

High school geometry theorems

Hilbert's axiomatic system.
Formalized by: Sana Stojanovic Djurdjevic
Proved by: ArgoGeoChecker.

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Theorem 1 (th_4_01.) *Assuming that $\alpha \neq \beta$ and $A \in \alpha$ and $A \in \beta$ and $p \in \alpha$ and $p \in \beta$ there exist point B , point C , such that $B \neq C$ and $B \in p$ and $C \in p$.*

Proof:

1. There exist a point B and a point C where $B \neq C$ and $B \in p$ and $C \in p$ (using *ax_I3a*).
2. The conclusion follows from the facts $B \neq C$ and $B \in p$ and $C \in p$.

QED

Theorem 2 (th_4_02.) *Assuming that $\alpha \neq \beta$ and $A \in \alpha$ and $A \in \beta$ and $p \in \alpha$ and $p \in \beta$ and $B \neq C$ and $B \in p$ and $C \in p$ it holds that $A \in p$.*

Proof:

1. From the facts $p \in \alpha$ and $B \in p$ it holds that $B \in \alpha$ (using *ax_D11*).
2. From the facts $p \in \alpha$ and $C \in p$ it holds that $C \in \alpha$ (using *ax_D11*).
3. From the facts $p \in \beta$ and $B \in p$ it holds that $B \in \beta$ (using *ax_D11*).
4. From the facts $p \in \beta$ and $C \in p$ it holds that $C \in \beta$ (using *ax_D11*).
5. It holds that $A \in p$ or $A \notin p$.
6. Assume that: $A \in p$.
7. The conclusion follows from the fact $A \in p$.
8. Assume that: $A \notin p$.
9. From the facts $B \neq C$ and $B \in p$ and $C \in p$ and $A \notin p$ it holds that $\neg \text{col}(B, C, A)$ (using *ax_D1a*).
10. From the facts $\neg \text{col}(B, C, A)$ and $B \in \alpha$ and $C \in \alpha$ and $A \in \alpha$ and $B \in \beta$ and $C \in \beta$ and $A \in \beta$ it holds that $\alpha = \beta$ (using *ax_I5*).
11. From the facts $\alpha \neq \beta$ and $\alpha = \beta$ we get contradiction.
12. The conjecture follows in all cases.

QED
