

LYRA: ORCHESTRATING DUAL CORRECTION IN AUTOMATED THEOREM PROVING

Chuanyang Zheng¹, Haiming Wang², Enze Xie³, Zhengying Liu³,
Jiankai Sun¹, Huajian Xin², Jianhao Shen³, Zhenguo Li³, Yu Li¹

¹The Chinese University of Hong Kong ²Sun Yat-sen University

³Huawei Noah’s Ark Lab

{cyzheng21, liyu}@cse.cuhk.edu.hk, {wanghm39, xinhj}@mail2.sysu.edu.cn
{xie.enze, liuzhengying2, shenjiahao2, Li.Zhenguo}@huawei.com
{jsun}@link.cuhk.edu.hk

<https://github.com/chuanyang-Zheng/Lyra-theorem-prover>

ABSTRACT

Large Language Models (LLMs) present an intriguing avenue for exploration in the field of formal theorem proving. Nevertheless, their full potential, particularly concerning the mitigation of hallucinations and refinement through prover error messages, remains an area that has yet to be thoroughly investigated. To enhance the effectiveness of LLMs in the field, we introduce the Lyra, a new framework that employs two distinct correction mechanisms: *Tool Correction* (TC) and *Conjecture Correction* (CC). To implement *Tool Correction* in the post-processing of formal proofs, we leverage prior knowledge to utilize predefined prover tools (e.g., Sledgehammer) for guiding the replacement of incorrect tools. *Tool Correction* significantly contributes to mitigating hallucinations, thereby improving the overall accuracy of the proof. In addition, we introduce *Conjecture Correction*, an error feedback mechanism designed to interact with prover to refine formal proof conjectures with prover error messages. Compared to the previous refinement framework, the proposed *Conjecture Correction* refines generation with instruction but does not collect paired (generation, error & refinement) prompts. Our method has achieved state-of-the-art (SOTA) performance on both miniF2F validation (48.0% \rightarrow 55.3%) and test (45.5% \rightarrow 51.2%). We also present 3 IMO problems solved by Lyra. We believe *Tool Correction* (post-process for hallucination mitigation) and *Conjecture Correction* (subgoal adjustment from interaction with environment) could provide a promising avenue for future research in this field.

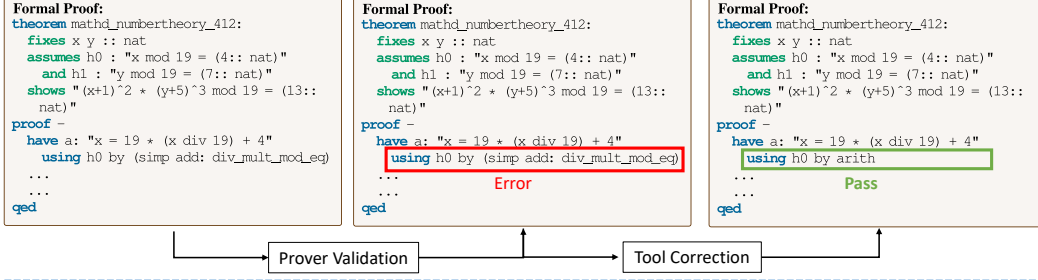
1 INTRODUCTION

Formal proof automation is a challenging task that has garnered increased attention in recent years (Bansal et al., 2019a; Polu & Sutskever, 2020; Lampl et al., 2022; Jiang et al., 2022; Wu et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2023b). Unlike other domains where deep learning approaches have shown remarkable success, previous studies have proposed techniques to synthesize additional formal training data (Wu et al., 2022; Polu & Sutskever, 2020; Han et al., 2021; Bansal et al., 2019b; Polu et al., 2023). Recently, large language models (LLMs) trained on informal mathematical data have showcased impressive quantitative reasoning abilities (Lewkowycz et al., 2022; Welleck et al., 2022).

Draft, Sketch, and Prove (DSP) (Jiang et al., 2023) maps informal proofs to formal proof sketches, and uses the sketches to guide an automated prover by directing its search to easier sub-problems. Following this direction, Subgoal-based Learning (Zhao et al., 2023) replaces the informal proof with subgoal-proof and learns how to optimize subgoal demonstration selection. However, they have not been able to post-process LLM generation or gradually refine previous generations.

In this paper, we seek to build Lyra based on LLM, focusing on formal theorem proving. There are two major challenges for LLM generation: 1) hallucination mitigation; 2) interaction with

(a) Tool Correction



(b) Conjecture Correction

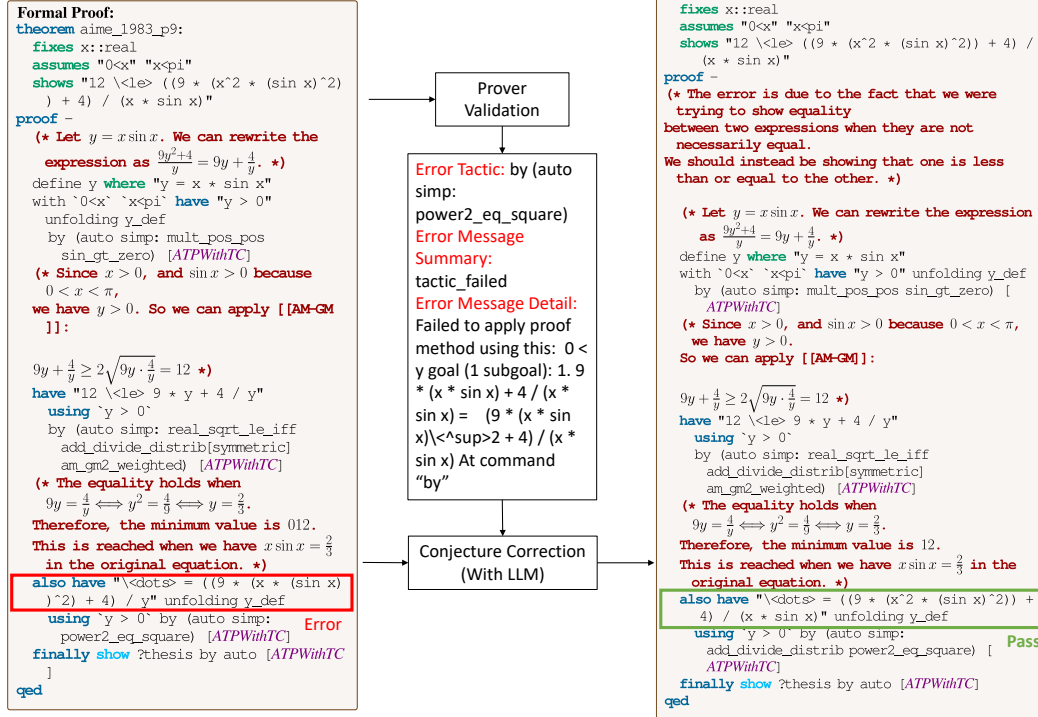


Figure 1: Our proposed Lyra framework contains two modules. **Tool Correction:** employ the predefined tools to replace the incorrect tools and prove the conjectures. The prover fails because LLM wrongly believes that `by (simp add: div_mult_mod_eq)` can prove $x = 19 * (x \text{ div } 19) + 4$. Actually, the conjecture is correct and simple, and the prover fails to prove it because it employs an incorrect tool. Hence, the prover successfully proves the conjecture when employing `by arith`. **Conjecture Correction:** We design an interaction framework that integrates previous formal sketch and prover error messages to better sketch generation. The steps with the `ATPWithTC` delimiters are generated by an automated prover with *Tool Correction*.

the environment. To mitigate LLM hallucination, we propose *Tool Correction* to leverage prior knowledge and rules to guide incorrect tool replacement. As shown in the observation in Figure 1, prover fails to prove conjecture $x = 19 * (x \text{ div } 19) + 4$ because LLM wrongly believes that `by (simp add: div_mult_mod_eq)` can prove $x = 19 * (x \text{ div } 19) + 4$, while the conjecture is correct but employed tool `simp` is not powerful enough. *Tool Correction* employs predefined tools (e.g. `sledgehammer`, `arith`) to guide incorrect tool replacement and finally prove the conjecture. We also propose a general interaction technique with LLM named *Conjecture Correction*. To further improve and modify the conjectures, *Conjecture Correction* leverages a general framework that can easily integrate feedback from any environment, in this case, the Isabelle prover, to further polish conjectures. We believe the Lyra presents our insights to mitigate LLM hallucination and interact with the environment.

The proposed method significantly outperforms competing approaches in formal theorem-proving tasks, achieving a pass rate of 51.2% on the miniF2F test dataset, a 5.7% absolute improvement over the previous state-of-the-art. Furthermore, the insights gained from *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture*

Correction design can be applied to other frameworks that need to interact with the environment. In summary, our contributions are as follows:

- We introduce Lyra, a method composed of two components *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction*, to guide automated provers with formal proof sketches.
- *Tool Correction* employs the predefined tools to replace the incorrect tools to mitigate hallucination, while *Conjecture Correction* integrates previous formal sketch and prover error messages to refine proof.
- We establish a new SOTA of 55.3% and 51.2% on miniF2F validation and test, outperform previous best 7.3% and 5.7% respectively. And we newly solve two IMO problems: IMO_1974_p5 and IMO_1981_p6.

