## ARTUTORIAL 3 - Representation and Reasoning

EXERCISE ONE: Express on logic the following statements. Use the relations on (x, l) to denote that a point x is on line l or, equivalently, that line L is on point x.

1. On any two distinct points there is always a line.

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\forall a,b \ (a \neq b) \ n \ [3l.on (a,l) \land on (b,l)]  or \forall a,b. \ a \neq b \rightarrow 3l. \ (on (a,l) \land on (b,l)
```

2. On any two distinct points there is not more than one line.

```
them. tab. atb a on (a, 1) a on (b, 1) a on (a, m) a on (b, m) = 1=m
```

3. Every line has at least two distinct points.

4. There exist at least three points not lying on the same line.

EXERCISE 2: Formalize exercise 1 in Isabelle.

EXERCISE 3: Formalize and prove the following in Isabelle.

1. Not all points lie on the same line.

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Contradiction: there exists a point not on the line. (a,b,c)

lemma exists_a_point_nut_on_line: "3x.70n x l"

proof -

obtain a b c where line: "7con a l n on b l n on c l)"

using three_points_not_on_line by blast

thus ?thesis by blast

qed
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\* For the rest, cheek theory files