# Formalización de las matemáticas con Lean. Un caso de estudio: Geometría euclídea plana.

Facultad de Ciencias Matemáticas. Trabajo dirigido por Jorge Carmona Ruber.

Adrián Lattes Grassi

18 de septiembre de 2023

• Aprendizaje de Lean

- Aprendizaje de Lean
- Estudio y formalización de la geometría de Hilbert

- Aprendizaje de Lean
- Estudio y formalización de la geometría de Hilbert
- Lectura de trabajos relacionados

- Aprendizaje de Lean
- Estudio y formalización de la geometría de Hilbert
- Lectura de trabajos relacionados
- Independencia del axioma de las paralelas

• Digitalización de definiciones y enunciados

- Digitalización de definiciones y enunciados
- Comprobación mecanizada de demostraciones

- Digitalización de definiciones y enunciados
- Comprobación mecanizada de demostraciones
- Uso en docencia

- Digitalización de definiciones y enunciados
- Comprobación mecanizada de demostraciones
- Uso en docencia
- Demostración automatizada

• Lean implementa el Cálculo de construcciones inductivas

- Lean implementa el Cálculo de construcciones inductivas
- Correspondencia de Curry-Howard

- Lean implementa el Cálculo de construcciones inductivas
- Correspondencia de Curry-Howard
- Proposiciones como tipos

P : Prop

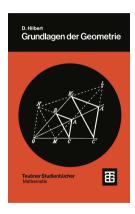
- Lean implementa el Cálculo de construcciones inductivas
- Correspondencia de Curry-Howard
- Proposiciones como tipos
  - P : Prop
- Demostraciones como términos

```
p : P : Prop
```

- Lean implementa el Cálculo de construcciones inductivas
- Correspondencia de Curry-Howard
- Proposiciones como tipos
  - P : Prop
- Demostraciones como términos
  - p : P : Prop
- Modo táctico

# Geometría euclídea plana

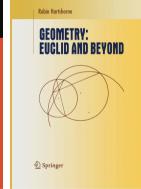
Axiomatización de Hilbert

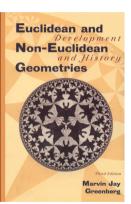


## Geometría euclídea plana

Axiomatización de Hilbert







## Geometría euclídea plana

Axiomatización de Hilbert

- *Puntos*. *A*, *B*, *C*, . . .
- Líneas. I, m, n, . . .
- incidencia. A ∼ I
- orden. A \* B \* C
- congruencia de segmentos.  $\overline{AB}\cong\overline{CD}$
- congruencia de ángulos. ∠ABC ≅ ∠CDE

```
class incidence_geometry (Point Line : Type*) :=
  (lies_on : Point \rightarrow Line \rightarrow Prop)
  (infix \ \circ \ \cdot : 50 := lies_on)
```

```
class incidence_geometry (Point Line : Type*) := (lies_on : Point \rightarrow Line \rightarrow Prop) (infix ' \sim ' : 50 := lies_on) (I1 {A B : Point} (h : A \neq B) : \exists! 1 : Line, A \sim 1 \wedge B \sim 1)
```

```
class incidence_geometry (Point Line : Type*) := (lies_on : Point \rightarrow Line \rightarrow Prop) (infix ' \sim ' : 50 := lies_on) (I1 {A B : Point} (h : A \neq B) : \exists! 1 : Line, A \sim 1 \wedge B \sim 1) (I2 (1 : Line) : \exists A B : Point, A \neq B \wedge A \sim 1 \wedge B \sim 1)
```

```
class incidence_geometry (Point Line : Type*) := (lies_on : Point \rightarrow Line \rightarrow Prop) (infix ^{\setminus} ^{\setminus} : 50 := lies_on) (I1 {A B : Point} (h : A \neq B) : \exists! 1 : Line, A \sim 1 \wedge B \sim 1) (I2 (1 : Line) : \exists A B : Point, A \neq B \wedge A \sim 1 \wedge B \sim 1) (I3 : \exists A B C : Point, neg3 A B C \wedge \neg \exists 1 : Line, A \sim 1 \wedge B \sim 1 \wedge C \sim 1)
```

### Proposición

Dos líneas distintas pueden tener como mucho un punto en común.

