Lean Tutoraat cheat sheet

Tactics

Tactic	Usage	Example
`rfl`	Prove equalities that hold *by definition*.	`example : 1 + 2 = 3 := by rfl`
`numbers`	Prove (in)equalities between purely numerical expressions.	`example : 5 ^ 3 < 2 ^ 7 := by numbers`
`algebra`	Prove algebraic identities.	`example (x y : ℝ) : (x + y) * (x - y) = x ^ 2 - y ^ 2 := by algebra`
`rewrite [h]`	If hypothesis `h` is of the form `a = b`, replace `a` with `b` in the goal.	`example (x : ℚ) (h : x = 2) : x ^ 2 = 4 := by` `  rewrite [h]; numbers`
`rewrite [←h]`	If hypothesis `h` is of the form `a = b`, replace `b` with `a` in the goal.	`example (x y : ℚ) (h : x + 1 = y) : x = y - 1 := by` `  rewrite [←h]; algebra`
`positivity`	Prove goals of the form `a > 0` or `a ≥ 0`.	`example (x : ℝ) : x ^ 2 ≥ 0 := by positivity`
`extra`	Prove inequalities of the form `a + e > a` or `a + e ≥ a`.	`example (a b : ℤ) (h : a ≥ 0) : a + b ≥ b := by extra`
`rel [h]`	Use inequality `h` to prove a directly related inequality.	`example (a b : ℝ) (h : a ≥ b) : a + 1 ≥ b + 1 := by` `  rel [h]`
`linarith`	A powerful tactic to automatically prove linear inequalities from linear (in)equalities in the hypotheses.	`example (a b : ℝ) (h1 : a > 2) (h2 : a + b < 3) : b < 1 := by` `  linarith`

`calc`	Chain (in)equalities together to prove an (in)equality.	`example (x y : ℝ) : x ^ 2 + y ^ 2 - 2 * x * y ≥ 0 := by`
		`  calc`
		`  x ^ 2 + y ^ 2 - 2 * x * y = (x - y) ^ 2 := by algebra`
		`  _ ≥ 0 := by positivity`

`use`	Start proving an existential statement (∃) by providing the value that you will use.	`example : ∃ n : ℕ, 81 * n = 2025 := by`
		`  use 25`
		`  numbers`

`intro`	Start proving a universal statement (∀) by introducing an arbitrary variable.	`example : ∀ x : ℝ, x ^ 2 ≥ 0 := by`
		`  intro x`
		`  positivity`

Typing mathematical symbols

Symbol	Type	Description
$\mathbb{N}$	\N	natural numbers
$\mathbb{Z}$	\Z	integers
$\mathbb{Q}$	\Q	rational numbers
$\mathbb{R}$	\R	real numbers
$\leq$	\le	less than or equal to
$\geq$	\ge	greater than or equal to
π	\pi	pi
$\leftarrow$	\l	used in `rewrite [←h]`
a^{-1}	\inv	inverse
$\forall$	\forall	for all
$\exists$	\exists	exists
$\cdot$	\.	bullet (used for induction cases)