $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?cs \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cs$ **and** $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?ct \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?ct$
by *fast+*

from $\langle s \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle t \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-Col } s \ t \ q \rangle$ **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 $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cs \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?ct$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg (B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cs \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?ct)$
hence $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cs$ **and** $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?ct$ **by** *simp-all*
with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?cs \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?cs \rangle$
and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cp ?ct \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq ?ct \rangle$
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 $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?cs ?ct \vee B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cq ?ct ?cs$
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 $?cq = ?cs \vee ?cq = ?ct$ **by** (*auto simp add: real-euclid.th3-4*)
with $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle s \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle t \in S \rangle$
have $q = s \vee q = t$ **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 $\langle s \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle t \in S \rangle$ **show** $\exists r \in S. B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cq (\text{cart2-pt } r)$ **by** *auto*
qed

definition *endpoint-in-S* :: $\text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2}$ **where**
endpoint-in-S $a \ b$
 $\triangleq \epsilon \ p. p \in S \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } b) (\text{cart2-pt } p)$

lemma *endpoint-in-S*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
shows *endpoint-in-S* $a \ b \in S$ (**is** $?p \in S$)
and $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } b) (\text{cart2-pt } (\text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b))$
(is $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp$)
proof –
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** *extend-to-S*
have $\exists p. p \in S \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb (\text{cart2-pt } p)$ **by** *auto*
hence $?p \in S \wedge B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp$
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** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
shows $\text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b \neq \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a$ **(is** $?p \neq ?q$ **)**
proof
let $?ca = \text{cart2-pt } a$
let $?cb = \text{cart2-pt } b$
let $?cp = \text{cart2-pt } ?p$
let $?cq = \text{cart2-pt } ?q$
from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
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 $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **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** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
and $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$
shows $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b) \ l$ **(is** $\text{proj2-incident } ?p \ l$ **)**
proof –
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $?p \in S$ **and** $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } b) (\text{cart2-pt } ?p)$
(is $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp$ **)**
by (*rule endpoint-in-S*)**+**

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?p \in S \rangle$
have $\text{z-non-zero } a$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } b$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } ?p$
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 $\langle \text{z-non-zero } a \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } b \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } ?p \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \neq b \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$
show $\text{proj2-incident } ?p \ l$ **by** (*rule euclid-Col-cart2-incident*)
qed

lemma endpoints-in-S-incident-unique:
assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $p \in S$
and $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
shows $p = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b \vee p = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a$
(is $p = ?q \vee p = ?r$ **)**
proof –
from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $?q \neq ?r$ **by** (*rule endpoint-in-S-swap*)

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $?q \in S$ **and** $?r \in S$ **by** (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S)

from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } ?q \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?r \ l$
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** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
show $p = ?q \vee p = ?r$ **by** (simp add: line-S-two-intersections-only)

qed

lemma endpoint-in-S-unique:
assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $p \in S$
and $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } b) (\text{cart2-pt } p)$ (is $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp$)
shows $p = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b$ (is $p = ?q$)
proof (rule ccontr)
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **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 $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp \rangle$ **and** euclid-B-cart2-common-line [of $a \ b \ p$]
obtain l **where**
 $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
by auto
with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in S \rangle$
have $p = ?q \vee p = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a$ (is $p = ?q \vee p = ?r$)
by (rule endpoints-in-S-incident-unique)

assume $p \neq ?q$
with $\langle p = ?q \vee p = ?r \rangle$ **have** $p = ?r$ **by** simp
with $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
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 $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **have** $a = b$ **by** (rule hyp2-S-cart2-inj)
with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **show** False ..

qed

lemma between-hyp2-S:
assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $k \geq 0$ **and** $k \leq 1$
shows $\text{proj2-pt } (k *_R (\text{cart2-pt } r) + (1 - k) *_R (\text{cart2-pt } p)) \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
(is $\text{proj2-pt } ?cq \in -$)
proof –
let $?cp = \text{cart2-pt } p$
let $?cr = \text{cart2-pt } r$
let $?q = \text{proj2-pt } ?cq$
from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have z-non-zero p **and** z-non-zero r **by** (simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero)
hence $\text{proj2-pt } ?cp = p$ **and** $\text{proj2-pt } ?cr = r$ **by** (simp-all add: proj2-cart2)
with $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have norm $?cp \leq 1$ **and** norm $?cr \leq 1$

by (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 $\leq k * \text{norm } ?cr + (1 - k) * \text{norm } ?cp$ **by** simp
from $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{norm } ?cr \leq 1 \rangle$ **and** mult-mono [of $k k \text{ norm } ?cr 1$]
have $k * \text{norm } ?cr \leq k$ **by** simp
from $\langle k \leq 1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{norm } ?cp \leq 1 \rangle$
and mult-mono [of $1 - k 1 - k \text{ norm } ?cp 1$]
have $(1 - k) * \text{norm } ?cp \leq 1 - k$ **by** simp
with $\langle \text{norm } ?cq \leq k * \text{norm } ?cr + (1 - k) * \text{norm } ?cp \rangle$ **and** $\langle k * \text{norm } ?cr \leq k \rangle$
have norm ?cq ≤ 1 **by** simp
thus $?q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **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 $p J \triangleq (\text{cart2-append1 } p v * \text{cltn2-rep } J) \$ 3$

lemma expansion-factor:

assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** is-K2-isometry J
shows expansion-factor $p J \neq 0$
and cart2-append1 $p v * \text{cltn2-rep } J$
 $= \text{expansion-factor } p J *_R \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p J)$
proof –
from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have z-non-zero (apply-cltn2 $p J$) **by** (rule is-K2-isometry-z-non-zero)

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

lemma expansion-factor-linear-apply-cltn2:

assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
and $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$
and $\text{cart2-pt } r = k *_R \text{cart2-pt } p + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-pt } q$
shows $\text{expansion-factor } r \ J *_R \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } r \ J)$
 $= (k *_R \text{expansion-factor } p \ J) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$
 $+ ((1 - k) *_R \text{expansion-factor } q \ J) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J)$
(is $?er *_R - = (k *_R ?ep) *_R - + ((1 - k) *_R ?eq) *_R -$
proof –
let $?cp = \text{cart2-pt } p$
let $?cq = \text{cart2-pt } q$
let $?cr = \text{cart2-pt } r$
let $?cp1 = \text{cart2-append1 } p$
let $?cq1 = \text{cart2-append1 } q$
let $?cr1 = \text{cart2-append1 } r$
let $?repJ = \text{cltn2-rep } J$
from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $\text{z-non-zero } p$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } q$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } r$
by $(\text{simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero})$

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

lemma *expansion-factor-linear*:

assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
and $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$
and $\text{cart2-pt } r = k *_R \text{cart2-pt } p + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-pt } q$
shows $\text{expansion-factor } r \ J$
 $= k *_R \text{expansion-factor } p \ J + (1 - k) *_R \text{expansion-factor } q \ J$
(is $?er = k *_R ?ep + (1 - k) *_R ?eq$
proof –
from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $\text{z-non-zero } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$
and $\text{z-non-zero } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J)$
and $\text{z-non-zero } (\text{apply-cltn2 } r \ J)$

by (simp-all add: is-K2-isometry-z-non-zero)
from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
and $\langle \text{cart2-pt } r = k *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-pt } p + (1 - k) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-pt } q \rangle$
have $?er *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } r \ J)$
 $= (k * ?ep) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J)$
 $+ ((1 - k) * ?eq) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J)$
by (rule expansion-factor-linear-apply-cltn2)
hence $(?er *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } r \ J))\3
 $= ((k * ?ep) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J))$
 $+ ((1 - k) * ?eq) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{cart2-append1 } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J))\3
by simp
with $\langle \text{z-non-zero } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{z-non-zero } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{z-non-zero } (\text{apply-cltn2 } r \ J) \rangle$
show $?er = k * ?ep + (1 - k) * ?eq$ **by** (simp add: cart2-append1-z)
qed

lemma expansion-factor-sgn-invariant:

assumes $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$
shows $\text{sgn } (\text{expansion-factor } p \ J) = \text{sgn } (\text{expansion-factor } q \ J)$
 $(\text{is } \text{sgn } ?ep = \text{sgn } ?eq)$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\text{sgn } ?ep \neq \text{sgn } ?eq$

from $\langle p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $?ep \neq 0$ **and** $?eq \neq 0$ **by** (simp-all add: expansion-factor)
hence $\text{sgn } ?ep \in \{-1, 1\}$ **and** $\text{sgn } ?eq \in \{-1, 1\}$
by (simp-all add: real-sgn-def)
with $\langle \text{sgn } ?ep \neq \text{sgn } ?eq \rangle$ **have** $\text{sgn } ?ep = - \text{sgn } ?eq$ **by** auto
hence $\text{sgn } ?ep = \text{sgn } (-?eq)$ **by** (subst sgn-minus)
with sgn-plus [of $?ep - ?eq$]
have $\text{sgn } (?ep - ?eq) = \text{sgn } ?ep$ **by** (simp add: algebra-simps)
with $\langle \text{sgn } ?ep \in \{-1, 1\} \rangle$ **have** $?ep - ?eq \neq 0$ **by** (auto simp add: real-sgn-def)

let $?k = -?eq / (?ep - ?eq)$
from $\langle \text{sgn } (?ep - ?eq) = \text{sgn } ?ep \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{sgn } ?ep = \text{sgn } (-?eq) \rangle$
have $\text{sgn } (?ep - ?eq) = \text{sgn } (-?eq)$ **by** simp
with $\langle ?ep - ?eq \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** sgn-div [of $?ep - ?eq - ?eq$]
have $?k > 0$ **by** simp

from $\langle ?ep - ?eq \neq 0 \rangle$
have $1 - ?k = ?ep / (?ep - ?eq)$ **by** (simp add: field-simps)
with $\langle \text{sgn } (?ep - ?eq) = \text{sgn } ?ep \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?ep - ?eq \neq 0 \rangle$
have $1 - ?k > 0$ **by** (simp add: sgn-div)
hence $?k < 1$ **by** simp

let $?cp = \text{cart2-pt } p$

```

let ?cq = cart2-pt q
let ?cr = ?k *R ?cp + (1 - ?k) *R ?cq
let ?r = proj2-pt ?cr
let ?er = expansion-factor ?r J
have cart2-pt ?r = ?cr by (rule cart2-proj2)

from ⟨p ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩ and ⟨q ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩ and ⟨?k > 0⟩ and ⟨?k < 1⟩
  and between-hyp2-S [of q p ?k]
have ?r ∈ hyp2 ∪ S by simp
with ⟨p ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩ and ⟨q ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩ and ⟨is-K2-isometry J⟩
  and ⟨cart2-pt ?r = ?cr⟩
  and expansion-factor-linear [of p q ?r J ?k]
have ?er = ?k * ?ep + (1 - ?k) * ?eq by simp
with ⟨?ep - ?eq ≠ 0⟩ have ?er = 0 by (simp add: field-simps)
with ⟨?r ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩ and ⟨is-K2-isometry J⟩
show False by (simp add: expansion-factor)
qed

```

lemma statement-63:

```

assumes p ∈ hyp2 ∪ S and q ∈ hyp2 ∪ S and r ∈ hyp2 ∪ S
and is-K2-isometry J and BR (cart2-pt p) (cart2-pt q) (cart2-pt r)
shows BR
  (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 p J))
  (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 q J))
  (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 r J))

```

proof –

```

let ?cp = cart2-pt p
let ?cq = cart2-pt q
let ?cr = cart2-pt r
let ?ep = expansion-factor p J
let ?eq = expansion-factor q J
let ?er = expansion-factor r J
from ⟨q ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩ and ⟨is-K2-isometry J⟩
have ?eq ≠ 0 by (rule expansion-factor)

from ⟨p ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩ and ⟨q ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩ and ⟨r ∈ hyp2 ∪ S⟩
  and ⟨is-K2-isometry J⟩ and expansion-factor-sgn-invariant
have sgn ?ep = sgn ?eq and sgn ?er = sgn ?eq by fast+
with ⟨?eq ≠ 0⟩
have ?ep / ?eq > 0 and ?er / ?eq > 0 by (simp-all add: sgn-div)

```

```

from (BR ?cp ?cq ?cr)
obtain k where k ≥ 0 and k ≤ 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 / ?eq
from ⟨k ≥ 0⟩ and ⟨?er / ?eq > 0⟩ and mult-nonneg-nonneg [of k ?er / ?eq]
have ?c ≥ 0 by simp

```

```

from ⟨ $r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ ⟩ and ⟨ $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ ⟩ and ⟨ $q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ ⟩
  and ⟨ $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$ ⟩ and ⟨ $?cq = k *_R ?cr + (1 - k) *_R ?cp$ ⟩
have  $?eq = k *_R ?er + (1 - k) *_R ?ep$  by (rule expansion-factor-linear)
with ⟨ $?eq \neq 0$ ⟩ have  $1 - ?c = (1 - k) *_R ?ep / ?eq$  by (simp add: field-simps)
with ⟨ $k \leq 1$ ⟩ and ⟨ $?ep / ?eq > 0$ ⟩
  and mult-nonneg-nonneg [of  $1 - k *_R ?ep / ?eq$ ]
have  $?c \leq 1$  by simp

```

```

let ?pJ = apply-cltn2 p J
let ?qJ = apply-cltn2 q J
let ?rJ = apply-cltn2 r J
let ?cpJ = cart2-pt ?pJ
let ?cqJ = cart2-pt ?qJ
let ?crJ = cart2-pt ?rJ
let ?cpJ1 = cart2-append1 ?pJ
let ?cqJ1 = cart2-append1 ?qJ
let ?crJ1 = cart2-append1 ?rJ
from ⟨ $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ ⟩ and ⟨ $q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ ⟩ and ⟨ $r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ ⟩
  and ⟨ $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$ ⟩
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 ⟨ $r \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ ⟩ and ⟨ $p \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ ⟩ and ⟨ $q \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ ⟩
  and ⟨ $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$ ⟩ and ⟨ $?cq = k *_R ?cr + (1 - k) *_R ?cp$ ⟩
have  $?eq *_R ?cqJ1 = (k *_R ?er) *_R ?crJ1 + ((1 - k) *_R ?ep) *_R ?cpJ1$ 
  by (rule expansion-factor-linear-apply-cltn2)
hence  $(1 / ?eq) *_R (?eq *_R ?cqJ1)$ 
  =  $(1 / ?eq) *_R ((k *_R ?er) *_R ?crJ1 + ((1 - k) *_R ?ep) *_R ?cpJ1)$  by simp
with  $1 - ?c = (1 - k) *_R ?ep / ?eq$  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
  =  $?c *_R \text{vector2-append1 } ?crJ + (1 - ?c) *_R \text{vector2-append1 } ?cpJ$ 
  by (simp add: cart2-append1)
hence  $?cqJ = ?c *_R ?crJ + (1 - ?c) *_R ?cpJ$ 
  unfolding vector2-append1-def and vector-def
  by (simp add: Cart-eq forall-2 forall-3)
with ⟨ $?c \geq 0$ ⟩ and ⟨ $?c \leq 1$ ⟩
show  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cpJ ?cqJ ?crJ$ 
  by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) (simp add: algebra-simps exI [of - ?c])
qed

```

```

theorem hyp2-axiom4:  $\forall q a b c. \exists x. B_K q a x \wedge a x \equiv_K b c$ 
proof (rule allI) +
  fix q a b c :: hyp2
  let ?pq = Rep-hyp2 q
  let ?pa = Rep-hyp2 a
  let ?pb = Rep-hyp2 b

```

```

let ?pc = Rep-hyp2 c
have ?pq ∈ hyp2 and ?pa ∈ hyp2 and ?pb ∈ hyp2 and ?pc ∈ hyp2
  by (rule Rep-hyp2)+
let ?cq = cart2-pt ?pq
let ?ca = cart2-pt ?pa
let ?cb = cart2-pt ?pb
let ?cc = cart2-pt ?pc
let ?pp = ε p. p ∈ S ∧ Bℝ ?cb ?cc (cart2-pt p)
let ?cp = cart2-pt ?pp
from (⟨?pb ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨?pc ∈ hyp2⟩ and extend-to-S [of ?pb ?pc]
  and someI-ex [of λ p. p ∈ S ∧ Bℝ ?cb ?cc (cart2-pt p)])
have ?pp ∈ S and Bℝ ?cb ?cc ?cp by auto

let ?pr = ε r. r ∈ S ∧ Bℝ ?cq ?ca (cart2-pt r)
let ?cr = cart2-pt ?pr
from (⟨?pq ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨?pa ∈ hyp2⟩ and extend-to-S [of ?pq ?pa]
  and someI-ex [of λ r. r ∈ S ∧ Bℝ ?cq ?ca (cart2-pt r)])
have ?pr ∈ S and Bℝ ?cq ?ca ?cr by auto

from (⟨?pb ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨?pa ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨?pp ∈ S⟩ and ⟨?pr ∈ 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 = ?pr
  by (unfold hyp2-def) auto
let ?px = apply-cltn2 ?pc J
let ?cx = cart2-pt ?px
let ?x = Abs-hyp2 ?px
from (is-K2-isometry J) and ⟨?pc ∈ hyp2⟩
have ?px ∈ hyp2 by (unfold hyp2-def) (rule statement60-one-way)
hence Rep-hyp2 ?x = ?px by (rule Abs-hyp2-inverse)

from (⟨?pb ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨?pc ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨?pp ∈ S⟩ and (is-K2-isometry J)
  and (Bℝ ?cb ?cc ?cp) and statement-63)
have Bℝ (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 ?pb J)) ?cx (cart2-pt (apply-cltn2 ?pp J))
  by simp
with (apply-cltn2 ?pb J = ?pa) and (apply-cltn2 ?pp J = ?pr)
have Bℝ ?ca ?cx ?cr by simp
with (Bℝ ?cq ?ca ?cr) have Bℝ ?cq ?ca ?cx by (rule real-euclid.th3-5-1)
with (Rep-hyp2 ?x = ?px)
have BK 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 (apply-cltn2 ?pb J = ?pa)
have hyp2-cltn2 b J = a by (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) simp

have hyp2-cltn2 c J = ?x unfolding hyp2-cltn2-def ..
with (is-K2-isometry J) and (hyp2-cltn2 b J = a)

