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A case study in formalizing projective geometry in Coq: Desargues theorem [☆]

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ABSTRACT

Formalizing geometry theorems in a proof assistant like Coq is challenging. As emphasized in the literature, the non-degeneracy conditions lead to long technical proofs. In addition, when considering higher-dimensions, the amount of incidence relations (e.g. point–line, point–plane, line–plane) induce numerous technical lemmas. In this article, we investigate formalizing projective plane geometry as well as projective space geometry. We mainly focus on one of the fundamental properties of the projective space, namely Desargues property. We formally prove that it is independent of projective plane geometry axioms but can be derived from Pappus property in a two-dimensional setting. Regarding at least three-dimensional projective geometry, we present an original approach based on the notion of rank which allows to describe incidence and non-incidence relations such as equality, collinearity and coplanarity homogeneously. This approach allows to carry out proofs in a more systematic way and was successfully used to fairly easily formalize Desargues theorem in Coq. This illustrates the power and efficiency of our approach (using only ranks) to prove properties of the projective space.

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1. Introduction

This article deals with formalizing projective geometry in the Coq proof assistant [1,7] and studies Desargues property both in the plane and in an at least three-dimensional setting (noted ≥ 3 -dimensional). In the plane, proofs are constructed in a traditional way using points and lines. However, in a ≥ 3 -dimensional space, we use the concept of rank to formally prove Desargues theorem (in Coq). In the longer term, the underlying objective of the presented work consists in designing a formal geometry prover able to handle the non-degeneracy conditions, and especially in geometric constraint solving [14,16].

We choose to focus on projective geometry which is a simple but powerful enough setting to express arbitrarily complex problems as shown in [20]. Moreover, in 3D (or higher), proofs become much more difficult than in 2D: first, Desargues property becomes a theorem and consequently all the projective spaces arise from a division ring; second incidence geometry has to deal not only with points and lines, but also with planes or, more generally, flats; third there is a combinatorial explosion of cases.

For projective plane geometry, we use a traditional approach dealing with points, lines and an incidence relation to formally prove the independence of Desargues property. We then formalize Pappus property as well as hexamys in order to prove Hessenberg theorem, which states that Pappus property entails Desargues property in projective plane geometry.

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When it comes to ≥ 3 -dimensional projective geometry, we propose to use the concept of rank. It provides a generic way to describe incidence relations and it allows us to express non-degeneracy conditions nicely. Informally, ranks allow to distinguish between equal/non-equal points, collinear/non-collinear points, coplanar/non-coplanar points, etc. We validate this approach by successfully carrying out a mechanized proof (using only ranks) of Desargues theorem which is one of the fundamental theorems of the projective space.

We mechanize the proofs using the Coq proof assistant which implements a higher order intuitionistic logic based on type theory. In such a proof assistant, every step of reasoning is proposed by the user (in the form of a *tactic*) but then checked by the system. It dramatically increases the reliability of the proofs compared to paper-and-pencil proofs. In addition, during the development process, the ability to change the axiom system easily is very convenient. Proofs can be automatically rechecked by the system and changes only require minor rewriting of the proofs. However, formal proofs tend to be more technical to write, not leaving out a single piece of details.

Therefore, in our development, we had to design some efficient proof techniques to deal with points and lines in the plane as well as with matroid and rank properties when the dimension n of the considered space is greater than 2. In addition, we believe a full scale automation is out of scope, but many small-scale simple automated tactics make writing formal proofs in Coq more tractable.

1.1. Related work

Proof assistants have already been used in the context of geometry. Numerous papers have emphasized the importance of the problem of degenerate cases in formal geometry [9,13,19,24]. Brandt and Schneider studied how to handle degenerate cases for the orientation predicates in computational geometry using three valued logic [3]. Bezem and Hendricks formalized Hessenberg's theorem in Coq [2]. Guilhot has formalized in Coq a proof of Desargues theorem in affine geometry [13]. Narboux has formalized in Coq the area method of Chou, Gao and Zhang [6,15,23] and applied it to obtain a proof of Desargues theorem in affine geometry. Kusak has formalized in Mizar Desargues theorem in the Fanoian projective ≥ 3 -dimensional space [17]. The assumption that the space is Fanoian makes the theorem more specialized than ours. We also carried out some preliminary work on formalizing projective plane geometry in Coq [18]. Finally, the idea of proving projective space theorems with ranks is suggested by Michelucci and Schreck in [21].

1.2. Outline of the paper

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we present the axioms for projective geometry and we give an overview of our Coq formalization. In Section 3, we explain Desargues property and why it is a fundamental property of projective geometry. Section 4 investigates the role of Desargues property in the case of the generic 2D projective plane and its links with Pappus property through the notion of Hexamys. Section 5 introduces ranks and the associated axiom system for projective space geometry, which is then used to formally prove in Coq that Desargues property holds in ≥ 3 -dimensional projective space.

2. Axiom systems of projective geometry

Projective geometry is a general setting in the hierarchy of geometries which assumes that two lines in a plane always meet [4,8]. We first assume that we have two kinds of objects (points and lines). Planes are not basic objects in this axiom system, but are defined within the theory. We then consider a relation (\in) between elements of these two sets.

2.1. Axiom system for projective plane geometry

The axiom system for projective plane geometry consists of very few axioms linking abstract points and lines of a plane. Informally, these axioms capture the facts that two different points define one line and two different lines define one point. Moreover, each line contains at least three points and there are at least two lines in the plane. Formally, we have the following five axioms:

Line-Existence $\forall A B: \text{Point}, \exists l: \text{Line}, A \in l \wedge B \in l$

Point-Existence $\forall l m: \text{Line}, \exists A: \text{Point}, A \in l \wedge A \in m$

Uniqueness $\forall A B: \text{Point}, \forall l m: \text{Line},$

$$A \in l \wedge B \in l \wedge A \in m \wedge B \in m \Rightarrow A = B \vee l = m$$

Three-Points $\forall l: \text{Line}, \exists A B C: \text{Point},$

$$A \neq B \wedge B \neq C \wedge A \neq C \wedge A \in l \wedge B \in l \wedge C \in l$$

Lower-Dimension-2 $\exists l: \text{Line}, \exists m: \text{Line}, l \neq m$

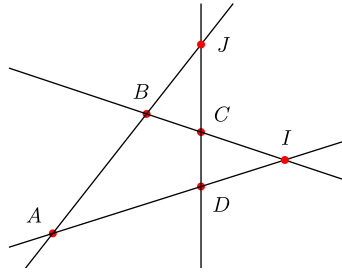


Fig. 1. Pasch's axiom.

The axiom **Lower-Dimension-2** prevents a single line from being a model, i.e. it ensures we actually describe a two-dimensional projective space.

2.2. Axiom system for projective space geometry

Several axioms remains the same when we consider a ≥ 3 -dimensional space. The required axioms for projective ≥ 3 -dimensional space are listed below:

Line-Existence $\forall A B : \text{Point}, \exists l : \text{Line}, A \in l \wedge B \in l$

Pasch $\forall A B C D : \text{Point}, \forall l_{AB} l_{CD} l_{AC} l_{BD} : \text{Line},$
 $A \neq B \wedge A \neq C \wedge A \neq D \wedge B \neq C \wedge B \neq D \wedge C \neq D \wedge$
 $A \in l_{AB} \wedge B \in l_{AB} \wedge C \in l_{CD} \wedge D \in l_{CD} \wedge$
 $A \in l_{AC} \wedge C \in l_{AC} \wedge B \in l_{BD} \wedge D \in l_{BD} \wedge$
 $(\exists I : \text{Point}, I \in l_{AB} \wedge I \in l_{CD}) \Rightarrow$
 $(\exists J : \text{Point}, J \in l_{AC} \wedge J \in l_{BD})$

Uniqueness $\forall A B : \text{Point}, \forall l m : \text{Line},$
 $A \in l \wedge B \in l \wedge A \in m \wedge B \in m \Rightarrow A = B \vee l = m$

Three-Points $\forall l : \text{Line}, \exists A B C : \text{Point},$
 $A \neq B \wedge B \neq C \wedge A \neq C \wedge A \in l \wedge B \in l \wedge C \in l$

Lower-Dimension-3 $\exists l m : \text{Line}, \forall p : \text{Point}, p \notin l \vee p \notin m$

The **Point-Existence** axiom is replaced by **Pasch** axiom (Fig. 1). Indeed we need to ensure that two lines always meet only if coplanar. Axiom **Lower-Dimension-3** ensures that there exists two lines which do not meet.

