

The Science and Engineering of Autoformalizing Mathematics

A Case Study in Euclidean Geometry

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IJCAI workshop on
User-Aligned Assessment of Adaptive AI Systems
Aug 18, 2025 Montreal

AI Revolution for $X = \{\text{Mathematics}, \dots\}$



\$10mn AI Mathematical Olympiad Prize Launches

Advanced version of Gemini with Deep
Think officially achieves gold-medal
standard at the International
Mathematical Olympiad

21 JULY 2025

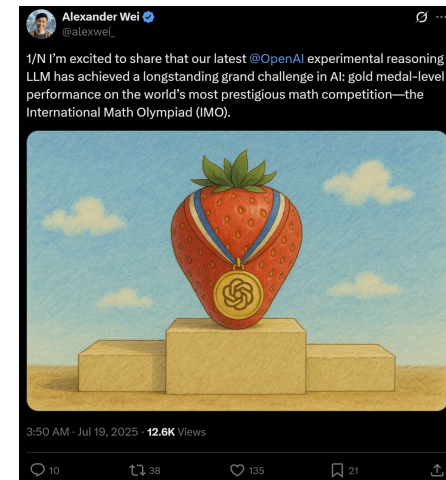
Thang Luong and Edward Lockhart



Mathematical
Superintelligence
© Harmonic

FrontierMath

A math benchmark testing the limits of AI



AI for Math isn't that new ...

The Complexity of Theorem-Proving Procedures

1971

Stephen A. Cook

P=NP?

University of Toronto

1960s, DPLL

**A Machine Program for
Theorem-Proving[†]**

Logic for Computable
Functions (LCF)

Martin Davis, George Logemann, and
Donald Loveland

Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University

1972

Robin Milner

AUTOMATH

1972 - 1977

N. G. de Bruijn

Formalizing Context:

Expanded notes

McCarthy et al, 1997

Why is it so different this time?



Released on
Nov 30, 2022

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Sparks of Artificial General Intelligence: Early experiments with GPT-4

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 Yi Zhang

Microsoft Research

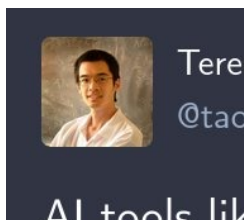
Dec 19, 2022, 19:21 · 🌐 · Web · ↗ 143 · ★ 214

Why is it so different this time?



Released on
Nov 30, 2022

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GPT-4

Prompt: Can you write a proof that there are infinitely many primes, with every line that rhymes?

GPT-4:

Yes, I think I can,
Though it might take a clever plan.
I'll start by noting Euclid's proof,
Which shows that primes aren't just aloof.
Assume we have a finite list,
Of primes, and that none have been missed.
Multiply them all together,
And add one, just to be clever.
The result will be a number,
That has no prime factors, oh wonder!
But every number has a prime

Prompt: Draw a unicorn in TiKZ.

GPT-4: [Produces L^AT_EX compiling to following picture.]



darpa.mil

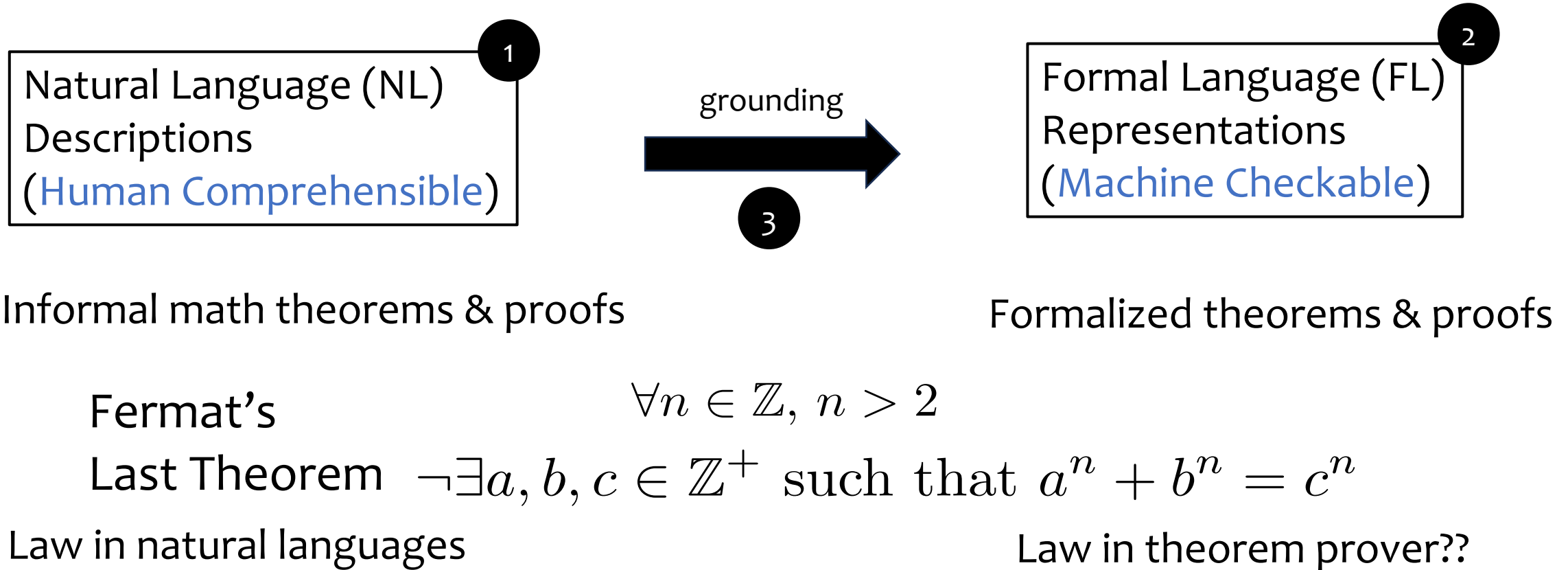
<https://www.darpa.mil/news/math-ai-tomorrows-brea...>

:

Math + AI = Tomorrow's breakthroughs

5 May 2025 — **DARPA's Exponentiating Mathematics (expMath)** program will explore how to accelerate the pace of mathematical discovery using the power of artificial ...