```

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 $\exists \ x. B_K \ q \ a \ x \wedge a \ x \equiv_K b \ c$ **by** (simp add: exI [of - ?x])
qed

9.9 More betweenness theorems

lemma hyp2-S-points-fix-line:

assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **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 $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
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 $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **have** $a \in K2$ **by** (unfold hyp2-def)
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **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 $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **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** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ ?lJ \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ ?lJ \rangle$
and proj2-incident-unique
have ?lJ = l **by** auto

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$ **have** proj2-incident ?qJ ?lJ **by** simp
with $\langle ?lJ = l \rangle$ **have** proj2-incident ?qJ l **by** simp

from $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
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** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?qJ \ l \rangle$
and line-S-two-intersections-only
have ?qJ = p \vee ?qJ = q **by** simp

have ?qJ = q
proof (rule ccontr)
assume ?qJ $\neq q$
with $\langle ?qJ = p \vee ?qJ = q \rangle$ **have** ?qJ = p **by** simp

with $\langle ?pJ = p \rangle$ **have** $?qJ = ?pJ$ **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** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
and $\langle ?pJ = p \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?aJ = a \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$
and *cltn2-three-point-line* [of $p \ q \ a \ l \ J \ b$]
show $?bJ = b$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *K2-isometry-endpoint-in-S*:
assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** *is-K2-isometry J*
shows *apply-cltn2* (*endpoint-in-S* $a \ b$) J
 $= \text{endpoint-in-S}$ (*apply-cltn2* $a \ J$) (*apply-cltn2* $b \ J$)
(is $?pJ = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?aJ \ ?bJ$ **)**
proof –
let $?p = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b$

from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** *apply-cltn2-injective* **have** $?aJ \neq ?bJ$ **by** *fast*

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
and *is-K2-isometry-hyp2-S*
have $?aJ \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $?bJ \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **by** *simp-all*

let $?ca = \text{cart2-pt } a$
let $?cb = \text{cart2-pt } b$
let $?cp = \text{cart2-pt } ?p$
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $?p \in S$ **and** $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?ca \ ?cb \ ?cp$ **by** (*rule endpoint-in-S*) +

from $\langle ?p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $?pJ \in S$ **by** (*unfold is-K2-isometry-def*) *simp*

let $?caJ = \text{cart2-pt } ?aJ$
let $?cbJ = \text{cart2-pt } ?bJ$
let $?cpJ = \text{cart2-pt } ?pJ$
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
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** $\langle ?aJ \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?bJ \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pJ \in S \rangle$
show $?pJ = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?aJ \ ?bJ$ **by** (*rule endpoint-in-S-unique*)
qed

lemma *between-endpoint-in-S*:
assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $b \neq c$
and $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $c \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
and $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ (\text{cart2-pt } a) \ (\text{cart2-pt } b) \ (\text{cart2-pt } c)$ **(is** $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?ca \ ?cb \ ?cc$ **)**
shows $\text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ c$ **(is** $?p = ?q$ **)**

```

proof –
  from  $\langle b \neq c \rangle$  and  $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$  and  $\langle c \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$  and hyp2-S-cart2-inj
  have  $?cb \neq ?cc$  by auto

  let  $?cq = \text{cart2-pt } ?q$ 
  from  $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$  and  $\langle c \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ 
  have  $?q \in S$  and  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cb ?cc ?cq$  by (rule endpoint-in-S) +

  from  $\langle ?cb \neq ?cc \rangle$  and  $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cc \rangle$  and  $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cb ?cc ?cq \rangle$ 
  have  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cq$  by (rule real-euclid.th3-7-2)
  with  $\langle a \neq b \rangle$  and  $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$  and  $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$  and  $\langle ?q \in S \rangle$ 
  have  $?q = ?p$  by (rule endpoint-in-S-unique)
  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  $b = c$ 
  with  $\langle b c \equiv_K b d \rangle$  show  $c = d$  by (simp add: hyp2.A3-reversed)
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  $\text{Rep-hyp2 } a \neq \text{Rep-hyp2 } b$  (is  $?pa \neq ?pb$ )
  and  $\text{Rep-hyp2 } b \neq \text{Rep-hyp2 } c$  (is  $?pb \neq ?pc$ )
  and  $\text{Rep-hyp2 } b \neq \text{Rep-hyp2 } d$  (is  $?pb \neq ?pd$ )
  by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-inject)

  have  $?pa \in \text{hyp2}$  and  $?pb \in \text{hyp2}$  and  $?pc \in \text{hyp2}$  and  $?pd \in \text{hyp2}$ 
  by (rule Rep-hyp2) +

  let  $?pp = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pb ?pc$ 
  let  $?ca = \text{cart2-pt } ?pa$ 
  let  $?cb = \text{cart2-pt } ?pb$ 
  let  $?cc = \text{cart2-pt } ?pc$ 
  let  $?cd = \text{cart2-pt } ?pd$ 
  let  $?cp = \text{cart2-pt } ?pp$ 
  from  $\langle ?pb \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$  and  $\langle ?pc \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ 
  have  $?pp \in S$  and  $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cb ?cc ?cp$  by (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S)

```

from $\langle b \equiv_K c \equiv_K b \rangle$
obtain J **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$
and $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J = b$ **and** $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } c \ J = d$
by $(\text{unfold real-hyp2-C-def})$ *auto*

from $\langle \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J = b \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{hyp2-cltn2 } c \ J = d \rangle$
have $\text{Rep-hyp2 } (\text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J) = ?pb$
and $\text{Rep-hyp2 } (\text{hyp2-cltn2 } c \ J) = ?pd$
by *simp-all*
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?pb \ J = ?pb$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?pc \ J = ?pd$
by $(\text{simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-cltn2})$

from $\langle B_K \ a \ b \ c \rangle$ **and** $\langle B_K \ a \ b \ d \rangle$
have $B_R \ ?ca \ ?cb \ ?cc$ **and** $B_R \ ?ca \ ?cb \ ?cd$
unfolding real-hyp2-B-def **and** hyp2-rep-def .

from $\langle ?pb \neq ?pc \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pb \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pc \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?pp \ J$
 $= \text{endpoint-in-S } (\text{apply-cltn2 } ?pb \ J) \ (\text{apply-cltn2 } ?pc \ J)$
by $(\text{simp add: K2-isometry-endpoint-in-S})$
also from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?pb \ J = ?pb \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?pc \ J = ?pd \rangle$
have $\dots = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pb \ ?pd$ **by** *simp*
also from $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pb \neq ?pd \rangle$
and $\langle ?pa \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pb \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pd \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle B_R \ ?ca \ ?cb \ ?cd \rangle$
have $\dots = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pa \ ?pb$ **by** $(\text{simp add: between-endpoint-in-S})$
also from $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pb \neq ?pc \rangle$
and $\langle ?pa \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pb \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pc \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle B_R \ ?ca \ ?cb \ ?cc \rangle$
have $\dots = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pb \ ?pc$ **by** $(\text{simp add: between-endpoint-in-S})$
finally have $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?pp \ J = ?pp$.

from $\langle ?pb \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pc \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pp \in S \rangle$
have $\text{z-non-zero } ?pb$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } ?pc$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } ?pp$
by $(\text{simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero})$
with $\langle B_R \ ?cb \ ?cc \ ?cp \rangle$ **and** $\text{euclid-B-cart2-common-line } [\text{of } ?pb \ ?pc \ ?pp]$
obtain l **where** $\text{proj2-incident } ?pb \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?pc \ l$
and $\text{proj2-incident } ?pp \ l$
by *auto*
with $\langle ?pb \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pp \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?pb \ J = ?pb \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?pp \ J = ?pp \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?pc \ J = ?pc$ **by** $(\text{rule hyp2-S-points-fix-line})$
with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?pc \ J = ?pd \rangle$ **have** $?pc = ?pd$ **by** *simp*
thus $c = d$ **by** $(\text{subst Rep-hyp2-inject } [\text{symmetric}])$

qed

lemma $\text{line-S-match-intersections}$:
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 $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r, s\}$

shows $(p = r \wedge q = s) \vee (q = r \wedge p = s)$
proof –
 from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, r, s\} \rangle$
obtain l **where** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l$
 and $\text{proj2-incident } r \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } s \ l$
by $(\text{unfold proj2-set-Col-def}) \text{ auto}$
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 $p = r \vee p = s$ **and** $q = r \vee q = s$
by $(\text{simp-all add: line-S-two-intersections-only})$

show $(p = r \wedge q = s) \vee (q = r \wedge p = s)$
proof *cases*
 assume $p = r$
with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle q = r \vee q = s \rangle$
show $(p = r \wedge q = s) \vee (q = r \wedge p = s)$ **by** *simp*
next
 assume $p \neq r$
with $\langle p = r \vee p = s \rangle$ **have** $p = s$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle q = r \vee q = s \rangle$
show $(p = r \wedge q = s) \vee (q = r \wedge p = s)$ **by** *simp*
qed
qed

definition $\text{are-endpoints-in-S} :: [\text{proj2}, \text{proj2}, \text{proj2}, \text{proj2}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b$
 $\triangleq p \neq q \wedge p \in S \wedge q \in S \wedge a \in \text{hyp2} \wedge b \in \text{hyp2} \wedge \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\}$

lemma $\text{are-endpoints-in-S}'$:
assumes $p \neq q$ **and** $a \neq b$ **and** $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
and $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\}$
shows $(p = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b \wedge q = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a)$
 $\vee (q = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b \wedge p = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a)$
(is $(p = ?r \wedge q = ?s) \vee (q = ?r \wedge p = ?s)$ **)**
proof –
from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $?r \neq ?s$ **by** $(\text{simp add: endpoint-in-S-swap})$

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $?r \in S$ **and** $?s \in S$ **by** $(\text{simp-all add: endpoint-in-S})$

from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\} \rangle$
obtain l **where** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l$
and $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$
by $(\text{unfold proj2-set-Col-def}) \text{ auto}$

from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } ?r \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?s \ l$
by $(\text{simp-all add: endpoint-in-S-incident})$

with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, ?r, ?s\}$
by $(\text{unfold proj2-set-Col-def})$ $(\text{simp add: exI [of - l]})$
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** $\langle ?s \in S \rangle$
show $(p = ?r \wedge q = ?s) \vee (q = ?r \wedge p = ?s)$
by $(\text{rule line-S-match-intersections})$
qed

lemma *are-endpoints-in-S:*

assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b$
shows $(p = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b \wedge q = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a)$
 $\vee (q = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b \wedge p = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a)$
using *assms*
by $(\text{unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def})$ $(\text{simp add: are-endpoints-in-S'})$

lemma *S-intersections-endpoints-in-S:*

assumes $a \neq 0$ **and** $b \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } a \neq \text{proj2-abs } b$ **(is** $?pa \neq ?pb$ **)**
and $\text{proj2-abs } a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
shows $(S\text{-intersection1 } a \ b = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pa \ ?pb$
 $\wedge S\text{-intersection2 } a \ b = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pb \ ?pa)$
 $\vee (S\text{-intersection2 } a \ b = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pa \ ?pb$
 $\wedge S\text{-intersection1 } a \ b = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pb \ ?pa)$
(is $(?pp = ?pr \wedge ?pq = ?ps) \vee (?pq = ?pr \wedge ?pp = ?ps)$ **)**

proof –

from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pa \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $?pp \neq ?pq$ **by** $(\text{unfold hyp2-def, simp add: S-intersections-distinct})$

from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-abs } a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $?pp \in S$ **and** $?pq \in S$
by $(\text{unfold hyp2-def, simp-all add: S-intersections-in-S})$

let $?l = \text{proj2-line-through } ?pa \ ?pb$
have $\text{proj2-incident } ?pa \ ?l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?pb \ ?l$
by $(\text{rule proj2-line-through-incident})+$
with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } ?pp \ ?l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?pq \ ?l$
by $(\text{rule S-intersections-incident})+$
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pa \ ?l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pb \ ?l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{?pp, ?pq, ?pa, ?pb\}$
by $(\text{unfold proj2-set-Col-def})$ $(\text{simp add: exI [of - ?l]})$
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** $\langle ?pa \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
and $\langle ?pb \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
show $(?pp = ?pr \wedge ?pq = ?ps) \vee (?pq = ?pr \wedge ?pp = ?ps)$
by $(\text{simp add: are-endpoints-in-S'})$
qed

lemma *between-endpoints-in-S:*

assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
shows $B_{\mathbb{R}}$

$(\text{cart2-pt } (\text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b)) \ (\text{cart2-pt } a) \ (\text{cart2-pt } (\text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a))$
 $(\text{is } B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?ca \ ?cq)$
proof –
let $?cb = \text{cart2-pt } b$
from $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \neq b \rangle$
have $?cb \neq ?ca$ **by** $(\text{auto simp add: hyp2-S-cart2-inj})$

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?ca \ ?cb \ ?cp$ **and** $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cb \ ?ca \ ?cq$ **by** $(\text{simp-all add: endpoint-in-S})$

from $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?ca \ ?cb \ ?cp \rangle$ **have** $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?cb \ ?ca$ **by** $(\text{rule real-euclid.th3-2})$
with $\langle ?cb \neq ?ca \rangle$ **and** $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cb \ ?ca \ ?cq \rangle$
show $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?ca \ ?cq$ **by** $(\text{simp add: real-euclid.th3-7-1})$
qed

lemma *S-hyp2-S-cart2-append1*:
assumes $p \neq q$ **and** $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$
and $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
shows $\exists k. k > 0 \wedge k < 1$
 $\wedge \text{cart2-append1 } a = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } q + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p$
proof –
from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $\text{z-non-zero } p$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } q$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } a$
by $(\text{simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero})$

from *assms*
have $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ (\text{cart2-pt } p) \ (\text{cart2-pt } a) \ (\text{cart2-pt } q)$ $(\text{is } B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?ca \ ?cq)$
by $(\text{simp add: hyp2-incident-in-middle})$

from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $a \neq p$ **and** $a \neq q$ **by** $(\text{simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal})$

with $\langle \text{z-non-zero } p \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } a \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{z-non-zero } q \rangle$
and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} \ ?cp \ ?ca \ ?cq \rangle$
show $\exists k. k > 0 \wedge k < 1$
 $\wedge \text{cart2-append1 } a = k *_R \text{cart2-append1 } q + (1 - k) *_R \text{cart2-append1 } p$
by $(\text{rule cart2-append1-between-strict})$
qed

lemma *are-endpoints-in-S-swap-34*:
assumes $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b$
shows $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ b \ a$
proof –
have $\{p, q, b, a\} = \{p, q, a, b\}$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$
show $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ b \ a$ **by** $(\text{unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def})$ *simp*
qed

lemma *proj2-set-Col-endpoints-in-S*:

assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$
shows $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{\text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b, \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a, a, b\}$
 (is $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{?p, ?q, a, b\}$)
proof –
 let $?l = \text{proj2-line-through } a \ b$
have $\text{proj2-incident } a \ ?l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ ?l$
 by (rule $\text{proj2-line-through-incident}$) +
with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } ?p \ ?l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?q \ ?l$
 by (simp-all add: $\text{endpoint-in-S-incident}$)
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ ?l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ ?l \rangle$
show $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{?p, ?q, a, b\}$
 by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp add: exI [of - ?l])
qed

lemma $\text{endpoints-in-S-are-endpoints-in-S}$:
assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
shows $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } (\text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b) (\text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a) \ a \ b$
 (is $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b$)
proof –
from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $?p \neq ?q$ **by** (simp add: $\text{endpoint-in-S-swap}$)

