

Interactive Theorem Proving with Lean

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Head of Engineering, Lean FRO

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About me

2010–2016 MSc in CS at KIT

- 2016 Master's thesis on Lean+Rust at CMU (Pittsburgh, USA)

2017–2023 PhD in CS at the Programming Paradigms group, KIT

- 2018 Internship at Microsoft Research (Redmond, USA), design draft of Lean 4

2023–now Co-founder of the Lean Focused Research Organization together with Leonardo de Moura (AWS)

- 18 people worldwide, 3 in Munich

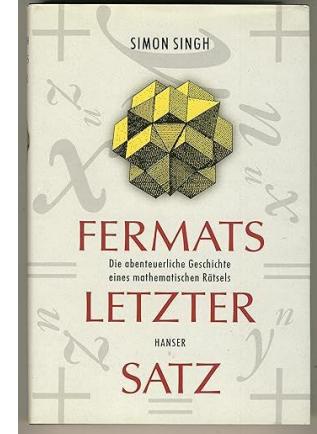


Why Prove?

Unverified Mathematics: Mistakes in proofs or logical gaps that go unnoticed

Unverified Software: Bugs, vulnerabilities, and failures in critical systems

Unverified AI: Hallucinations, incorrect outputs, and unreliable reasoning steps



The Lean project started in 2013 with the goal of addressing challenges in software verification. Today, it has gained popularity in both mathematics and AI.

Lean is an open-source **programming language** and **proof assistant** that is transforming how we approach mathematics, software verification, and AI

Lean provides **machine-checkable proofs**

Lean addresses the “**trust bottleneck**”

Lean opens up new possibilities for **collaboration**

A small example

The screenshot shows the Lean 4 IDE interface with two tabs open: "Odd.lean U" and "Lean Infoview".

The "Odd.lean U" tab displays the following code:

```
1 import Mathlib
2
3 def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
```

The "Lean Infoview" tab shows the following information:

- Odd.lean:15:0
- No info found.
- All Messages (0)

A small example

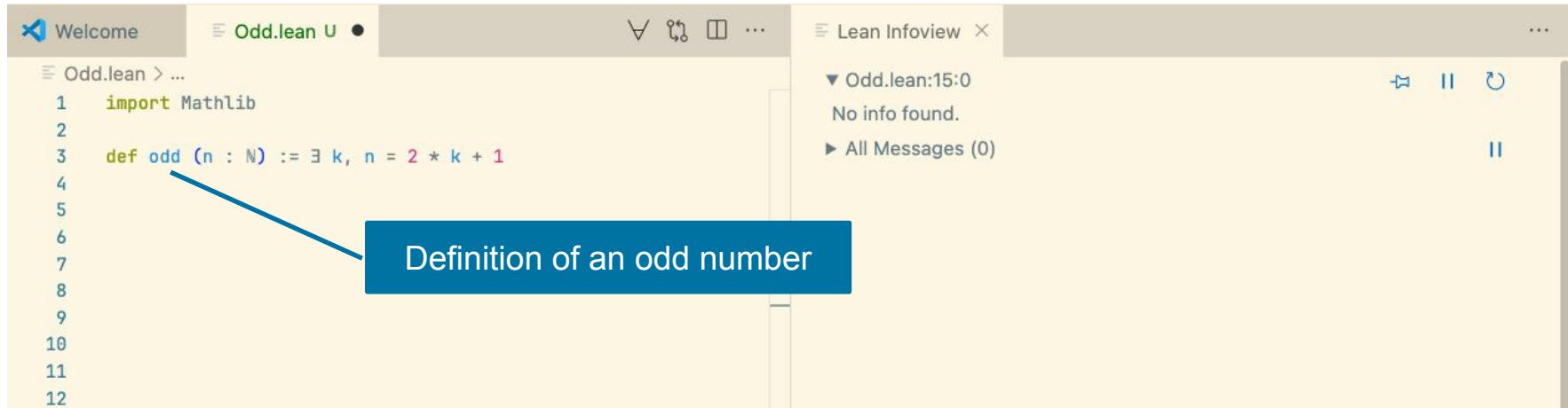
Mathlib is the Lean Mathematical library

```
>Welcome    Odd.lean U ...    ...  
Odd.lean > ...  
1 import Mathlib  
2  
3 def odd (n : ℙ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12
```

Lean Infoview

- Odd.lean:15:0 No info found.
- All Messages (0)

A small example



The screenshot shows the Lean IDE interface with two tabs open: "Odd.lean" and "Lean Infoview".

The "Odd.lean" tab displays the following code:

```
1 import Mathlib
2
3 def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
```

A blue arrow points from the text "Definition of an odd number" to the line "def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1".