Autoformalization: Challenges & Promises



Autoformalization: Challenges & Promises

Natural Language
Descriptions
(Human Comprehensible)

Computational Law, Symbolic Discourse and the AI Constitution

October 12, 2016

Machine (FL)
Proofs
(Machine-Checkable)

2

Informal mathematics

Leibniz's Dream

theorems & proofs

Fernando
Last

Law in natural language
f

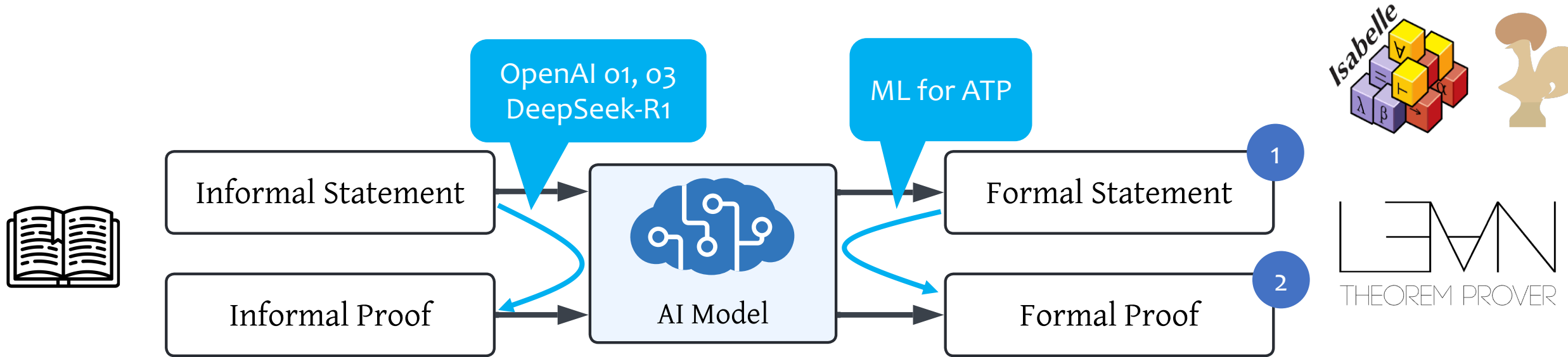
Gottfried Leibniz—who died 300 years ago this November—worked on many things. But a theme that recurred throughout his life was the goal of turning human law into an exercise in computation.



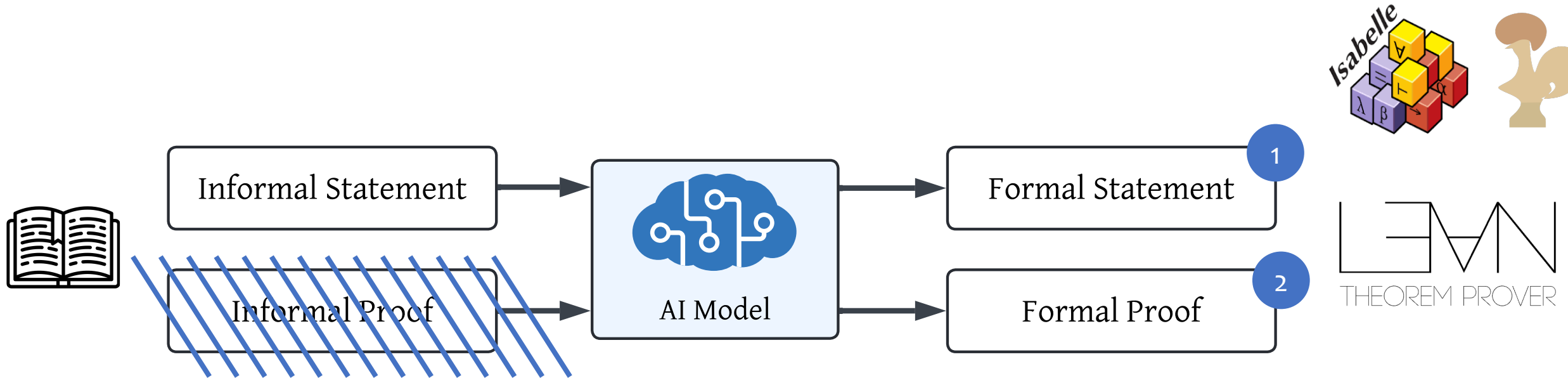
C^n
prover??