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $?p \in S$ **and** $?q \in S$ **by** (simp-all add: endpoint-in-S)

from assms
have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{?p, ?q, a, b\}$ **by** (simp add: $\text{proj2-set-Col-endpoints-in-S}$)
with $\langle ?p \neq ?q \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?q \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
show $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b$ **by** (unfold $\text{are-endpoints-in-S-def}$) simp
qed

lemma $\text{endpoint-in-S-S-hyp2-distinct}$:
assumes $p \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S$ **and** $p \neq a$
shows $\text{endpoint-in-S } p \ a \neq p$
proof
from $\langle p \neq a \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$
have $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } (\text{endpoint-in-S } p \ a))$
 by (simp add: endpoint-in-S)

assume $\text{endpoint-in-S } p \ a = p$
with $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } (\text{endpoint-in-S } p \ a)) \rangle$
have $\text{cart2-pt } p = \text{cart2-pt } a$ **by** (simp add: real-euclid.A6')
with $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \cup S \rangle$ **have** $p = a$ **by** (simp add: hyp2-S-cart2-inj)
with $\langle p \neq a \rangle$ **show** $\text{False} ..$
qed

lemma $\text{endpoint-in-S-S-strict-hyp2-distinct}$:
assumes $p \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$

shows *endpoint-in-S* $p \neq p$
proof –
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in S \rangle$
have $p \neq a$ **by** (rule *hyp2-S-not-equal* [symmetric])
with *assms*
show *endpoint-in-S* $p \neq p$ **by** (simp add: *endpoint-in-S-S-hyp2-distinct*)
qed

lemma *end-and-opposite-are-endpoints-in-S*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **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** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $p \neq ?q$ **by** (rule *endpoint-in-S-S-strict-hyp2-distinct* [symmetric])

from $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **have** $?q \in S$ **by** (simp add: *endpoint-in-S*)

from $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in S \rangle$
have $p \neq b$ **by** (rule *hyp2-S-not-equal* [symmetric])
with $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** *proj2-incident* $p \ l$ **and** *proj2-incident* $b \ l$
have *proj2-incident* $?q \ l$ **by** (simp add: *endpoint-in-S-incident*)
with *proj2-incident* $p \ l$ **and** *proj2-incident* $a \ l$ **and** *proj2-incident* $b \ l$
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** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
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 $B_K \ (\text{hyp2-cltn2} \ a \ J) \ (\text{hyp2-cltn2} \ b \ J) \ (\text{hyp2-cltn2} \ c \ J)$
(is $B_K \ ?aJ \ ?bJ \ ?cJ$)
proof –
from $\langle B_K \ a \ b \ c \rangle$
have $B_R \ (\text{hyp2-rep} \ a) \ (\text{hyp2-rep} \ b) \ (\text{hyp2-rep} \ c)$ **by** (unfold *real-hyp2-B-def*)
with *is-K2-isometry* J
have $B_R \ (\text{cart2-pt} \ (\text{apply-cltn2} \ (\text{Rep-hyp2} \ a) \ J))$
 $(\text{cart2-pt} \ (\text{apply-cltn2} \ (\text{Rep-hyp2} \ b) \ J))$
 $(\text{cart2-pt} \ (\text{apply-cltn2} \ (\text{Rep-hyp2} \ c) \ J))$
by (unfold *hyp2-rep-def*) (simp add: *Rep-hyp2 statement-63*)
moreover from *is-K2-isometry* J
have *apply-cltn2* $(\text{Rep-hyp2} \ a) \ J \in \text{hyp2}$
and *apply-cltn2* $(\text{Rep-hyp2} \ b) \ J \in \text{hyp2}$
and *apply-cltn2* $(\text{Rep-hyp2} \ c) \ J \in \text{hyp2}$
by (rule *apply-cltn2-Rep-hyp2*) +
ultimately show $B_K \ (\text{hyp2-cltn2} \ a \ J) \ (\text{hyp2-cltn2} \ b \ J) \ (\text{hyp2-cltn2} \ c \ J)$
unfolding *hyp2-cltn2-def* **and** *real-hyp2-B-def* **and** *hyp2-rep-def*

by (simp add: Abs-hyp2-inverse)
qed

lemma *real-hyp2-C-hyp2-cltn2*:
assumes *is-K2-isometry J*
shows $a \equiv_K (hyp2-cltn2\ a\ J)\ (hyp2-cltn2\ b\ J)\ (\text{is } a \equiv_K ?aJ\ ?bJ)$
using *assms* **by** (unfold *real-hyp2-C-def*) (simp add: *exI [of - J]*)

9.10 Perpendicularity

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 $\langle M\text{-perp } l\ m \rangle$ **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 $\exists J. is\text{-}K2\text{-isometry } J$
 \wedge *apply-cltn2-line equator J = l* \wedge *apply-cltn2-line meridian J = m*
proof –
from $\langle a \in hyp2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in hyp2 \rangle$ **have** $a \in K2$ **and** $b \in K2$ **by** (unfold *hyp2-def*)
from $\langle a \in K2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle proj2\text{-incident } a\ l \rangle$
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 $\exists r. r \in S \wedge r \notin \{p, q\} \wedge proj2\text{-incident } r\ m$
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 $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ m \rangle$ **have** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ m$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$
and $\text{proj2-incident-unique}$ [of $p \ l \ q \ m$]
have $l = m$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle M\text{-perp } l \ m \rangle$ **have** $M\text{-perp } l \ l$ **by** *simp*
hence $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{pole } l) \ l$ (**is** $\text{proj2-incident } ?s \ l$)
by (*unfold* $M\text{-perp-def}$)
hence $\text{proj2-incident } ?s \ (\text{polar } ?s)$ **by** (*subst* polar-pole)
hence $?s \in S$ **by** (*simp* *add: incident-own-polar-in-S*)
with $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
and $\text{point-in-S-polar-is-tangent}$ [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** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ m \rangle$
show $\exists r. r \in S \wedge r \notin \{p, q\} \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ m$
by (*simp* *add: exI* [of $- r$])
next
assume $\neg \text{proj2-incident } p \ m$

from $\langle b \in K2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ m \rangle$
and $\text{line-through-K2-intersect-S-again}$ [of $b \ m$]
obtain r **where** $r \in S$ **and** $r \neq q$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } r \ m$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle \neg \text{proj2-incident } p \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ m \rangle$ **have** $r \neq p$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle r \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle r \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ m \rangle$
show $\exists r. r \in S \wedge r \notin \{p, q\} \wedge \text{proj2-incident } r \ m$
by (*simp* *add: exI* [of $- r$])
qed
then obtain r **where** $r \in S$ **and** $r \notin \{p, q\}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } r \ m$ **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 $\text{statement65-special-case}$ [of $p \ q \ r$]
obtain J **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 east } J = p$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 west } J = q$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 north } J = r$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 far-north } J = \text{proj2-intersection } (\text{polar } p) \ (\text{polar } q)$
by *auto*

from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 east } J = p \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 west } J = q \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 east } J) \ l$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 west } J) \ l$
by *simp-all*
with $\text{east-west-distinct}$ **and** $\text{east-west-on-equator}$
have $\text{apply-cltn2-line equator } J = l$ **by** (*rule* $\text{apply-cltn2-line-unique}$)

from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 north } J = r \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } r \ m \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 north } J) \ m$ **by** *simp*

from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** *polar-inj* **have** $\text{polar } p \neq \text{polar } q$ **by** *fast*

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{pole } l) (\text{polar } p)$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{pole } l) (\text{polar } q)$
by (*simp-all add: incident-pole-polar*)
with $\langle \text{polar } p \neq \text{polar } q \rangle$
have $\text{pole } l = \text{proj2-intersection } (\text{polar } p) (\text{polar } q)$
by (*rule proj2-intersection-unique*)
with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 far-north } J = \text{proj2-intersection } (\text{polar } p) (\text{polar } q) \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 far-north } J = \text{pole } l$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle M\text{-perp } l \ m \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 far-north } J) \ m$ **by** (*unfold M-perp-def*) *simp*
with *north-far-north-distinct* **and** *north-south-far-north-on-meridian*
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 north } J) \ m \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2-line meridian } J = m$ **by** (*simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique*)
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2-line equator } J = l \rangle$
show $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2-line equator } J = l \wedge \text{apply-cltn2-line meridian } J = m$
by (*simp add: exI [of - J]*)
qed

definition *drop-perp* :: $\text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2-line} \Rightarrow \text{proj2-line}$ **where**
 $\text{drop-perp } p \ l \triangleq \text{proj2-line-through } p (\text{pole } l)$

lemma *drop-perp-incident*: $\text{proj2-incident } p (\text{drop-perp } p \ l)$
by (*unfold drop-perp-def*) (*rule proj2-line-through-incident*)

lemma *drop-perp-perp*: $M\text{-perp } l (\text{drop-perp } p \ l)$
by (*unfold drop-perp-def M-perp-def*) (*rule proj2-line-through-incident*)

definition *perp-foot* :: $\text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2-line} \Rightarrow \text{proj2}$ **where**
 $\text{perp-foot } p \ l \triangleq \text{proj2-intersection } l (\text{drop-perp } p \ l)$

lemma *perp-foot-incident*:
shows $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{perp-foot } p \ l) \ l$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{perp-foot } p \ l) (\text{drop-perp } p \ l)$
by (*unfold perp-foot-def*) (*rule proj2-intersection-incident*) +

lemma *M-perp-hyp2*:
assumes $M\text{-perp } l \ m$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
and $\text{proj2-incident } b \ m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } c \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } c \ m$
shows $c \in \text{hyp2}$
proof –
from $\langle M\text{-perp } l \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ m \rangle$ **and** $M\text{-perp-to-compass } [\text{of } l \ m \ a \ b]$
obtain J **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2-line equator } J = l$
and $\text{apply-cltn2-line meridian } J = m$

by *auto*
from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$ **and** K2-centre-in-K2
have $\text{apply-cltn2 K2-centre } J \in \text{hyp2}$
by $(\text{unfold hyp2-def}) (\text{rule statement60-one-way})$

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } c \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2-line equator } J = l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } c \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2-line meridian } J = m \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } c (\text{apply-cltn2-line equator } J)$
and $\text{proj2-incident } c (\text{apply-cltn2-line meridian } J)$
by *simp-all*
with $\text{equator-meridian-distinct}$ **and** $\text{K2-centre-on-equator-meridian}$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 K2-centre } J = c$ **by** $(\text{rule apply-cltn2-unique})$
with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 K2-centre } J \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **show** $c \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *perp-foot-hyp2*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
shows $\text{perp-foot } b \ l \in \text{hyp2}$
using $\text{drop-perp-perp [of } l \ b]$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
and $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\text{drop-perp-incident [of } b \ l]$
and $\text{perp-foot-incident [of } b \ l]$
by $(\text{rule M-perp-hyp2})$

definition *perp-up* :: $\text{proj2} \Rightarrow \text{proj2-line} \Rightarrow \text{proj2}$ **where**
 $\text{perp-up } a \ l$
 \triangleq *if* $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ *then* $\epsilon \ p. p \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p (\text{drop-perp } a \ l)$
else $\text{endpoint-in-S } (\text{perp-foot } a \ l) \ a$

lemma *perp-up-degenerate-in-S-incident*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
shows $\text{perp-up } a \ l \in S$ **(is ?p ∈ S)**
and $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{perp-up } a \ l) (\text{drop-perp } a \ l)$
proof –
from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
have $?p = (\epsilon \ p. p \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p (\text{drop-perp } a \ l))$
by $(\text{unfold perp-up-def}) \text{ simp}$

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\text{drop-perp-incident [of } a \ l]$
have $\exists \ p. p \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p (\text{drop-perp } a \ l)$
by $(\text{unfold hyp2-def}) (\text{rule line-through-K2-intersect-S})$
hence $?p \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } ?p (\text{drop-perp } a \ l)$
unfolding $(?p = (\epsilon \ p. p \in S \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p (\text{drop-perp } a \ l)))$
by (rule someI-ex)
thus $?p \in S$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?p (\text{drop-perp } a \ l)$ **by** *simp-all*
qed

lemma *perp-up-non-degenerate-in-S-at-end*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$

and $\neg \text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
shows $\text{perp-up } a \ l \in S$
and $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } (\text{perp-foot } a \ l)) (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } (\text{perp-up } a \ l))$
proof –
from $\langle \neg \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
have $\text{perp-up } a \ l = \text{endpoint-in-S } (\text{perp-foot } a \ l) \ a$
by $(\text{unfold perp-up-def}) \text{ simp}$

from $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $\text{perp-foot } a \ l \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** $(\text{rule perp-foot-hyp2})$
with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
show $\text{perp-up } a \ l \in S$
and $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } (\text{perp-foot } a \ l)) (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } (\text{perp-up } a \ l))$
unfolding $\langle \text{perp-up } a \ l = \text{endpoint-in-S } (\text{perp-foot } a \ l) \ a \rangle$
by $(\text{simp-all add: endpoint-in-S})$
qed

lemma perp-up-in-S :
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$
shows $\text{perp-up } a \ l \in S$
proof *cases*
assume $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
show $\text{perp-up } a \ l \in S$ **by** $(\text{rule perp-up-degenerate-in-S-incident})$
next
assume $\neg \text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
with *assms*
show $\text{perp-up } a \ l \in S$ **by** $(\text{rule perp-up-non-degenerate-in-S-at-end})$
qed

lemma perp-up-incident :
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$
shows $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{perp-up } a \ l) (\text{drop-perp } a \ l)$
 $(\text{is } \text{proj2-incident } ?p \ ?m)$
proof *cases*
assume $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
show $\text{proj2-incident } ?p \ ?m$ **by** $(\text{rule perp-up-degenerate-in-S-incident})$
next
assume $\neg \text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
hence $?p = \text{endpoint-in-S } (\text{perp-foot } a \ l) \ a$ **(is** $?p = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?c \ a)$
by $(\text{unfold perp-up-def}) \text{ simp}$

from $\text{perp-foot-incident } [\text{of } a \ l]$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
have $?c \neq a$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $?c \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** $(\text{rule perp-foot-hyp2})$
with $\langle ?c \neq a \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\text{drop-perp-incident } [\text{of } a \ l]$

and *perp-foot-incident* [of *a l*]
 show *proj2-incident* ?*p* ?*m*
 by (unfold (⟨?*p* = endpoint-in-*S* ?*c a*⟩) (simp add: endpoint-in-*S*-incident))
 qed

lemma *drop-perp-same-line-pole-in-S*:
 assumes *drop-perp* *p l* = *l*
 shows *pole* *l* ∈ *S*
proof –
 from ⟨*drop-perp* *p l* = *l*⟩
 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* ∈ *S* **by** (unfold *incident-own-polar-in-S*)
 qed

lemma *hyp2-drop-perp-not-same-line*:
 assumes *a* ∈ *hyp2*
 shows *drop-perp* *a l* ≠ *l*
proof
 assume *drop-perp* *a l* = *l*
 hence *pole l* ∈ *S* **by** (rule *drop-perp-same-line-pole-in-S*)
 with ⟨*a* ∈ *hyp2*⟩
 have ¬ *proj2-incident* *a* (*polar* (*pole l*))
 by (unfold *hyp2-def*) (simp add: *tangent-not-through-K2*)
 with ⟨*drop-perp* *a l* = *l*⟩
 have ¬ *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* ∈ *hyp2* and *proj2-incident* *a l*
 shows *perp-foot* *a l* = *a*
proof –
 from ⟨*a* ∈ *hyp2*⟩
 have *drop-perp* *a l* ≠ *l* **by** (rule *hyp2-drop-perp-not-same-line*)
 with *perp-foot-incident* [of *a l*] and ⟨*proj2-incident* *a l*⟩
 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* ∈ *hyp2* and *b* ∈ *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 ⟨*a* ∈ *hyp2*⟩
 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)

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 $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **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 $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
show perp-down a l $\in S$ **by** (unfold perp-down-def) (simp add: endpoint-in-S)

qed

lemma perp-down-incident:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **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 $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **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 $\langle \text{perp-up a l} \neq a \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{perp-up a l} \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
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 $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** proj2-incident b l
shows perp-up a l \neq perp-down a l
proof –
from *assms* **have** perp-up a l $\in S$ **by** (rule perp-up-in-S)
with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
show perp-up a l \neq perp-down a l
unfolding 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 $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **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 $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have *perp-foot* *a l* $\in \text{hyp2}$ **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 $\langle \text{perp-foot } a \ l \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{perp-up } a \ l \in S \rangle$
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 $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $c \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $a \neq b$
shows
endpoint-in-S (*endpoint-in-S* *a b*) (*perp-foot* *c* (*proj2-line-through* *a b*))
 $= \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a$
(is *endpoint-in-S* $?p \ ?d = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a$ **)**
proof –
let $?q = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?p \ ?d$

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **have** $?p \in S$ **by** (*simp add: endpoint-in-S*)

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

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

from $\langle ?p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?d \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **have** $?q \in S$ **by** (*simp add: endpoint-in-S*)

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

qed

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

assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $c \in \text{hyp2}$ **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 $p \triangleq \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b$
and $q \triangleq \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a$
and $d \triangleq \text{perp-foot } c \ l$

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

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **by** (*unfold* $p\text{-def}$ $q\text{-def}$) (*simp-all* *add: endpoint-in-S*)

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

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

qed

definition *right-angle* :: *proj2* \Rightarrow *proj2* \Rightarrow *proj2* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

right-angle p a q
 $\triangleq p \in S \wedge q \in S \wedge a \in \text{hyp2}$
 $\wedge M\text{-perp } (\text{proj2-line-through } p \ a) \ (\text{proj2-line-through } a \ q)$

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

assumes $p \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** *proj2-incident* p l
and *proj2-incident* b l
shows *right-angle* p (*perp-foot* a l) (*perp-up* a l)

proof –

def $c \triangleq \text{perp-foot } a \ l$
def $q \triangleq \text{perp-up } a \ l$
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$
have $q \in S$ **by** (*unfold* $q\text{-def}$) (*rule* *perp-up-in-S*)

from $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $c \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** (*unfold* $c\text{-def}$) (*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** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
and $\text{perp-foot-incident}(1)$ [of $a \ l$]
have $l = \text{proj2-line-through } p \ c$
by (unfold c-def) (rule proj2-line-through-unique)

