

Interactive Theorem Proving – 2026-06-16

Exercise 1. *Prove the following statement using a Lean term.*

example

```
(P Q R S: Prop)
(h1: (P → Q) ∧ (Q → R))
(h2: P ∨ (Q ∧ S))
: R
:= sorry
```

Exercise 2. *Prove the following statement using a Lean term.*

example

```

( $\alpha$   $\beta$ : Type)
(P:  $\alpha \rightarrow \text{Prop}$ )
(Q:  $\beta \rightarrow \text{Prop}$ )
(R:  $\alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \text{Prop}$ )
(h1: ( $a$ :  $\alpha$ )  $\rightarrow$  P  $a$   $\rightarrow$  ( $b$ :  $\beta$ )  $\rightarrow$  Q  $b$   $\rightarrow$  R  $\langle a, b \rangle$ )
(h2:  $\exists$   $a$ ,  $\exists$   $b$ , P  $a$   $\wedge$  Q  $b$ )
:  $\exists$   $c$ , R  $c$ 
:= sorry

```

Exercise 3. *Expose the underlying motive for the following `match` expression.*

- *Make the match motive explicit.*
- *Add additional matched expressions (scrutinees), if needed by the motive.*
- *Replace any `_` wildcard in patterns with fresh variables or suitable inaccessible patterns.*
- *Ensure the new match expression is valid.*

Note: the provided match expression might intentionally contain a few type errors for you to fix.

```
inductive P: Bool → ℤ → Prop
| c1: (w: ℤ) → w ≥ 0 → P true (- w - 3)
| c2: (x: ℤ) → P false (x*x + 1)
```

```
example
  (Q: ℤ → Prop)
  (b: Bool) (y: ℤ)
  (h1: P b y)
  (h2: ∀ a: ℤ, a < 0 → Q a)
  : Q (if b then y else -y)
  := match h1 with
| .c1 _ _ => h2 _ (by grind)
| .c2 _ _ => h2 _ (by simp ; nlinarith)
```