2.3. Formalization in Coq

Implementing both axiom systems in the Coq proof assistant is straightforward. Fig. 2 presents the formalization of the projective space in Coq. We denote the predicate \in using `Incid`. To enhance modularity we make use of the module system of Coq.

The main difference between the formalization and the axiom system shown above relies on the fact that we need to be careful about the equality relations and decidability issues. In addition, the equality on points (noted `DecPoints.eq`) and lines (noted `line_eq`) are parameters of our theory. As the underlying logic of the Coq system is intuitionistic, we have to state explicitly which predicates are assumed to be decidable. We assume that we have a set of points with a decidable equality: `DecPoints` is a instance of a `DecidableType`:

```
Module Type DecidableType.
  Parameter t : Set.
  Parameter eq : t -> t -> Prop.
  Axiom eq_refl : forall x : t, eq x x.
  Axiom eq_sym : forall x y : t, eq x y -> eq y x.
  Axiom eq_trans : forall x y z : t,
    eq x y -> eq y z -> eq x z.
  Parameter eq_dec : forall x y : t,
    { eq x y } + { ~ eq x y }.
End DecidableType.
```

```

Module Type ProjectiveSpaceOrHigher (DecPoints: DecidableType).

Definition Point := DecPoints.t.
Parameter Line : Type.

Parameter line_eq : Line -> Line -> Prop.
Axiom line_eq_sym : forall l m, line_eq l m -> line_eq m l.
Axiom line_eq_trans : forall l m n,
  line_eq l m -> line_eq m n -> line_eq l n.
Axiom line_eq_refl : forall l, line_eq l l.

Parameter Incid : Point -> Line -> Prop.

Axiom incid_dec : forall (A:Point)(l:Line),{Incid A l}+{~Incid A l}.

Axiom line_existence : forall A B : Point,
  {l : Line | Incid A l /\ Incid B l}.

Axiom pasch : forall A B C D:Point, forall lAB lCD lAC lBD :Line,
  dist4 A B C D ->
  Incid A lAB/\Incid B lAB -> Incid C lCD/\Incid D lCD ->
  Incid A lAC/\Incid C lAC -> Incid B lBD/\Incid D lBD ->
  (exists I:Point, (Incid I lAB /\ Incid I lCD)) ->
  exists J:Point, (Incid J lAC /\ Incid J lBD).

Axiom uniqueness : forall (A B :Point)(l1 l2:Line),
  Incid A l1 -> Incid B l1 -> Incid A l2 -> Incid B l2 ->
  DecPoints.eq A B \/ line_eq l1 l2.

Axiom three_points :
  forall l:Line,exists A:Point, exists B:Point, exists C:Point,
  dist3 A B C /\ Incid A l /\ Incid B l /\ Incid C l.

Axiom lower_dimension_3 : exists l:Line, exists m:Line,
  forall p:Point, ~Incid p l \/ ~Incid p m.

End ProjectiveSpaceOrHigher.

```

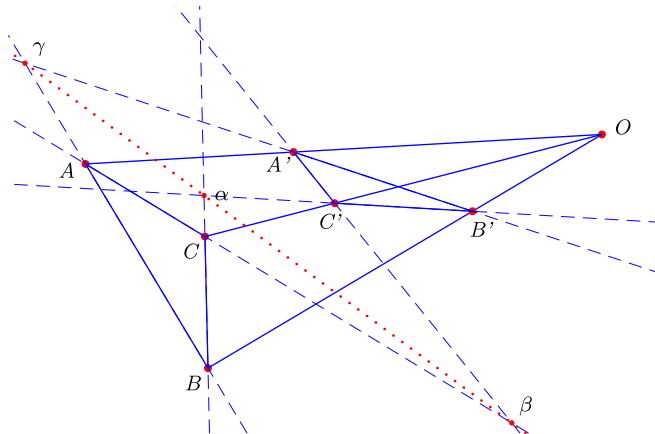
Fig. 2. Projective space axiom system in Coq.

The notation $\{eq\ x\ y\}+\{\sim\ eq\ x\ y\}$ means that we must know constructively that either $x = y$ or $x \neq y$. As expressed by the axiom `incid_dec` we also assume the decidability of incidence. In Coq syntax \wedge , \vee and \sim stands respectively for logic conjunction, disjunction and negation. The notation $\{l : Line \mid Incid\ A\ l\ \wedge\ Incid\ B\ l\}$ expresses that there exists a line l going through A and B .

3. Desargues property

Desargues property is among the most fundamental properties of projective geometry, since in the projective space Desargues property becomes a theorem. Let's first recall Desargues statement in projective geometry. Desargues property states that:

Let E be a projective space and A, B, C, A', B', C' be points in E , if the three lines joining the corresponding vertices of triangles ABC and $A'B'C'$ all meet in a point O , then the three intersections of pairs of corresponding sides α, β and γ lie on a line.



If E is of dimension two, Desargues property is independent from all the projective plane geometry axioms. If E is at least of dimension three, Desargues property is a theorem.

Even though it can be expressed, it is not provable when E is a plane. Indeed in the 2D case, some projective planes are Desarguesian, for instance Fano's plane, while other planes are not, for instance Moulton plane. The next section investigates the role of Desargues property in projective planes.

4. Desargues property in the projective plane

Projective Plane Geometry as defined above is incomplete. Indeed, Desargues statement does not hold in every model. We show on the one hand, that Desargues property is consistent with the axioms of projective geometry and, on the other hand, that it is independent of them. First we formalize a proof that it is true in a particular model of projective plane geometry (Fano's plane) and then a proof that in another particular model (Moulton's plane) it is false. This shows the independence of Desargues theorem from the axioms of projective plane geometry, which can be regarded as the starting point of non-Desarguesian geometry [5]. Finally we formalize the proof of Hessenberg's theorem which demonstrates that in every projective plane in which Pappus property holds, Desargues property holds as well.

4.1. Consistency of Desargues property with axioms for projective plane geometry

Fano's plane is the model of projective plane geometry with the least number of points and lines: 7 each. The incidence relation is illustrated by the figure. In the figure, points are simply represented by points, whereas lines are represented by six segments and a circle (DEF). One can verify that the axioms of projective plane geometry (see Section 2.1) hold as shown in [18].

At first sight, proving Desargues property in Fano's plane seems to be straightforward to achieve by case analysis on the 7 points and 7 lines. However, this requires handling numerous cases¹ including many configurations which contradict the hypotheses.

To formalize the property, we make use of two kinds of symmetries: a symmetry of the theory and a symmetry of the statement.

4.1.1. Symmetry of the statement

We first study the special case `desargues_from_A_specialized` where the point O of Desargues configuration corresponds to A , and the line OA corresponds to ADG , OB to CAE and OC to ABF .