The "Lean Infoview" tab shows the following information:

- Odd.lean:15:0
- No info found.
- All Messages (0)

Definition of an odd number

Our first theorem

The screenshot shows the Lean IDE interface. On the left, the code editor displays `Odd.lean` with the following content:

```
1 import Mathlib
2
3 def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1
4
5 theorem five_is_odd : odd 5 := by
6   use 2
7   done
```

A blue arrow points from the word `five_is_odd` in the code editor to a callout box labeled "Theorem statement, i.e., the claim being made".

The right side of the interface shows the `Lean Infoview` window, which contains the following information:

- Odd.lean:15:0
- Tactic state
- No goals**
- All Messages (0)

At the bottom right of the infoview window, there is a double vertical bar icon with a play symbol.

Theorem statement, i.e., the claim being made

Our first theorem

The screenshot shows the Lean 4 IDE interface with two main panes. The left pane, titled "Odd.lean U", displays the code for defining odd numbers and proving that 5 is odd:

```
1 import Mathlib
2
3 def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1
4
5 theorem five_is_odd : odd 5 := by
6   use 2
7   done
```

A blue arrow points from the word "done" in the code to a teal button labeled "A proof". The right pane, titled "Lean Infoview", shows the tactic state and goal:

- Odd.lean:15:0
- Tactic state
- No goals**
- All Messages (0)

At the bottom right of the infoview pane, there is a small "II" icon.

Our first theorem

The screenshot shows the Lean 4 IDE interface with two main panes. The left pane is titled "Odd.lean 1, U" and displays the code for a theorem. The right pane is titled "Lean Infoview" and shows the tactic state and goal.

Code (Odd.lean):

```
1 import Mathlib
2
3 def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1
4
5 theorem five_is_odd : odd 5 := by
6   use 3
7   done
```

A blue arrow points from the word "done" in the code to a blue box containing the text "An incorrect proof".

Lean Infoview:

- Odd.lean:7:2
- Tactic state
- 1 goal**
 - case h
 - $\vdash 5 = 2 * 3 + 1$
- Messages (1)
- All Messages (1)

Theorem proving in Lean is an interactive game

The screenshot shows the Lean IDE interface. On the left, the code editor displays `Odd.lean` with the following content:

```
import Mathlib
def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1
-- Prove that the square of an odd number is always odd
theorem square_of_odd_is_odd : odd n → odd (n * n) := by
done
```

The right side shows the **Lean Infoview** window with the following details:

- Tactic state**:
 - 1 goal**
 - $n : \mathbb{N}$
 - $\vdash \text{odd } n \rightarrow \text{odd } (n * n)$
- Messages**:
 - Messages (1)
 - All Messages (2)

A blue arrow points from the text "The ‘game board’" to the **Messages (1)** link in the Infoview.

The “game board”

“You have written my favorite computer game” – Kevin Buzzard (Imperial College London)

Theorem proving in Lean is an interactive game

The screenshot shows the Lean 4 IDE interface. On the left, there is a code editor window titled "Odd.lean 2, U" containing the following Lean code:

```
import Mathlib

def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1

-- Prove that the square of an odd number is always odd
theorem square_of_odd_is_odd : odd n → odd (n * n) := by
  intro ⟨k₁, e₁⟩
  done
```

A blue arrow points from the word "done" in the code editor to a callout box at the bottom left. The callout box contains the text "A ‘game move’, aka ‘tactic’".

To the right of the code editor is a "Lean Infoview" window. It displays the current tactic state and goal:

- Tactic state:
 - Odd.lean:8:2
 - Tactic state
- 1 goal
 - | n k₁ : ℕ
 - | e₁ : n = 2 * k₁ + 1
 - | ⊢ odd (n * n)
- Messages (1)
- All Messages (2)

Theorem proving in Lean is an interactive game

The screenshot shows the Lean 4 IDE interface. On the left, there's a code editor with a file named `Odd.lean` containing the following code:

```
1 import Mathlib
2
3 def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1
4
5 -- Prove that the square of an odd number is always odd
6 theorem square_of_odd_is_odd : odd n → odd (n * n) := by
7   intro ⟨k₁, e₁⟩
8   simp [e₁, odd]
9   done
```

The line `done` is highlighted in red. A blue arrow points from the word `simp` in the previous line to the `done` line, indicating the flow of the proof.

On the right, the `Lean Infoview` window is open, showing the current tactic state:

- Goal: $n \ k_1 : \mathbb{N}$
- Hypothesis: $e_1 : n = 2 * k_1 + 1$
- Target: $\exists k, (2 * k_1 + 1) * (2 * k_1 + 1) = 2 * k + 1$

Below the goal, there are sections for `Messages (1)` and `All Messages (2)`.

