

Proof of Theorem 235

The theorem to be proved is

$$\text{Half}(2 \uparrow Sx) = 2 \uparrow x$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = (2 \uparrow x)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $\neg \text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx)) = 2 \uparrow x$ from H: x
- 1: $S(S0) = 2$ from [116](#)
- 2: $S0 = 1$ from [115](#)
- 3: $\text{Parity}(2 \uparrow (Sx)) = 0$ from [234](#); x
- 4: $\neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow (Sx)) = 0 \vee 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \uparrow (Sx)$ from [224](#); $2 \uparrow (Sx)$
- 5: $2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x) = 2 \uparrow (Sx)$ from [126](#); 2 ; x
- 6: $\neg S1 = 0$ from [3](#); 1
- 7: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x) \vee 2 = 0 \vee \text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx)) = 2 \uparrow x$ from [198](#); 2 ; $\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))$; $2 \uparrow x$

Equality substitutions:

- 8: $\neg S0 = 1 \vee \neg S(S0) = 2 \vee S(1) = 2$
- 9: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \uparrow (Sx) \vee 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x) \vee \neg 2 \uparrow (Sx) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x)$
- 10: $\neg 2 = 0 \vee \neg S1 = 2 \vee S1 = 0$

Inferences:

- 11: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x) \vee 2 = 0$ by
 - 0: $\neg \text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx)) = 2 \uparrow x$
 - 7: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x) \vee 2 = 0 \vee \text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx)) = 2 \uparrow x$
- 12: $\neg S0 = 1 \vee S1 = 2$ by
 - 1: $S(S0) = 2$
 - 8: $\neg S0 = 1 \vee \neg S(S0) = 2 \vee S1 = 2$

- 13: $S1 = 2$ by
 2: $S0 = 1$
 12: $\neg S0 = 1 \vee S1 = 2$
- 14: $2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \uparrow (Sx)$ by
 3: $\text{Parity}(2 \uparrow (Sx)) = 0$
 4: $\neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow (Sx)) = 0 \vee 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \uparrow (Sx)$
- 15: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \uparrow (Sx) \vee 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x)$ by
 5: $2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x) = 2 \uparrow (Sx)$
 9: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \uparrow (Sx) \vee 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x) \vee \neg 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x) = 2 \uparrow (Sx)$
- 16: $\neg 2 = 0 \vee \neg S1 = 2$ by
 6: $\neg S1 = 0$
 10: $\neg 2 = 0 \vee \neg S1 = 2 \vee S1 = 0$
- 17: $\neg 2 = 0$ by
 13: $S1 = 2$
 16: $\neg 2 = 0 \vee \neg S1 = 2$
- 18: $2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x)$ by
 14: $2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \uparrow (Sx)$
 15: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \uparrow (Sx) \vee 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x)$
- 19: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x)$ by
 17: $\neg 2 = 0$
 11: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x) \vee 2 = 0$
- 20: *QEA* by
 18: $2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x)$
 19: $\neg 2 \cdot (\text{Half}(2 \uparrow (Sx))) = 2 \cdot (2 \uparrow x)$