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Since Appel's and Haken's proof of the Four-Colour Theorem, machine-assisted proofs has become an integral practice in mathematics, to the point that computer has become an indispensable partner. Philosophers have approached this transformation of computer from a mere calculator to human-machine coalition in epistemic term—i.e., what warrants trust in machine output? do we have a genuine mathematical knowledge from machine-assissted proofs?—but only a hanful of philosophers engaged the fine-grained structure of mathematical practice itself. Hamami and Morris do so in drawing on Bratman's theory of temporally extended planning, suggest that understanding proofs tantamount to recongnising and reconstructing underlying plan of mathematicians. Extending Hamami's and Morris' framework, I recast proof construction as a hierarchy of nested intentions in which computers occupy well-defined but partial roles. Transposing Bratman's planning to mathematics, I shall give a hiearchical structure of intentions in mathematical proofs as:

- L_0 Long-term intention: prove or refute a theorem T.
- L₁ Strategic commitments: select overall method (induction, variational bound, etc.)
- L₂ Tactical sub-intentions: state lemmas, fix parameterisations, choose normal forms.
- $\mathbf{L_3}$ Micro-steps: verify an inequality, explore a search tree, run a proof-assistant tactic.

From this hierarchical structure, I map contemporary practice onto it yielding six recurring roles: (i) exhaustive enumeration— L_3 ; (ii) rigorous numerics— L_3 ; (iii) SAT/SMT certification— L_3 — L_2 ; (iv) automated theorem proving— L_2 ; (v) interactive proof assistance— L_3 ; (vi) heuristic optimisation— L_2 . In this, each role associated with *sub-intentions* whose outputs are diffused upward level, which can be reflected through a series of case studies. Finally, I conclude with some remarks on a new approach to the conception of mathematical agents, through an agency-centered methodology for mathematical practice.