The “game move” `simp`, the simplifier, is one of the most popular moves in our game

Theorem proving in Lean is an interactive game

The screenshot shows the Lean 4 code editor interface. On the left, the code file `Odd.lean` contains the following code:

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5 -- Prove that the square of an odd number is always odd
6 theorem square_of_odd_is_odd : odd n → odd (n * n) := by
7   intro ⟨k₁, e₁⟩
8   simp [e₁, odd]
9   use 2 * k₁ * k₁ + 2 * k₁
10  done
```

A blue arrow points from the word "done" in the code to the "case h" section of the Lean Infoview on the right. The Lean Infoview displays the tactic state and the goal:

- Tactic state**:
n k₁ : ℕ
e₁ : n = 2 * k₁ + 1
- Goal**:
 $\vdash (2 * k_1 + 1) * (2 * k_1 + 1) = 2 * (2 * k_1 * k_1 + 2 * k_1) + 1$
- Messages**:
 - 1 goal
 - case h
 - Messages (1)
 - All Messages (2)

The “game move” `use` is the standard way of proving statements about existentials

Theorem proving in Lean is an interactive game

The screenshot shows the Lean 4 IDE interface. On the left, the code editor displays a file named `Odd.lean` with the following content:

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import Mathlib

def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1

-- Prove that the square of an odd number is always odd
theorem square_of_odd_is_odd : odd n → odd (n * n) := by
  intro ⟨k₁, e₁⟩
  simp [e₁, odd]
  use 2 * k₁ * k₁ + 2 * k₁
  linarith
  done
```

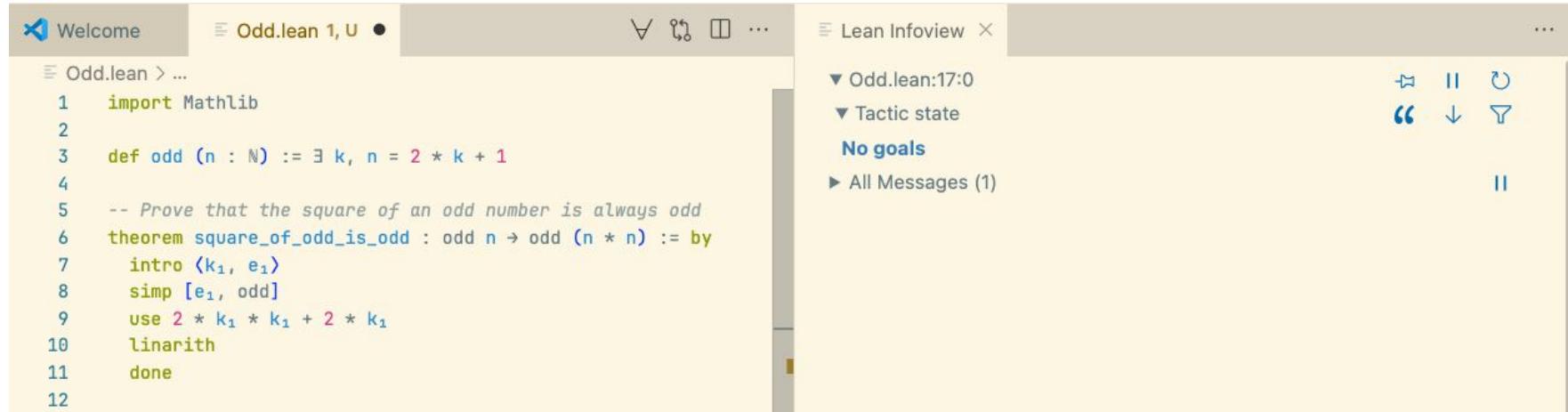
The code editor has a status bar at the top indicating `Odd.lean 1, U`. To the right of the code editor is the `Lean Infoview` window, which shows the following information:

- `Odd.lean:17:0`
- `Tactic state`
- No goals**
- `All Messages (1)`

A blue arrow points from the word `linarith` in the code editor towards the `Infoview` window.

We complete this level using `linarith`, the linear arithmetic, move

Theorem proving in Lean is an interactive **and addictive** game



A screenshot of the Lean 4 IDE interface. On the left, the 'Welcome' tab is active, showing the file 'Odd.lean' with line numbers 1 through 12. The code defines an `odd` function and a theorem `square_of_odd_is_odd`. On the right, the 'Lean Infoview' tab is active, displaying the tactic state with 'No goals' and one message. The interface includes standard window controls and a toolbar at the top.

