

Geometric Models

A geometric model consists of a definition of points and lines and if appropriate also of distance and angles

A geometry consists of a set of axioms about these objects

Important to distinguish between a set of axioms for Euclidean geometry and a particular model such as the plane.

Incidence Geometry

- ① 2 points determine a unique line
 - ② each line has at least 2 points (sometimes 3)
 - ③ \exists at least 3 points
 - ④ not all points lie on the same line
- (①+④) \Leftrightarrow \exists 3 non-collinear points