Source: <https://writings.stephenwolfram.com/2016/10/computational-law-symbolic-discourse-and-the-ai-constitution/>

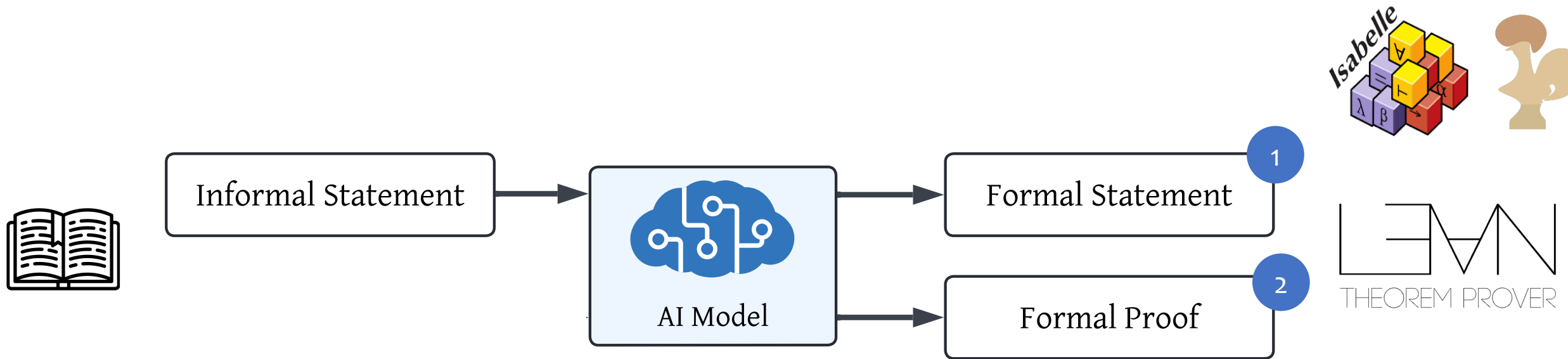
Autoformalizing Mathematics



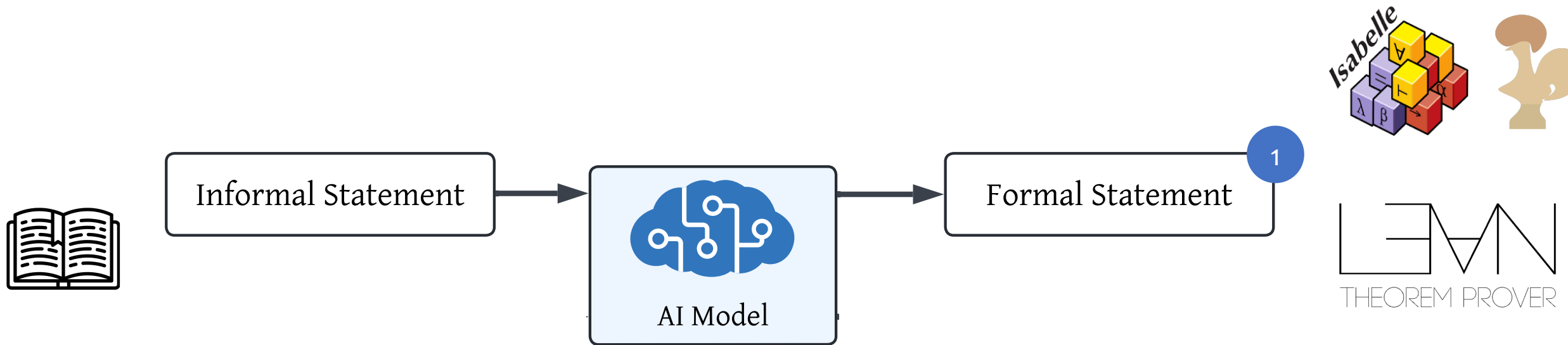
Autoformalizing Mathematics



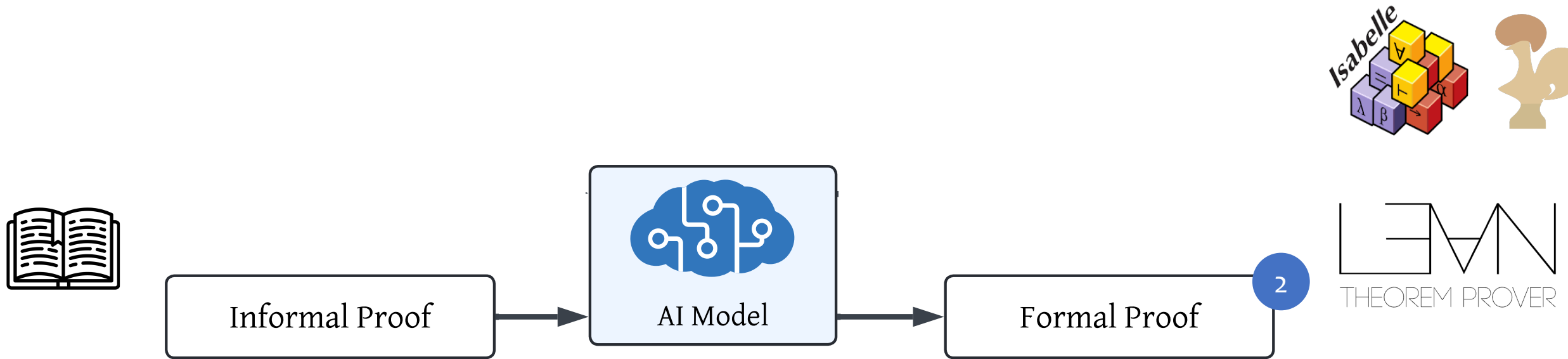
Autoformalizing Mathematics



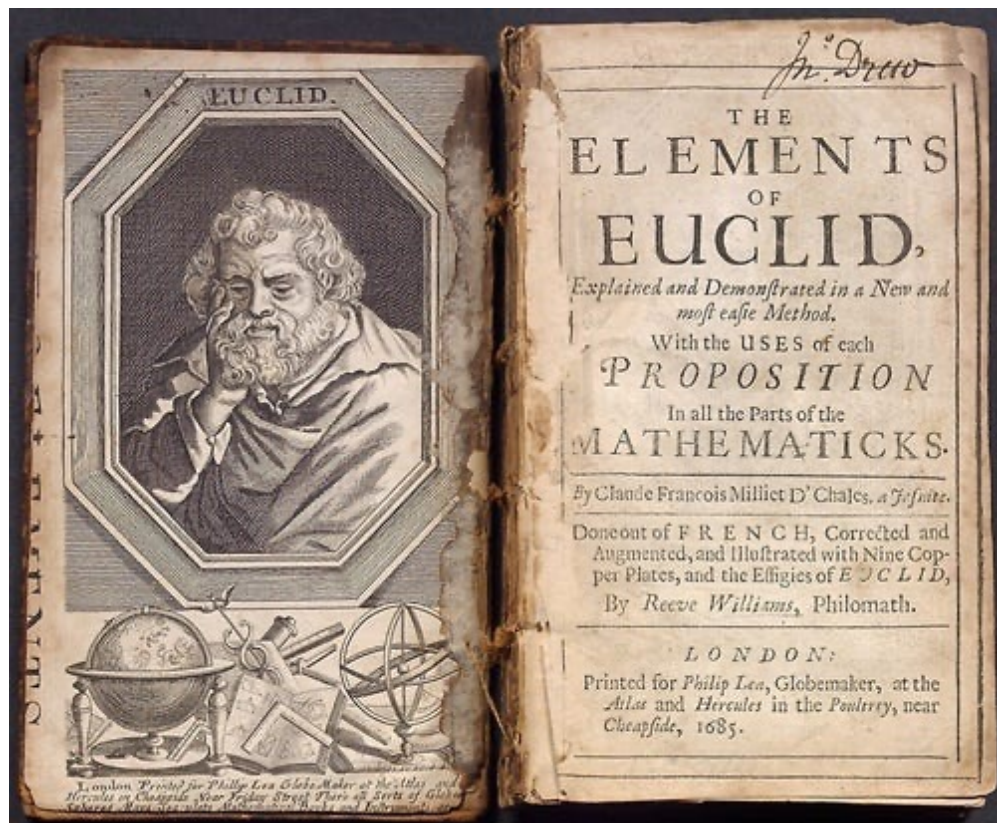
Autoformalizing Mathematics



Autoformalizing Mathematics



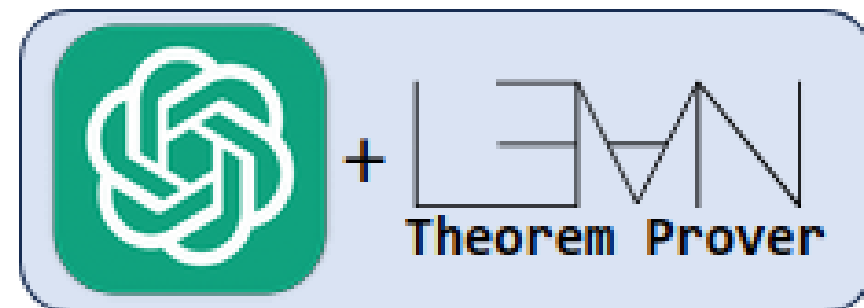
Autoformalizing Euclidean Geometry



The Elements (Book I)



300 B.C.



2024

Autoformalizing Euclidean Geometry



