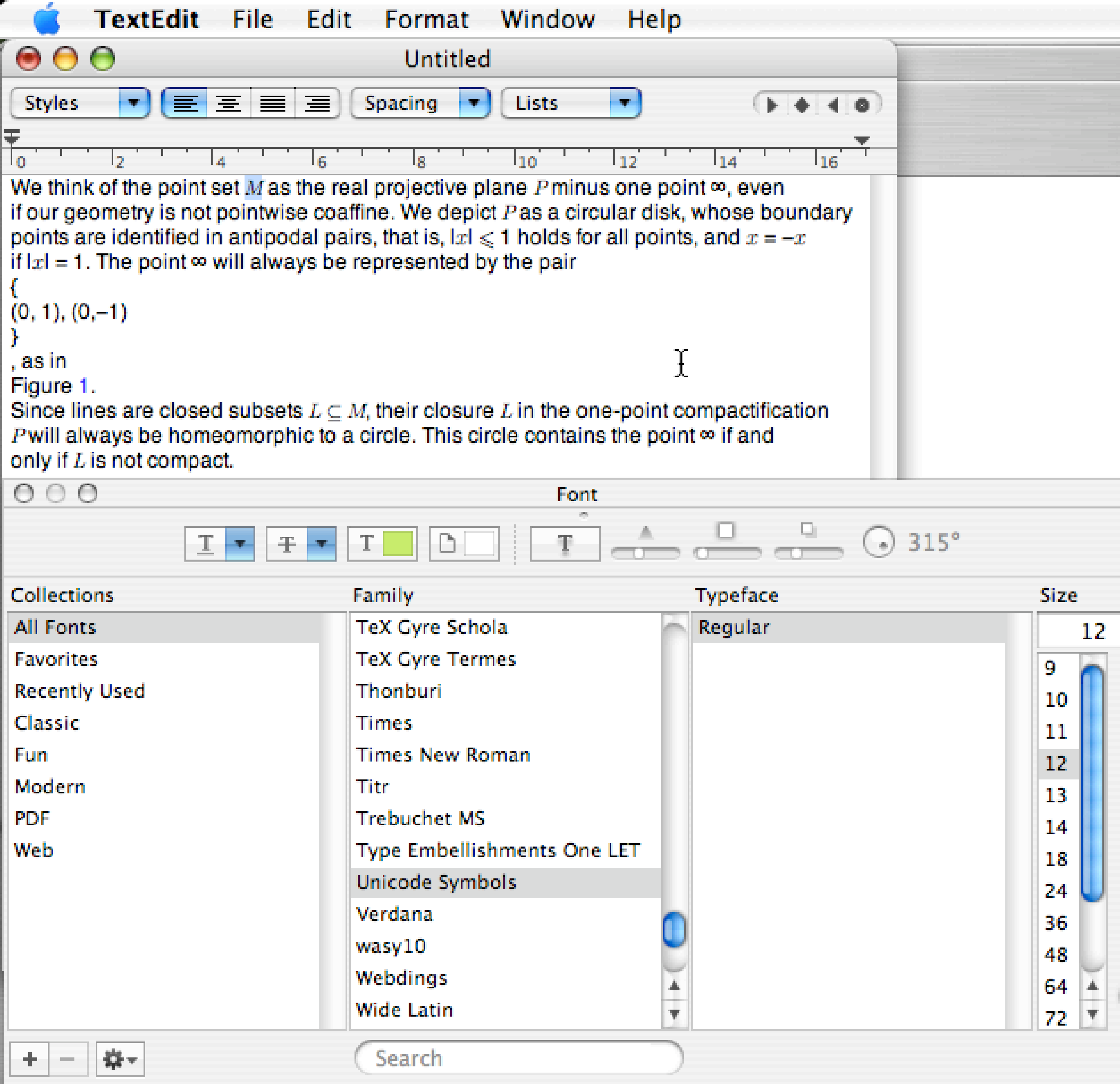
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We think of the point set M as the real projective plane P minus one point ∞, even
if our geometry is not pointwise coaffine. We depict P as a circular disk, whose boundary
points are identified in antipodal pairs, that is, |x| ⩽ 1 holds for all points, and x = −x
if |x| = 1. The point ∞ will always be represented by the pair
{
(0, 1), (0,−1)
}
, as in
Figure 1.
Since lines are closed subsets L ⊆ M, their closure L in the one-point compactification
P will always be homeomorphic to a circle. This circle contains the point ∞ if and
only if L is not compact.
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