2 RELATED WORKS

Interactive theorem provers. Contemporary mathematical verification systems are centered on interactive theorem provers (ITPs), including Isabelle (Paulson, 1994), Lean (de Moura et al., 2015), Coq (Barras et al., 1997), and Metamath (Megill & Wheeler, 2019). ITPs lay the groundwork for mathematical definitions and theorems on a robust logical foundation through their core kernels. The validation of each theorem is kernel-based and takes place within the ITP. To achieve formal proof, a theorem is initially expressed in the programming language of the ITP and systematically refined into simpler subgoals until it aligns with previously established facts. In this paper, the chosen ATP is Isabelle, known for its potent prover tools, including sledgehammer (Paulson, 2010).

Machine learning for formal proving. Numerous approaches advocate the integration of machine learning with contemporary interactive theorem provers (ITPs) (Yang & Deng, 2019; Gauthier et al., 2021). They leverage the recent advancements in language models (Polu & Sutskever, 2020; Han et al., 2021; Polu et al., 2023; Jiang et al., 2022; Lampl et al., 2022; Mikula et al., 2023). These techniques recommend actions based on the current proving state, and the tree search identifies a sequence of correct steps using actions provided by the language model. Potent methods like MCTS (Silver et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2021; Laurent & Platzer, 2022) or dynamic-tree MCTS (Wang et al., 2023b) are utilized for this purpose. Previous work (Wu et al., 2022) has demonstrated the few-shot statement autoformalization capability of LLMs (Chowdhery et al., 2022). In investigating these findings’ applicability to proof autoformalization, DSP (Jiang et al., 2023) conducted an in-depth analysis using Draft, Sketch, and Proof. Subgoal-Learning (Zhao et al., 2023) further employs a subgoal-goal-based informal proof approach. In an effort to support the open-source community, LeanDojo (Yang et al., 2023) created a Lean playground that includes toolkits, data, models, and benchmarks. While these methods directly use the results generated by LLMs, we adopt a different approach by employing predefined tools to post-process the generations to mitigate hallucination, specifically *Tool Correction*.

Large language model refinement. Calibration studies conducted on LLLMs reveal that the probabilistic predictions made by current LLMs are closely aligned with the actual frequencies of token occurrences, resulting in well-calibrated predictions for specific tasks (Guo et al., 2017; Kadavath et al., 2022; Jiang et al., 2020). As LLMs exhibit reliable calibration, an increasing number of research studies emphasize using self-evaluation for verification. For instance, Reflexion (Shinn et al., 2023) leverages an agent with dynamic memory and self-reflection capabilities, while Self-Refine (Madaan et al., 2023) proposes a method to generate outputs from LLMs and refine their previously generated outputs based on their own feedback. Taking a similar approach, methods like Self-Debug (Chen et al., 2023) and CRITICS (Gou et al., 2023) interact with code interpreters to further debug. In contrast, Progressive-Hint Prompting (Zheng et al., 2023) iteratively extracts hints from previous LLM’s answers as hints for the next answer generation. However, previous works require extensive prompts, including generation prompts and refine prompts. Our approach *Conjecture Correction* refines generation with instruction but does not collect paired (generation, error & refinement) prompts.

Algorithm 1 Pseudocode of *Tool Correction* in a Python-like style.

```

#tactic_list: list of the tactics of formal proof
#prover: Isabelle Prover
#TCUsage: whether employ Tool Correction
tool_heuristics=['by auto','by arith','by blast','by simp',
'by fastforce','by force','by eval','by presburger','by sos',
'by linarith','by (auto simp: field_simps)','sledgehammer']
for tactic in tactic_list:
    use_heuristics=False
    output = prover.run_tac(tactic)
    if not (output['error'] is None):
        if TCUsage: # Use Tool Correction or Not
            if tactic.strip().startswith("by") or tactic.strip()=="(":
                use_heuristic=True

        if ("sledgehammer" in tactic) or use_heuristic:
            for tool_try in tool_heuristics:
                output = prover.run_tac(tool_try)
                if output['error'] is None:
                    break
    if output['error'] is not None:
        return "tactic_failed", output
    if output['tactic_state'] == 'no goals':
        return "success", output

return "proof_incomplete", output

```

3 METHOD

This section describes our Lyra for formal proof automation, which leverages *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction* to guide automated formal theorem provers with proof sketches.

3.1 BACKGROUND: PIPELINE OF DSP

DSP (Jiang et al., 2023) aims to generate a formal sketch from an informal statement, verifiable by an off-the-shelf automated theorem prover. DSP creates N demonstration examples, denoted as $E = E_1, E_2, \dots, E_N$, each containing informal/formal components (statements, proofs, sketches). The pipeline of DSP has the following three steps.

Informal proof generation. There are two scenarios: one with an existing human informal proof and another where a language model generates draft-proof candidates without a human reference. For LLM-generated informal proof, DSP provides the model with a few examples containing both (statement, informal proof) for informal proof generation. Subsequently, DSP presents a problem statement that needs to be translated and the model then generates the subsequent tokens to produce the desired informal proof.

Formal proof generation. DSP leverages the few-shot learning capabilities of a large language model. Specifically, DSP provides the model with a few example pairs containing (statement, informal proof, formal sketch) for formal proof generation. Subsequently, DSP presents a (statement, informal proof) that needs to be translated. The model then generates the subsequent tokens to produce the desired formal sketch.

Prover validation. In the final phase, off-the-shelf automated provers address sketch gaps. These systems create formally valid proofs. DSP framework remains agnostic to prover type (symbolic, neural, hybrid). Successful prover results yield verifiable formal proofs.

3.2 TOOL CORRECTION

Tool Correction employs prior knowledge to employ predefined tools (e.g. sledgehammer) to guide incorrect tool replacement, as shown in Algorithm 1. We introduce the *Tool Correction* as a remedy to alleviate the generation errors stemming from Large Language Models (LLMs). Through empirical observation, it becomes evident that despite the factual accuracy of conjectures, LLMs at times adopt misguided tools that do not withstand validation by theorem provers, as shown in Figure 1.

For instance, consider the statement $x = 19 * (x \text{ div } 19) + 4$, where LLM proposes to utilize the tactic `by (simp add: div_mult_mod_eq)`, leading to failure. This is the LLM hallucination,

Algorithm 2 Pseudocode of *Conjecture Correction* in a Python-like style.

```

#round_count: the current round number
#prompt_sample: the prompt and proposed question
#previous_response: previous formal proof
#error_info: error information from Isabelle
input=[{"role": "system", "content": "You are an expert in \
Mathematical Proof and Isabelle Proof Assistant. Follow the given \
examples and complete the proof with Isabelle Proof Assistant"},
{"role": "user", "content": prompt_sample}]
if round_count%5!=0: #If False, the initial round.
#Otherwise, then Refine round.
#Refine Round
input.append({"role": "assistant", "content": previous_respon})
input.append({"role": "user", "content": "(*The last proof has the \
following errors from Isabelle Prover. Therefore,\n 1) Please Follow \
the Above Prompt;\n\n 2) And Utilize the Following Errors to redo \
the last formal proof.\n {}.\n\n*)\n\n \
proof -\n".format(error_info)})
json_obj = openai.ChatCompletion.create(messages=input)

```

as by (simp add: div_mult_mod_eq) is suited for proving $a = a \text{ div } b * b + a \text{ mod } b$ but not $x = 19 * (x \text{ div } 19) + 4$. Substituting it with by arith enables the theorem prover to successfully verify $x = 19 * (x \text{ div } 19) + 4$. Hence, in certain instances, LLM might formulate correct conjectures but employ inappropriate tools, resulting in unsuccessful proof attempts. To address this, *Tool Correction* leverages predefined tools to enhance the success rate.

The *Tool Correction* approach entails the validation of a given tactic t using Isabelle. If validation succeeds, we proceed; if not, *Tool Correction* intervenes to modify the tactic. Specifically, when a tactic is equal to “.” or commencing with “by” or “sledgehammer” but the tactic fails, we attempt the application of t_{tool} . This t_{tool} can be either: 1) “sledgehammer” or; 2) by tool with tool belonging to the set (auto, simp, blast, fastforce, force, eval, presburger, sos, arith, linarith, auto simp: field_simps).

By integrating *Tool Correction*, we systematically explore the applicability of “sledgehammer” and 11 heuristic tools. If any of these successfully pass the theorem prover, we progress to the subsequent tactics. However, if proof still fails to prove the tactic after trying all t_{tool} fail, the overall proof attempt is deemed unsuccessful.

3.3 CONJECTURE CORRECTION

For *Conjecture Correction*, we design a framework that can easily integrate previous formal sketches and error messages from the prover to improve sketch generation. LLMs, particularly GPT-4, can leverage prior responses or contextual cues for improved output. Nonetheless, integrating feedback into mathematical proving remains a challenge. This stems from two primary factors: 1) diverse theorem provers employ distinct syntax, complicating the design of varied prompts; 2) often require an extensive token count, incurring a high computational cost and exceeding model length limits. To address these limitations, Lyra uses *Conjecture Correction*, offering a versatile refinement pipeline that can transform a non-refined framework into a refined one. Compared to the previous refinement framework, such as Self-Refine (Madaan et al., 2023) or Self-Debug (Chen et al., 2023), the proposed *Conjecture Correction* refines generation with instruction, but does not collect paired (generation, error & refinement) prompts. The details are shown in Algorithm 2.

Initial round generation. In the initial round generation, we follow the same process as DSP, directly producing informal or formal proofs without prover error messages.

