We next place points $P_{x_1}, P_{x_2}, \ldots, P_{x_n}$, corresponding to our variables, on the $x$-axis. The $x$-coordinate of point $P_{x_i}$ will be the value of the corresponding variable $x_i$. To perform an addition we introduce the set of points in Figure 15, and to perform a multiplication we introduce the set of points in Figure 16. The $y$-coordinate of point $B$ in Figures 15 and 16 will be different for each equation; we will denote these points by $B_1, B_2, \ldots$, in the order that we place these equations in the point configuration. Performing additions and multiplications in a similar manner is an old technique; Mnëv’s contribution was to realize that if the multiplications and additions are done in this manner, and point $B_i$ in Figures 15 and 16 is placed sufficiently closer to $y_\infty$ than points $B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_{i-1}$, then the resulting line arrangement has a unique combinatorial structure, and thus the realizability