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

lemma *M-perp-unique*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
and $\text{proj2-incident } b \ m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ n$ **and** $M\text{-perp } l \ m$
and $M\text{-perp } l \ n$
shows $m = n$
proof –
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
have $\text{pole } l \notin \text{hyp2}$ **by** (rule line-through-hyp2-pole-not-in-hyp2)
with $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **have** $b \neq \text{pole } l$ **by** auto
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle M\text{-perp } l \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ n \rangle$
and $\langle M\text{-perp } l \ n \rangle$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident-unique}$
show $m = n$ **by** (unfold M-perp-def) auto
qed

lemma *perp-foot-eq-implies-drop-perp-eq*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$
and $\text{perp-foot } b \ l = \text{perp-foot } c \ l$
shows $\text{drop-perp } b \ l = \text{drop-perp } c \ l$
proof –
from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $\text{perp-foot } b \ l \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** (rule perp-foot-hyp2)

from $\langle \text{perp-foot } b \ l = \text{perp-foot } c \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{perp-foot } b \ l) \ (\text{drop-perp } c \ l)$
by (simp add: perp-foot-incident)
with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{perp-foot } b \ l \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
and $\text{perp-foot-incident}(2)$ [of $b \ l$] **and** drop-perp-perp [of l]
show $\text{drop-perp } b \ l = \text{drop-perp } c \ l$ **by** (simp add: M-perp-unique)
qed

lemma *right-angle-to-compass*:
assumes *right-angle* $p\ a\ q$
shows $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p\ J = \text{east}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a\ J = \text{K2-centre} \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } q\ J = \text{north}$
proof –
from $\langle \text{right-angle } p\ a\ q \rangle$
have $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$
and $M\text{-perp } (\text{proj2-line-through } p\ a) (\text{proj2-line-through } a\ q)$
(is $M\text{-perp } ?l\ ?m)$
by $(\text{unfold right-angle-def}) \text{ simp-all}$

have $\text{proj2-incident } p\ ?l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a\ ?l$
and $\text{proj2-incident } q\ ?m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } a\ ?m$
by $(\text{rule proj2-line-through-incident})+$

from $\langle M\text{-perp } ?l\ ?m \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a\ ?l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a\ ?m \rangle$ **and** $M\text{-perp-to-compass } [\text{of } ?l\ ?m\ a\ a]$
obtain $J''i$ **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } J''i$
and $\text{apply-cltn2-line equator } J''i = ?l$
and $\text{apply-cltn2-line meridian } J''i = ?m$
by *auto*
let $?J'' = \text{cltn2-inverse } J''i$

from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2-line equator } J''i = ?l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2-line meridian } J''i = ?m \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p\ ?l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a\ ?l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q\ ?m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a\ ?m \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p\ ?J'') \text{ equator}$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } a\ ?J'') \text{ equator}$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q\ ?J'') \text{ meridian}$
and $\text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } a\ ?J'') \text{ meridian}$
by $(\text{simp-all add: apply-cltn2-incident [symmetric]})$

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } a\ ?J'') \text{ equator} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } a\ ?J'') \text{ meridian} \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } a\ ?J'' = \text{K2-centre}$
by $(\text{rule on-equator-meridian-is-K2-centre})$

from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J''i \rangle$
have $\text{is-K2-isometry } ?J''$ **by** $(\text{rule cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry})$
with $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in S \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } p\ ?J'' \in S$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } q\ ?J'' \in S$
by $(\text{unfold is-K2-isometry-def}) \text{ simp-all}$
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 $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } p\ ?J'') \text{ equator} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } (\text{apply-cltn2 } q\ ?J'') \text{ meridian} \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } p\ ?J'' = \text{east} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } p\ ?J'' = \text{west}$

and $\text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ ?}J'' = \text{north} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ ?}J'' = \text{south}$
by (*simp-all add: line-S-two-intersections-only*)

have $\exists J'. \text{is-K2-isometry } J' \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ } J' = \text{east}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ } J' = \text{K2-centre}$
 $\wedge (\text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J' = \text{north} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J' = \text{south})$

proof cases
assume $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ ?}J'' = \text{east}$
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } ?J' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ ?}J'' = \text{K2-centre} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ ?}J'' = \text{north} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ ?}J'' = \text{south} \rangle$
show $\exists J'. \text{is-K2-isometry } J' \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ } J' = \text{east}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ } J' = \text{K2-centre}$
 $\wedge (\text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J' = \text{north} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J' = \text{south})$
by (*simp add: exI [of - ?J']*)

next
assume $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ ?}J'' \neq \text{east}$
with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ ?}J'' = \text{east} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ ?}J'' = \text{west} \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ ?}J'' = \text{west}$ **by** *simp*

let $?J' = \text{cltn2-compose } ?J'' \text{ meridian-reflect}$
from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } ?J' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{meridian-reflect-K2-isometry} \rangle$
have $\text{is-K2-isometry } ?J'$ **by** (*rule cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry*)
moreover
from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ ?}J'' = \text{west} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ ?}J'' = \text{K2-centre} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ ?}J'' = \text{north} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ ?}J'' = \text{south} \rangle$
and *compass-reflect-compass*
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ ?}J' = \text{east}$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ ?}J' = \text{K2-centre}$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ ?}J' = \text{north} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ ?}J' = \text{south}$
by (*auto simp add: cltn2.act-act [simplified, symmetric]*)
ultimately
show $\exists J'. \text{is-K2-isometry } J' \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ } J' = \text{east}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ } J' = \text{K2-centre}$
 $\wedge (\text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J' = \text{north} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J' = \text{south})$
by (*simp add: exI [of - ?J']*)

qed
then obtain J' **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } J'$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ } J' = \text{east}$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ } J' = \text{K2-centre}$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J' = \text{north} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J' = \text{south}$
by *auto*

show $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ } J = \text{east}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ } J = \text{K2-centre} \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J = \text{north}$

proof cases
assume $\text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J' = \text{north}$
with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ } J' = \text{east} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ } J' = \text{K2-centre} \rangle$
show $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p \text{ } J = \text{east}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ } J = \text{K2-centre} \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } q \text{ } J = \text{north}$
by (*simp add: exI [of - J']*)

next
assume $\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J' \neq \text{north}$
with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J' = \text{north} \vee \text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J' = \text{south} \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J' = \text{south}$ **by** *simp*

let $?J = \text{cltn2-compose } J' \ \text{equator-reflect}$
from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J' \rangle$ **and** $\text{equator-reflect-K2-isometry}$
have $\text{is-K2-isometry } ?J$ **by** $(\text{rule cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry})$
moreover
from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J' = \text{east} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J' = \text{K2-centre} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J' = \text{south} \rangle$ **and** $\text{compass-reflect-compass}$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ ?J = \text{east}$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } a \ ?J = \text{K2-centre}$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ ?J = \text{north}$
by $(\text{auto simp add: cltn2.act-act [simplified, symmetric]})$
ultimately
show $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J = \text{east}$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J = \text{K2-centre} \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J = \text{north}$
by $(\text{simp add: exI [of - ?J]})$
qed
qed

lemma *right-angle-to-right-angle*:
assumes *right-angle* $p \ a \ q$ **and** *right-angle* $r \ b \ s$
shows $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J$
 $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J = r \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J = b \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J = s$
proof –
from $\langle \text{right-angle } p \ a \ q \rangle$ **and** $\text{right-angle-to-compass [of } p \ a \ q]$
obtain H **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } H$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } p \ H = \text{east}$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 } a \ H = \text{K2-centre}$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } q \ H = \text{north}$
by *auto*

from $\langle \text{right-angle } r \ b \ s \rangle$ **and** $\text{right-angle-to-compass [of } r \ b \ s]$
obtain K **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } K$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } r \ K = \text{east}$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 } b \ K = \text{K2-centre}$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } s \ K = \text{north}$
by *auto*

let $?Ki = \text{cltn2-inverse } K$
let $?J = \text{cltn2-compose } H \ ?Ki$
from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } H \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } K \rangle$
have $\text{is-K2-isometry } ?J$
by $(\text{simp add: cltn2-inverse-is-K2-isometry cltn2-compose-is-K2-isometry})$

from $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } r \ K = \text{east} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } b \ K = \text{K2-centre} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } s \ K = \text{north} \rangle$
have $\text{apply-cltn2 } \text{east} \ ?Ki = r$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } \text{K2-centre} \ ?Ki = b$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 } \text{north} \ ?Ki = s$
by $(\text{simp-all add: cltn2.act-inv-iff [simplified]})$
with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } p \ H = \text{east} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } a \ H = \text{K2-centre} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } q \ H = \text{north} \rangle$

```

have apply-cltn2 p ?J = r and apply-cltn2 a ?J = b
  and apply-cltn2 q ?J = s
  by (simp-all add: cltn2.act-act [simplified,symmetric])
with is-K2-isometry ?J
show  $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J$ 
   $\wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } p \ J = r \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J = b \wedge \text{apply-cltn2 } q \ J = s$ 
  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* = *b*
 then 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*))
 \vee *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* = ?*pb*
hence ?*e2d* = 1 **by** (*unfold* *exp-2dist-def*, *simp*)

from ?*pa* = ?*pb*
have *quarter-discrim* *a b* = 0 **by** (*rule* *quarter-discrim-self-zero*)
hence ?*sqd* = 0 **by** *simp*

from *proj2-abs* *a* = *proj2-abs* *b* **and** *b* \neq 0 **and** *proj2-abs-abs-mult*
obtain *k* **where** *a* = *k* *_R *b* **by** *auto*

from *b* \neq 0 **and** *proj2-abs* *b* \in *hyp2*
have *b* \cdot (*M* * *v* *b*) < 0 **by** (*unfold* *hyp2-def*, *subst* *K2-abs* [*symmetric*])
with *a* \neq 0 **and** *a* = *k* *_R *b* **have** ?*aMb* \neq 0 **by** *simp*
with (?*e2d* = 1) **and** (?*sqd* = 0)
show ?*e2d* = (?*aMb* + ?*sqd*) / (?*aMb* - ?*sqd*)
 \vee ?*e2d* = (?*aMb* - ?*sqd*) / (?*aMb* + ?*sqd*)
by *simp*

```

next
  assume ?pa ≠ ?pb
  let ?l = proj2-line-through ?pa ?pb
  have proj2-incident ?pa ?l and proj2-incident ?pb ?l
    by (rule proj2-line-through-incident)+
  with ⟨a ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨?pa ≠ ?pb⟩
  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 ⟨proj2-incident ?pa ?l⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident ?pb ?l⟩
  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 ⟨a ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨?pa ≠ ?pb⟩ and ⟨?pa ∈ hyp2⟩
  have ?Si1 ∈ S and ?Si2 ∈ S
    by (unfold hyp2-def, simp-all add: S-intersections-in-S)
  with ⟨?pa ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨?pb ∈ hyp2⟩
  have ?Si1 ≠ ?pa and ?Si2 ≠ ?pa and ?Si1 ≠ ?pb and ?Si2 ≠ ?pb
    by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal [symmetric])
  with ⟨proj2-set-Col {?pa,?pb,?Si1,?Si2}⟩ and ⟨?pa ≠ ?pb⟩
  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: {?pa,?pb,?Si2,?Si1} = {?pa,?pb,?Si1,?Si2})

  from ⟨a ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨?pa ≠ ?pb⟩ and ⟨?pa ∈ hyp2⟩
  have ?Si1 ≠ ?Si2 by (unfold hyp2-def, 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 ⟨a ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨proj2-abs a ∈ hyp2⟩
  have a · (M *v a) < 0 by (unfold hyp2-def, subst K2-abs [symmetric])
  with ⟨a ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨?pa ≠ ?pb⟩ and cross-ratio-abs [of a b 1 1]
  have cross-ratio ?pa ?pb ?Si1 ?Si2 = (-?aMb - ?sqd) / (-?aMb + ?sqd)
    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
  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** $\langle ?pa \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pb \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $\langle ?Si1 = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pa ?pb \wedge ?Si2 = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pb ?pa \rangle$
 $\vee \langle ?Si2 = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pa ?pb \wedge ?Si1 = \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pb ?pa \rangle$
by (simp add: S-intersections-endpoints-in-S)
with $\langle \text{cross-ratio } ?Si1 ?Si2 ?pa ?pb = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{cross-ratio } ?Si2 ?Si1 ?pa ?pb = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd) \rangle$
and $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$
show $?e2d = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)$
 $\vee ?e2d = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd)$
by (unfold exp-2dist-def, auto)
qed

lemma cosh-dist-formula:

assumes $a \neq 0$ **and** $b \neq 0$ **and** $\text{proj2-abs } a \in \text{hyp2}$ (**is** $?pa \in \text{hyp2}$)
and $\text{proj2-abs } b \in \text{hyp2}$ (**is** $?pb \in \text{hyp2}$)
shows $\text{cosh-dist } (\text{proj2-abs } a) (\text{proj2-abs } b)$
 $= |a \cdot (M * v b)| / \text{sqrt } (a \cdot (M * v a) * (b \cdot (M * v b)))$
(is $\text{cosh-dist } ?pa ?pb = |?aMb| / \text{sqrt } (?aMa * ?bMb)$ **)**

proof –

let $?qd = \text{quarter-discrim } a b$
let $?sqd = \text{sqrt } ?qd$
let $?e2d = \text{exp-2dist } ?pa ?pb$
from *assms*
have $?e2d = (?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)$
 $\vee ?e2d = (?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd)$
by (rule exp-2dist-formula)
hence $\text{cosh-dist } ?pa ?pb$
 $= (\text{sqrt } ((?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)))$
 $+ \text{sqrt } ((?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd)))$
 $/ 2$
by (unfold cosh-dist-def, auto)

have $?qd \geq 0$

proof *cases*

assume $?pa = ?pb$

thus $?qd \geq 0$ **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** $\langle ?pa \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$

have $?qd > 0$ **by** (unfold hyp2-def, simp add: quarter-discrim-positive)

thus $?qd \geq 0$ **by** simp

qed

with $\text{real-sqrt-pow2 } [of ?qd]$ **have** $?sqd^2 = ?qd$ **by** simp

hence $(?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) = ?aMa * ?bMb$

by (unfold quarter-discrim-def, simp add: algebra-simps square-expand)

from $\text{times-divide-times-eq } [of$

$?aMb + ?sqd ?aMb + ?sqd ?aMb + ?sqd ?aMb - ?sqd]$

```

have  $(?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)$ 
  =  $(?aMb + ?sqd)^2 / ((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd))$ 
  by (simp add: square-expand)
with  $((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) = ?aMa * ?bMb)$ 
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
   $?aMb + ?sqd$   $?aMb - ?sqd$   $?aMb - ?sqd$   $?aMb - ?sqd$ ]
have  $(?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd)$ 
  =  $(?aMb - ?sqd)^2 / ((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd))$ 
  by (simp add: square-expand)
with  $((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) = ?aMa * ?bMb)$ 
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  $?bMb < 0$ 
  by (unfold hyp2-def, simp-all add: K2-imp-M-neg)
with  $((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) = ?aMa * ?bMb)$ 
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  $\text{sgn } (?aMb + ?sqd) \in \{-1, 1\}$  and  $\text{sgn } (?aMb - ?sqd) \in \{-1, 1\}$ 
  by (simp-all add: real-sgn-def)

from  $((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd) > 0)$ 
have  $\text{sgn } ((?aMb + ?sqd) * (?aMb - ?sqd)) = 1$  by simp
hence  $\text{sgn } (?aMb + ?sqd) * \text{sgn } (?aMb - ?sqd) = 1$  by (simp add: sgn-mult)
with  $\langle \text{sgn } (?aMb + ?sqd) \in \{-1, 1\} \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{sgn } (?aMb - ?sqd) \in \{-1, 1\} \rangle$ 
have  $\text{sgn } (?aMb + ?sqd) = \text{sgn } (?aMb - ?sqd)$  by auto
with abs-plus [of  $?aMb + ?sqd$   $?aMb - ?sqd$ ]
have  $|?aMb + ?sqd| + |?aMb - ?sqd| = 2 * |?aMb|$  by simp
with  $\langle \sqrt{(?aMb + ?sqd) / (?aMb - ?sqd)}$ 
  =  $|?aMb + ?sqd| / \sqrt{?aMa * ?bMb}$ 
  and  $\langle \sqrt{(?aMb - ?sqd) / (?aMb + ?sqd)}$ 
  =  $|?aMb - ?sqd| / \sqrt{?aMa * ?bMb}$ 
  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] ≠ (0::real^3) (is ?a ≠ 0)
and vector [0,y,1] ≠ (0::real^3) (is ?b ≠ 0)
by (unfold vector-def, simp-all add: Cart-eq forall-3)

have ?a • (M *v ?a) = x2 - 1 (is ?aMa = x2 - 1)
and ?b • (M *v ?b) = y2 - 1 (is ?bMb = y2 - 1)
unfolding vector-def and M-def and inner-vector-def
and matrix-vector-mult-def
by (simp-all add: setsum-3 square-expand)
with ⟨|x| < 1⟩ and ⟨|y| < 1⟩
have ?aMa < 0 and ?bMb < 0 by (simp-all add: less-one-imp-sqr-less-one)
hence ?pa ∈ hyp2 and ?pb ∈ hyp2
by (unfold hyp2-def, simp-all add: M-neg-imp-K2)
with ⟨?a ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨?b ≠ 0⟩
have cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = |?a • (M *v ?b)| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb)
(is cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = |?aMb| / sqrt (?aMa * ?bMb))
by (rule cosh-dist-formula)
also from ⟨?aMa = x2 - 1⟩ and ⟨?bMb = y2 - 1⟩
have ... = |?aMb| / sqrt ((x2 - 1) * (y2 - 1)) by simp
finally have cosh-dist ?pa ?pb = 1 / sqrt ((1 - x2) * (1 - y2))
unfolding vector-def and M-def and inner-vector-def
and matrix-vector-mult-def
by (simp add: setsum-3 algebra-simps)

let ?o = vector [0,0,1]
let ?oMa = ?o • (M *v ?a)
let ?oMb = ?o • (M *v ?b)
let ?oMo = ?o • (M *v ?o)
from K2-centre-non-zero and ⟨?a ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨?b ≠ 0⟩
and K2-centre-in-K2 and ⟨?pa ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨?pb ∈ hyp2⟩
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 hyp2-def K2-centre-def, simp-all)
hence cosh-dist ?po ?pa = 1 / sqrt (1 - x2)
and cosh-dist ?po ?pb = 1 / sqrt (1 - y2)