Rectification round. Our approach also involves the use of an LLM (e.g. GPT-4 (Bubeck et al., 2023)) for rectification. In contrast to the initial round generation, the rectification employs the same initial prompt as the first round but appends error messages from the prover. As all formal proof begins with proof -, we add proof - at the end of the instruction so that the LLM response is formal proof.

Reset initial round generation. Since the rectification round builds upon the first round, the quality of *Conjecture Correction* performance is tied to the initial round proof. To ensure that a potentially subpar initial round proof does not negatively affect subsequent proofs, we regenerate the initial

Table 1: **Proving success rates on the miniF2F dataset with Isabelle.** The table displays the success rates of previous works and the Lyra, using both human and GPT-4 informal proofs. The highest success rates for each set are highlighted in bold.

Success rate	miniF2F-valid	miniF2F-test
<i>Baselines</i>		
Sledgehammer (Paulson, 2010)	9.9%	10.4%
Sledgehammer + heuristics (Jiang et al., 2023)	18.0%	20.9%
Thor (Jiang et al., 2022)	28.3%	29.9%
Thor + expert iteration (Wu et al., 2022)	37.3%	35.2%
<i>Draft, Sketch, and Prove (100 attempts) (Jiang et al., 2023)</i>		
Human informal proof	42.6%	39.3%
540B Minerva informal proof	42.6%	38.9%
<i>Subgoal-Learning (100 attempts) (Zhao et al., 2023)</i>	48.0%	45.5%
<i>Lyra (Ours)</i>		
GPT-4 informal proof (100 attempts)	52.8%	44.2%
GPT-4 informal proof (200 attempts)	54.9%	47.9%
Human informal proof (100 attempts)	52.0%	47.1%
Human informal proof (200 attempts)	55.3%	51.2%

round proof at interaction rounds K , $2K$, $3K$ and so on, refining its generation in the remaining rounds. For example, when working with 200 attempts and setting K to 5, *Conjecture Correction* partitions the 200 attempts into 40 patches. Each patch consists of the first proof derived from DSP, followed by four subsequent refined proofs that build upon the previous proof and incorporate the error message provided by the prover.

4 EXPERIMENT

4.1 DATASET

In this study, we assess our approach using the miniF2F dataset (Zheng et al., 2021), which is a collection of 488 formal mathematical problems derived from high-school competitions and expressed in three formal languages: Lean (de Moura et al., 2015), HOL-Light (Bansal et al., 2019a), and Isabelle (Paulson, 1994). The dataset is divided into validation and test sets, each containing 244 problems. These problems are sourced from three distinct categories, with 260 problems extracted from the MATH dataset (Hendrycks et al., 2021), 160 problems taken from actual high school mathematical competitions (AMC, AIME, and IMO), and 68 problems specially crafted to mirror the difficulty level of the aforementioned competitions.

Evaluation. The objective of our study is to generate formal sketches for the problems in the miniF2F dataset. We consider a proof valid if and only if (a) it does not have any "cheating" keywords (`sorry` and `oops`) that terminate a proof without completion, and (b) Isabelle must be capable of verifying the corresponding formal statement with the proof.

Implementation details. In our research, we utilized GPT-4 as the Language Model Model (LLM) for generating informal drafts and formal sketches. The temperature of GPT-4 was set to 0.7, with 200 attempts. The details of baselines are shown in Appendix.

4.2 MAIN RESULTS

Table 1 presents the distribution of successful formal proofs obtained from the miniF2F dataset using the interactive theorem prover Isabelle. An examination of the results presented in Table 1 reveals a conspicuous enhancement in the efficacy of the Sledgehammer automated prover, owing to the integration of 11 supplementary heuristic tactics (Jiang et al., 2023). Noteworthy achievements are also realized through deploying the DSP-based methods (DSP and Subgoal), attaining success rates of 39.3% and 45.5%, respectively on the miniF2F test set.

Table 2: **Ablation results on the miniF2F dataset with Isabelle.** There are three important conclusions: 1) GPT-4 is better than Codex for mathematical proving; 2) *Tool Correction* can consistently improve performance; 3) *Conjecture Correction* can improve performance but needs more attempts. **Our proposed method degrades to DSP (Jiang et al., 2023) when without *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction*.**

Attempt	Formal Proof	Informal Proof	TC	CC	miniF2F-valid	miniF2F-test
100	Codex	540B Minerva	✗	✗	42.6%	38.9%
	GPT-4	GPT-4	✗	✗	48.3%	38.9%
	Codex	Human	✗	✗	42.6%	39.3%
	GPT-4	Human	✗	✗	47.9%	39.7%
	GPT-4	GPT-4	✓	✓	52.8%	44.2%
	GPT-4	Human	✓	✓	52.0%	47.1%
200	GPT-4	GPT-4	✗	✗	49.5%	40.9%
	GPT-4	GPT-4	✓	✗	55.3%	45.0%
	GPT-4	GPT-4	✗	✓	48.3%	40.9%
	GPT-4	GPT-4	✓	✓	54.9%	47.9%
	GPT-4	Human	✗	✗	50.4%	42.6%
	GPT-4	Human	✓	✗	52.8%	45.9%
	GPT-4	Human	✗	✓	46.7%	43.0%
	GPT-4	Human	✓	✓	55.3%	51.2%

By harnessing informal proofs generated by GPT-4, our proposed method achieves success rates of 54.9% and 47.9% on the validation and test sets of miniF2F respectively. This performance persists even when the attempt number is set at 100, affirming its robustness. When the attempt number is 100, compared to 540B Minerva informal proof with DSP, our proposed Lyra improves the performance on miniF2F validation set from 42.6% to 52.8% and miniF2F test set from 38.9% to 44.2%. This outcome can be attributed to the *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction*.

In instances where human informal proofs are employed, our proposed method demonstrates impressive success rates of 55.3% and 51.2% on the validation and test sets of miniF2F. Comparative analysis against DSP reveals an improvement of 12.7% and 11.9% on the validation and test sets respectively for miniF2F. Furthermore, when contrasted with the previous state-of-the-art Subgoal-Learning model, our approach showcases an advancement of 7.3% and 5.7% on the miniF2F validation and test sets respectively.

The performance of human informal proofs surpasses that of GPT-4 generated counterparts, especially on the test set. This substantiates the notion that precision in informal proofs is important for generating formal sketches.

4.3 ABLATION STUDY

GPT-4 is better than Codex, especially on miniF2F validation dataset.. In the absence of *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction*, our proposed method experiences degradation to DSP. Referring to Table 2, when considering the informal proof generated by LLM (GPT-4 or 540B Minerva), GPT-4 is better than Codex (Chen et al., 2021). When compared with the deployment of Codex for generating formal sketches, GPT-4 demonstrates improvements of 5.3% and 0.4% on the validation and test subsets of miniF2F, respectively, while utilizing the same attempt number 100 and human informal proof. This substantiates the notion that GPT-4 indeed enhances performance.

Tool Correction: consistently improve performance. As evident from Table 2 and Figure 2, the inclusion of *Tool Correction* yields enhanced performance. Similarly, when assessing GPT-4-generated informal proofs on the miniF2F test set, *Tool Correction* elicits improvements of 4.1% and 7.0% in the absence and presence of *Conjecture Correction*, respectively. When considering human informal proofs on the miniF2F test set, *Tool Correction* showcases enhancements of 3.3% and 8.2% in scenarios devoid of and accompanied by *Conjecture Correction*, respectively. Therefore, regardless of whether the informal sketch is generated by GPT-4 or created manually by a human, *Tool Correction* consistently enhances performance and can further benefit from the addition of *Conjecture Correction*.

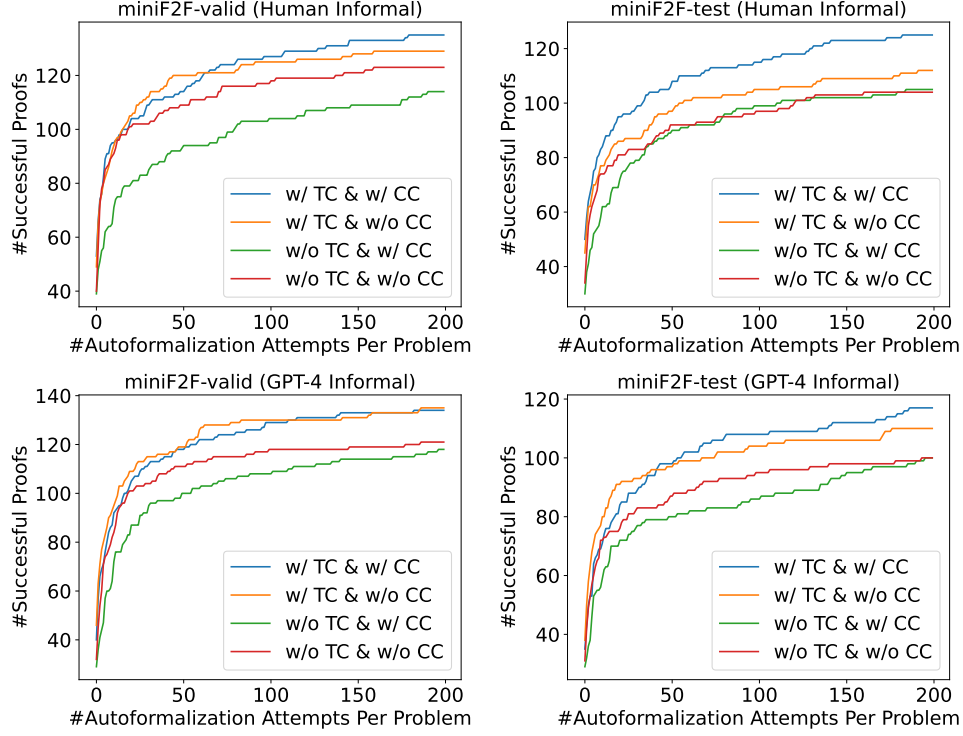


Figure 2: **Number of problems solved on miniF2F against the number of autoformalization attempts per problem.** On miniF2F validation and test set, we have shown the results of *Tool Correction* (TC) and *Conjecture Correction* (CC) on human informal proof and GPT-4 informal proof respectively.

