

About GUIs for proofs in geometry.

Julien Narboux

IGG, LSIT, Strasbourg

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GUIs for interactive theorem proving

- Geometry Tutor
- Mentoniez
- Chypre
- Cabri-Euclide
- Geometrix
- Baghera

GUIs for automated theorem proving

- MMP-Geometer
- Geometry Expert
- Geometry Explorer
- GEOTHER

Teaching community

- Prolog based expert systems
- Implicit theorems, hidden theorems, . . .

ATP community

- Ad-hoc theorem provers

Why Coq ?

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- There are facts that can not be visualized graphically and there are facts that are difficult to understand without being visualized.
- We should have both the ability to make arbitrarily complex proofs and use a base of known lemmas.
- The verification of the proofs by the proof assistant provides a very high level of confidence.

GeoProof combines these features:

- dynamic geometry
- automatic theorem proving
- interactive theorem proving (using Coq/CoqIDE)

Overview of GeoProof

- Ocaml, LablGTK2, Cairo
- License: GPL2
- Multi-platform (Linux, MacOSX, Windows)

Overview of GeoProof

The screenshot displays the GeoProof software interface. The main window shows a geometric diagram with a blue circle and several intersecting lines. Points A, B, C, D, E, and F are marked on the diagram. A dialog box titled "Automatic theorem proving" is open on the right side of the window.

Automatic theorem proving dialog box:

-1- Choose the fact you want to check :
Hypothesis :
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{((((((((((-A = B \wedge -B = C) \wedge -C = A) \wedge} \\ & (\text{lengths_eq}(\text{Circle_1_c}, \text{Circle_1_c}, \text{B})) \wedge \sim \text{collinear}(\text{A}, \text{B}, \text{C})) \wedge} \\ & \text{is_midpoint}(\text{D}, \text{A}, \text{B})) \wedge \text{is_midpoint}(\text{E}, \text{A}, \text{C})) \wedge \text{is_midpoint} \\ & (\text{F}, \text{C}, \text{B})) \wedge \\ & \text{perpendicular}(\text{C}, \text{A}, \text{E}, \text{Line_1_b}) \wedge \sim \text{E} = \text{Line_1_b}) \wedge \\ & \text{perpendicular}(\text{A}, \text{B}, \text{D}, \text{Line_2_b}) \wedge \sim \text{D} = \text{Line_2_b}) \wedge \\ & \text{perpendicular}(\text{B}, \text{C}, \text{F}, \text{Line_3_b}) \wedge \sim \text{F} = \text{Line_3_b}) \wedge \\ & (\text{collinear}(\text{G}, \text{E}, \text{Line_1_b}) \wedge \text{collinear}(\text{G}, \text{F}, \text{Line_3_b})) \wedge \\ & \sim \text{parallel}(\text{E}, \text{Line_1_b}, \text{F}, \text{Line_3_b})) \wedge \sim \text{D} = \\ & \text{E} \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion :
true

-2- Choose the method you want to use to use :
 Groebner bases method
 Wu method
 Chou method

-3- Get the result
Start searching for a proof
The theorem is ???

Help Close

Dynamic geometry features

- points, lines, circles, vectors, segments, intersections, perpendicular lines, perpendicular bisectors, angle bisectors. . .
- central symmetry, translation and axial symmetry
- traces
- text labels with dynamic parts:
 - measures of angles, distances and areas
 - properties tests (collinearity, orthogonality, . . .)

- **layers**
- Computations use **arbitrary precision**
- Input: XML
- Output: XML, natural language, SVG, PDF, PS, PNG, BMP, Eukleides (**latex**), **Coq**

Missing features:

- loci and conics
- macros
- animations

Proof related features

- ① Automatic proof using an embedded ATP
- ② Automatic proof using Coq
- ③ Interactive proof using Coq

Current situation

- GeoProof \rightarrow Coq
- Geoview \leftarrow Coq
- CoqWeb ? Geogebra

Perspectives

- 1 Adapt GeoProof ? to the education.

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Perspectives

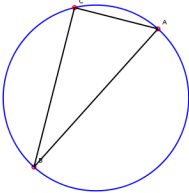
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 - ...

A mock-up

GeoProof

File Edit Create Tools Proofs Layers View Configuration Help

Graphic window | Natural language



▼ Theorems

Names	Descriptions
Pythagore	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
Ceva	bidule

▼ Studied properties

Add are collinear

Descriptions

▼ Hypothesis

▼ Goals

Input in natural language

What needs to be done (technically)

- Allow several views for the same document
- Implement macros
- Allow teacher to change the list of theorems
- Implement drag and drop
 - Conjecture \rightarrow Hypothesis : assert
 - Theorem \rightarrow Figure : unify and apply
 - Hypothesis \rightarrow Theorem : assert composition
 - Hypothesis \rightarrow Goal : assumption
 - New object on figure : apply theorem corresponding to the existence of the object, generates a sub goal.
 - Create a new macro : create a lemma corresponding to the existence theorem.
 - Use macro : apply
- Use Proof General 2 protocol

Some questions

- Impose forward style reasoning ? (like in Geometrix : assert (th hyp1 hypn))
- How to reason modulo to hide complexity ?
- Always substitute when an equality is known ?
- How to display negative facts $((AB) \nparallel (CD))$?
- ...

Constructions

- A macro corresponds to the proof of a theorem stating the existence of a ruler and compass construction.
- Verify formally constructions generated by expert systems.

A repository for formal proofs in Geometry

- For visibility. . .
- Containing proofs of algorithms, theorems and meta-theorems.
- A name ?
- Which language ?
- Available on Galapagos' web site ?

The End.



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A decision procedure for geometry in Coq.

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Toward the use of a proof assistant to teach mathematics.

In Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Technology in Mathematics Teaching (ICTMT7), 2005.



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A graphical user interface for formal proofs in geometry.

J. Autom. Reasoning, 39(2):161–180, 2007.