The predicate `on_line A B C l` states that the three points A , B and C lie on the line l .

```
Lemma Desargues_from_A_specialized :
  forall P Q R P' Q' R' alpha beta gamma
    lPQ lPR lQR lP'Q' lP'R' lQ'R',
  ((on_line P Q gamma lPQ) /\ (on_line P' Q' gamma lP'Q')) /\
  ((on_line P R beta lPR) /\ (on_line P' R' beta lP'R')) /\
  ((on_line Q R alpha lQR) /\ (on_line Q' R' alpha lQ'R')) /\
  ((on_line A P P' ADG) /\
   (on_line A Q Q' CAE) /\
   (on_line A R R' ABF)) /\
  ~collinear A P Q /\ ~collinear A P R /\ ~collinear A Q R /\
  ~collinear P Q R /\ ~collinear P' Q' R' /\
  ((P<>P')\/(Q<>Q')\/(R<>R')) ->
  collinear alpha beta gamma.
```

Then as Desargues statement is symmetric by permutation of the three lines which intersect in O , we can formalize a proof of slightly more general lemma `desargues_from_A` where the point O of Desargues configuration still corresponds to A but the three lines (lP , lQ and lR) intersecting in O are universally quantified.

```
Lemma Desargues_from_A :
  forall P Q R P' Q' R' alpha beta gamma lP lQ lR
    lPQ lPR lQR lP'Q' lP'R' lQ'R',
  ((on_line P Q gamma lPQ) /\ (on_line P' Q' gamma lP'Q')) /\
  ((on_line P R beta lPR) /\ (on_line P' R' beta lP'R')) /\
  ((on_line Q R alpha lQR) /\ (on_line Q' R' alpha lQ'R')) /\
```

¹ The most naïve approach would consider 7^7 cases and even with careful analysis it remains untractable to prove all the cases without considering symmetries.

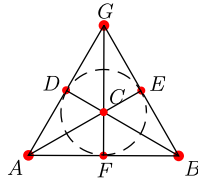


Fig. 3. Fano's plane.

```

Module swapf3 (M:fano_plane) : fano_plane
with [...]

Definition Point:=M.Point.

Definition A:=M.B. Definition B:=M.E.
Definition C:=M.D. Definition D:=M.F.
Definition E:=M.C. Definition F:=M.G.
Definition G:=M.A.

[...]

Definition ABF:=M.BEG. Definition BCD:=M.DEF.
Definition CAE:=M.BCD. Definition ADG:=M.ABF.
Definition BEG:=M.CAE. Definition CFG:=M.ADG.
Definition DEF:=M.CFG.

[...]

End swapf3.
    
```

Fig. 4. A functor showing an invariance property of Fano's plane.

```

((on_line A P P' lP) /\
 (on_line A Q Q' lQ) /\
 (on_line A R R' lR)) /\
~collinear A P Q /\ ~collinear A P R /\ ~collinear A Q R /\
~collinear P Q R /\ ~collinear P' Q' R' /\
 ((P<>P')\/(Q<>Q')\/(R<>R')) ->
collinear alpha beta gamma.
    
```

4.1.2. Symmetry of the theory

The theory of Fano's plane is invariant by permutation of points. It means that, even if it is not obvious from Fig. 3, all the points plays the same role: if (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) is a Fano's plane then (B, C, D, F, E, G, A) is one as well. We formalize this by building a functor from Fano's theory to itself which permutes the points (Fig. 4). Using this functor and `desargues_from_A`, we show that Desargues property holds for any choice for O among the 7 points of the plane.

4.2. Independence of Desargues property from the axioms for projective plane geometry

We now consider a particular model of projective plane geometry, namely Moulton plane and show that Desargues property does not hold in this model.

4.2.1. Moulton plane and its projective counterpart

Moulton plane [22] is an affine plane in which lines with a negative slope are bent (i.e. the slope is doubled) when they cross the y-axis. It can be easily extended into a projective plane.

Moulton plane is an incidence structure which consists in a set of points P, a set of lines L, and an incidence relation between elements of P and elements of L. Points are represented by couples (x, y) ∈ ℝ². Lines are represented by couples (m, b) ∈ (ℝ ∪ ∞) × ℝ (where m is the slope - ∞ for vertical lines - and b the y-intercept). The incidence relation is defined as follows:

$$(x, y) \in (m, b) \iff \begin{cases} x = b & \text{if } m = \infty \\ y = mx + b & \text{if } m \geq 0 \\ y = mx + b & \text{if } m \leq 0, x \leq 0 \\ y = 2mx + b & \text{if } m \leq 0, x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

This incidence structure verifies the properties of an affine plane. It can be turned into a projective plane through the following process.

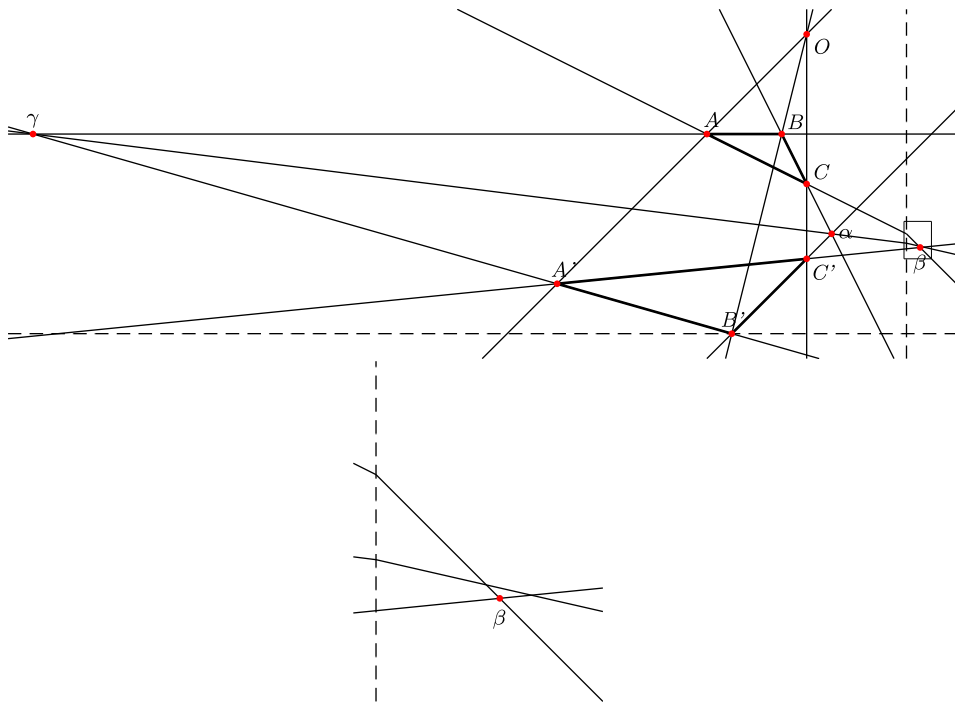


Fig. 5. Counter-example to Desargues theorem in Moulton plane.

- We extend P with points at the infinite (one *direction point* for each possible slope, including the vertical one); therefore P is $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \cup (\mathbb{R} \cup \infty)$.
- We extend the set L of affine lines with a new one which connects all points at the infinite; therefore L is $((\mathbb{R} \cup \infty) \times \mathbb{R}) \cup \infty$.
- We finally extend the incidence relation in order to have all *direction points* and only them incident to the infinite line. We also extend each affine line with a direction point (the one bearing its slope).

This construction leads to a projective plane. The whole process is formally described in Coq and we formalize in Coq (see [18] for details) that all the axioms of projective plane geometry presented in Section 2.1 hold. Most proofs on real numbers rely on using Gröbner basis computation in Coq [12].

4.2.2. A counter-model for Desargues property

We build a special configuration of Desargues for which the property does not hold (Fig. 5). This can be achieved in an algebraic way using only coordinates and equations for lines. We first present it that way and then show why Desargues property does not hold for our configuration.

Let's consider seven points: $O(-4, 12)$, $A(-8, 8)$, $B(-5, 8)$, $C(-4, 6)$, $A'(-14, 2)$, $B'(-7, 0)$ and $C'(-4, 3)$. We then build the points $\alpha(-3, 4)$, $\beta(6/11, 38/11)$ and $\gamma(-35, 8)$ which are respectively at the intersection of (BC) and $(B'C')$, (AC) and $(A'C')$ and (AB) and $(A'B')$. Then we can check using automated procedures performing symbolic computation on real numbers (especially the *Fourier tactic* [7]) that there exists no line in Moulton plane which is incident to these 3 points α , β and γ . The intuitive idea of this counter-example is to build a configuration where:

- all points except β are in the left-hand side plane and
- the lines (AC) and $(A'C')$ which define β have slopes of opposite signs.

Overall Desargues property does not hold in this configuration because only some of the lines are bent. Especially, of the two lines used to build β , one of them is a straight line $(A'C')$ and the other one (AC) is bent. That is what prevents the three points α , β and γ from being on the same line.