Conjecture Correction: further improves performance, prefers more powerful prover and requires more attempts to be convergent. The outcomes presented in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 2 underscore the efficacy of integrating *Conjecture Correction*, albeit at the expense of requiring an increased number of attempts to achieve convergence. When considering human informal proofs on the miniF2F test set, *Conjecture Correction* showcases enhancements of 0.4% and 5.3% in scenarios devoid of and accompanied by *Tool Correction*, respectively. This suggests that *Conjecture Correction* improves proof quality, but needs a more powerful prover (e.g. with *Tool Correction*) to fill the formal gaps. *Conjecture Correction* needs more attempts to be convergent because *Conjecture Correction* modifies the initial proof to generate subsequent proofs, which strongly hinges on the quality of the initial proof. Specifically, *Conjecture Correction* partitions the pool of 200 attempts into 40 patches, wherein the first proof originates from DSP, and the subsequent four are based on the initial proof. Furthermore, it’s worth noting that, in theory, any problems solvable through DSP remain solvable using our approach, as DSP is equivalent to our initial proof generation without *Tool Correction*.

Attempt number: Lyra benefits more with attempt number increment. In the absence of *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction*, our proposed method reduces to DSP. Within the validation set with human informal proofs, when the number of attempts is escalated from 100 to 200 (shown in Table 2), the performance of DSP experiences a gain from 47.9% to 50.4%, achieving a 2.5% improvement. Conversely, our proposed approach exhibits a performance improvement from 52.0% to 55.3%, reflecting a more substantial 3.3% enhancement. For the test set, DSP’s performance improves from 39.7% to 42.6%, marking a 2.9% increment. In contrast, our method demonstrates an increment from 47.1% to 51.2%, indicating a more 4.1% boost. This divergence implies that our proposed approach effectively surpasses the performance limitations of DSP, highlighting the potential efficacy of expanding the attempt number to further enhance performance differences.

4.4 CASE STUDY

We solve another IMO problem IMO_1959_p1 with GPT-4 informal proof, which is also solved via DSP with 540B Minerva. Furthermore, to present the effectiveness of our method, we provide



Figure 3: A successful formal proof synthesized with human informal proof. With *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction*, we successfully solve an IMO problem IMO_1974_p5. The steps with the ATPWithTC delimiters are generated by an automated prover with *Tool Correction*. We also solve IMO_1959_p1 with GPT-4 informal proof, which is shown in the Appendix.

a formal sketch of an IMO problem named IMO_1974_p5 that remains unproven by earlier state-of-the-art methods. As demonstrated in Figure 3, our Lyra successfully proves IMO_1974_p5 with *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction*. We have shown the interaction details of IMO_1974_p5 and IMO_1959_p1 in the Appendix.

5 CONCLUSION

In this paper, we introduced Lyra, a novel pipeline that takes advantage of *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction*. *Tool Correction* employs prior knowledge to employ predefined tools (e.g. sledgehammer) to guide incorrect tool replacement. *Conjecture Correction*, interacting with the prover environment, integrates previous formal sketch and prover error messages for better sketch generation. We demonstrated the feasibility and effectiveness of Lyra by reaching state-of-the-art performance 55.3% and 51.2% on the miniF2F dataset validation and test, respectively, with the Isabelle theorem prover. Central to our method is the incorporation of prior knowledge and the development of a comprehensive GPT-4 refinement framework. Our ablations showed that both *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction* are critical to the success of Lyra.

REFERENCES

- Zhangir Azerbayev, Bartosz Piotrowski, Hailey Schoelkopf, Edward W Ayers, Dragomir Radev, and Jeremy Avigad. Proofnet: Autoformalizing and formally proving undergraduate-level mathematics. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2302.12433*, 2023.
- Kshitij Bansal, Sarah Loos, Markus Rabe, Christian Szegedy, and Stewart Wilcox. Holist: An environment for machine learning of higher order logic theorem proving. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 454–463. PMLR, 2019a. 1, 6
- Kshitij Bansal, Christian Szegedy, Markus N Rabe, Sarah M Loos, and Viktor Toman. Learning to reason in large theories without imitation. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1905.10501*, 2019b. 1
- Bruno Barras, Samuel Boutin, Cristina Cornes, Judicaël Courant, Jean-Christophe Filliatre, Eduardo Gimenez, Hugo Herbelin, Gerard Huet, Cesar Munoz, Chetan Murthy, et al. *The Coq proof assistant reference manual: Version 6.1*. PhD thesis, Inria, 1997. 3
- Tom Brown, Benjamin Mann, Nick Ryder, Melanie Subbiah, Jared D Kaplan, Prafulla Dhariwal, Arvind Neelakantan, Pranav Shyam, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, et al. Language models are few-shot learners. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 33:1877–1901, 2020.
- Sébastien Bubeck, Varun Chandrasekaran, Ronen Eldan, Johannes Gehrke, Eric Horvitz, Ece Kamar, Peter Lee, Yin Tat Lee, Yuanzhi Li, Scott Lundberg, Harsha Nori, Hamid Palangi, Marco Tulio Ribeiro, and Yi Zhang. Sparks of artificial general intelligence: Early experiments with gpt-4, 2023. 5
- Nicholas Carlini, Daphne Ippolito, Matthew Jagielski, Katherine Lee, Florian Tramer, and Chiyuan Zhang. Quantifying memorization across neural language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2202.07646*, 2022.
- Mark Chen, Jerry Tworek, Heewoo Jun, Qiming Yuan, Henrique Ponde de Oliveira Pinto, Jared Kaplan, Harri Edwards, Yuri Burda, Nicholas Joseph, Greg Brockman, et al. Evaluating large language models trained on code. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2107.03374*, 2021. 7
- Xinyun Chen, Maxwell Lin, Nathanael Schärli, and Denny Zhou. Teaching large language models to self-debug, 2023. 3, 5
- Aakanksha Chowdhery, Sharan Narang, Jacob Devlin, Maarten Bosma, Gaurav Mishra, Adam Roberts, Paul Barham, Hyung Won Chung, Charles Sutton, Sebastian Gehrmann, et al. Palm: Scaling language modeling with pathways. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2204.02311*, 2022. 3
- Leonardo de Moura, Soonho Kong, Jeremy Avigad, Floris Van Doorn, and Jakob von Raumer. The lean theorem prover (system description). In *Automated Deduction-CADE-25: 25th International Conference on Automated Deduction, Berlin, Germany, August 1-7, 2015, Proceedings 25*, pp. 378–388. Springer, 2015. 3, 6, 14
- Jia Deng, Wei Dong, Richard Socher, Li-Jia Li, Kai Li, and Li Fei-Fei. Imagenet: A large-scale hierarchical image database. In *2009 IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 248–255. Ieee, 2009.
- Iddo Drori, Sarah Zhang, Reece Shuttleworth, Leonard Tang, Albert Lu, Elizabeth Ke, Kevin Liu, Linda Chen, Sunny Tran, Newman Cheng, et al. A neural network solves, explains, and generates university math problems by program synthesis and few-shot learning at human level. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 119(32):e2123433119, 2022.
- Thibault Gauthier, Cezary Kaliszyk, Josef Urban, Ramana Kumar, and Michael Norrish. Tactictoe: learning to prove with tactics. *Journal of Automated Reasoning*, 65:257–286, 2021. 3
- Zhibin Gou, Zhihong Shao, Yeyun Gong, Yelong Shen, Yujiu Yang, Nan Duan, and Weizhu Chen. Critic: Large language models can self-correct with tool-interactive critiquing, 2023. 3
- Chuan Guo, Geoff Pleiss, Yu Sun, and Kilian Q Weinberger. On calibration of modern neural networks. In *International conference on machine learning*, pp. 1321–1330. PMLR, 2017. 3