```

unfolding *vector-def* **and** *M-def* **and** *inner-vector-def*
and *matrix-vector-mult-def*
by (*simp-all add: setsum-3 square-expand*)
with $\langle \text{cosh-dist } ?pa \text{ } ?pb = 1 / \text{sqrt } ((1 - x^2) * (1 - y^2)) \rangle$
show $\text{cosh-dist } ?pa \text{ } ?pb = \text{cosh-dist } ?po \text{ } ?pa * \text{cosh-dist } ?po \text{ } ?pb$
by (*simp add: real-sqrt-mult*)
qed

lemma *K2-isometry-cross-ratio-endpoints-in-S*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** *is-K2-isometry* *J* **and** $a \neq b$
shows $\text{cross-ratio } (\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{endpoint-in-S } a \text{ } b) \text{ } J)$
 $(\text{apply-cltn2 } (\text{endpoint-in-S } b \text{ } a) \text{ } J) (\text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ } J) (\text{apply-cltn2 } b \text{ } J)$
 $= \text{cross-ratio } (\text{endpoint-in-S } a \text{ } b) (\text{endpoint-in-S } b \text{ } a) a \text{ } b$
 $(\text{is cross-ratio } ?pJ \text{ } ?qJ \text{ } ?aJ \text{ } ?bJ = \text{cross-ratio } ?p \text{ } ?q \text{ } a \text{ } b)$

proof –
let $?l = \text{proj2-line-through } a \text{ } b$
have *proj2-incident* $a \text{ } ?l$ **and** *proj2-incident* $b \text{ } ?l$
by (*rule proj2-line-through-incident*) +
with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have *proj2-incident* $?p \text{ } ?l$ **and** *proj2-incident* $?q \text{ } ?l$
by (*simp-all add: endpoint-in-S-incident*)
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \text{ } ?l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \text{ } ?l \rangle$
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** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $?p \neq ?q$ **by** (*simp add: endpoint-in-S-swap*)

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **have** $?p \in S$ **by** (*simp add: endpoint-in-S*)
with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $a \neq ?p$ **and** $b \neq ?p$ **by** (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal*)
with $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{?p, ?q, a, b\} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?p \neq ?q \rangle$
show $\text{cross-ratio } ?pJ \text{ } ?qJ \text{ } ?aJ \text{ } ?bJ = \text{cross-ratio } ?p \text{ } ?q \text{ } a \text{ } b$
by (*rule cross-ratio-cltn2*)

qed

lemma *K2-isometry-exp-2dist*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** *is-K2-isometry* *J*
shows $\text{exp-2dist } (\text{apply-cltn2 } a \text{ } J) (\text{apply-cltn2 } b \text{ } J) = \text{exp-2dist } a \text{ } b$
 $(\text{is exp-2dist } ?aJ \text{ } ?bJ = -)$

proof *cases*
assume $a = b$
thus $\text{exp-2dist } ?aJ \text{ } ?bJ = \text{exp-2dist } a \text{ } b$ **by** (*unfold exp-2dist-def*) *simp*
next
assume $a \neq b$
with *apply-cltn2-injective* **have** $?aJ \neq ?bJ$ **by** *fast*

let $?p = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \text{ } b$
let $?q = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \text{ } a$


```

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 ≠ b⟩ and ⟨a ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨b ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨is-K2-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 ⟨a ≠ b⟩
have cross-ratio ?pJ ?qJ ?aJ ?bJ = cross-ratio ?p ?q a b
  by (rule K2-isometry-cross-ratio-endpoints-in-S)
with ⟨endpoint-in-S ?aJ ?bJ = ?pJ⟩ and ⟨endpoint-in-S ?bJ ?aJ = ?qJ⟩
  and ⟨a ≠ b⟩ and ⟨?aJ ≠ ?bJ⟩
show exp-2dist ?aJ ?bJ = exp-2dist a b by (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp
qed

```

```

lemma K2-isometry-cosh-dist:
  assumes a ∈ hyp2 and b ∈ hyp2 and is-K2-isometry J
  shows cosh-dist (apply-cltn2 a J) (apply-cltn2 b J) = cosh-dist a b
  using assms
  by (unfold cosh-dist-def) (simp add: K2-isometry-exp-2dist)

```

```

lemma cosh-dist-perp:
  assumes M-perp l m and a ∈ hyp2 and b ∈ hyp2 and c ∈ 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 ⟨M-perp l m⟩ and ⟨b ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident b l⟩
  and ⟨proj2-incident b m⟩ and M-perp-to-compass [of l m b b]
  obtain J where is-K2-isometry J and apply-cltn2-line equator J = l
  and apply-cltn2-line meridian J = m
  by 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 b m⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident c m⟩
have 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 ⟨a ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨c ∈ hyp2⟩
have ?aJi ∈ hyp2 and ?cJi ∈ hyp2

```

by (unfold hyp2-def) (simp-all add: statement60-one-way)
 from $\langle ?aJi \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?aJi \text{ equator} \rangle$
 and on-equator-in-hyp2-rep
 obtain x where $|x| < 1$ and $?aJi = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [x,0,1])$ by auto
 moreover
 from $\langle ?cJi \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?cJi \text{ meridian} \rangle$
 and on-meridian-in-hyp2-rep
 obtain y where $|y| < 1$ and $?cJi = \text{proj2-abs } (\text{vector } [0,y,1])$ by auto
 moreover
 from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?bJi \text{ equator} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?bJi \text{ meridian} \rangle$
 have $?bJi = K2\text{-centre}$ by (rule on-equator-meridian-is-K2-centre)
 ultimately
 have $\cosh\text{-dist } ?aJi ?cJi = \cosh\text{-dist } ?bJi ?aJi * \cosh\text{-dist } ?bJi ?cJi$
 by (simp add: cosh-dist-perp-special-case)
 with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ and $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ and $\langle c \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } ?Ji \rangle$
 show $\cosh\text{-dist } a c = \cosh\text{-dist } b a * \cosh\text{-dist } b c$
 by (simp add: K2-isometry-cosh-dist)
 qed

lemma are-endpoints-in-S-ordered-cross-ratio:

assumes are-endpoints-in-S $p q a b$
 and $B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{cart2-pt } b) (\text{cart2-pt } p)$ (is $B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp$)
 shows cross-ratio $p q a b \geq 1$

proof –

from $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p q a b \rangle$
 have $p \neq q$ and $p \in S$ and $q \in S$ and $a \in \text{hyp2}$ and $b \in \text{hyp2}$
 and $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p,q,a,b\}$
 by (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp-all
 from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ and $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ and $\langle q \in S \rangle$
 have $z\text{-non-zero } a$ and $z\text{-non-zero } b$ and $z\text{-non-zero } p$ and $z\text{-non-zero } q$
 by (simp-all add: hyp2-S-z-non-zero)
 hence $\text{proj2-abs } (\text{cart2-append1 } p) = p$ (is $\text{proj2-abs } ?cp1 = p$)
 and $\text{proj2-abs } (\text{cart2-append1 } q) = q$ (is $\text{proj2-abs } ?cq1 = q$)
 and $\text{proj2-abs } (\text{cart2-append1 } a) = a$ (is $\text{proj2-abs } ?ca1 = a$)
 and $\text{proj2-abs } (\text{cart2-append1 } b) = b$ (is $\text{proj2-abs } ?cb1 = b$)
 by (simp-all add: proj2-abs-cart2-append1)

from $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ and $\langle p \in S \rangle$ have $b \neq p$ by (rule hyp2-S-not-equal)
 with $\langle z\text{-non-zero } a \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-non-zero } b \rangle$ and $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$
 and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp \rangle$ and $\text{cart2-append1-between-right-strict } [of a b p]$
 obtain j where $j \geq 0$ and $j < 1$ and $?cb1 = j *_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp1 + (1-j) *_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca1$
 by auto

from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p,q,a,b\} \rangle$
 obtain l where $\text{proj2-incident } q l$ and $\text{proj2-incident } p l$
 and $\text{proj2-incident } a l$
 by (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** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
and $S\text{-hyp2-}S\text{-cart2-append1}$ [of q p a l]
obtain k **where** $k > 0$ **and** $k < 1$ **and** $?ca1 = k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1$
by *auto*

from $\langle z\text{-non-zero } p \rangle$ **and** $\langle z\text{-non-zero } q \rangle$
have $?cp1 \neq 0$ **and** $?cq1 \neq 0$ **by** (*simp-all add: cart2-append1-non-zero*)

from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-abs } ?cp1 = p \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-abs } ?cq1 = q \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-abs } ?cp1 \neq \text{proj2-abs } ?cq1$ **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 $\langle j < 1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle k > 0 \rangle$ **have** $(1-j)*k > 0$ **by** (*simp add: mult-pos-pos*)

from $\langle cb1 = j *_R ?cp1 + (1-j) *_R ?ca1 \rangle$
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 $\langle ?ca1 = k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1 \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-abs } ?ca1 = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1)$
and $\text{proj2-abs } ?cb1$
 $= \text{proj2-abs } ((j+(1-j)*k) *_R ?cp1 + ((1-j)*(1-k)) *_R ?cq1)$
by *simp-all*

with $\langle \text{proj2-abs } ?ca1 = a \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-abs } ?cb1 = b \rangle$
have $a = \text{proj2-abs } (k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1)$
and $b = \text{proj2-abs } ((j+(1-j)*k) *_R ?cp1 + ((1-j)*(1-k)) *_R ?cq1)$
by *simp-all*

with $\langle \text{proj2-abs } ?cp1 = p \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-abs } ?cq1 = q \rangle$
have $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b$
 $= \text{cross-ratio } (\text{proj2-abs } ?cp1) (\text{proj2-abs } ?cq1)$
 $(\text{proj2-abs } (k *_R ?cp1 + (1-k) *_R ?cq1))$
 $(\text{proj2-abs } ((j+(1-j)*k) *_R ?cp1 + ((1-j)*(1-k)) *_R ?cq1))$
by *simp*

also from $\langle ?cp1 \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?cq1 \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-abs } ?cp1 \neq \text{proj2-abs } ?cq1 \rangle$
and $\langle 1-k \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle (1-j)*(1-k) \neq 0 \rangle$
have $\dots = (1-k)*(j+(1-j)*k) / (k*((1-j)*(1-k)))$ **by** (*rule cross-ratio-abs*)
also from $\langle 1-k \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\dots = (j+(1-j)*k) / ((1-j)*k)$ **by** *simp*
also from $\langle j \geq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle (1-j)*k > 0 \rangle$ **have** $\dots \geq 1$ **by** *simp*
finally show $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b \geq 1$.

qed

lemma *cross-ratio-S-S-hyp2-hyp2-positive:*
assumes *are-endpoints-in-S* $p \ q \ a \ b$
shows $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b > 0$
proof *cases*
assume B_R (*cart2-pt* p) (*cart2-pt* b) (*cart2-pt* a)
hence B_R (*cart2-pt* a) (*cart2-pt* b) (*cart2-pt* p)
by (*rule real-euclid.th3-2*)

with *assms* **have** $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b \geq 1$
by (*rule are-endpoints-in-S-ordered-cross-ratio*)
thus $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b > 0$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $\neg B_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{cart2-pt } p) (\text{cart2-pt } b) (\text{cart2-pt } a) (\text{is } \neg B_{\mathbb{R}} ?cp ?cb ?ca)$

from $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$
have $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ b \ a$ **by** (*rule are-endpoints-in-S-swap-34*)

from $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$
have $p \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\}$
by (*unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def*) *simp-all*

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

lemma *cosh-dist-general*:

assumes $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b$
shows $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b$
 $= (\text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b) + 1 / \text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)) / 2$

proof –

from $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$
have $p \neq q$ **and** $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
and $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\}$
by (*unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def*) *simp-all*

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \in S \rangle$
have $a \neq p$ **and** $a \neq q$ **and** $b \neq p$ **and** $b \neq q$
by (*simp-all add: hyp2-S-not-equal*)

show $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b$
 $= (\text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b) + 1 / \text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)) / 2$

proof *cases*

assume $a = b$
hence $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b = 1$ **by** (*unfold cosh-dist-def exp-2dist-def*) *simp*

from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\} \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ a$ **by** (*unfold $\langle a = b \rangle$*) (*simp add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col*)

```

with  $\langle p \neq q \rangle$  and  $\langle a \neq p \rangle$  and  $\langle a \neq q \rangle$ 
have  $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b = 1$  by (simp add:  $\langle a = b \rangle$  cross-ratio-equal-1)
hence  $(\text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b) + 1 / \text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)) / 2$ 
   $= 1$ 
  by simp
with  $\langle \text{cosh-dist } a \ b = 1 \rangle$ 
show  $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b$ 
   $= (\text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b) + 1 / \text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)) / 2$ 
  by simp
next
assume  $a \neq b$ 

let  $?r = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b$ 
let  $?s = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a$ 
from  $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ 
have  $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b = \text{cross-ratio } ?r \ ?s \ a \ b$  by (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp

from  $\langle a \neq b \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$ 
have  $(p = ?r \wedge q = ?s) \vee (q = ?r \wedge p = ?s)$  by (rule are-endpoints-in-S)

show  $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b$ 
   $= (\text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b) + 1 / \text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)) / 2$ 
proof cases
  assume  $p = ?r \wedge q = ?s$ 
  with  $\langle \text{exp-2dist } a \ b = \text{cross-ratio } ?r \ ?s \ a \ b \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b = \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b$  by simp
  thus  $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b$ 
     $= (\text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b) + 1 / \text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)) / 2$ 
    by (unfold cosh-dist-def) (simp add: real-sqrt-divide)
  next
  assume  $\neg (p = ?r \wedge q = ?s)$ 
  with  $\langle (p = ?r \wedge q = ?s) \vee (q = ?r \wedge p = ?s) \rangle$ 
  have  $q = ?r$  and  $p = ?s$  by simp-all
  with  $\langle \text{exp-2dist } a \ b = \text{cross-ratio } ?r \ ?s \ a \ b \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b = \text{cross-ratio } q \ p \ a \ b$  by simp

  have  $\{q, p, a, b\} = \{p, q, a, b\}$  by auto
  with  $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\} \rangle$  and  $\langle p \neq q \rangle$  and  $\langle a \neq p \rangle$  and  $\langle b \neq p \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle a \neq q \rangle$  and  $\langle b \neq q \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ q \ a \ b$  and  $\text{cross-ratio-correct } q \ p \ a \ b$ 
    by (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp-all
  hence  $\text{cross-ratio } q \ p \ a \ b = 1 / (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)$ 
    by (rule cross-ratio-swap-12)
  with  $\langle \text{exp-2dist } a \ b = \text{cross-ratio } q \ p \ a \ b \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b = 1 / (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)$  by simp
  thus  $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b$ 
     $= (\text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b) + 1 / \text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)) / 2$ 
    by (unfold cosh-dist-def) (simp add: real-sqrt-divide)
qed

```

qed
qed

lemma *exp-2dist-positive*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
shows $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b > 0$
proof *cases*
assume $a = b$
thus $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b > 0$ **by** (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp
next
assume $a \neq b$

let $?p = \text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b$
let $?q = \text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a$
from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b$
by (rule endpoints-in-S-are-endpoints-in-S)
hence $\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b > 0$ **by** (rule cross-ratio-S-S-hyp2-hyp2-positive)
with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **show** $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b > 0$ **by** (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp
qed

lemma *cosh-dist-at-least-1*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
shows $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b \geq 1$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b > 0$ **by** (rule exp-2dist-positive)
with $\text{am-gm2}(1)$ [of sqrt (exp-2dist a b) sqrt (1 / exp-2dist a b)]
show $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b \geq 1$
by (unfold cosh-dist-def) (simp add: real-sqrt-mult [symmetric])
qed

lemma *cosh-dist-positive*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
shows $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b > 0$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b \geq 1$ **by** (rule cosh-dist-at-least-1)
thus $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b > 0$ **by** simp
qed

lemma *cosh-dist-perp-divide*:
assumes $M\text{-perp } l \ m$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $c \in \text{hyp2}$
and $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ m$
and $\text{proj2-incident } c \ m$
shows $\text{cosh-dist } b \ c = \text{cosh-dist } a \ c / \text{cosh-dist } b \ a$
proof –
from $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $\text{cosh-dist } b \ a > 0$ **by** (rule cosh-dist-positive)

from *assms*

have $\cosh\text{-dist } a \ c = \cosh\text{-dist } b \ a * \cosh\text{-dist } b \ c$ **by** (rule cosh-dist-perp)
with $\langle \cosh\text{-dist } b \ a > 0 \rangle$
show $\cosh\text{-dist } b \ c = \cosh\text{-dist } a \ c / \cosh\text{-dist } b \ a$ **by** simp
qed

lemma *real-hyp2-C-cross-ratio-endpoints-in-S*:

assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $a \ b \equiv_K c \ d$
shows $\text{cross-ratio } (\text{endpoint-in-S } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } a) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } b))$
 $(\text{endpoint-in-S } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } b) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } a)) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } a) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } b)$
 $= \text{cross-ratio } (\text{endpoint-in-S } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } c) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } d))$
 $(\text{endpoint-in-S } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } d) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } c)) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } c) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } d)$
(is $\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ ?a' \ ?b' = \text{cross-ratio } ?r \ ?s \ ?c' \ ?d'$ **)**

proof –

from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \ b \equiv_K c \ d \rangle$ **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** $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$ **and** $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ J = c$

and $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J = d$

by (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) auto

hence $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?a' \ J = ?c'$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?b' \ J = ?d'$

by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-cltn2 [symmetric])

with $\langle ?a' \neq ?b' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$

have $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?p \ J = ?r$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } ?q \ J = ?s$

by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 K2-isometry-endpoint-in-S)

from $\langle ?a' \neq ?b' \rangle$

have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{?p, ?q, ?a', ?b'\}$

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 $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{?p, ?q, ?a', ?b'\} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?p \neq ?q \rangle$

have $\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ ?a' \ ?b'$

$= \text{cross-ratio } (\text{apply-cltn2 } ?p \ J) (\text{apply-cltn2 } ?q \ J)$