Proofs of these lemmas illustrate how combining *automated* and *interactive* theorem proving can be successful.

4.3. Hessenberg's theorem: Pappus property implies Desargues property

In this section, we describe our formalization of Hessenberg's theorem stating that Pappus axiom implies that Desargues property holds in the projective plane. The proof we formalize use the concept of hexamys (*mystic hexagrams* as named by Pascal). First, we need to state the Pappus property.

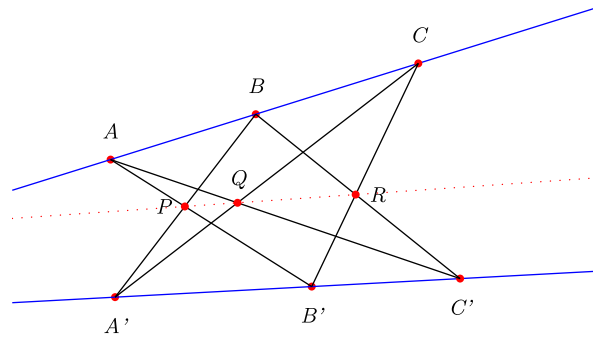


Fig. 6. Pappus configuration.

4.3.1. Pappus property

We say that a plane enjoys Pappus property when:

```

Definition pappus_weak :=
forall A B C A' B' C' P Q R,
Col A B C -> Col A' B' C' ->
all_distinct_6 A B C A' B' C' ->
is_on_proper_inter P A B' A' B ->
is_on_proper_inter Q B C' B' C ->
is_on_proper_inter R A C' A' C ->
Col P Q R.
    
```

The property `is_on_proper_inter P A B' A' B` means that the lines AB' and $A'B$ are well defined and not parallel and P is at the intersection. This definition of Pappus configuration assumes that the six points are distinct and that the intersections are all well defined. This also implies that the lines AB and $A'B'$ are distinct. This definition captures a general configuration as shown in Fig. 6 without any particular case. But, in field of formal proofs, we must be careful about degenerate cases. Fortunately in the context of projective geometry, the weak version of Pappus property as stated above is also equivalent to this stronger version which assumes that either all the intersections are well defined or the six points (A, B, C, A', B', C') are distinct:

```

Definition pappus_strong :=
forall A B C A' B' C' P Q R,
(all_distinct_6 A B C A' B' C' /\
(line A B' <> line A' B /\ A<>B' /\ A'<>B /\
 line B C' <> line B' C /\ B<>C' /\ B'<>C /\
 line A C' <> line A' C /\ A<>C' /\ A'<>C) ) ->
Col A B C -> Col A' B' C' ->
is_on_inter P A B' A' B ->
is_on_inter Q B C' B' C ->
is_on_inter R A C' A' C ->
Col P Q R.
    
```

4.3.2. Mystic hexagram

We say that a hexagon is a *hexamy* if the three intersections of the opposite sides of the hexagon are collinear.

```

Definition is_hexamy A B C D E F :=
all_distinct_6 A B C D E F /\
let P:= inter (line B C) (line E F) in
let Q:= inter (line C D) (line F A) in
let R:= inter (line A B) (line D E) in
Col P Q R.
    
```

It is easy to show that every circular permutation of a hexamy is also a hexamy.

```

Lemma hexamy_rot_left : forall A B C D E F,
is_hexamy A B C D E F -> is_hexamy B C D E F A.
    
```

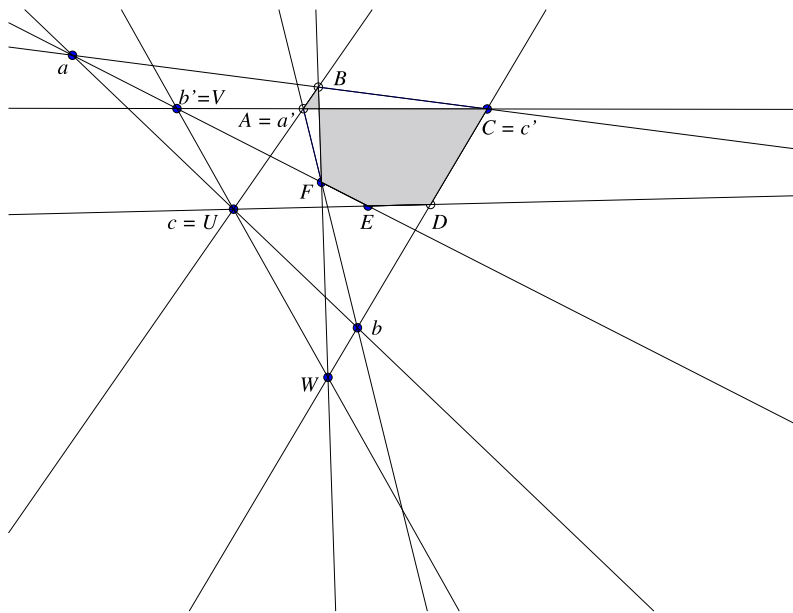



Fig. 7. Pappus property implies hexamy property.

We say that a plane enjoys the hexamy property if every permutation of a hexamy is also a hexamy. As circular permutations of hexamys are hexamys, we just need to assume that if (A, B, C, D, E, F) is a hexamy, then (B, A, C, D, E, F) is also a hexamy:

```

Definition hexamy_prop := forall A B C D E F,
is_hexamy A B C D E F -> is_hexamy B A C D E F.
    
```

We can show that the hexamy property and Pappus property are equivalent. Fig. 7 illustrates that Pappus property implies the hexamy property.

Lemma 1. *Pappus property implies hexamy property.*

Proof. Assuming Pappus property, we need to show that if (A, B, C, D, E, F) is a hexamy so is (B, A, C, D, E, F) . Let U, V and W be the intersections of AB and DE , AC and EF , and CD and BF respectively. We need to show that U, V and W are collinear. Let a, b and c be the intersections of BC and EF , CD and FA , and AB and DE respectively (we have $c = U$). As (A, B, C, D, E, F) is a hexamy, a, b and c are collinear. Let b' be the intersection of EF and AC (we have $b' = V$). We note $a' \equiv A$ and $c' \equiv C$. a', b' and c' are collinear because b' is on line AC . Using Pappus property, it holds that $ab' \cap a'b, ac' \cap a'c$ and $bc' \cap b'c$ are collinear. We have $ab' \cap a'b = F$ since $a'b = AF$ and $ab' = EF$. Similarly, we have $ac' \cap a'c = B$. Hence the third point $bc' \cap b'c$ is on BF . Hence, as $bc' = CD$, we have $bc' \cap b'c = CD \cap BF = W$. The last equality says that $W \in b'c$ but since $b' = V$ and $c = U$, the collinearity of U, V and W holds. \square

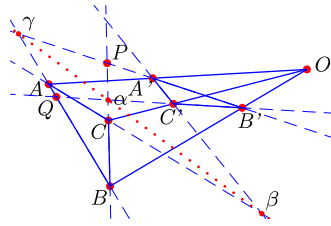
Lemma 2. *Hexamy property implies Pappus property.*

Proof. When (A, B, C, A', B', C') is a Pappus configuration, it is easy to show that it is also a hexamy because the intersections of $AB \cap A'B'$ and $BC \cap B'C'$ are equal since the points A, B and C and A', B' and C' are collinear. Using the hexamy property we can show that (A, B', C, A', B, C') is also a hexamy. Hence the Pappus property holds. \square

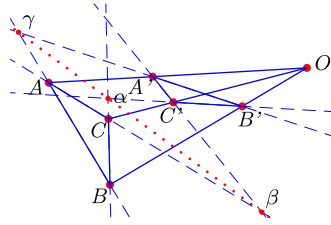
4.3.3. Hessenberg theorem

Lemma 3. *Hexamy property implies Desargues property.*

Proof. Recall that $A'B'C'$ is a Cevian triangle of ABC if $A' \in BC, B' \in AC, C' \in AB$ and the lines AA', BB' and CC' are concurrent. We distinguish two cases, either $A'B'C'$ is a Cevian triangle of ABC or not.