- Jesse Michael Han, Jason Rute, Yuhuai Wu, Edward W Ayers, and Stanislas Polu. Proof artifact co-training for theorem proving with language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2102.06203*, 2021. 1, 3
- Dan Hendrycks, Collin Burns, Saurav Kadavath, Akul Arora, Steven Basart, Eric Tang, Dawn Song, and Jacob Steinhardt. Measuring mathematical problem solving with the math dataset. In *Thirty-fifth Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track (Round 2)*, 2021. 6
- Albert Qiaochu Jiang, Wenda Li, Szymon Tworkowski, Konrad Czechowski, Tomasz Odrzygóźdź, Piotr Miłoś, Yuhuai Wu, and Mateja Jamnik. Thor: Wielding hammers to integrate language models and automated theorem provers. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35: 8360–8373, 2022. 1, 3, 6, 14
- Albert Qiaochu Jiang, Sean Welleck, Jin Peng Zhou, Timothee Lacroix, Jiacheng Liu, Wenda Li, Mateja Jamnik, Guillaume Lample, and Yuhuai Wu. Draft, sketch, and prove: Guiding formal theorem provers with informal proofs. In *The Eleventh International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2023. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14
- Zhengbao Jiang, Frank F Xu, Jun Araki, and Graham Neubig. How can we know what language models know? *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, 8:423–438, 2020. 3
- Saurav Kadavath, Tom Conerly, Amanda Askell, Tom Henighan, Dawn Drain, Ethan Perez, Nicholas Schiefer, Zac Hatfield-Dodds, Nova DasSarma, Eli Tran-Johnson, et al. Language models (mostly) know what they know. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2207.05221*, 2022. 3
- Guillaume Lample and François Charton. Deep learning for symbolic mathematics. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2019.
- Guillaume Lample, Timothee Lacroix, Marie-Anne Lachaux, Aurelien Rodriguez, Amaury Hayat, Thibaut Lavril, Gabriel Ebner, and Xavier Martinet. Hypertree proof search for neural theorem proving. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:26337–26349, 2022. 1, 3, 14
- Jonathan Laurent and André Platzer. Learning to find proofs and theorems by learning to refine search strategies: The case of loop invariant synthesis. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:4843–4856, 2022. 3
- Aitor Lewkowycz, Anders Andreassen, David Dohan, Ethan Dyer, Henryk Michalewski, Vinay Ramasesh, Ambrose Slone, Cem Anil, Imanol Schlag, Theo Gutman-Solo, et al. Solving quantitative reasoning problems with language models. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:3843–3857, 2022. 1
- Chengwu Liu, Jianhao Shen, Huajian Xin, Zhengying Liu, Ye Yuan, Haiming Wang, Wei Ju, Chuanyang Zheng, Yichun Yin, Lin Li, et al. Fimo: A challenge formal dataset for automated theorem proving. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2309.04295*, 2023a.
- Fuxiao Liu, Kevin Lin, Linjie Li, Jianfeng Wang, Yaser Yacoob, and Lijuan Wang. Aligning large multi-modal model with robust instruction tuning. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2306.14565*, 2023b.
- Aman Madaan, Niket Tandon, Prakhar Gupta, Skyler Hallinan, Luyu Gao, Sarah Wiegrefe, Uri Alon, Nouha Dziri, Shrimai Prabhumoye, Yiming Yang, Shashank Gupta, Bodhisattwa Prasad Majumder, Katherine Hermann, Sean Welleck, Amir Yazdanbakhsh, and Peter Clark. Self-refine: Iterative refinement with self-feedback, 2023. 3, 5
- Norman Megill and David A Wheeler. A computer language for mathematical proofs. 2019. 3
- Maciej Miłkoła, Szymon Antoniak, Szymon Tworkowski, Albert Qiaochu Jiang, Jin Peng Zhou, Christian Szegedy, Łukasz Kuciński, Piotr Miłoś, and Yuhuai Wu. Magnushammer: A transformer-based approach to premise selection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.04488*, 2023. 3
- Lawrence C Paulson. *Isabelle: A generic theorem prover*. Springer, 1994. 3, 6

- Lawrence C. Paulson. Three years of experience with sledgehammer, a practical link between automatic and interactive theorem provers. In Renate A. Schmidt, Stephan Schulz, and Boris Konev (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2nd Workshop on Practical Aspects of Automated Reasoning, PAAR-2010, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK, July 14, 2010*, volume 9 of *EPiC Series in Computing*, pp. 1–10. EasyChair, 2010. doi: 10.29007/tnfd. URL <https://doi.org/10.29007/tnfd>. 3, 6, 14
- Stanislas Polu and Ilya Sutskever. Generative language modeling for automated theorem proving. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.03393*, 2020. 1, 3
- Stanislas Polu, Jesse Michael Han, Kunhao Zheng, Mantas Baksys, Igor Babuschkin, and Ilya Sutskever. Formal mathematics statement curriculum learning. In *The Eleventh International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2023. 1, 3, 14
- Jianing Qiu, Lin Li, Jiankai Sun, Jiachuan Peng, Peilun Shi, Ruiyang Zhang, Yinzhaodong, Kyle Lam, Frank P-W Lo, Bo Xiao, et al. Large ai models in health informatics: Applications, challenges, and the future. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.11568*, 2023.
- Noah Shinn, Beck Labash, and Ashwin Gopinath. Reflexion: an autonomous agent with dynamic memory and self-reflection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.11366*, 2023. 3
- David Silver, Thomas Hubert, Julian Schrittwieser, Ioannis Antonoglou, Matthew Lai, Arthur Guez, Marc Lanctot, Laurent Sifre, Dhharshan Kumaran, Thore Graepel, et al. A general reinforcement learning algorithm that masters chess, shogi, and go through self-play. *Science*, 362(6419): 1140–1144, 2018. 3
- Ilya Sutskever, Oriol Vinyals, and Quoc V Le. Sequence to sequence learning with neural networks. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 27, 2014.
- Christian Szegedy. A promising path towards autoformalization and general artificial intelligence. In *Intelligent Computer Mathematics: 13th International Conference, CICM 2020, Bertinoro, Italy, July 26–31, 2020, Proceedings 13*, pp. 3–20. Springer, 2020.
- Chen Wang, Linxi Fan, Jiankai Sun, Ruohan Zhang, Li Fei-Fei, Danfei Xu, Yuke Zhu, and Anima Anandkumar. Mimicplay: Long-horizon imitation learning by watching human play. In *Conference on Robot Learning*, 2023a.
- Haiming Wang, Ye Yuan, Zhengying Liu, Jianhao Shen, Yichun Yin, Jing Xiong, Enze Xie, Han Shi, Yujun Li, Lin Li, et al. Dt-solver: Automated theorem proving with dynamic-tree sampling guided by proof-level value function. In *Proceedings of the 61st Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 12632–12646, 2023b. 1, 3
- Qingxiang Wang, Chad Brown, Cezary Kaliszyk, and Josef Urban. Exploration of neural machine translation in autoformalization of mathematics in mizar. In *Proceedings of the 9th ACM SIGPLAN International Conference on Certified Programs and Proofs*, pp. 85–98, 2020.
- Sean Welleck, Jiacheng Liu, Ronan Le Bras, Hannaneh Hajishirzi, Yejin Choi, and Kyunghyun Cho. Naturalproofs: Mathematical theorem proving in natural language. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2104.01112*, 2021.
- Sean Welleck, Jiacheng Liu, Ximing Lu, Hannaneh Hajishirzi, and Yejin Choi. Naturalprover: Grounded mathematical proof generation with language models. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:4913–4927, 2022. 1
- F Wiedijk. Formal proof sketches. types for proofs and programs, proceedings of types 2003. Incs 3085, 2003.
- Freek Wiedijk. Formal proof—getting started. 2008.
- Minchao Wu, Michael Norrish, Christian Walder, and Amir Dezfouli. Tacticzero: Learning to prove theorems from scratch with deep reinforcement learning. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 34:9330–9342, 2021. 3

- Yuhuai Wu, Albert Qiaochu Jiang, Jimmy Ba, and Roger Grosse. Int: An inequality benchmark for evaluating generalization in theorem proving. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2007.02924*, 2020.
- Yuhuai Wu, Albert Qiaochu Jiang, Wenda Li, Markus Rabe, Charles Staats, Mateja Jamnik, and Christian Szegedy. Autoformalization with large language models. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:32353–32368, 2022. 1, 3, 6, 14
- Zhiheng Xi, Senjie Jin, Yuhao Zhou, Rui Zheng, Songyang Gao, Tao Gui, Qi Zhang, and Xuanjing Huang. Self-polish: Enhance reasoning in large language models via problem refinement, 2023.
- Kaiyu Yang and Jia Deng. Learning to prove theorems via interacting with proof assistants. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 6984–6994. PMLR, 2019. 3
- Kaiyu Yang, Aidan M Swope, Alex Gu, Rahul Chalamala, Peiyang Song, Shixing Yu, Saad Godil, Ryan Prenger, and Anima Anandkumar. Leandojo: Theorem proving with retrieval-augmented language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2306.15626*, 2023. 3
- Xueliang Zhao, Wenda Li, and Lingpeng Kong. Decomposing the enigma: Subgoal-based demonstration learning for formal theorem proving. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.16366*, 2023. 1, 3, 6, 14
- Chuanyang Zheng, Zhengying Liu, Enze Xie, Zhenguo Li, and Yu Li. Progressive-hint prompting improves reasoning in large language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2304.09797*, 2023. 3
- Kunhao Zheng, Jesse Michael Han, and Stanislas Polu. Minif2f: a cross-system benchmark for formal olympiad-level mathematics. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2109.00110*, 2021. 6

APPENDIX

A BASELINE

To evaluate the effectiveness of our proposed methodology, we employed several baseline methods, which follow previous work setting (Jiang et al., 2023; Zhao et al., 2023).

Sledgehammer with heuristics The first baseline is Sledgehammer (Paulson, 2010), which a proof automation tool in the Isabelle environment. Additionally, we utilized Sledgehammer supplemented with heuristics, which integrates 11 prevalent tactics (i.e., auto, simp, blast, fastforce, force, evap1, presburger, sos, arith, linarith, auto simp: field_simps) with Sledgehammer. If all tactics fail, the system employs Sledgehammer (Jiang et al., 2023).

