# Hessenberg Theorem ${ }^{1}$ 

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#### Abstract

Summary. We prove the Hessenberg theorem which states that every Pappian projective space is Desarguesian.


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The terminology and notation used in this paper are introduced in the following articles: [7], [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], and [6]. We follow a convention: $P_{1}$ denotes a projective space defined in terms of collinearity and $a, a^{\prime}, a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, b, b^{\prime}, b_{1}$, $b_{2}, c, c^{\prime}, c_{1}, c_{3}, d, d^{\prime}, e, o, p, p_{1}, p_{2}, p_{3}, q, q_{1}, q_{2}, q_{3}, r, s, x, y, z$ denote elements of the points of $P_{1}$. One can prove the following propositions:
(1) If $a, b$ and $c$ are collinear, then $b, a$ and $c$ are collinear.
(2) If $a, b$ and $c$ are collinear, then $a, c$ and $b$ are collinear.
(3) If $a, b$ and $c$ are collinear, then $b, c$ and $a$ are collinear and $c, a$ and $b$ are collinear and $b, a$ and $c$ are collinear and $a, c$ and $b$ are collinear and $c, b$ and $a$ are collinear.
(4) If $a \neq b$ and $a, b$ and $c$ are collinear and $a, b$ and $d$ are collinear, then $a, c$ and $d$ are collinear.
(5) If $p \neq q$ and $a, b$ and $p$ are collinear and $a, b$ and $q$ are collinear and $p$, $q$ and $r$ are collinear, then $a, b$ and $r$ are collinear.
(6) If $p \neq q$, then there exists $r$ such that $p, q$ and $r$ are not collinear.
(7) There exist $q, r$ such that $p, q$ and $r$ are not collinear.
(8) If $a, b$ and $c$ are not collinear and $a, b$ and $b^{\prime}$ are collinear and $a \neq b^{\prime}$, then $a, b^{\prime}$ and $c$ are not collinear.
(9) If $a, b$ and $c$ are not collinear and $a, b$ and $d$ are collinear and $a, c$ and $d$ are collinear, then $a=d$.

