

## Proof of Theorem 206

The theorem to be proved is

$$\text{Parity } x = 0 \rightarrow \text{Parity } Sx = 1$$

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

$$(H) \quad [(\text{Parity } x) = (0)] \quad \& \quad [\neg (\text{Parity}(Sx)) = (1)]$$

### Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0:  $\text{Parity } x = 0$  from  $H:x$
- 1:  $\neg \text{Parity}(Sx) = 1$  from  $H:x$
- 2:  $C((\text{Parity } x, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$  from [205](#);x
- 3:  $C((0, 1, 0)) = 1$  from [33](#);1;0;0

### Equality substitutions:

- 4:  $\neg \text{Parity } x = 0 \vee \neg C((\text{Parity } x, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx) \vee C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$
- 5:  $\neg C((0, 1, 0)) = 1 \vee \neg C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx) \vee 1 = \text{Parity}(Sx)$

### Inferences:

- 6:  $\neg C((\text{Parity } x, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx) \vee C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$  by
  - 0:  $\text{Parity } x = 0$
  - 4:  $\neg \text{Parity } x = 0 \vee \neg C((\text{Parity } x, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx) \vee C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$
- 7:  $\neg C((0, 1, 0)) = 1 \vee \neg C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$  by
  - 1:  $\neg \text{Parity}(Sx) = 1$
  - 5:  $\neg C((0, 1, 0)) = 1 \vee \neg C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx) \vee \text{Parity}(Sx) = 1$
- 8:  $C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$  by
  - 2:  $C((\text{Parity } x, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$
  - 6:  $\neg C((\text{Parity } x, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx) \vee C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$
- 9:  $\neg C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$  by
  - 3:  $C((0, 1, 0)) = 1$
  - 7:  $\neg C((0, 1, 0)) = 1 \vee \neg C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$
- 10: *QEA* by
  - 8:  $C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$
  - 9:  $\neg C((0, 1, 0)) = \text{Parity}(Sx)$