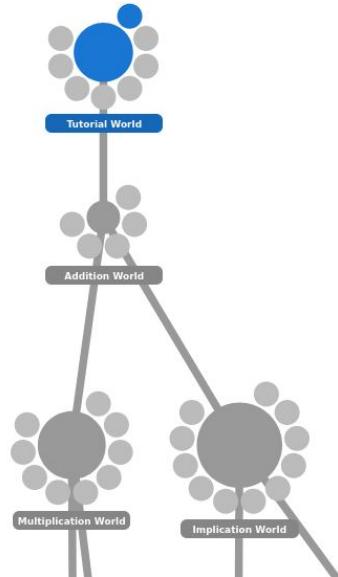
```
1 import Mathlib
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3 def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1
4
5 -- Prove that the square of an odd number is always odd
6 theorem square_of_odd_is_odd : odd n → odd (n * n) := by
7   intro ⟨k₁, e₁⟩
8   simp [e₁, odd]
9   use 2 * k₁ * k₁ + 2 * k₁
10  linarith
11  done
12
```

Odd.lean:17:0
Tactic state
No goals
All Messages (1)

"You can do 14 hours a day in it and not get tired and feel kind of high the whole day.

You're constantly getting positive reinforcement" – Amelia Livingston (University College London)

Trying it for yourself: The Natural Number Game



Tactics

apply cases contrapose
decide exact have induction
intro left rfl right rw
simp simp_add symm
tauto trivial use

Definitions

* ^ + ≠ ≤ N

Theorems

* + 0 1 2 Peano ^ ≤

succ_inj is_zero_succ
is_zero_zero pred_succ
succ_ne_succ succ_ne_zero
zero_ne_succ



Mathematics

Software

AI

Mathematics

Mathlib github.com/leanprover-community/mathlib4

The Lean Mathematical Library supports a wide range of projects

It is an open-source **collaborative project** with over 500 contributors and 1.5M LoC

“I’m investing time now so that somebody in the future can have that amazing experience” –

Heather Macbeth (Fordham University)

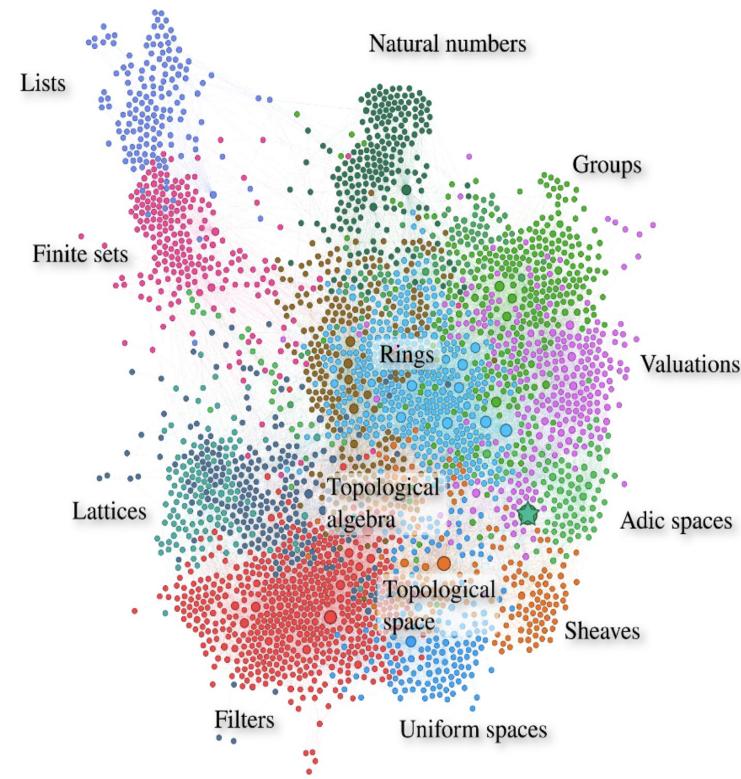
KEVIN HARTNETT SCIENCE OCT 11, 2020 8:00 AM

The Effort to Build the Mathematical Library of the Future

A community of mathematicians is using software called Lean to build a new digital repository. They hope it represents where their field is headed next.



Mathlib



The Perfectoid Spaces Project

Kevin Buzzard, Patrick Massot, Johan Commelin

Goal: Demonstrate that we can **define complex mathematical objects** in Lean.

They translated Peter Scholze's definition into a form a computer can understand.

It not only achieved its goals but also demonstrated to the math community that
formal objects can be visualized and inspected with computer assistance.

Math is now **data** that can be **processed, transformed, and inspected** in various ways.

The Perfectoid Spaces Project

math**overflow**

Home

What are "perfectoid spaces"?



Here is a completely different kind of answer to this question.

72

A *perfectoid space* is a term of type `PerfectoidSpace` in the [Lean theorem prover](#).