### Proposición

Dos líneas distintas pueden tener como mucho un punto en común.

```
def is_common_point
{Point Line : Type*} [incidence_geometry Point Line]
(A : Point) (1 m : Line) :=
A ~ 1 \land A ~ m

def have_common_point
(Point : Type*) {Line : Type*} [incidence_geometry Point Line]
(1 m : Line) :=
∃ A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
(Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
[ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
(∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
    ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
        (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
        ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line

⊢ ∀ (1 m : Line), 1 ≠ m →
(∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
                                                         Point Line: Type u
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
  \forall 1 m : Line, 1 \neq m \rightarrow
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=

begin
  intros 1 m

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m
```

```
ig: incidence geometry Point Line
\vdash \forall (1 m : Line), 1 \neq m \rightarrow
  (∃! A : Point, is common point A 1 m)
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
  \forall 1 m : Line, 1 \neq m \rightarrow
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
  intros 1 m.

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
lm: Line
\vdash 1 \neq m \rightarrow
  (∃! A : Point, is common point A 1 m)
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
                                                           Point Line: Type u
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
                                                           lm: Line
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
  \forall 1 m : Line, 1 \neq m \rightarrow
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
  intros 1 m.
                                                           \vdash 1 \neq m \rightarrow
  contrapose

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m
```

```
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
 (∃! A : Point, is common point A 1 m)
```

Point Line: Type u

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
        (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
        ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
  begin
  intros 1 m,
  contrapose,
```

```
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
l m : Line
```

```
\vdash ¬((∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
 \lor ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m) →
 ¬ 1 ≠ m
```

Point Line: Type u

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
        (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
        ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
  begin
  intros 1 m,
  contrapose,
  push_neg
```

```
lm: Line
```

ig: incidence\_geometry Point Line

```
\vdash ¬((∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m) \lor ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m) → ¬ 1 \neq m
```

1 = m

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
        (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
    ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
  intros 1 m,
  contrapose,
  push_neg,
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
(Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
[ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
(∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=

begin
intros 1 m,
contrapose,
push_neg,
rintro ⟨not_unique, hlm⟩

Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry limits l
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
(Point : Type*) {Line : Type*} ig:
[ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m → not
(∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=

begin
intros 1 m,
contrapose,
push_neg,
rintro ⟨not_unique, hlm⟩,
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
1 m : Line
not_unique: ¬∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m
hlm: have_common_point Point 1 m
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
        (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
        ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
  intros 1 m,
  contrapose,
  push_neg,
  rintro ⟨not_unique, hlm⟩,
  rw exists_unique at not_unique
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
l m : Line
not_unique: ¬∃! A : Point, is_common_point A l m
hlm: have_common_point Point l m

⊢ l = m
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
                                                          Point Line: Type u
                                                          ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
                                                          lm: Line
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
                                                          not_unique: ¬∃ A : Point,
  \forall 1 m : Line, 1 \neq m \rightarrow
                                                            is_common_point A 1 m
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
                                                            \land \forall B : Point, is\_common\_point B l m \rightarrow B = A

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
                                                          hlm: have_common_point Point 1 m
begin
  intros 1 m.
                                                          \vdash 1 = m
  contrapose.
  push_neg,
  rintro (not_unique, hlm),
  rw exists unique at not unique.
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
        (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
    ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
  begin
  intros 1 m,
  contrapose,
  push_neg,
  rintro ⟨not_unique, hlm⟩,
  rw exists_unique at not_unique,
  push neg at not_unique,
  push neg at not_unique
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ l m : Line, l ≠ m →
        (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A l m)
        ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point l m :=
  begin
  intros l m,
  contrapose,
  push_neg,
  rintro ⟨not_unique, hlm⟩,
  rw exists_unique at not_unique,
  push_neg at not_unique,
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
1 m : Line
not_unique: ∀ A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m →
(∃ B : Point, is_common_point B 1 m ∧ B ≠ A)
hlm: have_common_point Point 1 m