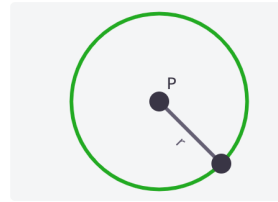
First Axiom

You can join any two points using exactly one straight line segment.



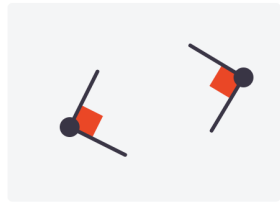
Second Axiom

You can extend any line segment to an infinitely long line.



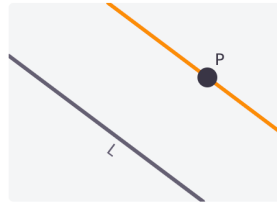
Third Axiom

Given a point P and a distance r , you can draw a circle with centre P and radius r .



Fourth Axiom

Any two right angles are congruent.

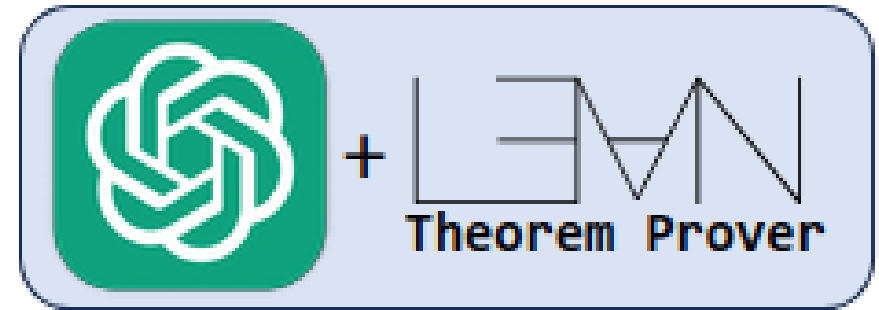


Fifth Axiom

Given a line L and a point P not on L , there is exactly one line through P that is parallel to L .