First, we assume that $A'B'C'$ is not a Cevian triangle of ABC . By hypothesis, points O , A and A' are collinear. Similarly, O , B and B' are collinear and O , C , C' are collinear. We want to prove that α , β and γ are collinear, where $\alpha = BC \cap B'C'$, $\beta = AC \cap A'C'$ and $\gamma = AB \cap A'B'$. The auxiliary points: $P = A'B' \cap BC$, $Q = AB \cap B'C'$ are needed. Now (A, A', P, C, C', Q) is a hexamys since its three opposite sides cut respectively in points O , B' and B which are collinear by hypothesis. Thus (A, Q, C', A', P, C) is a hexamys as well, the opposite sides cut respectively in α , β and γ , hence they are collinear.



Second, we assume that $A'B'C'$ is a Cevian triangle of ABC . We have to prove that α , β and γ are collinear where $\alpha = BC \cap B'C'$, $\beta = AC \cap A'C'$ and $\gamma = AB \cap A'B'$. We introduce $\alpha_1 = \beta\gamma \cap BC$ and $\alpha_2 = \beta\gamma \cap B'C'$: now we have to prove that $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$. Auxiliary intersection points are $I = OB \cap \beta\gamma$, $L = A'C' \cap AI$, $N = AB \cap LB'$ and $M = AL \cap CC'$ (it can be shown that these points are well defined). The end of the proof implicitly assumes that $L \neq A'$. If $L = A'$ we construct a proof similar to this one but using a permutation of the statement, if $L = B'$ we permute again the statement, it cannot be the case that $L = A' = B' = C'$.

Since L , N and B' are collinear, $(A', L, B', I, A, \gamma)$ is a hexamys, so is $(A', A, \gamma, I, B', L)$, and hence O , N and β are collinear. With the second hexamys, (C, B, A, O, I, β) which gives by permutation (C, O, β, I, A, B) , we prove that α_1 , M and N are collinear. A third hexamys is used to prove that α_2 , M and N are collinear: this is (C', B', β, O, I, L) giving (C', O, β, I, L, B') . Thus the lines MN and $\beta\gamma$ have two points in common: α_1 and α_2 . From the uniqueness axiom, it holds that:

- either the lines are equal but then the configuration degenerates and all points belong to the same line;
- or $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ and therefore α , β and γ are collinear. \square

Corollary 1 (Hessenberg). *Pappus property implies Desargues property.*

Proof. Immediate using [Lemmas 1 and 3](#). \square

The formal proofs corresponding to the theorems described in this section still heavily require user-interaction and lack automation. The amount of case distinctions required in formal proofs makes them difficult to handle.

4.4. Dealing with non-degeneracy conditions: Using tactics

In this section, we describe a tactic whose implementation is simple but which is still powerful enough to shorten the proofs about degenerate cases. When we know that two points are equal, we can propagate this knowledge. The tactic performs repeated applications of the uniqueness axiom. It proceeds by searching for pattern matching the hypotheses of the two following lemmas which are easy consequences of the uniqueness axiom.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A \in l \wedge B \in l \\
 & A \in m \wedge B \in m \quad \wedge A \neq B \quad \Rightarrow \quad l = m \\
 & A \in l \wedge B \in l \\
 & A \in m \wedge B \in m \quad \wedge l \neq m \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = B
 \end{aligned}$$

It is implemented using Coq tactic language as follows:

```

Ltac apply_unicity := match goal with
H1: ?A <> ?B,
H2: ?Incid ?A ?l, H3: ?Incid ?B ?l,

```

$rk\{A, B\} = 1$	$A = B$
$rk\{A, B\} = 2$	$A \neq B$
$rk\{A, B, C\} = 2$	A, B, C are collinear with at least two of them distinct
$rk\{A, B, C\} \leq 2$	A, B, C are collinear
$rk\{A, B, C\} = 3$	A, B, C are not collinear
$rk\{A, B, C, D\} = 3$	A, B, C, D are coplanar, not all collinear
$rk\{A, B, C, D\} = 4$	A, B, C, D are not coplanar
$rk\{A, B, C, D, E\} \leq 2$	A, B, C, D, E are all collinear

Fig. 8. Rank statements and their geometric interpretations.

```

H4: ?Incid ?A ?m, H5: ?Incid ?B ?m |- _ =>
  let id:= fresh in assert (id: l=m);
  try apply (uniq.a1_unique A B l m H1 H2 H3 H4 H5);
  subst l
| H1: ?l <> ?m,
  H2: ?Incid ?A ?l, H3: ?Incid ?A ?m,
  H4: ?Incid ?B ?l, H5: ?Incid ?B ?m |- _ =>
  let id:= fresh in assert (id: A=B);
  try apply (uniq.a2_unique l m A B H1 H2 H3 H4 H5);
  subst A
end.

Ltac collapse := progress (repeat (apply_unicity;
                                   CleanDuplicatedHyps)).

```

For example, if we know that A, B, C, A', B' and C' are all distinct and that they form a Pappus configuration and that the line $A'B$ is equal to the line AB' then our `collapse` tactic infers automatically that the lines $AB, AB', A'C, AB', BC', AC', B'C$ are all equal. This allows to conclude easily that Pappus theorem holds trivially in this special case (when line $A'B$ is equal to line AB').

5. Desargues property in projective space

In this section, we switch from projective plane geometry to projective space geometry. In 2D, a single fact can have numerous representations (e.g. $A \in BC$ vs. $A \in l \wedge B \in l \wedge C \in l$). In 3D and more, it is even worse because the language contains points, lines and planes and all the associated incidence relations. In Section 2.2, we presented the standard axiom system for projective space geometry as a reference. But to ease the formalization in Coq, we propose an alternative axiom system based on the notion of rank. Indeed, ranks allow to deal only with points which makes proofs easier in a three-dimensional setting because we do not handle lines and planes explicitly. This provides a homogeneous description language independent of the dimension and will make proving Desargues property in a ≥ 3 -dimensional setting much easier.

5.1. Ranks

The concept of rank is a general notion of matroid theory. An integer function rk on E is the rank function of a matroid if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- R1** $\forall X \subseteq E, 0 \leq rk(X) \leq |X|$ (nonnegative and subcardinal)
- R2** $\forall X Y \subseteq E, X \subseteq Y \Rightarrow rk(X) \leq rk(Y)$ (nondecreasing)
- R3** $\forall X Y \subseteq E, rk(X \cup Y) + rk(X \cap Y) \leq rk(X) + rk(Y)$ (submodular)

In projective geometry, we can define a rank function on sets of points which verify the axioms above: a flat being a set of points closed by the collinearity relation, the rank of a set of points X is the cardinal of a smallest set generating X (see Fig. 8 for some examples).

Using this definition, one can show that every projective space has a matroid structure, but the converse is not true. In the next section, we introduce additional axioms to capture 3D or higher projective geometry. We shall start by introducing some lemmas about ranks to simplify the proofs.

5.1.1. Proof techniques using ranks

In this section we describe two proof techniques that are simple but important to simplify formal proofs.

First, all equalities about ranks (say $rk(a) = rk(b)$) are usually proved in two steps: first showing that $rk(a) \leq rk(b)$ and then that $rk(a) \geq rk(b)$. Consequently, when stating a lemma, it is worth being cautious about whether the actual equality is required or if one of the two inequalities is enough to go on with the proofs. This approach allows to avoid numerous technical lemmas when carrying out the formal proofs in Coq.

Second, in the proving process, we make often use of axiom R3. For instance, if we need to prove a statement like:

$$rk\{A, B, C, D, I\} + rk\{I\} \leq rk\{A, B, I\} + rk\{C, D, I\}$$

we could be tempted to instantiate axiom R3 with $X := \{A, B, I\}$ and $Y := \{C, D, I\}$. But unfortunately, this statement is not a direct consequence of axiom R3. For instance A may be equal to C and consequently $\{A, B, I\} \cap \{C, D, I\} = \{A, I\}$. Determining the intersection of two finite sets of points requires to distinguish cases about the equality of these points. This leads to intricate proofs in Coq. Therefore, in the rest of this paper, we shall never consider the real set theoretical intersection but a lower approximation of the intersection (noted \sqcap).