Here's a quote from the source code:



```
structure perfectoid_ring (R : Type) [Huber_ring R] extends Tate_ring R
  (complete : is_complete_hausdorff R)
  (uniform   : is_uniform R)
  (ramified   : ∃ w : pseudo_uniformizer R, w^p | p in R^o)
  (Frobenius : surjective (Frob R^o/p))

/-  
CLVRS ("complete locally valued ringed space") is a category
```

The Challenge

In November of 2020, Peter Scholze posits the Liquid Tensor Experiment (LTE) challenge

"I spent much of 2019 obsessed with the proof of this theorem, almost getting crazy over it. In the end, we were able to get an argument pinned down on paper, but I think nobody else has dared to look at the details of this, and so I still have some small lingering doubts"

The First Victory

Johan Commelin led a team with several members of the **Lean community** and announced the **formalization of the crucial intermediate lemma** that Scholze was unsure about, with only minor corrections, in **May 2021**.

[T]his was precisely the kind of oversight I was worried about when I asked for the formal verification. [...] The proof walks a fine line, so if some argument needs constants that are quite a bit different from what I claimed, it might have collapsed” – Peter Scholze

Success

The full challenge was completed in July 2022.

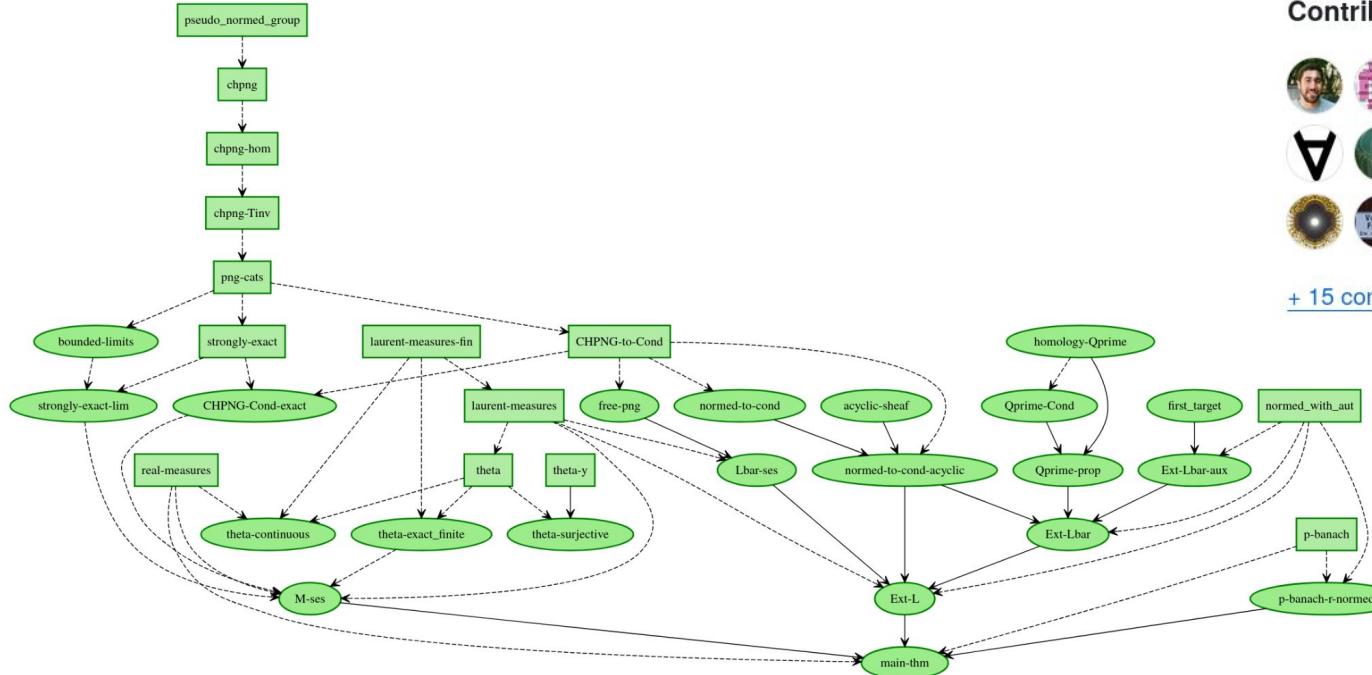
The team not only verified the proof but also simplified it.

Moreover, they did this without fully understanding the entire proof.

Johan, the project lead, reported that he could only see two steps ahead. **Lean was a guide.**

“The Lean Proof Assistant was really that: an assistant in navigating through the thick jungle that this proof is. Really, one key problem I had when I was trying to find this proof was that I was essentially unable to keep all the objects in my RAM, and I think the same problem occurs when trying to read the proof” – Peter Scholze

Crowd-Source Mathematics



Contributors 29



+ 15 contributors

Only the Beginning

Independence of the Continuum Hypothesis, Han and van Doorn, 2021

Sphere Eversion, Massot, Nash, and van Doorn, 2020-2022

Fermat's Last Theorem for regular primes, Brasca et al., 2021-2023

Unit Fractions, Bloom and Mehta, 2022

Consistency of Quine's New Foundations, Wilshaw and Dillies, 2022-2024

Polynomial Freiman-Ruzsa Conjecture, Tao and Dillies, 2023

Prime Number Theorem And Beyond, Kontorovich and Tao, 2024-ongoing

Carleson Project, van Doorn, 2024-ongoing

Equational Theories Project, Tao, Monticone, and Srinivas, 2024-ongoing

Fermat's Last Theorem (FLT), Buzzard, 2024-ongoing, community estimates it will take 1M+ LoC