$(\text{apply-cltn2 } ?a' \ J) (\text{apply-cltn2 } ?b' \ J)$

by (rule cross-ratio-cltn2 [symmetric])

with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?p \ J = ?r \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?q \ J = ?s \rangle$

and $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?a' \ J = ?c' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } ?b' \ J = ?d' \rangle$

show $\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ ?a' \ ?b' = \text{cross-ratio } ?r \ ?s \ ?c' \ ?d'$ **by** simp

qed

lemma *real-hyp2-C-exp-2dist*:

assumes $a \ b \equiv_K c \ d$

shows $\text{exp-2dist } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } a) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } b)$

$= \text{exp-2dist } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } c) (\text{Rep-hyp2 } d)$

(is $\text{exp-2dist } ?a' \ ?b' = \text{exp-2dist } ?c' \ ?d'$ **)**

proof –
from $\langle a \equiv_K c \ d \rangle$
obtain J **where** $is\text{-}K2\text{-isometry } J$ **and** $hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ a \ J = c$
and $hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ b \ J = d$
by $(unfold \ real\text{-}hyp2\text{-}C\text{-}def) \ auto$
hence $apply\text{-}cltn2 \ ?a' \ J = ?c'$ **and** $apply\text{-}cltn2 \ ?b' \ J = ?d'$
by $(simp\text{-}all \ add: \ Rep\text{-}hyp2\text{-}cltn2 \ [symmetric])$

from $Rep\text{-}hyp2 \ [of \ a]$ **and** $Rep\text{-}hyp2 \ [of \ b]$ **and** $\langle is\text{-}K2\text{-isometry } J \rangle$
have $exp\text{-}2dist \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ ?a' \ J) \ (apply\text{-}cltn2 \ ?b' \ J) = exp\text{-}2dist \ ?a' \ ?b'$
by $(rule \ K2\text{-isometry}\text{-}exp\text{-}2dist)$
with $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ ?a' \ J = ?c' \rangle$ **and** $\langle apply\text{-}cltn2 \ ?b' \ J = ?d' \rangle$
show $exp\text{-}2dist \ ?a' \ ?b' = exp\text{-}2dist \ ?c' \ ?d'$ **by** $simp$
qed

lemma $real\text{-}hyp2\text{-}C\text{-}cosh\text{-}dist$:
assumes $a \equiv_K c \ d$
shows $cosh\text{-}dist \ (Rep\text{-}hyp2 \ a) \ (Rep\text{-}hyp2 \ b)$
 $= cosh\text{-}dist \ (Rep\text{-}hyp2 \ c) \ (Rep\text{-}hyp2 \ d)$
using $assms$
by $(unfold \ cosh\text{-}dist\text{-}def) \ (simp \ add: \ real\text{-}hyp2\text{-}C\text{-}exp\text{-}2dist)$

lemma $cross\text{-}ratio\text{-}in\text{-}terms\text{-}of\text{-}cosh\text{-}dist$:
assumes $are\text{-}endpoints\text{-}in\text{-}S \ p \ q \ a \ b$
and $B_{\mathbb{R}} \ (cart2\text{-}pt \ a) \ (cart2\text{-}pt \ b) \ (cart2\text{-}pt \ p)$
shows $cross\text{-}ratio \ p \ q \ a \ b$
 $= 2 * (cosh\text{-}dist \ a \ b)^2 + 2 * cosh\text{-}dist \ a \ b * sqrt \ ((cosh\text{-}dist \ a \ b)^2 - 1) - 1$
 $(is \ ?pqab = 2 * ?ab^2 + 2 * ?ab * sqrt \ (?ab^2 - 1) - 1)$

proof –
from $\langle are\text{-}endpoints\text{-}in\text{-}S \ p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$
have $?ab = (sqrt \ ?pqab + 1 / sqrt \ ?pqab) / 2$ **by** $(rule \ cosh\text{-}dist\text{-}general)$
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 $?pqab \geq 1$ **by** $(rule \ are\text{-}endpoints\text{-}in\text{-}S\text{-}ordered\text{-}cross\text{-}ratio)$
ultimately have $?pqab - 2 * ?ab * (sqrt \ ?pqab) + 1 = 0$
by $(simp \ add: \ algebra\text{-}simps \ real\text{-}sqrt\text{-}mult \ [symmetric])$
with $\langle ?pqab \geq 1 \rangle$ **and** $discriminant\text{-}iff \ [of \ 1 \ sqrt \ ?pqab - 2 * ?ab \ 1]$
have $sqrt \ ?pqab = (2 * ?ab + sqrt \ (4 * ?ab^2 - 4)) / 2$
 $\vee \ sqrt \ ?pqab = (2 * ?ab - sqrt \ (4 * ?ab^2 - 4)) / 2$
unfolding $discrim\text{-}def$
by $(simp \ add: \ real\text{-}sqrt\text{-}mult \ [symmetric] \ square\text{-}expand \ minus\text{-}mult\text{-}left)$
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 $(unfold \ real\text{-}sqrt\text{-}mult) \ simp$
ultimately have $sqrt \ ?pqab = 2 * (?ab + sqrt \ (?ab^2 - 1)) / 2$
 $\vee \ sqrt \ ?pqab = 2 * (?ab - sqrt \ (?ab^2 - 1)) / 2$
by $simp$
hence $sqrt \ ?pqab = ?ab + sqrt \ (?ab^2 - 1)$

$\vee \text{sqrt } ?pqab = ?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$
by (simp only: nonzero-mult-divide-cancel-left [of 2])

from (are-endpoints-in-S p q a b)
have $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** (unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def) simp-all
hence $?ab \geq 1$ **by** (rule cosh-dist-at-least-1)
hence $?ab^2 \geq 1$ **by** simp
hence $\text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) \geq 0$ **by** simp
hence $\text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) * \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) = ?ab^2 - 1$
by (simp add: real-sqrt-mult [symmetric])
hence $(?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)) * (?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)) = 1$
by (simp add: algebra-simps square-expand)

have $?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) \leq 1$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\neg (?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) \leq 1)$
hence $1 < ?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$ **by** simp
also from $\text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) \geq 0$
have $\dots \leq ?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$ **by** simp
finally have $1 < ?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$ **by** simp
with $(1 < ?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1))$
and mult-strict-mono' [of
 $1 ?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) 1 ?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)]$
have $1 < (?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)) * (?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1))$ **by** simp
with $((?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)) * (?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)) = 1)$
show False **by** simp
qed

have $\text{sqrt } ?pqab = ?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\text{sqrt } ?pqab \neq ?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$
with $\text{sqrt } ?pqab = ?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$
 $\vee \text{sqrt } ?pqab = ?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$
have $\text{sqrt } ?pqab = ?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$ **by** simp
with $(?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) \leq 1)$ **have** $\text{sqrt } ?pqab \leq 1$ **by** simp
with $(?pqab \geq 1)$ **have** $\text{sqrt } ?pqab = 1$ **by** simp
with $\text{sqrt } ?pqab = ?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$
and $((?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)) * (?ab - \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)) = 1)$
have $?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) = 1$ **by** simp
with $\text{sqrt } ?pqab = 1$ **have** $\text{sqrt } ?pqab = ?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$ **by** simp
with $\text{sqrt } ?pqab \neq ?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1)$ **show** False ..
qed

moreover from $(?pqab \geq 1)$ **have** $?pqab = (\text{sqrt } ?pqab)^2$ **by** simp
ultimately have $?pqab = (?ab + \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1))^2$ **by** simp
with $\text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) * \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) = ?ab^2 - 1$
show $?pqab = 2 * ?ab^2 + 2 * ?ab * \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) - 1$
by (simp add: square-expand 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 $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p\ q\ a\ b \rangle$
have $p \neq q$ **and** $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
and $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\}$
by (*unfold are-endpoints-in-S-def*) *simp-all*

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **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 $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\} \rangle$ **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** $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
shows *cross-ratio-correct* (*endpoint-in-S* $a\ b$) (*endpoint-in-S* $b\ a$) $a\ b$
proof –
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 $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $c \in \text{hyp2}$ **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* $?p\ ?q\ a\ ?d$
by (*rule endpoints-in-S-perp-foot-are-endpoints-in-S*)
thus *cross-ratio-correct* $?p\ ?q\ a\ ?d$
by (*rule are-endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct*)
qed

lemma *cosh-dist-unique*:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $c \in \text{hyp2}$ **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* $a\ b = \text{cosh-dist } a\ c$ (*is* $?ab = ?ac$)
shows $b = c$
proof –
let $?q = \text{endpoint-in-S } p\ a$

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle c \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in S \rangle$
have $\text{z-non-zero } a$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } b$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } c$ **and** $\text{z-non-zero } p$
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 $\exists l. \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
and $\exists m. \text{proj2-incident } a \ m \wedge \text{proj2-incident } c \ m \wedge \text{proj2-incident } p \ m$
by (simp-all add: euclid-B-cart2-common-line)
then obtain l **and** m **where**
 $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$
 $\text{and } \text{proj2-incident } a \ m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } c \ m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ m$
by auto

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in S \rangle$ **have** $a \neq p$ **by** (rule hyp2-S-not-equal)
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ m \rangle$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident-unique}$
have $l = m$ **by** fast
with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } c \ m \rangle$ **have** $\text{proj2-incident } c \ l$ **by** simp
with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle c \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \in S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$
have $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ ?q \ b \ a$ **and** $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ ?q \ c \ a$
by (simp-all add: end-and-opposite-are-endpoints-in-S)
with $\text{are-endpoints-in-S-swap-34}$
have $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ ?q \ a \ b$ **and** $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ ?q \ a \ c$ **by** fast+
hence $\text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ ?q \ a \ b$ **and** $\text{cross-ratio-correct } p \ ?q \ a \ c$
by (simp-all add: are-endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct)
moreover
from $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ ?q \ a \ b \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ ?q \ a \ c \rangle$
and $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cb ?cp \rangle$ **and** $\langle B_{\mathbb{R}} ?ca ?cc ?cp \rangle$
have $\text{cross-ratio } p \ ?q \ a \ b = 2 * ?ab^2 + 2 * ?ab * \text{sqrt } (?ab^2 - 1) - 1$
and $\text{cross-ratio } p \ ?q \ a \ c = 2 * ?ac^2 + 2 * ?ac * \text{sqrt } (?ac^2 - 1) - 1$
by (simp-all add: cross-ratio-in-terms-of-cosh-dist)
with $\langle ?ab = ?ac \rangle$ **have** $\text{cross-ratio } p \ ?q \ a \ b = \text{cross-ratio } p \ ?q \ a \ c$ **by** simp
ultimately show $b = c$ **by** (rule cross-ratio-unique)
qed

lemma cosh-dist-swap:

assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$
shows $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b = \text{cosh-dist } b \ a$

proof –

from assms **and** $K2\text{-isometry-swap}$
obtain J **where** $\text{is-K2-isometry } J$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J = b$
and $\text{apply-cltn2 } b \ J = a$
by auto

from $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $\text{cosh-dist } (\text{apply-cltn2 } b \ J) \ (\text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J) = \text{cosh-dist } b \ a$
by (rule $K2\text{-isometry-cosh-dist}$)
with $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } a \ J = b \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{apply-cltn2 } b \ J = a \rangle$
show $\text{cosh-dist } a \ b = \text{cosh-dist } b \ a$ **by** simp

qed

lemma *exp-2dist-1-equal*:

assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b = 1$

shows $a = b$

proof (rule ccontr)

assume $a \neq b$

with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$

have $\text{cross-ratio-correct } (\text{endpoint-in-S } a \ b) \ (\text{endpoint-in-S } b \ a) \ a \ b$

(is $\text{cross-ratio-correct } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b$)

by (simp add: endpoints-in-S-cross-ratio-correct)

moreover

from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$

have $\text{exp-2dist } a \ b = \text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b$ **by** (unfold exp-2dist-def) simp

with $\langle \text{exp-2dist } a \ b = 1 \rangle$ **have** $\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b = 1$ **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

lemma *described-perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula*:

assumes $a \neq b$ **and** $c \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b$

and $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l$ **and** $M\text{-perp } l \ m$

and $\text{proj2-incident } d \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } d \ m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } c \ m$

shows $\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ d \ a$

$= (\cosh\text{-dist } b \ c * \sqrt{(\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b) - \cosh\text{-dist } a \ c})$

$/ (\cosh\text{-dist } a \ c * \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b$

$- \cosh\text{-dist } b \ c * \sqrt{(\text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ a \ b)})$

(is $?pqda = (?bc * \sqrt{?pqab - ?ac}) / (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \sqrt{?pqab})$)

proof –

let $?da = \cosh\text{-dist } d \ a$

let $?db = \cosh\text{-dist } d \ b$

let $?dc = \cosh\text{-dist } d \ c$

let $?pqdb = \text{cross-ratio } p \ q \ d \ b$

from $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b \rangle$

have $p \neq q$ **and** $p \in S$ **and** $q \in S$ **and** $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$

and $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\}$

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

from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\} \rangle$

obtain l' **where** $\text{proj2-incident } p \ l'$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } q \ l'$

and $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l'$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l'$

by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) auto

from $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l' \rangle$

and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident-unique}$

have $l' = l$ **by** fast

with $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } a \ l$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } b \ l$ **by** *simp-all*

from $\langle M\text{-perp } l \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle c \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } c \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } d \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } d \ m \rangle$
have $d \in \text{hyp2}$ **by** (rule *M-perp-hyp2*)
with $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle c \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $?bc > 0$ **and** $?da > 0$ **and** $?ac > 0$
by (*simp-all add: cosh-dist-positive*)

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } d \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, d, a\}$ **and** $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, d, b\}$
and $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{p, q, a, b\}$
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** $\langle d \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
and $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
have $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ d \ a$ **and** $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ d \ b$
and $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ a \ b$
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 $\langle \text{proj2-incident } p \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } q \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ a$ **by** (rule *proj2-incident-Col*)

from $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **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 $\langle \text{proj2-Col } p \ q \ a \rangle$ **and** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \neq p \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \neq q \rangle$
have $?pqdb = ?pqda * ?pqab$ **by** (rule *cross-ratio-product [symmetric]*)

from $\langle M\text{-perp } l \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle c \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle d \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } a \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } b \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } d \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } d \ m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } c \ m \rangle$
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** *simp*
with $\langle ?bc > 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?da > 0 \rangle$
have $?ac / ?bc = ?da / ?db$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
also from $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ d \ a \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } p \ q \ d \ b \rangle$
have ...
 $= 2 * (\text{sqrt } ?pqda + 1 / (\text{sqrt } ?pqda))$
 $/ (2 * (\text{sqrt } ?pqdb + 1 / (\text{sqrt } ?pqdb)))$
by (*simp add: cosh-dist-general*)
also
have ... $= (\text{sqrt } ?pqda + 1 / (\text{sqrt } ?pqda)) / (\text{sqrt } ?pqdb + 1 / (\text{sqrt } ?pqdb))$
by (*simp only: mult-divide-mult-cancel-left-if*) *simp*
also have ...