Definition 1 (*Literal intersection*). Let L_1 and L_2 be two sets of points. By definition $L_1 \sqcap L_2$ is the intersection of the two sets of points considered syntactically.

Using literal intersection we can derive a more convenient version of axiom R3 which leads to fewer case distinctions:

Lemma 4 (*R3-lit*).

$$\forall X Y, \quad rk(X \cup Y) + rk(X \sqcap Y) \leq rk(X) + rk(Y)$$

In Coq, it is not possible to define the literal intersection. To capture this property, we use the following lemma:

Lemma 5 (*R3-ALT*).

$$\forall X Y I, \quad I \subseteq X \cap Y \Rightarrow rk(X \cup Y) + rk(I) \leq rk(X) + rk(Y)$$

This lemma will be used heavily in the next sections.

5.1.2. A rank-based axiom system

Contrary to the axiom system shown in Section 2.2, we assume that we have only one kind of objects, namely points. To capture the whole projective space, we need to add some new axioms to the matroid's ones:

Rk-Singleton $\forall P: \text{Point}, rk\{P\} \geq 1$

Rk-Couple $\forall P Q: \text{Point}, P \neq Q \Rightarrow rk\{P, Q\} \geq 2$

Rk-Pasch $\forall A B C D, rk\{A, B, C, D\} \leq 3 \Rightarrow$

$$\exists J, rk\{A, B, J\} = rk\{C, D, J\} = 2$$

Rk-Three-Points $\forall A B, \exists C, rk\{A, B, C\} = rk\{B, C\} = rk\{A, C\} = 2$

Rk-Lower-Dimension $\exists A B C D, rk\{A, B, C, D\} \geq 4$

The first two ones ensure that the rank function is not degenerate. **Rk-Pasch** is the translation of Pasch's axiom: $rk\{A, B, C, D\} \leq 3$ means these points are coplanar, thus that the two lines AB and CD intersect.

Using this axiom system we formally proved all the axioms of Section 2.2. In particular, the following lemmas **Rk-Uniqueness** and **Rk-Lower-Dimension** are derivable and can be used to prove the **Uniqueness** and **Lower-Dimension-3** axiom respectively:

Lemma 6 (*Rk-Uniqueness*).

$$\forall A B C D M P, \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} rk\{A, B\} = 2 \\ rk\{C, D\} = 2 \\ rk\{A, B, M\} \leq 2 \\ rk\{C, D, M\} \leq 2 \\ rk\{A, B, P\} \leq 2 \\ rk\{C, D, P\} \leq 2 \\ rk\{A, B, C, D\} \geq 3 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow rk\{M, P\} = 1$$

Proof. Using R3-ALT we have:

$$rk\{A, B, M, P\} + rk\{A, B\} \leq rk\{A, B, M\} + rk\{A, B, P\}$$

Hence $rk\{A, B, M, P\} = 2$, similarly we can show that $rk\{C, D, M, P\} = 2$. Moreover $rk\{A, B, C, D, M, P\} \geq 3$ as $rk\{A, B, C, D\} \geq 3$ and $\{A, B, C, D\} \subseteq \{A, B, C, D, M, P\}$. Finally, using R3-ALT we have:

$$rk\{A, B, C, D, M, P\} + rk\{M, P\} \leq rk\{A, B, M, P\} + rk\{C, D, M, P\}$$

$$3 + rk\{M, P\} \leq 2 + 2 \quad \square$$

Lemma 7 (*Rk-Lower-Dimension*).

$$\exists ABCD, \forall M, \quad rk\{A, B, M\} \neq 2 \vee rk\{C, D, M\} \neq 2$$

Proof. Using axiom **Rk-Lower-Dimension**, we obtain A, B, C and D such that $rk\{A, B, C, D\} = 4$.

Suppose that $rk\{A, B, M\} = 2$ and $rk\{C, D, M\} = 2$.

Using R3-ALT we have that:

$$rk\{A, B, C, D, M\} + rk\{M\} \leq rk\{A, B, M\} + rk\{C, D, M\}$$

Hence $rk\{A, B, C, D, M\} \leq 3$, which contradicts $rk\{A, B, C, D\} = 4$. \square

We can also derive a lemma which expresses concisely that for every point there exists one which is different, for every line there exists a point not on this line and for every plane there exists a point not on this plane.

We carried out this proof using an alternative axiom system for ranks. Whereas our development is based on matroid axioms R1, R2 and R3, one can prove that they are equivalent to the following set of axioms:

$$\mathbf{R1}' \quad rk(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{R2}' \quad rk(X) \leq rk(X \cup \{x\}) \leq rk(X) + 1$$

$$\mathbf{R3}' \quad rk(X \cup \{y\}) = rk(X \cup \{z\}) = rk(X) \Rightarrow rk(X) = rk(X \cup \{y, z\})$$

Using this axiom system the proof is straightforward.

Lemma 8 (*Construction*).

$$\forall E, \quad rk(E) \leq 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \exists P, rk(E \cup \{P\}) = rk(E) + 1$$

Proof. Consider E such that $rk(E) \leq 3$.

Using axiom **Rk-Lower-Dimension** we obtain A, B, C and D such that $rk\{A, B, C, D\} = 4$. Using R2' we know that $rk(E) \leq rk(E \cup \{A\}) \leq rk(E) + 1$ and similarly for B, C and D . Suppose that $rk(E \cup \{A\}) = rk(E \cup \{B\}) = rk(E \cup \{C\}) = rk(E \cup \{D\}) = rk(E)$, then we would obtain $rk(E \cup \{A, B, C, D\}) = rk(E)$ by repeated applications of R3'. This is in contradiction with $rk\{A, B, C, D\} = 4$ since $rk(E) \leq 3$. Hence there exists a P such that $rk(E \cup \{P\}) = rk(E) + 1$. \square

Overall, this axiom system is convenient because: first it only deals with points and hence the theory is dimension-independent (i.e. it can be scaled to any dimension without modifying the language of the theory), second ranks allow to summarize both positive and negative assumptions about sets of points homogeneously.

5.1.3. Implementation in Coq

The formalization in Coq of our axiom system is quite straightforward.² To increase reusability of the proofs, we define it as a module type of Coq's module system (see Fig. 9). This module depends on *DecPoints* which defines the type of points with a decidable equality.

On the technical side, defining our axiom system based on ranks requires a formal description of the concept of sets of points. As our development manipulates only *finite* sets, we use the development **FSets** of Filliâtre and Letouzey [11]. Since the provided set equality ($=_{\text{set}}$) differs from standard (Leibniz) Coq equality, we have to prove that rk is a morphism with respect to set equality:

Lemma 9. $\forall X Y, X =_{\text{set}} Y \Rightarrow rk(X) = rk(Y)$.

² For lack of space, some technical details are omitted here.

```

Module Type RankProjectiveSpace (DecPoints:DecidableType).

Module Export FiniteSetsDefs := BuildFSets DecPoints.

Definition set_of_points := t.
Definition Point := DecPoints.t.
Parameter rk : set_of_points -> nat.
Axiom matroid1_a : forall X, rk X >= 0.
Axiom matroid1_b : forall X, rk X <= cardinal X.
Axiom matroid2: forall X Y, Subset X Y -> rk X <= rk Y.
Axiom matroid3: forall X Y,
  rk(union X Y) + rk(inter X Y) <= rk X + rk Y.
Axiom rk_singleton_ge : forall P, rk (singleton P) >= 1.
Axiom rk_couple_ge : forall P Q,
  ~ DecPoints.eq P Q -> rk(couple P Q) >= 2.
Axiom pasch : forall A B C D, rk (quadruple A B C D) <= 3 ->
exists J, rk (triple A B J) = 2 /\ rk (triple C D J) = 2.
Axiom three_points : forall A B, exists C, rk (triple A B C) = 2 /\
  rk (couple B C) = 2 /\ rk (couple A C) = 2.
Parameter P0 P1 P2 P3 : Point.
Axiom lower_dim : rk (quadruple P0 P1 P2 P3) >= 4.

End RankProjectiveSpace.