[^0](10) If $o, a$ and $d$ are not collinear and $o, d$ and $d^{\prime}$ are collinear and $a, d$ and $s$ are collinear and $d \neq d^{\prime}$ and $a^{\prime}, d^{\prime}$ and $s$ are collinear and $o, a$ and $a^{\prime}$ are collinear and $o \neq a^{\prime}$, then $s \neq d$.
(11) If $a, b$ and $c$ are not collinear and $a, b$ and $b^{\prime}$ are collinear and $a, c$ and $c^{\prime}$ are collinear and $a \neq b^{\prime}$, then $b^{\prime} \neq c^{\prime}$.
(12) If $a_{1}, a_{2}$ and $a_{3}$ are not collinear and $a_{1}, a_{2}$ and $c_{3}$ are collinear and $a_{2}$, $a_{3}$ and $c_{1}$ are collinear and $a_{1}, a_{3}$ and $z$ are collinear and $c_{1}, c_{3}$ and $z$ are collinear and $c_{3} \neq a_{1}$ and $c_{3} \neq a_{2}$ and $c_{1} \neq a_{2}$ and $c_{1} \neq a_{3}$, then $a_{1} \neq z$ and $a_{3} \neq z$.
(13) If $a, b$ and $c$ are not collinear and $a, b$ and $d$ are collinear and $c, e$ and $d$ are collinear and $e \neq c$ and $d \neq a$, then $e, a$ and $c$ are not collinear.
(14) If $p_{1}, p_{2}$ and $q_{1}$ are not collinear and $p_{1}, p_{2}$ and $q_{2}$ are collinear and $q_{1}$, $q_{2}$ and $q_{3}$ are collinear and $p_{1} \neq q_{2}$ and $q_{2} \neq q_{3}$, then $p_{2}, p_{1}$ and $q_{3}$ are not collinear.
(15) If $p_{1}, p_{2}$ and $q_{1}$ are not collinear and $p_{1}, p_{2}$ and $p_{3}$ are collinear and $q_{1}$, $q_{2}$ and $p_{3}$ are collinear and $p_{3} \neq q_{2}$ and $p_{2} \neq p_{3}$, then $p_{3}, p_{2}$ and $q_{2}$ are not collinear.
(16) If $p_{1}, p_{2}$ and $q_{1}$ are not collinear and $p_{1}, p_{2}$ and $p_{3}$ are collinear and $q_{1}$, $q_{2}$ and $p_{1}$ are collinear and $p_{1} \neq p_{3}$ and $p_{1} \neq q_{2}$, then $p_{3}, p_{1}$ and $q_{2}$ are not collinear.
(17) If $a_{1} \neq a_{2}$ and $b_{1} \neq b_{2}$ and $b_{1}, b_{2}$ and $x$ are collinear and $b_{1}, b_{2}$ and $y$ are collinear and $a_{1}, a_{2}$ and $x$ are collinear and $a_{1}, a_{2}$ and $y$ are collinear and $a_{1}, a_{2}$ and $b_{1}$ are not collinear, then $x=y$.
$(19)^{2}$ If $o, a_{1}$ and $a_{2}$ are not collinear and $o, a_{1}$ and $b_{1}$ are collinear and $o$, $a_{2}$ and $b_{2}$ are collinear and $o \neq b_{1}$ and $o \neq b_{2}$, then $o, b_{1}$ and $b_{2}$ are not collinear.
We follow a convention: $P_{1}$ denotes a Pappian projective plane defined in terms of collinearity and $a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}, b_{3}, c_{1}, c_{2}, c_{3}, o, p_{1}, p_{2}, p_{3}, q_{1}, q_{2}, q_{3}$, $r_{1}, r_{2}, r_{3}$ denote elements of the points of $P_{1}$. We now state two propositions:
(20) Suppose that
(i) $p_{2} \neq p_{3}$,
(ii) $p_{1} \neq p_{3}$,
(iii) $q_{2} \neq q_{3}$,
(iv) $q_{1} \neq q_{2}$,
(v) $q_{1} \neq q_{3}$,
(vi) $p_{1}, p_{2}$ and $q_{1}$ are not collinear,
(vii) $p_{1}, p_{2}$ and $p_{3}$ are collinear,
(viii) $q_{1}, q_{2}$ and $q_{3}$ are collinear,
(ix) $p_{1}, q_{2}$ and $r_{3}$ are collinear,
(x) $q_{1}, p_{2}$ and $r_{3}$ are collinear,
(xi) $p_{1}, q_{3}$ and $r_{2}$ are collinear,
(xii) $p_{3}, q_{1}$ and $r_{2}$ are collinear,

[^1](xiii) $\quad p_{2}, q_{3}$ and $r_{1}$ are collinear,
(xiv) $\quad p_{3}, q_{2}$ and $r_{1}$ are collinear.

Then $r_{1}, r_{2}$ and $r_{3}$ are collinear.
(21) Suppose that
(i) $o \neq b_{1}$,
(ii) $a_{1} \neq b_{1}$,
(iii) $o \neq b_{2}$,
(iv) $a_{2} \neq b_{2}$,
(v) $o \neq b_{3}$,
(vi) $a_{3} \neq b_{3}$,
(vii) $o, a_{1}$ and $a_{2}$ are not collinear,
(viii) $o, a_{1}$ and $a_{3}$ are not collinear,
(ix) $o, a_{2}$ and $a_{3}$ are not collinear,
(x) $a_{1}, a_{2}$ and $c_{3}$ are collinear,
(xi) $b_{1}, b_{2}$ and $c_{3}$ are collinear,
(xii) $a_{2}, a_{3}$ and $c_{1}$ are collinear,
(xiii) $b_{2}, b_{3}$ and $c_{1}$ are collinear,
(xiv) $a_{1}, a_{3}$ and $c_{2}$ are collinear,
(xv) $b_{1}, b_{3}$ and $c_{2}$ are collinear,
(xvi) $o, a_{1}$ and $b_{1}$ are collinear,
(xvii) $o, a_{2}$ and $b_{2}$ are collinear,
(xviii) $\quad o, a_{3}$ and $b_{3}$ are collinear.

Then $c_{1}, c_{2}$ and $c_{3}$ are collinear.
We see that the Pappian projective plane defined in terms of collinearity is a Desarguesian projective plane defined in terms of collinearity.

We see that the Pappian projective space defined in terms of collinearity is a Desarguesian projective space defined in terms of collinearity.

## References

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Supported by RPBP.III-24.C6

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The proposition (18) was either repeated or obvious.