Summary

Machine-checkable proofs enable a new level of **collaboration** in mathematics

It is not just about proving but also understanding complex objects and proofs, getting new insights, and navigating through the “thick jungles” that are **beyond our cognitive abilities**

Software

Lean in Software Verification: The Story of SampCert

Lean is a programming language, and is used in **many software verification projects**

You can write code and reason about it simultaneously

You can prove that your code has the properties you expect

“Testing can show the presence of bugs, but not their absence” – E. Dijkstra

Differential Privacy

A mathematical framework that ensures the **privacy of individuals** in a dataset by adding controlled **random noise** to the data

Discrete sampling algorithms, like the *Discrete Gaussian Sampler*, are used to add carefully calibrated noise to data

What may go wrong if a buggy sampler is used?

Privacy Violations: leakage of sensitive information

Incorrect Results: distorted analysis results

SampCert

A project led by **Jean-Baptiste Tristan** at AWS

An **open-source** Lean library of formally **verified differential privacy primitives**

Tristan's implementation is not only verified, but it is also **twice as fast as the previous one**

He managed to implement **aggressive optimizations** because Lean served as a guide, ensuring that **no bugs** were introduced

SampCert would not exist without Mathlib

SampCert is software, but its verification relies heavily on Mathlib

The verification of code addressing practical problems in data privacy depends on the formalization of mathematical concepts, from **Fourier analysis** to **number theory** and **topology**



Many more open-source projects

Cedar, a policy language and evaluation engine

LNSym, a symbolic simulator for Armv8 native-code programs: cryptographic machine-code programs

TenCert, a tensor compiler, verified StableHLO and NKI

NFA2SAT, a verified string solver

Many more at the **Lean Project Registry**: reservoir.lean-lang.org

Summary

Machine-checkable proofs enable you to **code, refactor, and optimize without fear**

AI

Lean Enables **Verified** AI for Mathematics and Code

LLMs are powerful tools, but they are prone to **hallucinations**

In Math, a **small mistake can invalidate the whole proof**

Imagine manually checking an AI-generated proof with the size and complexity of FLT

The informal proof is **over 200 pages**

Buzzard estimates a formal proof will require more than **1M LoC** on top of Mathlib

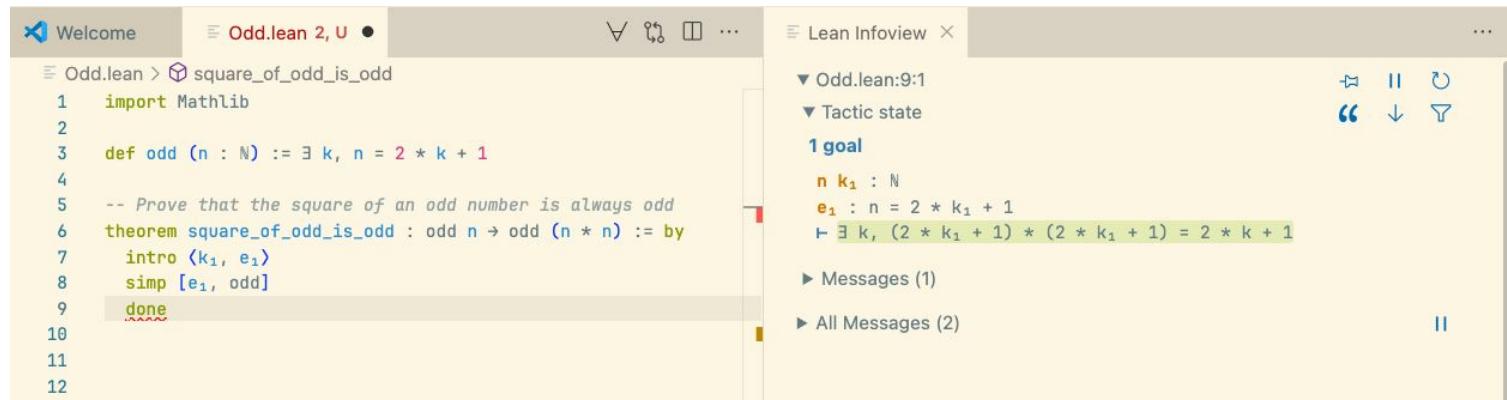
Machine-checkable proofs are the antidote to hallucinations

Synthetic Data Generation

LLMs require **vast amounts of data** for training

Lean mathematical libraries provide valuable, **correct-by-construction training data**