```

Fig. 9. Definition of projective space geometry with ranks in Coq.

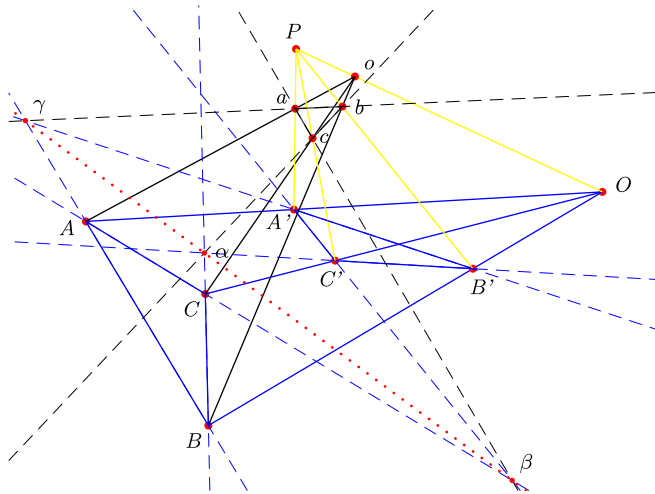


Fig. 10. Desargues theorem (3D extrusion) $A, B, C, A', B', C', O, \alpha, \beta$ and γ are coplanar. If P is the sun, triangle abc then casts its shadow in $A'B'C'$.

Proof. By double inclusion using axiom R2. \square

Using this lemma, we can then define rk as a morphism in Coq with respect to $=_{set}$. This allows to easily replace a set by an equal one when it occurs as an argument of rk .

5.2. Desargues theorem

In this section we describe the proof of Desargues theorem. The idea of the proof is classic: we first prove a version of the theorem where the two triangles are not coplanar, we call it Desargues 3D (see Section 5.2.1) and then we deduce from it a version where A, B, C, A', B' and C' lie on a same plane (Desargues 2D) as shown in Fig. 10.

As we will see in the next section, using the concept of rank the proof of the 3D version is straightforward and special cases can be handled smoothly. In Section 5.2.2, we will show how we actually build the 2D version and conclude the proof of the original theorem.

5.2.1. A 3D version of Desargues theorem

In this section, we prove Desargues 3D theorem.

Theorem 1 (Desargues 3D). *Let's consider two (non-degenerate) triangles ABC and abc such that they are perspective from a given point O :*

$$rk\{A, B, C\} = rk\{a, b, c\} = 3$$

$$rk\{a, A, O\} = rk\{b, B, O\} = rk\{c, C, O\} = 2$$

We assume this forms a non-planar figure:

$$rk\{A, B, C, a, b, c\} \geq 4$$

and define three points α, β, γ such that:

$$rk\{A, B, \gamma\} = rk\{a, b, \gamma\} = 2$$

$$rk\{A, C, \beta\} = rk\{a, c, \beta\} = 2$$

$$rk\{B, C, \alpha\} = rk\{b, c, \alpha\} = 2$$

Under these assumptions, $rk\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \leq 2$ holds.

Lemma 10. $rk\{A, B, C, \alpha\} = 3$.

Proof. By assumption $rk\{A, B, C\} = 3$, hence using axiom R2, $rk\{A, B, C, \alpha\} \geq 3$. Moreover using R3-ALT we have:

$$rk\{A, B, C, \alpha\} + rk\{B, C\} \leq rk\{A, B, C\} + rk\{\alpha, B, C\}$$

$$rk\{A, B, C, \alpha\} + 2 \leq 3 + 2$$

Hence, we can conclude that $rk\{A, B, C, \alpha\} = 3$. Similar proofs can be done with β and γ . \square

Lemma 11. $rk\{A, B, C, \alpha, \beta\} = 3$.

Proof. First, using axiom R2 and Lemma 10 we have $rk\{A, B, C, \alpha, \beta\} \geq 3$. Second, using R3-ALT we have:

$$rk\{A, B, C, \alpha, \beta\} + rk\{A, B, C\} \leq rk\{A, B, C, \alpha\} + rk\{A, B, C, \beta\}$$

$$rk\{A, B, C, \alpha, \beta\} + 3 \leq 3 + 3$$

Hence, we can conclude that $rk\{A, B, C, \alpha, \beta\} = 3$. \square

Lemma 12. $rk\{A, B, C, \alpha, \beta, \gamma\} = rk\{a, b, c, \alpha, \beta, \gamma\} = 3$.

Proof. The proof is similar to Lemma 11. \square

Lemma 13. $rk\{A, B, C, a, b, c, \alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \geq 4$.

Proof. By assumption $rk\{A, B, C, a, b, c\} \geq 4$, hence using axiom R2, $rk\{A, B, C, a, b, c, \alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \geq 4$. \square

Using these lemmas we can conclude the proof:

From R3-ALT we know that:

$$rk\{A, B, C, a, b, c, \alpha, \beta, \gamma\} + rk\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \leq rk\{A, B, C, \alpha, \beta, \gamma\} + rk\{a, b, c, \alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$$

Hence, using Lemmas 12 and 13 $rk\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \leq 2$ holds.

5.2.2. Lifting from 2D to 3D

In this section, we prove the 2D version of Desargues using the 3D version.

5.2.2.1. Statement Most assumptions are the same as in the 3D version. Let's consider two triangles ABC and $A'B'C'$ such that they are perspective from a given point O :

$$rk\{A, B, C\} = rk\{A', B', C'\} = 3$$

$$rk\{A', A, O\} = rk\{B', B, O\} = rk\{C', C, O\} = 2$$

We define three points α, β, γ such that:

$$rk\{A, B, \gamma\} = rk\{A', B', \gamma\} = 2$$

$$rk\{A, C, \beta\} = rk\{A', C', \beta\} = 2$$

$$rk\{B, C, \alpha\} = rk\{B', C', \alpha\} = 2$$

Contrary to the 3D case, we assume this forms a planar figure:

$$rk\{A, B, C, A', B', C', O\} = 3$$

In addition to these assumptions which are closely related to those of Desargues 3D theorem, the following non-degeneracy conditions are required:

$$rk\{A, B, O\} = rk\{A, C, O\} = rk\{B, C, O\} = 3$$

$$rk\{A, A'\} = rk\{B, B'\} = rk\{C, C'\} = 2$$

Desargues theorem states that, under these assumptions, $rk\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \leq 2$ holds.

5.2.2.2. Informal proof We have to lift triangle $A'B'C'$ into a new triangle abc which is not coplanar with triangle ABC in order to have a configuration of points in which Desargues 3D theorem can be applied. The construction is shown in Fig. 10. Here are the main steps: we first construct a point P which lies outside the plane formed by A, B, C, A', B', C' and O . We know such a point P exists thanks to Lemma 8. We then build a line incident to P and O (the point from which triangles ABC and $A'B'C'$ are perspective) and consider a third point o on this line (axiom **Rk-Three-Points** ensures such a point exists and is different from both O and P). We construct a new point a as the intersection of lines PA' and oA . We know these two lines intersect because of Pasch's axiom and the fact that lines AA' and Po intersect in O . We do the same to construct points b and c . Applying Desargues 3D theorem to ABC and abc requires to make sure we have a non-degenerate 3D figure and that abc is a non-degenerate triangle. We also have to make sure α defined as the intersection of lines BC and $B'C'$ is the same as the α of Desargues 3D theorem which is the intersection of BC and bc . This requirement can be satisfied by simply proving that α is incident to bc . The same requirement applies for β and γ . Overall, we have to prove the following statements which are requirements to apply Desargues 3D version (proofs are given below). Note that when applying the theorem, the point o plays the role of point O .

$$rk\{A, B, C\} = rk\{a, b, c\} = 3$$

$$rk\{A, B, C, a, b, c\} \geq 4$$

$$rk\{a, b, \gamma\} = rk\{a, c, \beta\} = rk\{b, c, \alpha\} = 2$$

$$rk\{A, B, \gamma\} = rk\{A, C, \beta\} = rk\{B, C, \alpha\} = 2$$

Statements $rk\{A, B, \gamma\} = rk\{A, C, \beta\} = rk\{B, C, \alpha\} = 2$ and $rk\{A, B, C\} = 3$ are assumptions of the Desargues 2D theorem, therefore their proofs are immediate.