300 B.C.



2024

The Elements (Book I)

The Science & Engineering behind

- Axiomatic Systems

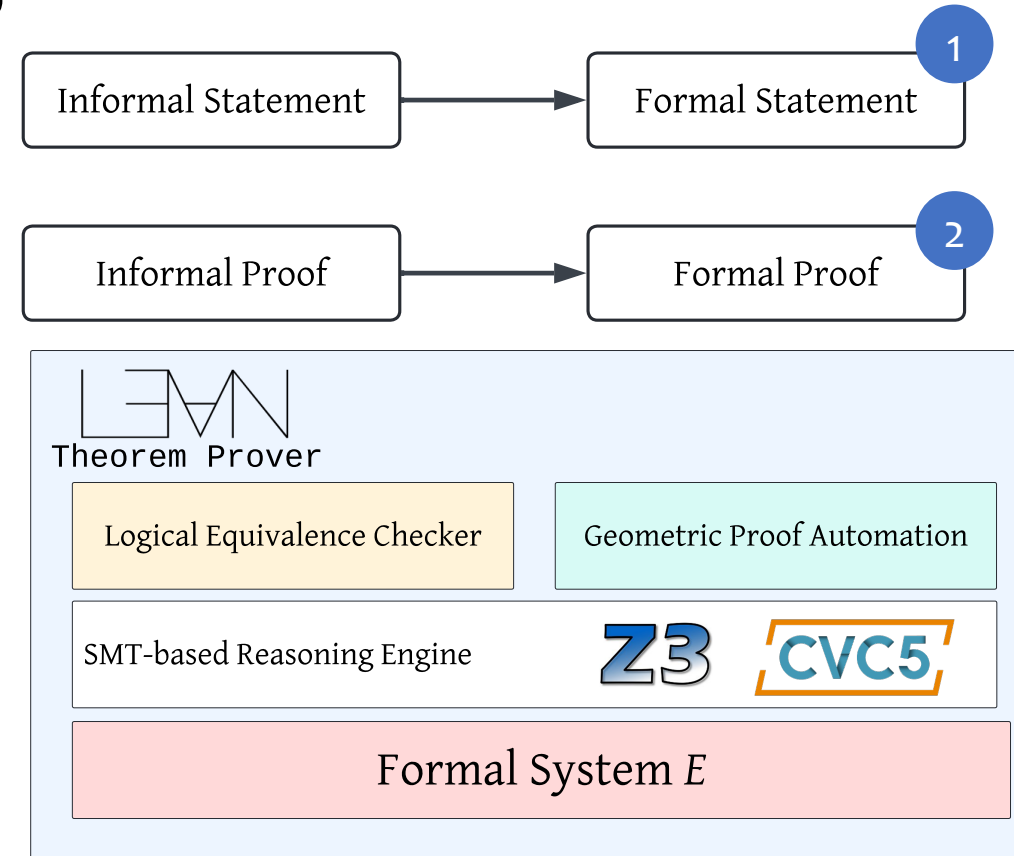
- Pasch (1882), Peano (1889), Hilbert (1899)
- Tarski (1959)
- Avigad et al., System E (2009)

- Formal Theorem Language

- Embed System E in Lean 4
- Design equivalence checkers

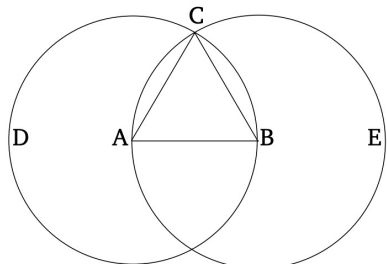
- Formal Proof Language

- Design domain-specific tactics for geometry proofs
- Design wrappers of SMT solvers to achieve better automation



Proposition 1

To construct an equilateral triangle on a given finite straight-line.



Let AB be the given finite straight-line.

So it is required to construct an equilateral triangle on the straight-line AB .

Let the circle BCD with center A and radius AB have been drawn [Post. 3], and again let the circle ACE with center B and radius BA have been drawn [Post. 3]. And let the straight-lines CA and CB have been joined from the point C , where the circles cut one another,[†] to the points A and B (respectively) [Post. 1].

And since the point A is the center of the circle BCD , AC is equal to AB [Def. 1.15]. Again, since the point B is the center of the circle CAE , BC is equal to BA [Def. 1.15]. But CA was also shown (to be) equal to AB . Thus, CA and CB are each equal to AB . But things equal to the same thing are also equal to one another [C.N. 1]. Thus, CA is also equal to CB . Thus, the three (straight-lines) CA , AB , and BC are equal to one another.

Thus, the triangle ABC is equilateral, and has been constructed on the given finite straight-line AB . (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

```
theorem proposition_1 : ∀ (a b : Point) (AB : Line),
  distinctPointsOnLine a b AB →
  ∃ c : Point, |(c-a)| = |(a-b)| ∧ |(c-b)| = |(a-b)|
```

Ground truth theorem

```
theorem proposition_1' : ∀ (a b : Point) (AB : Line),
  a.onLine AB ∧ b.onLine AB ∧ a ≠ b →
  ∃ c : Point, |(a-c)| = |(c-b)| ∧ |(a-c)| = |(a-b)|
```

Autoformalized theorem

```
by
  euclid_intros
  euclid_apply circle_from_points a b as BCD
  euclid_apply circle_from_points b a as ACE
  euclid_apply intersection_circles BCD ACE as c
  euclid_apply point_on_circle_onlyif a b c BCD
  euclid_apply point_on_circle_onlyif b a c ACE
  use c
  euclid_finish
```

Z3
CVC5

Equivalent?