Tools like **lean-training-data** by **Kim Morrison** extract data that includes the “game board” before and after each “move”



The screenshot shows the Lean IDE interface. On the left, the 'Welcome' tab is active, displaying the file 'Odd.lean 2, U'. The code editor contains the following Lean code:

```
1 import Mathlib
2
3 def odd (n : ℕ) := ∃ k, n = 2 * k + 1
4
5 -- Prove that the square of an odd number is always odd
6 theorem square_of_odd_is_odd : odd n → odd (n * n) := by
7   intro ⟨k₁, e₁⟩
8   simp [e₁, odd]
9   done
10
11
12
```

To the right, the 'Lean Infoview' panel shows the tactic state and goal:

- Tactic state:
 - 1 goal
 - $n\ k_1 : \mathbb{N}$
 - $e_1 : n = 2 * k_1 + 1$
 - $\vdash \exists k, (2 * k_1 + 1) * (2 * k_1 + 1) = 2 * k + 1$
- Messages (1)
- All Messages (2)

AI Proof Assistants

Several groups are developing AI that suggests the **next move(s)** in Lean's interactive proof game

LeanDojo is an open-source project from Caltech, and everything (model, datasets, code) is open

OpenAI and **Meta AI** have also developed AI assistants for Lean



AI Proof Assistants

DeepSeek-Prover-V1.5: Harnessing Proof Assistant Feedback for Reinforcement Learning and Monte-Carlo Tree Search

Huajian Xin*, Z.Z. Ren*, Junxiao Song*, Zhihong Shao*, Wanja Zhao, Haocheng Wang, Bo Liu, Liyue Zhang
Xuan Lu, Qiushi Du, Wenjun Gao, Qihao Zhu, Dejian Yang, Zhibin Gou, Z.F. Wu, Fuli Luo, Chong Ruan

DeepSeek-AI

<https://github.com/deepseek-ai/DeepSeek-Prover-V1.5>

Abstract

We introduce DeepSeek-Prover-V1.5, an open-source language model designed for theorem proving in Lean 4, which enhances DeepSeek-Prover-V1 by optimizing both training and infer-

AI Proof Assistants

LeanCopilot is part of the LeanDojo project at Caltech. It uses the move (aka tactic) suggestion feature available in the Lean IDE.

The screenshot shows the Lean IDE interface with two main panes:

- Lean4Example.lean (Left Pane):** A code editor window showing a Lean file. The code includes:

```
1 import LeanCopilot
2
3 example (a b c : Nat) : a * (b + c) = a * c + a * b := by
4   suggest_tactics
5   done
```
- Lean Infoview (Right Pane):** A pane displaying information about the current tactic state and suggestions. It shows:
 - Tactic state:** $a \ b \ c : \text{Nat}$, $\vdash a * (b + c) = a * c + a * b$
 - Tactic suggestions:** Try this:
 - simp [Nat.left_distrib, Nat.add_comm]
 - rw [Nat.mul_add, Nat.add_comm]
 - rw [Nat.mul_add, Nat.mul_comm, Nat.add_comm]
 - simp [Nat.add_comm]
 - rw [Nat.mul_comm, Nat.add_comm]
 - rw [Nat.mul_comm, Nat.mul_comm]
 - rw [Nat.mul_add, Nat.mul_comm]
 - apply Nat.add_left_cancel

Move Over, Mathematicians, Here Comes AlphaProof

A.I. is getting good at math — and might soon make a worthy collaborator for humans.

 Share full article    47



Ringing the gong at Google Deepmind's London headquarters, a ritual to celebrate each A.I. milestone, including its recent triumph of reasoning at the International Mathematical Olympiad. Google Deepmind

and expressed in code. It used [theorem prover and proof-assistant software called Lean](#), which guarantees that if the system says a proof is correct, then it is indeed correct. “We can exactly check that the proof is correct or not,” Dr. Hubert said. “Every step is guaranteed to be logically sound.”

Auto-formalization

The process of converting natural language into a formal language like Lean

It is much **easier to learn to read Lean than to write it**

LeanAide is one of the auto-formalization tools available for Lean

The screenshot shows the LeanAide interface. On the left, there is a code editor window titled "LeanTimes.lean" which contains the following Lean code:

```
You, 5 days ago | 1 author (You)
import Mathlib
import LeanAide
/- There are infinitely many odd numbers -/
/- Every prime number is either `2` or odd -/
```

On the right, there is a "Lean Infoview" window which displays the following information:

- LeanTimes.lean:4:43
- No info found.
- All Messages (0)

Specification-Oriented Programming

What if we could describe complex systems in plain language, and AI turned them into formal, provable code?

Specification-Oriented Programming

What if we could describe complex systems in plain language, and AI turned them into formal, provable code?

You describe what you want in natural language or pseudo-code.