Language model based methods Thor (Jiang et al., 2022) combines language models with automatic theorem provers to help select premises from a vast library. Thor+expert (Wu et al., 2022) iteration enhances a neural theorem prover by training it on theorems that have been successfully formalized. Draft, Sketch, and Prove (DSP) (Jiang et al., 2023) transforms informal proofs into formal sketches and utilizes these formal sketches to guide an automated prover. Another LLM-based method is Subgoal-Proof Learning (Zhao et al., 2023), which incorporates subgoal proof to replace informal proof and proposes a prompt selection framework.

Following previous work (Jiang et al., 2023; Zhao et al., 2023), we excluded representative methods such as HyperTree Proof Search (HTPS) (Lample et al., 2022) and GPT-f with expert iteration (Polu et al., 2023), which are implemented using Lean de Moura et al. (2015), a different interactive theorem prover. The disparity in tactics and automation between Lean and Isabelle renders them not directly comparable to our method.

B IMO 1974 P5 CASE

Statement: Determine all possible values of $S = \frac{a}{a+b+d} + \frac{b}{a+b+c} + \frac{c}{b+c+d} + \frac{d}{a+c+d}$ where a, b, c, d , are arbitrary positive numbers.

Informal Proof (Human):

Note that $2 = \frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{b}{a+b} + \frac{c}{c+d} + \frac{d}{c+d} > S > \frac{a}{a+b+c+d} + \frac{b}{a+b+c+d} + \frac{c}{a+b+c+d} + \frac{d}{a+b+c+d} = 1$. We will now prove that S can reach any range in between 1 and 2.

Choose any positive number a . For some variables such that $k, m, l > 0$ and $k + m + l = 1$, let $b = ak$, $c = am$, and $d = al$. Plugging this back into the original fraction, we get $S = \frac{a}{a+ak+al} + \frac{ak}{a+ak+am} + \frac{am}{ak+am+al} + \frac{al}{a+am+al} = \frac{1}{1+k+l} + \frac{k}{1+k+m} + \frac{m}{k+m+l} + \frac{l}{1+m+l}$. The above equation can be further simplified to $S = \frac{1}{2-m} + \frac{k}{2-l} + m + \frac{l}{2-k}$. Note that S is a continuous function and that $f(m) = m + \frac{1}{2-m}$ is a strictly increasing function. We can now decrease k and l to make m tend arbitrarily close to 1. We see $\lim_{m \rightarrow 1} m + \frac{1}{2-m} = 2$, meaning S can be brought arbitrarily close to 2. Now, set $a = d = x$ and $b = c = y$ for some positive real numbers x, y . Then $S = \frac{2x}{2x+y} + \frac{2y}{2y+x} = \frac{2y^2+8xy+2x^2}{2y^2+5xy+2x^2}$. Notice that if we treat the numerator and denominator each as a quadratic in y , we will get $1 + \frac{g(x)}{2y^2+5xy+2x^2}$, where $g(x)$ has a degree lower than 2. This means taking $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{g(x)}{2y^2+5xy+2x^2} = 1$, which means S can be brought arbitrarily close to 1. Therefore, we are done.

Formal Proof:

```

theorem imo_1974_p5:
  fixes a b c d s :: real
  assumes "a>0" "b>0" "c>0" "d>0"
  assumes h0 : "s=a/(a+b+d) + b/(a+b+c) + c/(b+c+d) + d/(a+c+d)"
  shows "1<s \<and> s<2"
proof -
  let ?S = "a/(a+b+d) + b/(a+b+c) + c/(b+c+d) + d/(a+c+d)"
  have c0: "a/(a+b)+b/(a+b)+c/(c+d)+d/(c+d) = 2" using assms by auto [ATPWithTC]
  have c1: "a/(a+b+c+d)+b/(a+b+c+d)+c/(a+b+c+d)+d/(a+b+c+d) = 1" using assms by
    auto [ATPWithTC]
  have "1 < ?S" using assms by (simp add: add_pos_pos c1) [ATPWithTC]
  moreover have "?S < 2" using assms by (simp add: add_pos_pos c0) [ATPWithTC]
  then show "1<s \<and> s<2" using assms h0 by auto [ATPWithTC]
qed

```

Figure 4: IMO.1974.p5: first round.

Statement: Determine all possible values of $S = \frac{a}{a+b+d} + \frac{b}{a+b+c} + \frac{c}{b+c+d} + \frac{d}{a+c+d}$ where a, b, c, d , are arbitrary positive numbers.

Informal Proof (Human):

Note that $2 = \frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{b}{a+b} + \frac{c}{c+d} + \frac{d}{c+d} > S > \frac{a}{a+b+c+d} + \frac{b}{a+b+c+d} + \frac{c}{a+b+c+d} + \frac{d}{a+b+c+d} = 1$. We will now prove that S can reach any range in between 1 and 2.

Choose any positive number a . For some variables such that $k, m, l > 0$ and $k + m + l = 1$, let $b = ak$, $c = am$, and $d = al$. Plugging this back into the original fraction, we get $S = \frac{a}{a+ak+al} + \frac{ak}{a+ak+am} + \frac{am}{ak+am+al} + \frac{al}{a+am+al} = \frac{1}{1+k+l} + \frac{k}{1+k+m} + \frac{m}{k+m+l} + \frac{l}{1+m+l}$. The above equation can be further simplified to $S = \frac{1}{2-m} + \frac{k}{2-l} + m + \frac{l}{2-k}$. Note that S is a continuous function and that $f(m) = m + \frac{1}{2-m}$ is a strictly increasing function. We can now decrease k and l to make m tend arbitrarily close to 1. We see $\lim_{m \rightarrow 1} m + \frac{1}{2-m} = 2$, meaning S can be brought arbitrarily close to 2. Now, set $a = d = x$ and $b = c = y$ for some positive real numbers x, y . Then $S = \frac{2x}{2x+y} + \frac{2y}{2y+x} = \frac{2y^2+8xy+2x^2}{2y^2+5xy+2x^2}$. Notice that if we treat the numerator and denominator each as a quadratic in y , we will get $1 + \frac{g(x)}{2y^2+5xy+2x^2}$, where $g(x)$ has a degree lower than 2. This means taking $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{g(x)}{2y^2+5xy+2x^2} = 1$, which means S can be brought arbitrarily close to 1. Therefore, we are done.

Formal Proof:

```
theorem imo_1974_p5:
  fixes a b c d s :: real
  assumes "a>0" "b>0" "c>0" "d>0"
  assumes h0 : "s=a/(a+b+d) + b/(a+b+c) + c/(b+c+d) + d/(a+c+d)"
  shows "1<s <&and> s<2"
proof -
  let ?S = "a/(a+b+d) + b/(a+b+c) + c/(b+c+d) + d/(a+c+d)"

  (* Let's show that S > 1 *)
  have c1: "a/(a+b+c+d) + b/(a+b+c+d) + c/(a+b+c+d) + d/(a+b+c+d) = 1"
    using assms by (simp add: divide_simps)
  have "1 < ?S"
  proof -
    note add_strict_mono[of a a b d, of b a c b, of c b d c, of d a c d]
    then have "a/(a+b+d) > a/(a+b+c+d)" "b/(a+b+c) > b/(a+b+c+d)"
      "c/(b+c+d) > c/(a+b+c+d)" "d/(a+c+d) > d/(a+b+c+d)"
    using assms by (simp_all add: divide_strict_right_mono) [ATPWithTC]
    then show "1 < ?S" using c1 by auto [ATPWithTC]
  qed

  (* Let's show that S < 2 *)
  have c2: "a/(a+b) + b/(a+b) + c/(c+d) + d/(c+d) = 2"
    using assms by (simp add: divide_simps) [ATPWithTC]
  have "?S < 2"
  proof -
    note add_strict_mono[of a a b 0, of b a 0 c, of c 0 d b, of d a 0 c]
    then have "a/(a+b+d) < a/(a+b)" "b/(a+b+c) < b/(a+b)"
      "c/(b+c+d) < c/(c+d)" "d/(a+c+d) < d/(c+d)"
    using assms by (simp_all add: divide_strict_right_mono) [ATPWithTC]
    then show "?S < 2" using c2 by auto [ATPWithTC]
  qed

  then show "1<s <&and> s<2" using assms h0 `1 < ?S` by auto [ATPWithTC]
qed
```

Figure 5: IMO_1974_p5: second round.

Statement: Determine all possible values of $S = \frac{a}{a+b+d} + \frac{b}{a+b+c} + \frac{c}{b+c+d} + \frac{d}{a+c+d}$ where a, b, c, d , are arbitrary positive numbers.

Informal Proof (Human):

Note that $2 = \frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{b}{a+b} + \frac{c}{c+d} + \frac{d}{c+d} > S > \frac{a}{a+b+c+d} + \frac{b}{a+b+c+d} + \frac{c}{a+b+c+d} + \frac{d}{a+b+c+d} = 1$. We will now prove that S can reach any range in between 1 and 2.

