

## Examples of proofs in axiomatic system $E$

Formal system  $E$  for Euclid's Elements.  
Formalized by: Sana Stojanovic Djurdjevic  
Proved by: ArgoAvigadChecker.

07.01.2017.

**Theorem 1 (th\_prop1\_01.)** *Assuming that  $A \neq B$  there exist circle  $\alpha$ , such that  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$ .*

*Proof:*

1. From the fact  $A \neq B$  there exist a circle  $\alpha$ , where  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$  (using *ax\_lines\_and\_circles2*).
2. The conclusion follows from the facts  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$ .

QED

**Theorem 2 (th\_prop1\_02.)** *Assuming that  $A \neq B$  and  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$  there exist circle  $\beta$ , such that  $B$  is the center of  $\beta$  and  $A$  is on circle  $\beta$ .*

*Proof:*

1. From the fact  $A \neq B$  it holds that  $B \neq A$ .
2. From the fact  $B \neq A$  there exist a circle  $\beta$ , where  $B$  is the center of  $\beta$  and  $A$  is on circle  $\beta$  (using *ax\_lines\_and\_circles2*).
3. The conclusion follows from the facts  $B$  is the center of  $\beta$  and  $A$  is on circle  $\beta$ .

QED

**Theorem 3 (th\_prop1\_03.)** *Assuming that  $A \neq B$  and  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is the center of  $\beta$  and  $A$  is on circle  $\beta$  there exist point  $C$ , such that  $C$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\beta$  and circles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  intersect.*

*Proof:*

1. From the fact  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  it holds that  $A$  is inside circle  $\alpha$  (using *ax\_generalities3*).
2. From the fact  $B$  is the center of  $\beta$  it holds that  $B$  is inside circle  $\beta$  (using *ax\_generalities3*).
3. From the facts  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $A$  is inside circle  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is inside circle  $\beta$  and  $A$  is on circle  $\beta$  it holds that circles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  intersect (using *ax\_rule5*).
4. From the fact circles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  intersect there exist a point  $C$  where  $C$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\beta$  (using *ax\_intersections6*).
5. The conclusion follows from the facts  $C$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\beta$  and circles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  intersect.

QED

**Theorem 4 (th\_prop1\_04.)** *Assuming that  $A \neq B$  and  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is the center of  $\beta$  and  $A$  is on circle  $\beta$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\beta$  and circles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  intersect it holds that  $AB \cong AC$ .*

*Proof:*

1. From the facts  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$

2. The conclusion follows from the fact  $AB \cong AC$ .

QED

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**Theorem 5 (th\_prop1\_05.)** *Assuming that  $A \neq B$  and  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is the center of  $\beta$  and  $A$  is on circle  $\beta$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\beta$  and circles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  intersect and  $AB \cong AC$  it holds that  $BA \cong BC$ .*

*Proof:*

1. From the facts  $B$  is the center of  $\beta$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\beta$  and  $A$  is on circle  $\beta$  it holds that  $BA \cong BC$  (using *ax\_segment3\_2*).

2. The conclusion follows from the fact  $BA \cong BC$ .

QED

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**Theorem 6 (th\_prop1\_06.)** *Assuming that  $A \neq B$  and  $A$  is the center of  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $B$  is the center of  $\beta$  and  $A$  is on circle  $\beta$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\alpha$  and  $C$  is on circle  $\beta$  and circles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  intersect and  $AB \cong AC$  and  $BA \cong BC$  it holds that  $AB \cong BC$  and  $BC \cong CA$ .*

*Proof:*

1. It holds that  $AC \cong CA$  (using *ax\_metric3*).

2. It holds that  $BA \cong AB$  (using *ax\_metric3*).

3. From the facts  $BA \cong AB$  and  $BA \cong AB$  it holds that  $AB \cong AB$  (using *ax\_cong\_transitivity*).

4. From the facts  $AB \cong AC$  and  $AB \cong AB$  it holds that  $AC \cong AB$  (using *ax\_cong\_transitivity*).

5. From the facts  $AC \cong AB$  and  $AC \cong CA$  it holds that  $AB \cong CA$  (using *ax\_cong\_transitivity*).

6. From the facts  $BA \cong AB$  and  $BA \cong BC$  it holds that  $AB \cong BC$  (using *ax\_cong\_transitivity*).

7. From the facts  $AB \cong BC$  and  $AB \cong CA$  it holds that  $BC \cong CA$  (using *ax\_cong\_transitivity*).

8. The conclusion follows from the facts  $AB \cong BC$  and  $BC \cong CA$ .

QED

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