AI auto-formalizes it in Lean.

You review the result and collaborate until it matches your intent.

AI synthesizes efficient, machine-checkable code and proofs.

Summary

Machine-checkable proofs enable **AI that does not hallucinate**

LLMs enable **auto-formalization**

Lean can generate **synthetic correct by-construction datasets**

Machine learning opens doors to **new proof search engines**

Wrap-Up

Lean enables decentralized collaboration

Lean is Extensible

Users extend Lean using Lean itself

Lean is implemented in Lean

You can make it your own

You can create your own moves

Machine-Checkable Proofs

You don't need to trust me to use my proofs

You don't need to trust my automation to use it

Code without fear

Lean is a game where we can implement your own moves

The screenshot shows the Lean code editor interface. On the left, the code file `Odd.lean` is open, displaying the following Lean code:

```
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7   intro ⟨k₁, e₁⟩
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10  linarith
11  done
```

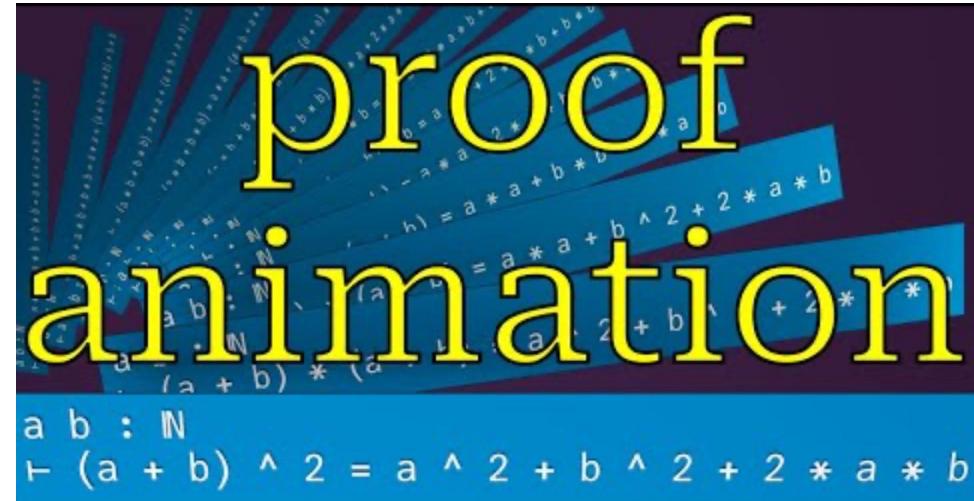
A blue arrow points from the word "linarith" in the code to a callout box at the bottom. On the right side of the editor, the `Lean Infoview` panel is visible, showing the tactic state and message history.

The `linarith` “move” was implemented by the Mathlib community in Lean!

You can use Lean to introspect its internal data

The tool **lean-training-data** is implemented in Lean itself. It is a Lean package.

A similar approach can be used to automatically generate proof animations



Focused Research Organizations

A new type of nonprofit startup for science developed by Convergent Research





Lean FRO

The Lean Focused Research Organization (FRO) is a non-profit dedicated to Lean's development

Founded in **August 2023**, the organization has 18 members

Its mission is to enhance critical areas: **scalability, usability, documentation, and proof automation**

We want to reach **self-sustainability by 2028** and become the **Lean Foundation**

Philanthropic support is gratefully acknowledged from the **Simons Foundation**, the **Alfred P. Sloan Foundation**, **Richard Merkin**, and **Founders Pledge**

Conclusion

Lean is an **efficient programming language and proof assistant**

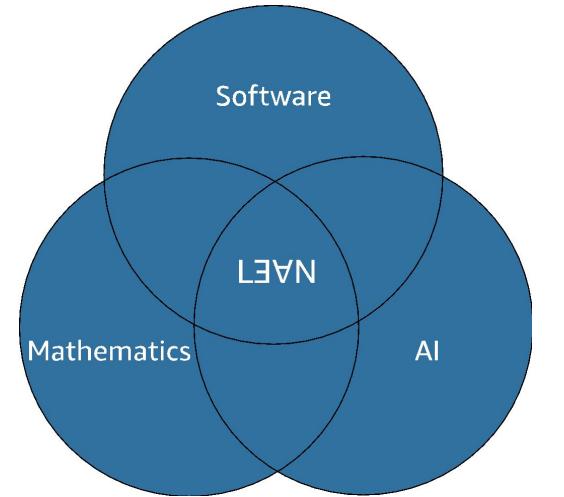
Machine-checkable proofs eliminate the trust bottleneck

Lean enables **decentralized collaboration**

Lean is very **extensible**

The Mathlib community is changing how math is done

It is not just about proving but also understanding complex objects and proofs, getting new insights, and navigating through the “thick jungles” that are beyond our cognitive abilities



Thank You

lean-lang.org

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