$$= \text{sqrt } ?pqdb * (\text{sqrt } ?pqda + 1 / (\text{sqrt } ?pqda))$$

$$/ (\text{sqrt } ?pqdb * (\text{sqrt } ?pqdb + 1 / (\text{sqrt } ?pqdb)))$$
by simp
also from $\langle ?pqdb > 0 \rangle$
have $\dots = (\text{sqrt } (?pqdb * ?pqda) + \text{sqrt } (?pqdb / ?pqda)) / (?pqdb + 1)$
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 $\dots = (?pqda * \text{sqrt } ?pqab + \text{sqrt } ?pqab) / (?pqda * ?pqab + 1)$
by (simp add: real-sqrt-mult square-expand)
finally
have $?ac / ?bc = (?pqda * \text{sqrt } ?pqab + \text{sqrt } ?pqab) / (?pqda * ?pqab + 1) .$

from $\langle ?pqda > 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pqab > 0 \rangle$
have $?pqda * ?pqab + 1 > 0$ **by** (simp add: mult-pos-pos add-pos-pos)
with $\langle ?bc > 0 \rangle$
and $\langle ?ac / ?bc = (?pqda * \text{sqrt } ?pqab + \text{sqrt } ?pqab) / (?pqda * ?pqab + 1) \rangle$
have $?ac * (?pqda * ?pqab + 1) = ?bc * (?pqda * \text{sqrt } ?pqab + \text{sqrt } ?pqab)$
by (simp add: field-simps)
hence $?pqda * (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab) = ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab - ?ac$
by (simp add: algebra-simps)

from (proj2-set-Col $\{p, q, a, b\}$) **and** $\langle p \neq q \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \neq p \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \neq q \rangle$
and $\langle b \neq p \rangle$
have cross-ratio-correct $p \ q \ a \ b$ **by** (unfold cross-ratio-correct-def) simp

have $?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab \neq 0$
proof
assume $?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab = 0$
with $\langle ?pqda * (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab) = ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab - ?ac \rangle$
have $?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab - ?ac = 0$ **by** simp
with $\langle ?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab = 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?ac > 0 \rangle$
have $?pqab = 1$ **by** simp
with (cross-ratio-correct $p \ q \ a \ b$)
have $a = b$ **by** (rule cross-ratio-1-equal)
with $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **show** False ..
qed
with $\langle ?pqda * (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab) = ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab - ?ac \rangle$
show $?pqda = (?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab - ?ac) / (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab)$
by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

lemma perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula:
assumes $a \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $b \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $c \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $a \neq b$
shows cross-ratio (endpoint-in-S $a \ b$) (endpoint-in-S $b \ a$)
 $(\text{perp-foot } c \ (\text{proj2-line-through } a \ b)) \ a$
 $= (\cosh\text{-dist } b \ c * \text{sqrt } (\exp\text{-2dist } a \ b) - \cosh\text{-dist } a \ c)$
 $/ (\cosh\text{-dist } a \ c * \exp\text{-2dist } a \ b - \cosh\text{-dist } b \ c * \text{sqrt } (\exp\text{-2dist } a \ b))$
(is cross-ratio $?p \ ?q \ ?d \ a$
 $= (?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab - ?ac) / (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab))$

```

proof –
  from  $\langle a \neq b \rangle$  and  $\langle a \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$  and  $\langle b \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{are-endpoints-in-S } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b$ 
    by (rule endpoints-in-S-are-endpoints-in-S)

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

  let  $?m = \text{drop-perp } c \ ?l$ 
  have  $M\text{-perp } ?l \ ?m$  by (rule drop-perp-perp)

  have  $\text{proj2-incident } ?d \ ?l$  and  $\text{proj2-incident } ?d \ ?m$ 
    by (rule perp-foot-incident)+

  have  $\text{proj2-incident } c \ ?m$  by (rule drop-perp-incident)
  with  $\langle a \neq b \rangle$  and  $\langle c \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{are-endpoints-in-S } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?p \ ?l \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?q \ ?l \rangle$  and  $\langle M\text{-perp } ?l \ ?m \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?d \ ?l \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?d \ ?m \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ ?d \ a$ 
     $= (?bc * \text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b) - ?ac)$ 
     $/ (?ac * (\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b) - ?bc * \text{sqrt } (\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ a \ b))$ 
    by (rule described-perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula)
  with  $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ 
  show  $\text{cross-ratio } ?p \ ?q \ ?d \ a$ 
     $= (?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab - ?ac) / (?ac * ?pqab - ?bc * \text{sqrt } ?pqab)$ 
    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  $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J$ 
     $\wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ J = a' \wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J = b' \wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } c \ J = c'$ 
proof cases
  assume  $a = b$ 
  with  $\langle a \ b \equiv_K a' \ b' \rangle$  have  $a' = b'$  by (simp add: hyp2.A3-reversed)
  with  $\langle a = b \rangle$  and  $\langle b \ c \equiv_K b' \ c' \rangle$ 
  show  $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J$ 
     $\wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } a \ J = a' \wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b \ J = b' \wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } c \ J = c'$ 
    by (unfold real-hyp2-C-def) simp
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 a
  and ?pb = Rep-hyp2 b
  and ?pc = Rep-hyp2 c
  and ?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-perp ?pc l
  and pd'  $\triangleq$  perp-foot ?pc' l'
  and ps'  $\triangleq$  perp-up ?pc' l'
  and m'  $\triangleq$  drop-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 ⟨a  $\neq$  b⟩ and ⟨a'  $\neq$  b'⟩
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 ⟨pp  $\in S$ ⟩ and ⟨pp'  $\in S$ ⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident pp l⟩
  and ⟨proj2-incident pp' l'⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident ?pa l⟩
  and ⟨proj2-incident ?pa' l'⟩
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 J
and ?pbJ = apply-cltn2 ?pb J
and ?pcJ = apply-cltn2 ?pc J
and ?pdJ = apply-cltn2 pd J
and ?ppJ = apply-cltn2 pp J
and ?pqJ = apply-cltn2 pq J
and ?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 ⟨proj2-incident pd l⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident ?pa l⟩
and ⟨proj2-incident ?pb l⟩
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: ex1 [of - l])

from ⟨?pa ≠ ?pb⟩ and ⟨?pa' ≠ ?pb'⟩
have pp ≠ pq and pp' ≠ 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 ∈ hyp2 and pd' ∈ 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 ∈ S and ps' ∈ 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 ⟨pd ∈ hyp2⟩ and ⟨pp ∈ S⟩ and ⟨ps ∈ S⟩
have pd ≠ pp and ?pa ≠ pp and ?pb ≠ pp and pd ≠ ps
by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 hyp2-S-not-equal)

from ⟨is-K2-isometry J⟩ and ⟨pq ∈ S⟩
have ?pqJ ∈ S by (unfold is-K2-isometry-def) simp

from ⟨pd ≠ pp⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident pd l⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident pp l⟩
and ⟨proj2-incident pd' l'⟩ and ⟨proj2-incident pp' l'⟩
have ?lJ = l'
unfolding ⟨?pdJ = pd'⟩ [symmetric] and ⟨?ppJ = pp'⟩ [symmetric]
by (rule apply-cltn2-line-unique)

```

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } pq \ l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pa \ l \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pb \ l \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } ?pqJ \ l'$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?paJ \ l'$
and $\text{proj2-incident } ?pbJ \ l'$
by $(\text{unfold } \langle lJ = l' \rangle [\text{symmetric}]) \text{ simp-all}$

from $\langle ?pa' \neq ?pb' \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pqJ \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pa' \ l' \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pb' \ l' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pqJ \ l' \rangle$
have $?pqJ = pp' \vee ?pqJ = pq'$
unfolding $pp'\text{-def}$ **and** $pq'\text{-def}$
by $(\text{simp add: Rep-hyp2 endpoints-in-S-incident-unique})$
moreover
from $\langle pp \neq pq \rangle$ **and** $\text{apply-cltn2-injective}$
have $pp' \neq ?pqJ$ **by** $(\text{unfold } \langle ?ppJ = pp' \rangle [\text{symmetric}]) \text{ fast}$
ultimately have $?pqJ = pq'$ **by** simp

from $\langle ?pa' \neq ?pb' \rangle$
have $\text{cross-ratio } pp' \ pq' \ pd' \ ?pa'$
 $= (\cosh\text{-dist } ?pb' \ ?pc' * \sqrt{\text{exp-2dist } ?pa' \ ?pb'}) - \cosh\text{-dist } ?pa' \ ?pc')$
 $/ (\cosh\text{-dist } ?pa' \ ?pc' * \sqrt{\text{exp-2dist } ?pa' \ ?pb'})$
 $- \cosh\text{-dist } ?pb' \ ?pc' * \sqrt{\text{exp-2dist } ?pa' \ ?pb'})$
unfolding $pp'\text{-def}$ **and** $pq'\text{-def}$ **and** $pd'\text{-def}$ **and** $l'\text{-def}$
by $(\text{simp add: Rep-hyp2 perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula})$
also from assms
have $\dots = (\cosh\text{-dist } ?pb \ ?pc * \sqrt{\text{exp-2dist } ?pa \ ?pb}) - \cosh\text{-dist } ?pa \ ?pc)$
 $/ (\cosh\text{-dist } ?pa \ ?pc * \sqrt{\text{exp-2dist } ?pa \ ?pb})$
 $- \cosh\text{-dist } ?pb \ ?pc * \sqrt{\text{exp-2dist } ?pa \ ?pb})$
by $(\text{simp add: real-hyp2-C-exp-2dist real-hyp2-C-cosh-dist})$
also from $\langle ?pa \neq ?pb \rangle$
have $\dots = \text{cross-ratio } pp \ pq \ pd \ ?pa$
unfolding $pp\text{-def}$ **and** $pq\text{-def}$ **and** $pd\text{-def}$ **and** $l\text{-def}$
by $(\text{simp add: Rep-hyp2 perp-foot-cross-ratio-formula})$
also from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{pp, pq, pd, ?pa\} \rangle$ **and** $\langle pp \neq pq \rangle$ **and** $\langle pd \neq pp \rangle$
and $\langle ?pa \neq pp \rangle$
have $\dots = \text{cross-ratio } ?ppJ \ ?pqJ \ ?pdJ \ ?paJ$ **by** $(\text{simp add: cross-ratio-cltn2})$
also from $\langle ?ppJ = pp' \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pqJ = pq' \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pdJ = pd' \rangle$
have $\dots = \text{cross-ratio } pp' \ pq' \ pd' \ ?paJ$ **by** simp
finally
have $\text{cross-ratio } pp' \ pq' \ pd' \ ?paJ = \text{cross-ratio } pp' \ pq' \ pd' \ ?pa'$ **by** simp

from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $?paJ \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $?pbJ \in \text{hyp2}$ **and** $?pcJ \in \text{hyp2}$
by $(\text{rule apply-cltn2-Rep-hyp2})+$

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } pp' \ l' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } pq' \ l' \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } pd' \ l' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?paJ \ l' \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pa' \ l' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pbJ \ l' \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pb' \ l' \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{pp', pq', pd', ?paJ\}$ **and** $\text{proj2-set-Col } \{pp', pq', pd', ?pa'\}$

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 $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } pp' pq' pd' ?paJ \rangle$
 and $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } pp' pq' pd' ?pa' \rangle$
 and $\langle \text{cross-ratio } pp' pq' pd' ?paJ = \text{cross-ratio } pp' pq' pd' ?pa' \rangle$
 have $?paJ = ?pa'$ by (simp add: cross-ratio-unique)
 with $\langle ?ppJ = pp' \rangle$ and $\langle ?pqJ = pq' \rangle$
 have $\text{cross-ratio } pp' pq' ?pa' ?pbJ = \text{cross-ratio } ?ppJ ?pqJ ?paJ ?pbJ$ by simp
 also from $\langle \text{proj2-set-Col } \{pp, pq, ?pa, ?pb\} \rangle$ and $\langle pp \neq pq \rangle$ and $\langle ?pa \neq pp \rangle$
 and $\langle ?pb \neq pp \rangle$
 have $\dots = \text{cross-ratio } pp pq ?pa ?pb$ by (rule cross-ratio-cltn2)
 also from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ and $\langle a b \equiv_K a' b' \rangle$
 have $\dots = \text{cross-ratio } pp' pq' ?pa' ?pb'$
 unfolding pp-def pq-def pp'-def pq'-def
 by (rule real-hyp2-C-cross-ratio-endpoints-in-S)
 finally have $\text{cross-ratio } pp' pq' ?pa' ?pbJ = \text{cross-ratio } pp' pq' ?pa' ?pb'$.
 with $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } pp' pq' ?pa' ?pbJ \rangle$
 and $\langle \text{cross-ratio-correct } pp' pq' ?pa' ?pb' \rangle$
 have $?pbJ = ?pb'$ by (rule cross-ratio-unique)

let $?cc = \text{cart2-pt } ?pc$
 and $?cd = \text{cart2-pt } pd$
 and $?cs = \text{cart2-pt } ps$
 and $?cc' = \text{cart2-pt } ?pc'$
 and $?cd' = \text{cart2-pt } pd'$
 and $?cs' = \text{cart2-pt } ps'$
 and $?ccJ = \text{cart2-pt } ?pcJ$
 and $?cdJ = \text{cart2-pt } ?pdJ$
 and $?csJ = \text{cart2-pt } ?psJ$

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pa \ l \rangle$ and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pa' \ l' \rangle$
 have $B_R ?cd ?cc ?cs$ and $B_R ?cd' ?cc' ?cs'$
 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 $\langle pd \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ps \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
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 $\langle paJ = pa' \rangle$ **have** $\text{cosh-dist } ?pa' ?pcJ = \text{cosh-dist } ?paJ ?pcJ$ **by** simp
also from $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
have $\dots = \text{cosh-dist } ?pa ?pc$ **by** (simp add: Rep-hyp2 K2-isometry-cosh-dist)
also from $\langle a \equiv_K a' c' \rangle$
have $\dots = \text{cosh-dist } ?pa' ?pc'$ **by** (rule real-hyp2-C-cosh-dist)
finally have $\text{cosh-dist } ?pa' ?pcJ = \text{cosh-dist } ?pa' ?pc'$.

have $M\text{-perp } l' m'$ **by** (unfold $m'\text{-def}$) (rule drop-perp-perp)

have $\text{proj2-incident } ?pc m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ?pc' m'$
by (unfold $m\text{-def } m'\text{-def}$) (rule drop-perp-incident)+

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pa l \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pa' l' \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } ps m$ **and** $\text{proj2-incident } ps' m'$
unfolding $ps\text{-def}$ **and** $m\text{-def}$ **and** $ps'\text{-def}$ **and** $m'\text{-def}$
by (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2 perp-up-incident [of $?pc ?pa l$]
 $\text{perp-up-incident [of } ?pc' ?pa' l']$)

with $\langle pd \neq ps \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } pd m \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } pd' m' \rangle$
have $?mJ = m'$
unfolding $\langle pdJ = pd' \rangle$ [symmetric] **and** $\langle psJ = ps' \rangle$ [symmetric]
by (simp add: apply-cltn2-line-unique)

from $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pc m \rangle$
have $\text{proj2-incident } ?pcJ m'$ **by** (unfold $\langle ?mJ = m' \rangle$ [symmetric]) simp
with $\langle M\text{-perp } l' m' \rangle$ **and** $\text{Rep-hyp2 [of } a']$ **and** $\langle pd' \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pcJ \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$
and $\text{Rep-hyp2 [of } c']$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pa' l' \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } pd' l' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{proj2-incident } pd' m' \rangle$
and $\langle \text{proj2-incident } ?pc' m' \rangle$

have $\text{cosh-dist } pd' ?pcJ = \text{cosh-dist } ?pa' ?pcJ / \text{cosh-dist } pd' ?pa'$
and $\text{cosh-dist } pd' ?pc' = \text{cosh-dist } ?pa' ?pc' / \text{cosh-dist } pd' ?pa'$
by (simp-all add: cosh-dist-perp-divide)

with $\langle \text{cosh-dist } ?pa' ?pcJ = \text{cosh-dist } ?pa' ?pc' \rangle$
have $\text{cosh-dist } pd' ?pcJ = \text{cosh-dist } pd' ?pc'$ **by** simp

with $\langle pd' \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pcJ \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?pc' \in \text{hyp2} \rangle$ **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 $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } a J = a'$ **and** $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } b J = b'$ **and** $\text{hyp2-cltn2 } c J = c'$
by (unfold hyp2-cltn2-def) (simp-all add: Rep-hyp2-inverse)

with $\langle \text{is-K2-isometry } J \rangle$
show $\exists J. \text{is-K2-isometry } J$
 $\wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } a J = a' \wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b J = b' \wedge \text{hyp2-cltn2 } c J = c'$
by (simp add: exI [of - J])

qed

theorem *hyp2-axiom5*:

$\forall a b c d a' b' c' d'.$

$a \neq b \wedge B_K a b c \wedge B_K a' b' c' \wedge a b \equiv_K a' b' \wedge b c \equiv_K b' c'$
 $\wedge a d \equiv_K a' d' \wedge b d \equiv_K b' d'$
 $\longrightarrow c d \equiv_K c' d'$

proof *default+*

fix $a b c d a' b' c' d'$

assume $a \neq b \wedge B_K a b c \wedge B_K a' b' c' \wedge a b \equiv_K a' b' \wedge b c \equiv_K b' c'$
 $\wedge a d \equiv_K a' d' \wedge b d \equiv_K b' d'$

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 $\langle a b \equiv_K a' b' \rangle$ **and** $\langle b d \equiv_K b' d' \rangle$ **and** $\langle a d \equiv_K a' d' \rangle$ **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 $?aJ = \text{hyp2-cltn2 } a J$
and $?bJ = \text{hyp2-cltn2 } b J$
and $?cJ = \text{hyp2-cltn2 } c J$
and $?dJ = \text{hyp2-cltn2 } d J$

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-isometry* J) **and** $\langle B_K a b c \rangle$
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 *default* +
fix $a b$
let $?ca = \text{cart2-pt } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } a)$
and $?cb = \text{cart2-pt } (\text{Rep-hyp2 } b)$
assume $B_K a b a$
hence $B_R ?ca ?cb ?ca$ **by** (*unfold real-hyp2-B-def hyp2-rep-def*)
hence $?ca = ?cb$ **by** (*rule real-euclid.A6'*)
hence $\text{Rep-hyp2 } a = \text{Rep-hyp2 } b$ **by** (*simp add: Rep-hyp2 hyp2-S-cart2-inj*)
thus $a = b$ **by** (*unfold Rep-hyp2-inject*)
qed

lemma *between-inverse*:
assumes $B_R (\text{hyp2-rep } p) v (\text{hyp2-rep } q)$
shows $\text{hyp2-rep } (\text{hyp2-abs } v) = v$
proof –
let $?u = \text{hyp2-rep } p$
let $?w = \text{hyp2-rep } q$
have $\text{norm } ?u < 1$ **and** $\text{norm } ?w < 1$ **by** (*rule norm-hyp2-rep-lt-1*) +

from $\langle B_R ?u v ?w \rangle$
obtain l **where** $l \geq 0$ **and** $l \leq 1$ **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 $\text{norm } v \leq \text{norm } (l *_R ?w) + \text{norm } ((1 - l) *_R ?u)$
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 $\text{norm } v \leq l *_R \text{norm } ?w + (1 - l) *_R \text{norm } ?u$ **by** *simp*

have $\text{norm } v < 1$
proof *cases*
assume $l = 0$
with $\langle v = l *_R ?w + (1 - l) *_R ?u \rangle$
have $v = ?u$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{norm } ?u < 1 \rangle$ **show** $\text{norm } v < 1$ **by** *simp*
next
assume $l \neq 0$
with $\langle \text{norm } ?w < 1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ **have** $l *_R \text{norm } ?w < l$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle \text{norm } ?u < 1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle l \leq 1 \rangle$
and *mult-mono* [*of 1 - l 1 - l norm ?u 1*]
have $(1 - l) *_R \text{norm } ?u \leq 1 - l$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle l *_R \text{norm } ?w < l \rangle$
have $l *_R \text{norm } ?w + (1 - l) *_R \text{norm } ?u < 1$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{norm } v \leq l *_R \text{norm } ?w + (1 - l) *_R \text{norm } ?u \rangle$
show $\text{norm } v < 1$ **by** *simp*
qed

thus $\text{hyp2-rep } (\text{hyp2-abs } v) = v$ **by** (rule *hyp2-rep-abs*)
qed

lemma *between-switch*:

assumes $B_{\mathbf{R}} (\text{hyp2-rep } p) v (\text{hyp2-rep } q)$

shows $B_K p (\text{hyp2-abs } v) q$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\text{hyp2-rep } (\text{hyp2-abs } v) = v$ **by** (rule *between-inverse*)

with *assms* **show** $B_K p (\text{hyp2-abs } v) q$ **by** (unfold *real-hyp2-B-def*) *simp*

qed

theorem *hyp2-axiom7*:

$\forall a b c p q. B_K a p c \wedge B_K b q c \longrightarrow (\exists x. B_K p x b \wedge B_K q x a)$

proof *auto*

fix $a b c p q$

let $?ca = \text{hyp2-rep } a$

and $?cb = \text{hyp2-rep } b$

and $?cc = \text{hyp2-rep } c$

and $?cp = \text{hyp2-rep } p$

and $?cq = \text{hyp2-rep } q$

assume $B_K a p c$ **and** $B_K b q c$

hence $B_{\mathbf{R}} ?ca ?cp ?cc$ **and** $B_{\mathbf{R}} ?cb ?cq ?cc$ **by** (unfold *real-hyp2-B-def*)

with *real-euclid.A7'* [of $?ca ?cp ?cc ?cb ?cq$]

obtain cx **where** $B_{\mathbf{R}} ?cp cx ?cb$ **and** $B_{\mathbf{R}} ?cq cx ?ca$ **by** *auto*

hence $B_K p (\text{hyp2-abs } cx) b$ **and** $B_K q (\text{hyp2-abs } cx) a$

by (*simp-all add: between-switch*)

thus $\exists x. B_K p x b \wedge B_K q x a$ **by** (*simp add: exI [of - hyp2-abs cx]*)

qed

theorem *hyp2-axiom11*:

$\forall X Y. (\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y)$

$\longrightarrow (\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K x b y)$

proof (rule *allI*) +

fix $X Y :: \text{hyp2 set}$

show $(\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y)$

$\longrightarrow (\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K x b y)$

proof *cases*

assume $X = \{\} \vee Y = \{\}$

thus $(\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y)$

$\longrightarrow (\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K x b y)$ **by** *auto*

next

assume $\neg (X = \{\} \vee Y = \{\})$

hence $X \neq \{\}$ **and** $Y \neq \{\}$ **by** *simp-all*

then obtain w **and** **where** $w \in X$ **and** $z \in Y$ **by** *auto*

show $(\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y)$

$\longrightarrow (\exists b. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K x b y)$

proof

assume $\exists a. \forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y$

then obtain a where $\forall x y. x \in X \wedge y \in Y \longrightarrow B_K a x y ..$

let $?cX = \text{hyp2-rep } ' X$
and $?cY = \text{hyp2-rep } ' Y$
and $?ca = \text{hyp2-rep } a$
and $?cw = \text{hyp2-rep } w$
and $?cz = \text{hyp2-rep } z$

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

interpretation $\text{tarski-absolute-space real-hyp2-C real-hyp2-B}$
using hyp2-axiom6 **and** hyp2-axiom7 **and** hyp2-axiom11
by unfold-locales

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

lemma $\text{hyp2-rep-abs-examples}$:

shows $\text{hyp2-rep } (\text{hyp2-abs } 0) = 0$ **(is hyp2-rep ?a = ?ca)**
and $\text{hyp2-rep } (\text{hyp2-abs } (\text{vector } [1/2, 0])) = \text{vector } [1/2, 0]$
(is hyp2-rep ?b = ?cb)
and $\text{hyp2-rep } (\text{hyp2-abs } (\text{vector } [0, 1/2])) = \text{vector } [0, 1/2]$
(is hyp2-rep ?c = ?cc)
and $\text{hyp2-rep } (\text{hyp2-abs } (\text{vector } [1/4, 1/4])) = \text{vector } [1/4, 1/4]$
(is hyp2-rep ?d = ?cd)
and $\text{hyp2-rep } (\text{hyp2-abs } (\text{vector } [1/2, 1/2])) = \text{vector } [1/2, 1/2]$
(is hyp2-rep ?t = ?ct)

proof –

have $\text{norm } ?ca < 1$ **and** $\text{norm } ?cb < 1$ **and** $\text{norm } ?cc < 1$ **and** $\text{norm } ?cd < 1$
and $\text{norm } ?ct < 1$
by $(\text{unfold norm-vector-def setL2-def}) (\text{simp-all add: setsum-2 square-expand})$
thus $\text{hyp2-rep } ?a = ?ca$ **and** $\text{hyp2-rep } ?b = ?cb$ **and** $\text{hyp2-rep } ?c = ?cc$
and $\text{hyp2-rep } ?d = ?cd$ **and** $\text{hyp2-rep } ?t = ?ct$
by $(\text{simp-all add: hyp2-rep-abs})$

qed

theorem *hyp2-axiom8*: $\exists a b c. \neg B_K a b c \wedge \neg B_K b c a \wedge \neg B_K c a b$

proof –

let $?ca = 0 :: \text{real}^2$
 and $?cb = \text{vector } [1/2, 0] :: \text{real}^2$
 and $?cc = \text{vector } [0, 1/2] :: \text{real}^2$
 let $?a = \text{hyp2-abs } ?ca$
 and $?b = \text{hyp2-abs } ?cb$
 and $?c = \text{hyp2-abs } ?cc$
 from *hyp2-rep-abs-examples* and *non-Col-example*
 have $\neg (\text{hyp2.Col } ?a ?b ?c)$
 by (unfold *hyp2.Col-def* *real-euclid.Col-def* *real-hyp2-B-def*) *simp*
 thus $\exists a b c. \neg B_K a b c \wedge \neg B_K b c a \wedge \neg B_K c a b$
 unfolding *hyp2.Col-def*
 by *simp* (rule *exI*) +

qed

theorem *hyp2-axiom9*:

$\forall p q a b c. p \neq q \wedge a p \equiv_K a q \wedge b p \equiv_K b q \wedge c p \equiv_K c q$
 $\longrightarrow B_K a b c \vee B_K b c a \vee B_K c a b$

proof (rule *allI*) +

fix $p q a b c$
 show $p \neq q \wedge a p \equiv_K a q \wedge b p \equiv_K b q \wedge c p \equiv_K c q$
 $\longrightarrow B_K a b c \vee B_K b c a \vee B_K c a b$

proof

assume $p \neq q \wedge a p \equiv_K a q \wedge b p \equiv_K b q \wedge c p \equiv_K c q$
 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 $?pp = \text{Rep-hyp2 } p$
 and $?pq = \text{Rep-hyp2 } q$
 and $?pa = \text{Rep-hyp2 } a$
 and $?pb = \text{Rep-hyp2 } b$
 and $?pc = \text{Rep-hyp2 } c$
 def $l \triangleq \text{proj2-line-through } ?pp ?pq$
 def $m \triangleq \text{drop-perp } ?pa l$
 and $ps \triangleq \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pp ?pq$
 and $pt \triangleq \text{endpoint-in-S } ?pq ?pp$
 and $stp q \triangleq \text{exp-2dist } ?pp ?pq$

from $(p \neq q)$ have $?pp \neq ?pq$ by (simp add: *Rep-hyp2-inject*)

from *Rep-hyp2*
 have $stp q > 0$ by (unfold *stp q-def*) (simp add: *exp-2dist-positive*)
 hence $\sqrt{stp q} * \sqrt{stp q} = stp q$
 by (simp add: *real-sqrt-mult* [*symmetric*])

from *Rep-hyp2* and $(?pp \neq ?pq)$
 have $stp q \neq 1$ by (unfold *stp q-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

  def pe  $\triangleq$  perp-foot pd l
  and x  $\triangleq$  cosh-dist ?pp pd

  from (pd  $\in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}$ ) and (a p  $\equiv_K$  a q) and (b p  $\equiv_K$  b q)
  and (c p  $\equiv_K$  c q)
  have cosh-dist pd ?pp = cosh-dist pd ?pq
  by (auto simp add: real-hyp2-C-cosh-dist)
  with (pd  $\in$  hyp2) and Rep-hyp2
  have x = cosh-dist ?pq pd by (unfold x-def) (simp add: cosh-dist-swap)

  from Rep-hyp2 [of p] and (pd  $\in$  hyp2) and cosh-dist-positive [of ?pp pd]
  have x  $\neq$  0 by (unfold x-def) simp

  from Rep-hyp2 and (pd  $\in$  hyp2) and (?pp  $\neq$  ?pq)
  have cross-ratio ps pt pe ?pp
    = (cosh-dist ?pq pd * sqrt stpq - cosh-dist ?pp pd)
      / (cosh-dist ?pp pd * sqrt 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 (x = cosh-dist ?pq pd)
  have ... = (x * sqrt stpq - x) / (x * sqrt stpq - x * sqrt stpq) by simp
  also from (sqrt stpq * sqrt stpq = stpq)
  have ... = (x * sqrt stpq - x) / ((x * sqrt stpq - x) * sqrt stpq)
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  also from (x  $\neq$  0) and (stpq  $\neq$  1) have ... = 1 / sqrt stpq by simp
  finally show cross-ratio ps pt pe ?pp = 1 / sqrt stpq .
qed
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 (?pp  $\neq$  ?pq) 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 ⟨ $pd \in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}$ ⟩
  and  $\forall pd \in \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}.$ 
     $cross\text{-}ratio\ ps\ pt\ (perp\text{-}foot\ pd\ l)\ ?pp = 1 / (sqrt\ stpq)$ 
have  $cross\text{-}ratio\ ps\ pt\ (perp\text{-}foot\ pd\ l)\ ?pp = 1 / sqrt\ stpq$  by auto
with ⟨ $cross\text{-}ratio\ ps\ pt\ (perp\text{-}foot\ ?pa\ l)\ ?pp = 1 / sqrt\ stpq$ ⟩
have  $cross\text{-}ratio\ ps\ pt\ (perp\text{-}foot\ pd\ l)\ ?pp$ 
   $= cross\text{-}ratio\ ps\ pt\ (perp\text{-}foot\ ?pa\ l)\ ?pp$ 
by simp
hence  $cross\text{-}ratio\ ps\ pt\ ?pp\ (perp\text{-}foot\ pd\ l)$ 
   $= cross\text{-}ratio\ ps\ pt\ ?pp\ (perp\text{-}foot\ ?pa\ l)$ 
by (simp add: cross-ratio-swap-34 [of ps pt - ?pp])
with ⟨ $cross\text{-}ratio\text{-}correct\ ps\ pt\ ?pp\ (perp\text{-}foot\ pd\ l)$ ⟩
  and ⟨ $cross\text{-}ratio\text{-}correct\ ps\ pt\ ?pp\ (perp\text{-}foot\ ?pa\ l)$ ⟩
have  $perp\text{-}foot\ pd\ l = perp\text{-}foot\ ?pa\ l$  by (rule cross-ratio-unique)
with Rep-hyp2 [of p] and ⟨ $pd \in hyp2$ ⟩
  and proj2-line-through-incident [of ?pp ?pq]
  and perp-foot-eq-implies-drop-perp-eq [of ?pp pd l ?pa]
have  $drop\text{-}perp\ pd\ l = m$  by (unfold m-def l-def) simp
with drop-perp-incident [of pd l] show  $proj2\text{-}incident\ pd\ m$  by simp
qed
hence  $proj2\text{-}set\text{-}Col\ \{?pa, ?pb, ?pc\}$ 
  by (unfold proj2-set-Col-def) (simp add: exI [of - m])
hence  $proj2\text{-}Col\ ?pa\ ?pb\ ?pc$  by (simp add: proj2-Col-iff-set-Col)
with ⟨ $z\text{-}non\text{-}zero\ ?pa$ ⟩ and ⟨ $z\text{-}non\text{-}zero\ ?pb$ ⟩ and ⟨ $z\text{-}non\text{-}zero\ ?pc$ ⟩
have  $real\text{-}euclid.Col\ (hyp2\text{-}rep\ a)\ (hyp2\text{-}rep\ b)\ (hyp2\text{-}rep\ c)$ 
  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
qed

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

```

lemma *True ..*

9.15 The Klein–Beltrami model violates the Euclidean axiom

theorem *hyp2-axiom10-false:*

shows $\neg (\forall a\ b\ c\ d\ t. B_K\ a\ d\ t \wedge B_K\ b\ d\ c \wedge a \neq d$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists x\ y. B_K\ a\ b\ x \wedge B_K\ a\ c\ y \wedge B_K\ x\ t\ y))$

proof

assume $\forall a\ b\ c\ d\ t. B_K\ a\ d\ t \wedge B_K\ b\ d\ c \wedge a \neq d$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists x\ y. B_K\ a\ b\ x \wedge B_K\ a\ c\ y \wedge B_K\ x\ t\ y)$

let $?ca = 0 :: real^2$

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 ?cd
and ?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: Cart-eq)
hence BR ?ca ?cd ?ct and BR ?cb ?cd ?cc
  by (unfold real-euclid-B-def) (simp-all add: exI [of - 1/2])
hence BK ?a ?d ?t and BK ?b ?d ?c
  by (unfold real-hyp2-B-def) (simp-all add: hyp2-rep-abs-examples)

have ?a ≠ ?d
proof
  assume ?a = ?d
  hence hyp2-rep ?a = hyp2-rep ?d by simp
  hence ?ca = ?cd by (simp add: hyp2-rep-abs-examples)
  thus False by (simp add: Cart-eq forall-2)
qed
with ⟨BK ?a ?d ?t⟩ and ⟨BK ?b ?d ?c⟩
  and ⟨∀ a b c d t. BK a d t ∧ BK b d c ∧ a ≠ d
    → (∃ x y. BK a b x ∧ BK a c y ∧ BK x t y)⟩
obtain x and y where BK ?a ?b x and BK ?a ?c y and BK x ?t y
  by blast

let ?cx = hyp2-rep x
  and ?cy = hyp2-rep y
from ⟨BK ?a ?b x⟩ and ⟨BK ?a ?c y⟩ and ⟨BK x ?t y⟩
have BR ?ca ?cb ?cx and BR ?ca ?cc ?cy and BR ?cx ?ct ?cy
  by (unfold real-hyp2-B-def) (simp-all add: hyp2-rep-abs-examples)

from ⟨BR ?ca ?cb ?cx⟩ and ⟨BR ?ca ?cc ?cy⟩ and ⟨BR ?cx ?ct ?cy⟩
obtain j and k and l where ?cb - ?ca = j *R (?cx - ?ca)
  and ?cc - ?ca = k *R (?cy - ?ca)
  and l ≥ 0 and l ≤ 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 ≠ 0 and k ≠ 0 by (auto simp add: Cart-eq 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 ⟨?ct - ?cx = l *R (?cy - ?cx)⟩
have ?ct = (1 - l) *R ?cx + l *R ?cy by (simp add: algebra-simps)
with ⟨?cx$2 = 0⟩ and ⟨?cy$1 = 0⟩

```

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 $?cx\$1 \leq |?cx\$1|$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots \leq \text{norm } ?cx$ **by** (*rule component-le-norm*)
also have $\dots < 1$ **by** (*rule norm-hyp2-rep-lt-1*)
finally have $?cx\$1 < 1$.
with $\langle l \leq 1 \rangle$ **and** *mult-less-cancel-left* [of $1 - l$ $?cx\$1$ 1]
have $(1 - l) * ?cx\$1 \leq 1 - l$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle (1 - l) * (?cx\$1) = 1/2 \rangle$ **have** $l \leq 1/2$ **by** *simp*

have $?cy\$2 \leq |?cy\$2|$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots \leq \text{norm } ?cy$ **by** (*rule component-le-norm*)
also have $\dots < 1$ **by** (*rule norm-hyp2-rep-lt-1*)
finally have $?cy\$2 < 1$.
with $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$ **and** *mult-less-cancel-left* [of l $?cy\$2$ 1]
have $l * ?cy\$2 \leq l$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle l * (?cy\$2) = 1/2 \rangle$ **have** $l \geq 1/2$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle l \leq 1/2 \rangle$ **have** $l = 1/2$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle l * (?cy\$2) = 1/2 \rangle$ **have** $?cy\$2 = 1$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle ?cy\$2 < 1 \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *simp*

qed

theorem *hyp2-not-tarski*: $\neg (\text{tarski real-hyp2-C real-hyp2-B})$
using *hyp2-axiom10-false*
by (*unfold tarski-def tarski-space-def tarski-space-axioms-def*) *simp*

Therefore axiom 10 is independent.

For some reason, because I extract the L^AT_EX source for the above theorem, I must write the following before the end, in order for the outline to typeset.

lemma *True* ..

end

References

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