

Proof of Theorem 236

The theorem to be proved is

q is a power of two & $q \neq 1 \rightarrow \text{Parity } q = 0$

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

(H) $[[(q \text{ is a power of two}) \ \& \ [\neg (q) = (1)] \ \& \ [\neg (\text{Parity } q) = (0)]]$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: q is a power of two from H: q
- 1: $\neg 1 = q$ from H: q
- 2: $\neg \text{Parity } q = 0$ from H: q
- 3: $\neg q$ is a power of two $\vee 2 \uparrow x = q$ from [129](#) $\rightarrow; q:x$
- 4: $2 \uparrow 0 = 1$ from [126](#); $2;x$
- 5: $0 = x \vee S(Px) = x$ from [22](#); x
- 6: $\text{Parity}(2 \uparrow (S(Px))) = 0$ from [234](#); Px

Equality substitutions:

- 7: $\neg 2 \uparrow x = q \vee \neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow x) = 0 \vee \text{Parity}(q) = 0$
- 8: $\neg 2 \uparrow 0 = 1 \vee \neg 2 \uparrow 0 = q \vee 1 = q$
- 9: $\neg 0 = x \vee 2 \uparrow 0 = q \vee \neg 2 \uparrow x = q$
- 10: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow (S(Px))) = 0 \vee \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow (x)) = 0$

Inferences:

- 11: $2 \uparrow x = q$ by
 - 0: q is a power of two
 - 3: $\neg q$ is a power of two $\vee 2 \uparrow x = q$
- 12: $\neg 2 \uparrow 0 = 1 \vee \neg 2 \uparrow 0 = q$ by
 - 1: $\neg 1 = q$
 - 8: $\neg 2 \uparrow 0 = 1 \vee \neg 2 \uparrow 0 = q \vee 1 = q$

- 13: $\neg 2 \uparrow x = q \vee \neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow x) = 0$ by
 2: $\neg \text{Parity}q = 0$
 7: $\neg 2 \uparrow x = q \vee \neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow x) = 0 \vee \text{Parity}q = 0$
- 14: $\neg 2 \uparrow 0 = q$ by
 4: $2 \uparrow 0 = 1$
 12: $\neg 2 \uparrow 0 = 1 \vee \neg 2 \uparrow 0 = q$
- 15: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow x) = 0$ by
 6: $\text{Parity}(2 \uparrow (S(Px))) = 0$
 10: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow (S(Px))) = 0 \vee \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow x) = 0$
- 16: $\neg 0 = x \vee 2 \uparrow 0 = q$ by
 11: $2 \uparrow x = q$
 9: $\neg 0 = x \vee 2 \uparrow 0 = q \vee \neg 2 \uparrow x = q$
- 17: $\neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow x) = 0$ by
 11: $2 \uparrow x = q$
 13: $\neg 2 \uparrow x = q \vee \neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow x) = 0$
- 18: $\neg 0 = x$ by
 14: $\neg 2 \uparrow 0 = q$
 16: $\neg 0 = x \vee 2 \uparrow 0 = q$
- 19: $\neg S(Px) = x$ by
 17: $\neg \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow x) = 0$
 15: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \text{Parity}(2 \uparrow x) = 0$
- 20: $S(Px) = x$ by
 18: $\neg 0 = x$
 5: $0 = x \vee S(Px) = x$
- 21: *QEA* by
 19: $\neg S(Px) = x$
 20: $S(Px) = x$