Proofs By Calculation

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Cool, so I am starting from the beginning beginning. Let's run it (LRI)—

Problem 1. Let a and b be rational numbers and suppose that a - b = 4 and ab = 1. Show that $(a + b)^2 = 20$.

Solution 1. Proof.

$$(a+b)^2 = (a-b)^2 + 4ab (1)$$

$$= 4^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \tag{2}$$

$$=20 (3)$$

Cool, now how do we do this in Lean? Check this out:

```
example {a b : \rat} (h1 : a - b = 4) (h2 : a * b = 1) : (a + b) ^ 2 = 20 := calc

(a + b) ^ 2 = (a - b) ^ 2 + 4 * (a * b) := by ring

_ = 4 ^ 2 + 4 * 1 := by rw [h1, h2]

_ = 20 := by ring
```

Ok let's do a new proof:

Proof.

$$d(af - be) = (ad)f - dbe (4)$$

$$= (bc)f - dbe (5)$$

$$= b(cf) - dbe (6)$$

$$= b(de) - dbe \tag{7}$$

$$=0 (8)$$

Woah. Let's do it in Lean!

```
example {a b c d e f : \int} (h1 : a * d = b * c) (h2 : c * f = d * e) :
    d * (a * f - b * e) = 0 :=
    calc
    d * (a * f - b * e)
        = (a*d)*f-d*b*e := by ring
        _ = (b*c)*f-d*b*e := by rw [h1]
        _ = b*(c*f)-d*b*e := by ring
        _ = b*(d*e)-d*b*e := by rw [h2]
        _ = 0 := by ring
```

Fire. Onward. Yuh. Last easy example:

Problem 2. Let a and b be integers and suppose that a = 2b + 5 and b = 3. Show that a = 11.

Solution 2. Proof.

$$a = 2b + 5 \tag{9}$$

$$=2\cdot 3+5\tag{10}$$

$$=11\tag{11}$$

Lean:

```
example {a b : \int} (h1: a = 2 * b + 5) (h2 : b = 3) : a = 11:=

calc

a = 2 * b + 5 := h1

_ = 2 * 3 + 5 := by rw [h2]

_ = 11 := by ring
```

So I need to make sure to explicitly type in like slashint and such or it won't work...noted.