⊢ 1 = m
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
        (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
    ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
  intros 1 m,
  contrapose,
  push_neg,
  rintro ⟨not_unique, hlm⟩,
  rw exists_unique at not_unique,
  push_neg at not_unique,
  cases hlm with A hA
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
l m : Line
not_unique: ∀ A : Point, is_common_point A l m →
(∃ B : Point, is_common_point B l m ∧ B ≠ A)
hlm: have_common_point Point l m

⊢ l = m
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
    ∀ 1 m : Line, 1 ≠ m →
        (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
    ∨ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
  intros 1 m,
  contrapose,
  push_neg,
  rintro ⟨not_unique, hlm⟩,
  rw exists_unique at not_unique,
  push_neg at not_unique,
  cases hlm with A hA.
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
1 m : Line
not_unique: ∀ A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m →
(∃ B : Point, is_common_point B 1 m ∧ B ≠ A)
A: Point
hA: is_common_point A 1 m

⊢ 1 = m
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
1 m : Line
not_unique: ∀ A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m →
(∃ B : Point, is_common_point B 1 m ∧ B ≠ A)
A: Point
hA: is_common_point A 1 m

- 1 = m
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
1 m : Line
A B: Point
hA: is_common_point A 1 m
hB: is_common_point B 1 m
hAB: B \neq A
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
  \forall 1 m : Line, 1 \neq m \rightarrow
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
  intros 1 m.
  contrapose.
  push_neg,
  rintro (not_unique, hlm),
  rw exists unique at not unique.
  push_neg at not_unique,
  cases hlm with A hA.
  rcases not_unique A hA with (B, (hB, hAB)).
  rw ne_comm at hAB
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
1 m : Line
A B: Point
hA: is_common_point A 1 m
hB: is_common_point B 1 m
hAB: B \neq A
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
  \forall 1 m : Line, 1 \neq m \rightarrow
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
  intros 1 m.
  contrapose.
  push_neg,
  rintro (not_unique, hlm),
  rw exists unique at not unique.
  push_neg at not_unique,
  cases hlm with A hA.
  reases not_unique A hA with (B, (hB, hAB)).
  rw ne_comm at hAB,
```

```
Point Line: Type u
ig: incidence_geometry Point Line
l m : Line
A B: Point
hA: is_common_point A l m
hB: is_common_point B l m
hAB: A \neq B
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
                                                        Point Line: Type u
                                                        ig: incidence geometry Point Line
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
                                                        lm: Line
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
                                                        A B: Point
  \forall 1 m : Line, 1 \neq m \rightarrow
                                                       hA: is_common_point A 1 m
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
                                                       hB: is common point B 1 m

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
                                                       hAB: A \neq B
begin
  intros 1 m.
                                                       \vdash 1 = m
  contrapose.
  push_neg,
  rintro (not_unique, hlm),
  rw exists unique at not unique.
  push_neg at not_unique,
  cases hlm with A hA.
  rcases not_unique A hA with (B, (hB, hAB)),
  rw ne comm at hAB.
  exact unique_of_exists_unique (ig.I1 hAB) (hA.1, hB.1) (hA.2, hB.2)
```

```
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
                                                        Point Line: Type u
                                                        ig: incidence geometry Point Line
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
                                                        lm: Line
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
                                                        A B: Point
  \forall 1 m : Line, 1 \neq m \rightarrow
                                                       hA: is common point A 1 m
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)
                                                       hB: is common point B 1 m

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
                                                       hAB: A \neq B
begin
  intros 1 m.
                                                       \vdash 1 = m
  contrapose.
  push_neg,
  rintro (not_unique, hlm),
  rw exists unique at not unique.
  push_neg at not_unique,
  cases hlm with A hA.
  rcases not_unique A hA with (B, (hB, hAB)).
  rw ne comm at hAB.
  exact unique_of_exists_unique (ig.I1 hAB) (hA.1, hB.1) (hA.2, hB.2)
```

ig.I1 hAB :  $\exists$ ! 1 : Line, A ~ 1  $\land$  B ~ 1