Choose any positive number a . For some variables such that $k, m, l > 0$ and $k + m + l = 1$, let $b = ak$, $c = am$, and $d = al$. Plugging this back into the original fraction, we get $S = \frac{a}{a+ak+al} + \frac{ak}{a+ak+am} + \frac{am}{ak+am+al} + \frac{al}{a+am+al} = \frac{1}{1+k+l} + \frac{k}{1+k+m} + \frac{m}{k+m+l} + \frac{l}{1+m+l}$. The above equation can be further simplified to $S = \frac{1}{2-m} + \frac{k}{2-l} + m + \frac{l}{2-k}$. Note that S is a continuous function and that $f(m) = m + \frac{1}{2-m}$ is a strictly increasing function. We can now decrease k and l to make m tend arbitrarily close to 1. We see $\lim_{m \rightarrow 1} m + \frac{1}{2-m} = 2$, meaning S can be brought arbitrarily close to 2. Now, set $a = d = x$ and $b = c = y$ for some positive real numbers x, y . Then $S = \frac{2x}{2x+y} + \frac{2y}{2y+x} = \frac{2y^2+8xy+2x^2}{2y^2+5xy+2x^2}$. Notice that if we treat the numerator and denominator each as a quadratic in y , we will get $1 + \frac{g(x)}{2y^2+5xy+2x^2}$, where $g(x)$ has a degree lower than 2. This means taking $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{g(x)}{2y^2+5xy+2x^2} = 1$, which means S can be brought arbitrarily close to 1. Therefore, we are done.

Formal Proof:

```
(*statement begin*)
theorem imo_1974_p5:
  fixes a b c d s :: real
  assumes "a>0" "b>0" "c>0" "d>0"
  assumes h0 : "s=a/(a+b+d) + b/(a+b+c) + c/(b+c+d) + d/(a+c+d)"
  shows "1<s <<and> s<2"
(*statement end*)
proof -
  (* Let's correct the proof. *)
  (* Define the sum S *)
  let ?S = "a/(a+b+d) + b/(a+b+c) + c/(b+c+d) + d/(a+c+d)"
  (* Show that S > 1 *)
  have "a/(a+b+c+d) + b/(a+b+c+d) + c/(a+b+c+d) + d/(a+b+c+d) = 1"
    using assms by (simp add: divide_simps) [ATPWithTC]
  moreover have "?S > a/(a+b+c+d) + b/(a+b+c+d) + c/(a+b+c+d) + d/(a+b+c+d)"
  proof -
    have "a/(a+b+d) > a/(a+b+c+d)" "b/(a+b+c) > b/(a+b+c+d)"
      "c/(b+c+d) > c/(a+b+c+d)" "d/(a+c+d) > d/(a+b+c+d)"
    using assms by (simp_all add: divide_strict_right_mono) [ATPWithTC]
    then show ?thesis by auto [ATPWithTC]
  qed
  ultimately have "1 < ?S" by simp [ATPWithTC]
  (* Show that S < 2 *)
  have "a/(a+b) + b/(a+b) + c/(c+d) + d/(c+d) = 2"
    using assms by (simp add: divide_simps) [ATPWithTC]
  moreover have "?S < a/(a+b) + b/(a+b) + c/(c+d) + d/(c+d)"
  proof -
    have "a/(a+b+d) < a/(a+b)" "b/(a+b+c) < b/(a+b)"
      "c/(b+c+d) < c/(c+d)" "d/(a+c+d) < d/(c+d)"
    using assms by (simp_all add: divide_strict_right_mono) [ATPWithTC]
    then show ?thesis by auto [ATPWithTC]
  qed
  ultimately have "?S < 2" by simp [ATPWithTC]
  (* Conclude the proof *)
  then show "1<s <<and> s<2" using assms h0 "1 < ?S" by auto [ATPWithTC]
qed
end
```

Figure 6: IMO.1974.p5: Third round.

C IMO 1959 P1 CASE

Statement: Prove that the fraction $\frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$ is irreducible for every natural number n .

Informal Proof (GPT-4): We can use the Euclidean algorithm to prove this. If the greatest common divisor (gcd) of the numerator and the denominator is 1, then the fraction is irreducible.

Let's find the gcd of $21n + 4$ and $14n + 3$.

We start by subtracting the smaller number from the larger one. We get: $(21n+4) - (14n+3) = 7n+1$.

Next, we subtract $7n + 1$ from $14n + 3$. We get: $(14n + 3) - (7n + 1) = 7n + 2$.

Now, we subtract $7n + 1$ from $7n + 2$. We get: $(7n + 2) - (7n + 1) = 1$.

Since the greatest common divisor of $21n + 4$ and $14n + 3$ is 1, the fraction $\frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$ is irreducible for every natural number n .

Formal Proof:

```
theorem imo_1959_p1:
  fixes n :: nat
  shows "gcd (21*n + 4) (14*n + 3) = 1"
proof -
  (* Let's find the gcd of 21n + 4 and 14n + 3. *)
  have h1: "gcd (21*n + 4) (14*n + 3) = gcd ((21*n + 4) - (14*n + 3)) (14*n + 3)"
    by (metis add_diff_inverse_nat gcd_diff1_nat le_add2 nat_le_linear) [
      ATPWithTC]
  (* We start by subtracting the smaller number from the larger one.
  We get: (21n + 4) - (14n + 3) = 7n + 1. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) (14*n + 3)" by simp [ATPWithTC]
  (* Next, we subtract 7n + 1 from 14n + 3. We get: (14n + 3) - (7n + 1) = 7n + 2.
  *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) (7*n + 2)"
    by (metis add_diff_inverse_nat gcd_diff1_nat le_add2 nat_le_linear) [
      ATPWithTC]
  (* Now, we subtract 7n + 1 from 7n + 2. We get: (7n + 2) - (7n + 1) = 1. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) 1" by simp [ATPWithTC]
  (* Since 1 is the greatest common divisor of any number,
  we find that gcd (7*n + 1) 1 = 1. *)
  finally show ?thesis by simp [ATPWithTC]
qed
```

Figure 7: IMO_1959_p1: first round.

Statement: Prove that the fraction $\frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$ is irreducible for every natural number n .

Informal Proof (GPT-4):

We can use the Euclidean algorithm to prove this. If the greatest common divisor (gcd) of the numerator and the denominator is 1, then the fraction is irreducible.

Let's find the gcd of $21n + 4$ and $14n + 3$.

We start by subtracting the smaller number from the larger one. We get: $(21n+4) - (14n+3) = 7n+1$.

Next, we subtract $7n + 1$ from $14n + 3$. We get: $(14n + 3) - (7n + 1) = 7n + 2$.

Now, we subtract $7n + 1$ from $7n + 2$. We get: $(7n + 2) - (7n + 1) = 1$.

Since the greatest common divisor of $21n + 4$ and $14n + 3$ is 1, the fraction $\frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$ is irreducible for every natural number n .

Formal Proof:

```

theorem imo_1959_p1:
  fixes n :: nat
  shows "gcd (21*n + 4) (14*n + 3) = 1"
proof -
  (* Let's find the gcd of 21n + 4 and 14n + 3. *)
  have h1: "gcd (21*n + 4) (14*n + 3) = gcd (14*n + 3) ((21*n + 4) mod (14*n + 3))"
  using gcd_red_nat by blast [ATPWithTC]
  (* We compute modulo operation and get: (21n + 4) mod (14n + 3) = 7n + 1 *)
  also have "... = gcd (14*n + 3) (7*n + 1)"
  by (smt add.right_neutral add_Suc_right add_lessD1 gcd.commute mult_2
    mult_Suc
    mult_less_cancel1 mult_numeral_1 numeral_Bit0 numeral_Bit1 numeral_eq_iff
    semiring_norm(76) semiring_norm(78) semiring_norm(8)) [ATPWithTC]
  (* Then we again compute the GCD with the modulo operation. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) ((14*n + 3) mod (7*n + 1))"
  using gcd_red_nat by blast [ATPWithTC]
  (* We compute the modulo operation and get: (14n + 3) mod (7n + 1) = n + 2. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) (n + 2)"
  by (smt add_2_eq_Suc add_lessD1 gcd.commute mult_2 mult_Suc mult_less_cancel1
    semiring_norm(76) semiring_norm(78) semiring_norm(8)) [ATPWithTC]
  (* Then we again compute the GCD with the modulo operation. *)
  also have "... = gcd (n + 2) ((7*n + 1) mod (n + 2))"
  using gcd_red_nat by blast [ATPWithTC]
  (* We compute the modulo operation and get: (7n + 1) mod (n + 2) = 1. *)
  also have "... = gcd (n + 2) 1"
  by (smt add.commute add_lessD1 gcd.commute mult_less_cancel1
    semiring_norm(76) semiring_norm(78) semiring_norm(8)) [ATPWithTC]
  (* gcd of any number with 1 is 1. *)
  also have "... = 1" by simp [ATPWithTC]
  finally show ?thesis . [ATPWithTC]
qed

```

Figure 8: IMO.1959.p1: second round.

Statement: Prove that the fraction $\frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$ is irreducible for every natural number n .

Informal Proof (GPT-4):

We can use the Euclidean algorithm to prove this. If the greatest common divisor (gcd) of the numerator and the denominator is 1, then the fraction is irreducible.

Let's find the gcd of $21n + 4$ and $14n + 3$.

We start by subtracting the smaller number from the larger one. We get: $(21n+4) - (14n+3) = 7n+1$.

Next, we subtract $7n + 1$ from $14n + 3$. We get: $(14n + 3) - (7n + 1) = 7n + 2$.

Now, we subtract $7n + 1$ from $7n + 2$. We get: $(7n + 2) - (7n + 1) = 1$.

