

Proof of Theorem 011

The theorem to be proved is

x ends with y & y ends with $x \rightarrow x = y$

Suppose the theorem does not hold. Then, with the variables held fixed,

(H) $[[x \text{ ends with } y] \ \& \ [y \text{ ends with } x] \ \& \ [\neg(x = y)]]$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: x ends with y from H: $x:y$
- 1: y ends with x from H: $x:y$
- 2: $\neg y = x$ from H: $x:y$
- 3: $\neg x$ ends with $y \vee c \oplus y = x$ from [288](#)[>]; $x;y:c$
- 4: $\neg y$ ends with $x \vee d \oplus x = y$ from [288](#)[>]; $y;x:d$
- 5: $\epsilon \oplus x = x$ from [194](#); x
- 6: $c \oplus (d \oplus x) = (c \oplus d) \oplus x$ from [183](#); $c;d;x$
- 7: $\neg(c \oplus d) \oplus x = \epsilon \oplus x \vee c \oplus d = \epsilon$ from [197](#); $\epsilon;x;c \oplus d$
- 8: $\neg c \oplus d = \epsilon \vee \epsilon = d$ from [204](#); $c;d$

Equality substitutions:

- 9: $\neg c \oplus y = x \vee \epsilon \oplus x = c \oplus y \vee \neg \epsilon \oplus x = x$
- 10: $\neg d \oplus x = y \vee \neg c \oplus (d \oplus x) = (c \oplus d) \oplus x \vee c \oplus (y) = (c \oplus d) \oplus x$
- 11: $\neg \epsilon \oplus x = x \vee \neg \epsilon \oplus x = y \vee x = y$
- 12: $\neg \epsilon = d \vee \epsilon \oplus x = y \vee \neg d \oplus x = y$
- 13: $\neg(c \oplus d) \oplus x = c \oplus y \vee (c \oplus d) \oplus x = \epsilon \oplus x \vee \neg c \oplus y = \epsilon \oplus x$

Inferences:

- 14: $c \oplus y = x$ by
 - 0: x ends with y
 - 3: $\neg x$ ends with $y \vee c \oplus y = x$

- 15: $d \oplus x = y$ by
 1: y ends with x
 4: $\neg y$ ends with $x \vee d \oplus x = y$
- 16: $\neg \epsilon \oplus x = x \vee \neg \epsilon \oplus x = y$ by
 2: $\neg y = x$
 11: $\neg \epsilon \oplus x = x \vee \neg \epsilon \oplus x = y \vee y = x$
- 17: $\neg c \oplus y = x \vee \epsilon \oplus x = c \oplus y$ by
 5: $\epsilon \oplus x = x$
 9: $\neg c \oplus y = x \vee \epsilon \oplus x = c \oplus y \vee \neg \epsilon \oplus x = x$
- 18: $\neg \epsilon \oplus x = y$ by
 5: $\epsilon \oplus x = x$
 16: $\neg \epsilon \oplus x = x \vee \neg \epsilon \oplus x = y$
- 19: $\neg d \oplus x = y \vee (c \oplus d) \oplus x = c \oplus y$ by
 6: $c \oplus (d \oplus x) = (c \oplus d) \oplus x$
 10: $\neg d \oplus x = y \vee \neg c \oplus (d \oplus x) = (c \oplus d) \oplus x \vee (c \oplus d) \oplus x = c \oplus y$
- 20: $\epsilon \oplus x = c \oplus y$ by
 14: $c \oplus y = x$
 17: $\neg c \oplus y = x \vee \epsilon \oplus x = c \oplus y$
- 21: $\neg \epsilon = d \vee \epsilon \oplus x = y$ by
 15: $d \oplus x = y$
 12: $\neg \epsilon = d \vee \epsilon \oplus x = y \vee \neg d \oplus x = y$
- 22: $(c \oplus d) \oplus x = c \oplus y$ by
 15: $d \oplus x = y$
 19: $\neg d \oplus x = y \vee (c \oplus d) \oplus x = c \oplus y$
- 23: $\neg \epsilon = d$ by
 18: $\neg \epsilon \oplus x = y$
 21: $\neg \epsilon = d \vee \epsilon \oplus x = y$
- 24: $\neg (c \oplus d) \oplus x = c \oplus y \vee (c \oplus d) \oplus x = \epsilon \oplus x$ by
 20: $\epsilon \oplus x = c \oplus y$
 13: $\neg (c \oplus d) \oplus x = c \oplus y \vee (c \oplus d) \oplus x = \epsilon \oplus x \vee \neg \epsilon \oplus x = c \oplus y$
- 25: $(c \oplus d) \oplus x = \epsilon \oplus x$ by
 22: $(c \oplus d) \oplus x = c \oplus y$
 24: $\neg (c \oplus d) \oplus x = c \oplus y \vee (c \oplus d) \oplus x = \epsilon \oplus x$

26: $\neg c \oplus d = \epsilon$ by

23: $\neg \epsilon = d$

8: $\neg c \oplus d = \epsilon \vee \epsilon = d$

27: $c \oplus d = \epsilon$ by

25: $(c \oplus d) \oplus x = \epsilon \oplus x$

7: $\neg (c \oplus d) \oplus x = \epsilon \oplus x \vee c \oplus d = \epsilon$

28: *QEA* by

26: $\neg c \oplus d = \epsilon$

27: $c \oplus d = \epsilon$