5.2.2.3. Preliminary lemmas We remind the reader that the points A, B, C, A', B', C' and O lie in the same plane. P is a point outside this plane. o is a third point on the line OP . The point a is defined as the intersection of lines PA' and oA . Points b and c are defined in a similar way. In this setting, the following lemmas hold:

Lemma 14. $rk\{A', B', O\} = rk\{A', C', O\} = rk\{B', C', O\} = 3$.

Lemma 15. $rk\{A', B', O, P\} = rk\{A', B', O, o\} = 4$.

Lemma 16. $rk\{A, B, O, a\} \geq 4, rk\{A, A', C, a\} \geq 4$.

Lemma 17. $rk\{A, B, O, b\} \geq 4, rk\{A, B, O, c\} \geq 4$.

Lemma 18. $rk\{o, a\} = rk\{o, b\} = rk\{o, c\} = 2$.

Lemma 19. $rk\{a, c, A, C, \beta\} = rk\{a, c, A', C', \beta\} = 3$.

Proof.

$$rk\{A, C, a, c\} + rk\{A, C, \beta\} \geq rk\{A, C\} + rk\{A, C, a, c, \beta\}$$

$$3 + 2 \geq 2 + rk\{A, C, a, c, \beta\}$$

Hence $rk\{A, C, a, c, \beta\} \leq 3$. More as $rk\{A, C, a, c\} = 3$, we conclude that $rk\{A, C, a, c, \beta\} = 3$. \square

5.2.2.4. General lemmas Most proofs are fairly technical, simply using the matroid axioms of rank. However, some lemmas can be highlighted, especially for their genericity and their pervasive use throughout the proofs. Among them, some stability lemmas state that one of the points of a set characterizing a flat (e.g. a plane or the whole space) can be replaced by another one belonging to this flat.

Lemma 20 (Plane representation change).

$$\begin{pmatrix} rk\{A, B, C\} = 3 \\ rk\{A, B, C, M\} = 3 \\ rk\{B, C, M\} = 3 \\ rk\{A, B, C, P\} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow rk\{M, B, C, P\} = 4$$

This lemma is heavily used to prove all possible statements expressing that P lies outside the plane formed by A, B, C, A', B', C', O .

Other lemmas about coplanarity and also upper bound on ranks when merging a plane and a line are convenient as well. They could form the basis of an automation procedure when doing computer-checked formal proofs.

5.2.2.5. Proving Desargues 3D assumptions

Lemma 21. $rk\{A, B, C, a, b, c\} \geq 4$.

Proof. By Lemma 17, we have $rk\{A, B, O, b\} \geq 4$, hence $rk\{A, B, C, O, b\} \geq 4$. Using axiom R3-ALT, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} rk\{A, B, C, b\} + rk\{A, B, C, O\} &\geq rk\{A, B, C, O, b\} + rk\{A, B, C\} \\ rk\{A, B, C, b\} + 3 &\geq 4 + 3 \end{aligned}$$

Consequently we have $rk\{A, B, C, b\} \geq 4$ and applying axiom R2 twice, it leads to $rk\{A, B, C, a, b, c\} \geq 4$. \square

Lemma 22. $rk\{a, b, c\} = 3$.

Proof. By axiom R1 we have $rk\{a, b, c\} \leq 3$.

Let's prove $rk\{a, b, c\} \geq 3$. By axiom R3-ALT, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} rk\{a, b, c, o, A, B\} + rk\{o, C, c\} &\geq rk\{A, B, C, o, a, b, c\} + rk\{o, c\} \\ rk\{a, b, c, o, A, B\} + 2 &\geq 4 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

Hence $rk\{a, b, c, o, A, B\} \geq 4$. Again, using axiom R3-ALT we have:

$$\begin{aligned} rk\{a, b, c, o, A\} + rk\{o, B, b\} &\geq rk\{a, b, c, o, A, B\} + rk\{o, b\} \\ rk\{a, b, c, o, A\} + 2 &\geq 4 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

Hence $rk\{a, b, c, o, A\} \geq 4$. Applying axiom R3-ALT one last time yields:

$$\begin{aligned} rk\{a, b, c\} + rk\{o, A, a\} &\geq rk\{a, b, c, o, A\} + rk\{a\} \\ rk\{a, b, c\} + 2 &\geq 4 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Hence $rk\{a, b, c\} \geq 3$. Note that this proof relies on the facts that $rk\{o, b\} = 2$ and $rk\{o, c\} = 2$ which are proved as Lemma 18. \square

Lemma 23. $rk\{a, b, \gamma\} = rk\{a, c, \beta\} = rk\{b, c, \alpha\} = 2$.

Proof. Using axiom R3-ALT, we have:

$$rk\{a, c, A, C, \beta\} + rk\{a, c, A', C', \beta\} \geq rk\{a, c, A, C, A', C', \beta\} + rk\{a, c, \beta\}$$

We have $rk\{a, c, A, C, A', C', \beta\} \geq 4$ using axiom R2 and Lemma 16. Using Lemma 19, we obtain $rk\{a, c, \beta\} \leq 2$. As $rk\{a, c\} = 2$ (because $rk\{a, b, c\} = 3$), we conclude $rk\{a, c, \beta\} = 2$. Proofs for α and γ are the same. \square

5.3. Formalization in Coq

Formalizing Desargues theorem in Coq is straightforward once we have the axiom system dealing with ranks and proof techniques to handle them nicely. All the above-mentioned lemmas are easily proved and then Desargues theorem can be stated as follows:

```
forall A' B' C' A B C O : Point,
rk(triple A B C)=3 -> rk(triple A' B' C')=3 ->
rk(triple A B O)=3 -> rk(triple A C O)=3 ->
rk(triple B C O)=3 ->
rk(triple A A' O)=2 -> rk(triple B B' O)=2 -> rk(triple C C' O)=2 ->
rk(couple A A')=2 -> rk(couple B B')=2 -> rk(couple C C')=2 ->
rk(triple A B gamma)=2 -> rk(triple A' B' gamma)=2 ->
rk(triple A C beta)=2 ->
rk(triple A' C' beta)=2 -> rk(triple B C alpha)=2 ->
rk(triple B' C' alpha)=2 ->
rk(triple alpha beta gamma) <= 2.
```

This proof in Coq proceeds exactly the same way as the proof presented in the previous section. It is simply a bit more technical and requires a lot of computation to decide equality between sets which are equal but not syntactically equal.

6. Conclusions

We described axiom systems for both projective plane geometry and projective space geometry in Coq. We then formally proved that Desargues property cannot be proved in the projective plane but it holds in Fano's plane and Pappusian planes. Finally we proved Desargues theorem in the ≥ 3 -dimensional projective space.

Proofs in the plane were performed in a traditional setting using points and lines. In the projective space, we proposed a new way to express nicely incidence relations thanks to ranks. We designed an axiom system to capture projective geometry using ranks. We also presented some proof engineering techniques that allow having proofs of reasonable size.

Overall, the proofs consist in more than 10,000 lines with about 280 lemmas and their formal proofs³ organized as shown in the table.

	2D	3D	Total
Lines of Coq specs	1800	1800	3600
Lines of Coq proofs	4600	5800	10,400

Future work includes further formalization of hexamys in Coq. We expect to formalize all the properties enumerated and proved by Pouzergues in [25]. Regarding ≥ 3 -dimensional space, we plan to study how ranks can be used to automatically derive incidence properties. We believe that the genericity of the notation will help the automation process. Geometric algebra can also be an alternative mean to handle projective geometry nicely [10].

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³ The full Coq development is available in the user contributions of Coq.

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