Since the greatest common divisor of $21n + 4$ and $14n + 3$ is 1, the fraction $\frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$ is irreducible for every natural number n .

Formal Proof:

```

theorem imo_1959_p1:
  fixes n :: nat
  shows "gcd (21*n + 4) (14*n + 3) = 1"
theorem imo_1959_p1:
  fixes n :: nat
  shows "gcd (21*n + 4) (14*n + 3) = 1"
proof -
  (* Let's find the gcd of 21n + 4 and 14n + 3. *)
  have h1: "gcd (21*n + 4) (14*n + 3) = gcd (14*n + 3) ((21*n + 4) mod (14*n + 3))"
    using gcd_red_nat by blast [ATPWithTC]
  (* We compute modulo operation and get: (21n + 4) mod (14n + 3) = 7n + 1 *)
  also have "... = gcd (14*n + 3) (7*n + 1)"
    by (simp add: mod_simps) [ATPWithTC]
  (* Then we again compute the GCD with the modulo operation. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) ((14*n + 3) mod (7*n + 1))"
    using gcd_red_nat by blast [ATPWithTC]
  (* We compute the modulo operation and get: (14n + 3) mod (7n + 1) = n + 2. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) (n + 2)"
    by (simp add: mod_simps) [ATPWithTC]
  (* Then we again compute the GCD with the modulo operation. *)
  also have "... = gcd (n + 2) ((7*n + 1) mod (n + 2))"
    using gcd_red_nat by blast [ATPWithTC]
  (* We compute the modulo operation and get: (7n + 1) mod (n + 2) = 1. *)
  also have "... = gcd (n + 2) 1"
    by (simp add: mod_simps) [ATPWithTC]
  (* gcd of any number with 1 is 1. *)
  also have "... = 1" by simp [ATPWithTC]
  finally show ?thesis . [ATPWithTC]
qed

```

Figure 9: IMO.1959.p1: third round.

Statement: Prove that the fraction $\frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$ is irreducible for every natural number n .

Informal Proof (GPT-4):

We can use the Euclidean algorithm to prove this. If the greatest common divisor (gcd) of the numerator and the denominator is 1, then the fraction is irreducible.

Let's find the gcd of $21n + 4$ and $14n + 3$.

We start by subtracting the smaller number from the larger one. We get: $(21n+4) - (14n+3) = 7n+1$.

Next, we subtract $7n + 1$ from $14n + 3$. We get: $(14n + 3) - (7n + 1) = 7n + 2$.

Now, we subtract $7n + 1$ from $7n + 2$. We get: $(7n + 2) - (7n + 1) = 1$.

Since the greatest common divisor of $21n + 4$ and $14n + 3$ is 1, the fraction $\frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$ is irreducible for every natural number n .

Formal Proof:

```

theorem imo_1959_p1:
  fixes n :: nat
  shows "gcd (21*n + 4) (14*n + 3) = 1"
proof -
  (* We can use the Euclidean algorithm to prove this. *)
  (* If the greatest common divisor (gcd) of the numerator and the denominator is
    1,
    then the fraction is irreducible. *)
  have h1: "gcd (21*n + 4) (14*n + 3) = gcd (14*n + 3) ((21*n + 4) mod (14*n + 3))"
  using gcd_red_nat by blast [ATPWithTC]
  (* We start by subtracting the smaller number from the larger one. *)
  also have "... = gcd (14*n + 3) ((21 - 14)*n + (4 - 3))"
  using mod_if by auto [ATPWithTC]
  (* We get: (21n + 4) - (14n + 3) = 7n + 1. *)
  also have "... = gcd (14*n + 3) (7*n + 1)"
  by simp [ATPWithTC]
  (* Next, we subtract 7n + 1 from 14n + 3. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) ((14*n + 3) mod (7*n + 1))"
  using gcd_red_nat by blast [ATPWithTC]
  (* We get: (14n + 3) - (7n + 1) = 7n + 2. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) ((14 - 7)*n + (3 - 1))"
  using mod_if by auto [ATPWithTC]
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 1) (7*n + 2)"
  by simp [ATPWithTC]
  (* Now, we subtract 7n + 1 from 7n + 2. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 2) ((7*n + 1) mod (7*n + 2))"
  using gcd_red_nat by blast [ATPWithTC]
  (* We get: (7n + 2) - (7n + 1) = 1. *)
  also have "... = gcd (7*n + 2) (1)"
  using mod_if by auto [ATPWithTC]
  (* Since the greatest common divisor of 21n + 4 and 14n + 3 is 1, *)
  also have "... = 1"
  by simp [ATPWithTC]
  finally show ?thesis . [ATPWithTC]
qed

```

Figure 10: IMO.1959_p1: fourth round.

D IMO 1981 P6 CASE

Statement: The function $f(x, y)$ satisfies

- (1) $f(0, y) = y + 1$,
 - (2) $f(x + 1, 0) = f(x, 1)$,
 - (3) $f(x + 1, y + 1) = f(x, f(x + 1, y))$,
- for all non-negative integers x, y . Determine $f(4, 1981)$

Informal Proof (Human):

We observe that $f(1, 0) = f(0, 1) = 2$ and that $f(1, y + 1) = f(1, f(1, y)) = f(1, y) + 1$, so by induction, $f(1, y) = y + 2$. Similarly, $f(2, 0) = f(1, 1) = 3$ and $f(2, y + 1) = f(2, y) + 2$, yielding $f(2, y) = 2y + 3$.

We continue with $f(3, 0) + 3 = 8$; $f(3, y + 1) + 3 = 2(f(3, y) + 3)$; $f(3, y) + 3 = 2^{y+3}$; and $f(4, 0) + 3 = 2^{2^2}$; $f(4, y) + 3 = 2^{f(4, y)+3}$.

It follows that $f(4, 1981) = 2^{2^{\dots^2}} - 3$ when there are 1984 2s, Q.E.D.

Formal Proof:

```

theorem imo_1981_p6:
  fixes f :: "nat \ $\rightarrow$  nat"
  assumes "\forall y. f 0 y = y + 1"
  and "\forall x. f (x + 1) 0 = f x 1"
  and "\forall x y. f (x + 1) (y + 1) = f x (f (x + 1) y)"
  shows "\forall y. f 4 (y + 1) = 2^(f 4 y + 3) - 3"
  (*statement end*)
proof -
  (* We observe that f(1,0) = f(0,1) = 2 *)
  have "\forall y. f 1 y = y + 2"
  proof
    fix y
    show "f 1 y = y + 2"
  proof (induction y)
    case 0
    then show ?case using assms(2) [rule_format, of "0"]
    by simp ATPWithTC
  next
    case (Suc y)
    then show ?case using assms(3) [rule_format, of "0" "y"]
    by simp ATPWithTC
  qed
  qed
  then have f1: "\forall y. f 1 y = y + 2"
  by simp
  (* Similarly, f(2,0) = f(1,1) = 3 and f(2,y+1) = f(2,y) + 2, yielding
    f(2,y) = 2y + 3. *)
  have "\forall y. f 2 y = 2*y + 3"
  proof
    fix y
    show "f 2 y = 2*y + 3"
  proof (induction y)
    case 0
    then show ?case using assms(2) [rule_format, of "1"]
    using f1 by simp ATPWithTC
  next
    case (Suc y)
    then show ?case using assms(3) [rule_format, of "1" "y"]
    using f1 by simp ATPWithTC
  qed
  qed

```

Figure 11: IMO_1981.p6: Part 1.

```

then have f2: "\<forall>y. f 2 y = 2*y + 3"
  by simp [ATPWithTC]
(* We continue with  $f(3,0) + 3 = 8$ ;  $f(3,y+1) + 3 = 2(f(3,y) + 3)$ ;
    $f(3,y) + 3 = 2^{y+3}$  *)
have "\<forall>y. f 3 y + 3 = 2^(y + 3)"
proof
  fix y
  show "f 3 y + 3 = 2^(y + 3)"
  proof (induction y)
    case 0
    then show ?case using assms(2) [rule_format, of "2"]
      using f2 by simp [ATPWithTC]
  next
    case (Suc y)
    then show ?case using assms(3) [rule_format, of "2" "y"]
      using f2 by simp [ATPWithTC]
  qed
qed
then have f3: "\<forall>y. f 3 y + 3 = 2^(y + 3)"
  by simp [ATPWithTC]
(* and  $f(4,0) + 3 = 2^{2^2}$ ;  $f(4,y) + 3 = 2^{f(4,y)+3}$ . *)
have "\<forall>y. f 4 (y + 1) = 2^(f 4 y + 3) - 3"
proof
  fix y
  show "f 4 (y + 1) = 2^(f 4 y + 3) - 3"
  proof (induction y)
    case 0
    then show ?case using assms(2) [rule_format, of "3"]
      using f3 by simp [ATPWithTC]
  next
    case (Suc y)
    then show ?case using assms(3) [rule_format, of "3" "y"]
      using f3 by simp [ATPWithTC]
  qed
qed
then show ?thesis
  by simp [ATPWithTC]
qed

```

Figure 12: IMO_1981_p6: Part 2. This problem is finished with human informal proof and *Tool Correction*, but without *Conjecture Correction*. Actually, if a problem can be solved by only *Tool Correction*, then it can be solved via *Tool Correction* and *Conjecture Correction*. The Lyra needs more attempts to solve the IMO_1981_p6, as *Conjecture Correction* needs more attempts.