SMT-based symbolic reasoning engine

```
a b : Point
AB : Line
BCD ACE : Circle
isCenter a BCD
onCircle b BCD
isCenter b ACE
onCircle a ACE
⊢ intersects BCD ACE
```

Z3
CVC5



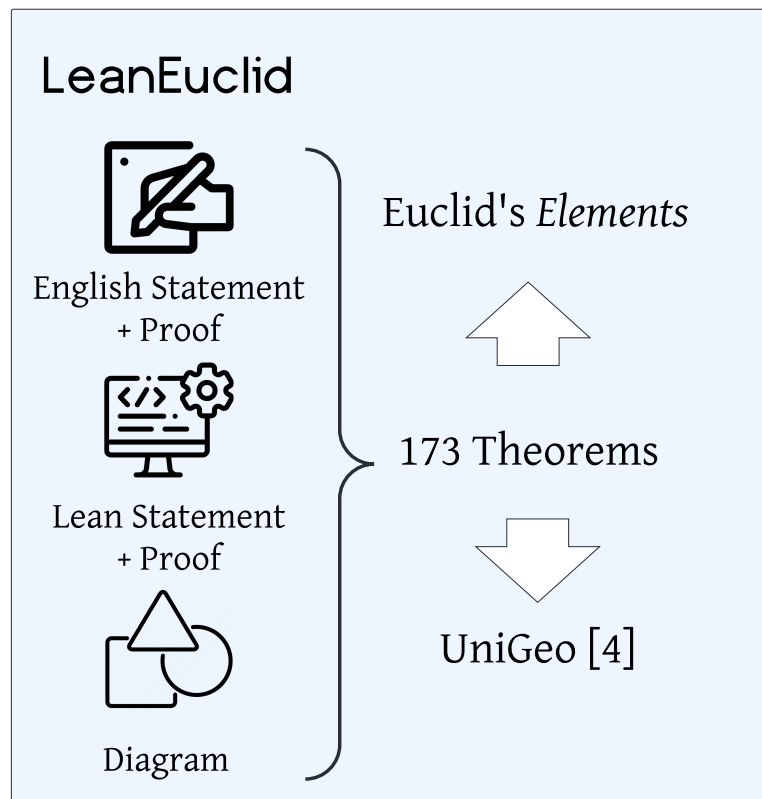
```
...
⊢ ...
```

Z3
CVC5



Logan Murphy*, Kaiyu Yang*, et al., *Autoformalizing Euclidean Geometry*, ICML 2024

Evaluation of State-of-the-art LLMs



Dataset	GPT-4			GPT-4V		
	0-shot	1-shot	5-shot	0-shot	1-shot	5-shot
<i>Elements</i>	2.3%	4.7%	16.3%	2.3%	4.7%	20.9%
UniGeo	3.0%	9.0%	20.0%	5.0%	10.0%	21.0%
Overall	2.8%	7.7%	18.9%	4.2%	8.4%	21.0%

