

# 03 - Symbols, No Numbers

Lean: First Steps

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# Symbolic Statements

- Let's see Lean prove purely symbolic statements.
- Because these don't mention specific numbers, they can be stronger, more general, statements.

# Task

- Given the following facts about  $x, y, z, c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$z = y^2$$

$$y = x + c$$

- Our task is to prove

$$z = (x + c)^2$$

- If true, this statement holds for **any** values of  $x, c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- The task is not difficult. Even so, let's write out a structured proof.

$$z = y^2 \quad \text{given fact} \quad (1)$$

$$y = x + c \quad \text{given fact} \quad (2)$$

$$z = y^2 \quad \text{using fact (1)}$$

$$= (x + c)^2 \quad \text{substitution using fact (2)} \quad \square$$

- We start by listing the two given facts,  $z = y^2$  and  $y = x + c$ .
- We want to prove something about  $z$ . The first fact gives us  $z = y^2$ .
- We'd like to express  $y$  in terms of  $x$  and  $c$ , if possible.
- The second fact tells us  $y = x + c$ . We can use it to substitute for the  $y$  in  $y^2$ . This gives us  $z = (x + c)^2$ , our objective.

- This proof has no numbers, it is entirely symbolic.

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```
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```

```
import Mathlib.Tactic
```

```
example {x y z c:  $\mathbb{R}$ } (h1 : z = y^2) (h2: y = x + c) : z = (x +  
c)^2 := by
```

```
calc
```

```
z = y^2 := by rw [h1]
```

```
_ = (x + c)^2 := by rw [h2]
```

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- Notice how similar this code is to that from the previous chapter.
- We can see in the proof header how we
  - define the variables `x`, `y`, `z` and `c` as real numbers
  - list the two hypotheses
  - specify the overall proof objective `z = (x + c)^2`.



- The main body of the proof is also similar.
- We first establish that  $z = y^2$ , justifying it by the first hypothesis  $h1$ .
- Then we say this is the same as  $(x + c)^2$ , justifying it with second hypothesis  $h2$ .
- That completes the proof, which is one line shorter than the previous one because we don't need to do a numerical calculation.

# Easy Exercise

- Write a Lean program to prove that  $z = x$  given  $z = y$  and  $y = x$ , where  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ .