

Proof of Theorem 239

The theorem to be proved is

$$x \neq \epsilon \rightarrow Q \text{ Chop } x = \text{Half } Qx \ \& \ R \text{ Chop } x = \text{Half } Rx$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg(x) = (\epsilon)] \ \& \ [\neg(Q(\text{Chop}x)) = (\text{Half}(Qx)) \ \vee \ \neg(R(\text{Chop}x)) = (\text{Half}(Rx))]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $\neg \epsilon = x$ from H: x
- 1: $\neg Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx) \ \vee \ \neg R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$ from H: x
- 2: $\neg(\text{Half}(Qx)) + (\text{Half}(Rx)) = S(\text{Chop}x) \ \vee \ \neg \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two \vee
 $\neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \ \vee \ Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx)$ from [171](#);Chop x ;Half(Qx);Half(Rx)
- 3: $\neg(\text{Half}(Qx)) + (\text{Half}(Rx)) = S(\text{Chop}x) \ \vee \ \neg \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two \vee
 $\neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \ \vee \ R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$ from [171](#);Chop x ;Half(Qx);Half(Rx)
- 4: $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ (\text{Half}(Qx)) + (\text{Half}(Rx)) = S(\text{Chop}x)$ from [231](#); x
- 5: $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two from [238](#); x
- 6: $\neg Qx$ is a power of two $\vee \ Qx = 1 \ \vee \ \text{Parity}(Qx) = 0$ from [236](#);Q x
- 7: Q x is a power of two from [166](#); x
- 8: R $x < Qx$ from [166](#); x
- 9: $\neg Qx = 1 \ \vee \ \epsilon = x$ from [203](#); x
- 10: $\neg \text{Parity}(Qx) = 0 \ \vee \ \neg Rx < Qx \ \vee \ \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx)$ from [233](#);Q x ;R x

Inferences:

- 11: $(\text{Half}(Qx)) + (\text{Half}(Rx)) = S(\text{Chop}x)$ by
 0: $\neg \epsilon = x$
 4: $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ (\text{Half}(Qx)) + (\text{Half}(Rx)) = S(\text{Chop}x)$
- 12: Half(Qx) is a power of two by
 0: $\neg \epsilon = x$
 5: $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two
- 13: $\neg Qx = 1$ by
 0: $\neg \epsilon = x$
 9: $\neg Qx = 1 \ \vee \ \epsilon = x$

- 14: $Qx = 1 \vee \text{Parity}(Qx) = 0$ by
7: Qx is a power of two
6: $\neg Qx$ is a power of two $\vee Qx = 1 \vee \text{Parity}(Qx) = 0$
- 15: $\neg \text{Parity}(Qx) = 0 \vee \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx)$ by
8: $Rx < Qx$
10: $\neg \text{Parity}(Qx) = 0 \vee \neg Rx < Qx \vee \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx)$
- 16: $\neg \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two $\vee \neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx)$
by
11: $(\text{Half}(Qx)) + (\text{Half}(Rx)) = S(\text{Chop}x)$
2: $\neg (\text{Half}(Qx)) + (\text{Half}(Rx)) = S(\text{Chop}x) \vee \neg \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two
 $\vee \neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx)$
- 17: $\neg \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two $\vee \neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$
by
11: $(\text{Half}(Qx)) + (\text{Half}(Rx)) = S(\text{Chop}x)$
3: $\neg (\text{Half}(Qx)) + (\text{Half}(Rx)) = S(\text{Chop}x) \vee \neg \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two
 $\vee \neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$
- 18: $\neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx)$ by
12: $\text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two
16: $\neg \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two $\vee \neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx)$
- 19: $\neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$ by
12: $\text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two
17: $\neg \text{Half}(Qx)$ is a power of two $\vee \neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$
- 20: $\text{Parity}(Qx) = 0$ by
13: $\neg Qx = 1$
14: $Qx = 1 \vee \text{Parity}(Qx) = 0$
- 21: $\text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx)$ by
20: $\text{Parity}(Qx) = 0$
15: $\neg \text{Parity}(Qx) = 0 \vee \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx)$
- 22: $Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx)$ by
21: $\text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx)$
18: $\neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx)$

- 23: $R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$ by
 21: $\text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx)$
 19: $\neg \text{Half}(Rx) < \text{Half}(Qx) \vee R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$
- 24: $\neg R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$ by
 22: $Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx)$
 1: $\neg Q(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Qx) \vee \neg R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$
- 25: *QEA* by
 23: $R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$
 24: $\neg R(\text{Chop}x) = \text{Half}(Rx)$