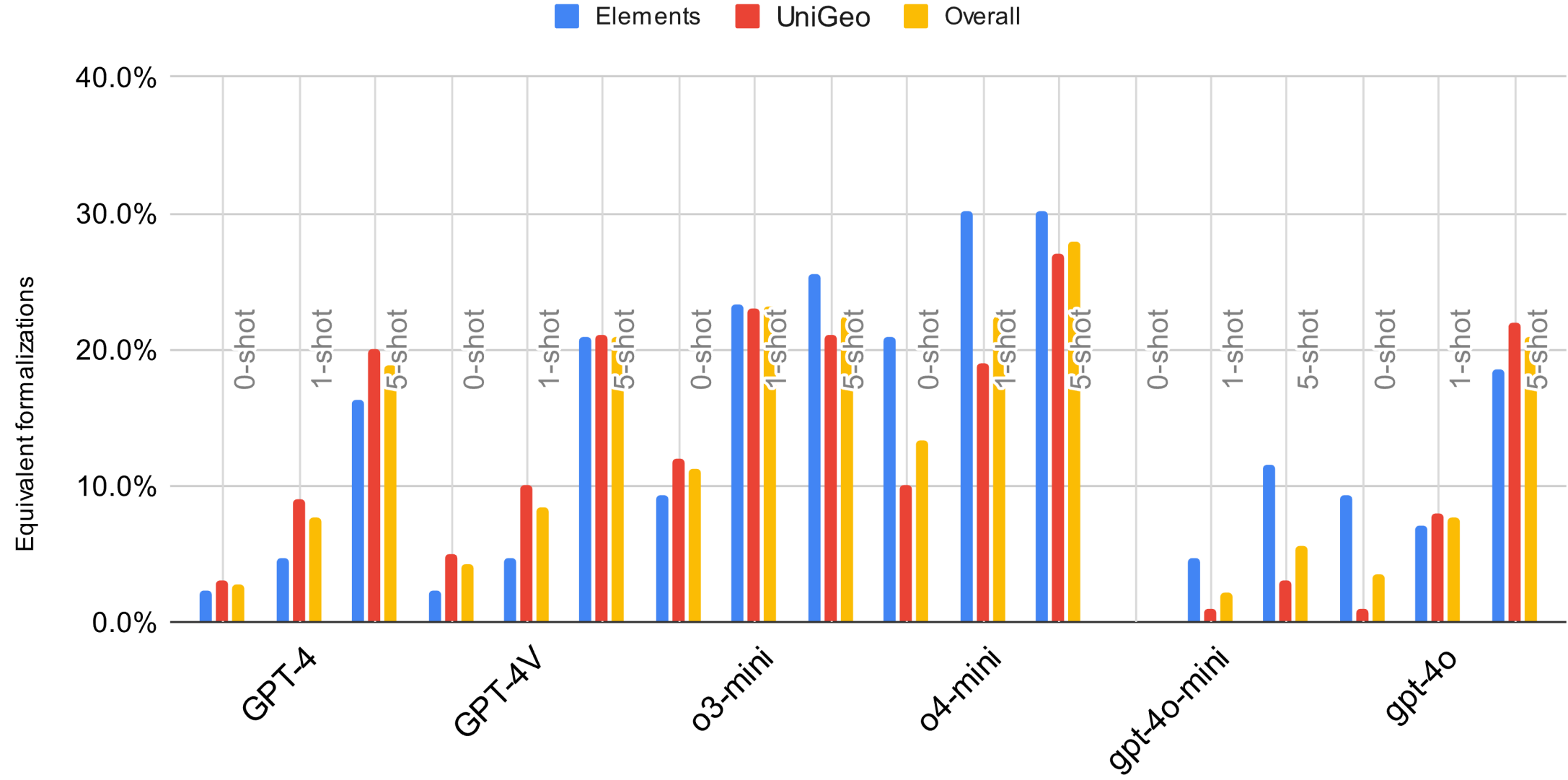
Experiments conducted in **Jan, 2024**

gpt-4-1106-preview

gpt-4-1106-vision-preview

Chen et al., *UniGeo: Unifying Geometry Logical Reasoning via Reformulating Mathematical Expression*, EMNLP 2022

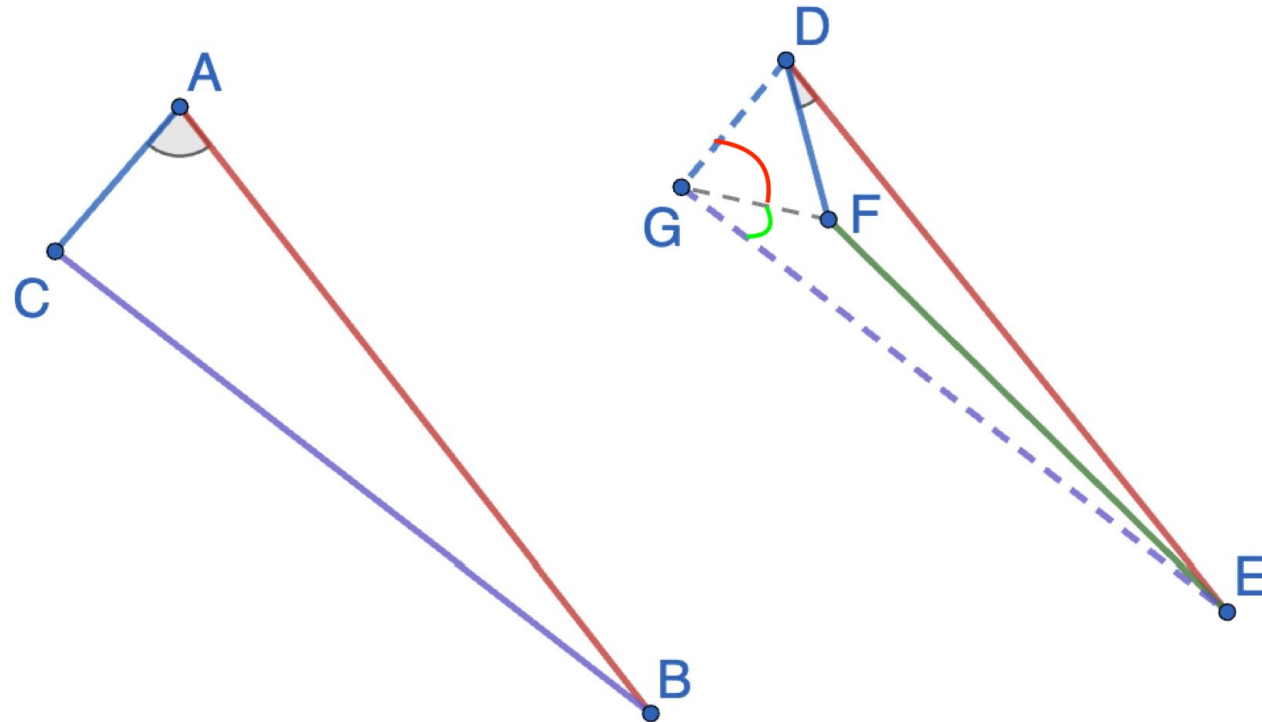
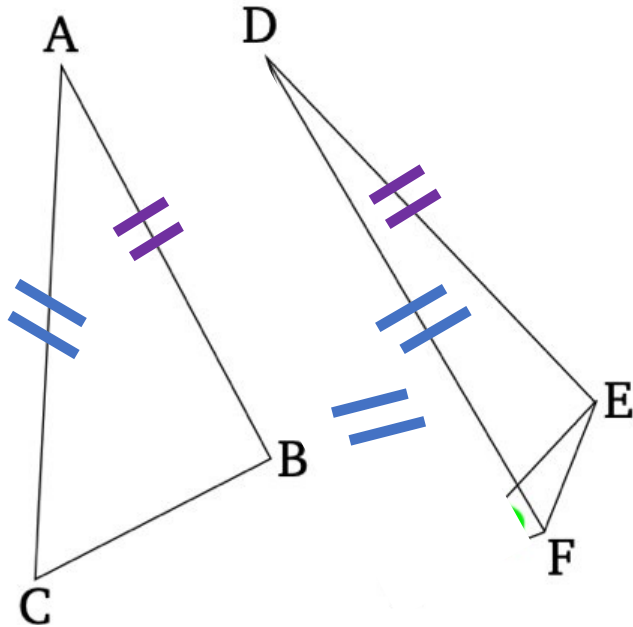
Re-evaluation in ***June, 2025***