```
goals accomplished √
lemma neq_lines_have_at_most_one_common_point
  (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*}
  [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :
  \forall 1 m : Line, 1 \neq m \rightarrow
    (∃! A : Point, is_common_point A 1 m)

√ ¬ have_common_point Point 1 m :=
begin
  intros 1 m.
  contrapose.
  push_neg,
  rintro (not_unique, hlm),
  rw exists unique at not unique.
  push_neg at not_unique,
  cases hlm with A hA.
  reases not_unique A hA with (B, (hB, hAB)).
  rw ne_comm at hAB,
  exact unique_of_exists_unique (ig.I1 hAB) (hA.1, hB.1) (hA.2, hB.2)
end
```

### Definición

Dados dos puntos distintos A, B el **segmento**  $\overline{AB}$  es el *conjunto de puntos* que contiene a A, B y a todos los puntos que están entre ellos.

### Definición

Dos puntos distintos A, B determinan el **segmento**  $\overline{AB}$ .

```
structure Seg (Point : Type*) := {A B : Point} (neq : A \neq B)
```

#### Definición

Dos puntos distintos A, B determinan el **segmento**  $\overline{AB}$ .

```
structure Seg (Point : Type*) := {A B : Point} (neq : A \neq B)
```

### Definición

Un punto C **pertenece** al segmento  $\overline{AB}$  si coincide con A o B o está entre ellos (A\*C\*B).

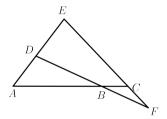
```
def Seg.in (seg : Seg Point) (Line : Type*)
  [og : order_geometry Point Line] (P : Point) : Prop :=
  P = seg.A \lor P = seg.B \lor (og.between seg.A P seg.B)
```

#### **Teorema**

Dados dos puntos distintos A y C existe un tercer punto B que se encuentra entre ellos: A \* B \* C.

#### **Teorema**

Dados dos puntos distintos A y C existe un tercer punto B que se encuentra entre ellos: A\*B\*C.



Formalizing Hilbert's Grundlagen in Isabelle/Isar, Laura I. Meikle and Jacques D. Fleuriot.

```
def parallel (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*} [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] (1 m : Line) : Prop := \neg \exists P : Point, is_common_point P 1 m
```

```
def parallel (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*} [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line]
  (1 m : Line) : Prop := ¬ ∃ P : Point, is_common_point P 1 m

def P (Point Line : Type*) [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :=
  ∀ (1 : Line) (A : Point), ¬ A ~ 1 → ∃! m : Line, A ~ m ∧ parallel Point 1 m
```

```
def parallel (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*} [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line]
  (1 m : Line) : Prop := ¬ ∃ P : Point, is_common_point P 1 m

def P (Point Line : Type*) [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :=
  ∀ (1 : Line) (A : Point), ¬ A ~ 1 → ∃! m : Line, A ~ m ∧ parallel Point 1 m

theorem parallels_independence
  (Point Line : Type*) :
  ¬ ∀ plane : hilbert_plane Point Line,
  P Point Line :=
begin
  sorry
end
```

```
def parallel (Point : Type*) {Line : Type*} [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line]
  (1 m : Line) : Prop := ¬ ∃ P : Point, is common point P 1 m
def P (Point Line : Type*) [ig : incidence_geometry Point Line] :=
 \forall (1 : Line) (A : Point), \neg A \sim 1 \rightarrow \exists! m : Line, A \sim m \land parallel Point 1 m
theorem parallels_independence
                                                    Point: Type u_1
                                                    Line: Type u_2
  (Point Line : Type*) :
                                                    ⊢ ∃ plane : hilbert_plane Point Line,
 ¬ ∀ plane : hilbert_plane Point Line,
P Point Line :=
                                                           ¬ P Point Line
begin
 push_neg,
sorry
end
```