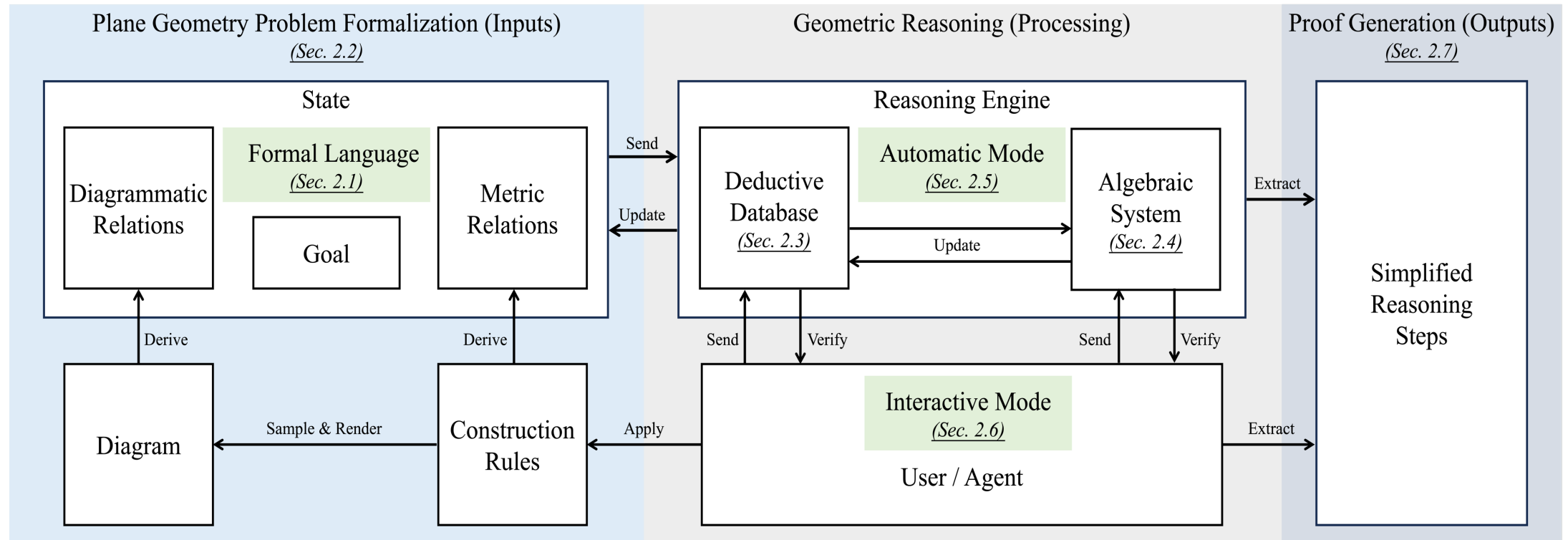
the non-trivial case missed by Euclid

Proposition 24

If two triangles have two sides equal to two sides, respectively, but (one) has the angle encompassed by the equal straight-lines greater than the (corresponding) angle (in the other), then (the former triangle) will also have a base greater than the base (of the latter).



Better Proof automation with **PyEuclid**



Li et al., *PyEuclid: A Versatile Formal Plane Geometry System in Python*, CAV 2025

PyEuclid Performance

- **JGEX-AG-231 (AlphaGeometry benchmark)**
 - DD (152), Wu's method (173), DDAR (198), **PyEuclid (203)**
 - AlphaGeometry (228)
- **Geometry3K (more general benchmark)**
 - PyEuclid solves 529 problems first (out of 599 theorem proving problems)
 - Identifies 38 buggy problems
 - 21 with incorrect or contradictory values
 - 17 with missing or incorrect relations
 - Solved 567 (529 + 38) in total

Open Challenges

- How to assure the correctness/alignment of auto-formalization?
- How to automatically design the formal languages?
- How to automatically design/learn high-level proof tactics?
- How to *auto-in*formalize a giant proof?
- How to conjecture new interesting theorems?
- How to scale to textbook-level auto-formalization?
- How to scale to research article level auto-formalization?
- From peer review to machine review?

Takeaways

- Auto-formalization is full of interesting challenges
- Innovations & impacts can be made in many areas of research
 - Math foundations, Formal Methods, Machine Learning, NLP
 - Programming languages, Software Engineering, HCI
 - AI safety, Interpretability, Alignment