

## Proof of Theorem 248

The theorem to be proved is

$$x \neq \epsilon \ \& \ \text{Parity } Rx = 0 \ \rightarrow \ R(\text{Chop } x \oplus \underline{0}) = Rx$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg (x) = (\epsilon)] \ \& \ [(\text{Parity}(Rx)) = (0)] \ \& \ [\neg (R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0})) = (Rx)]]$$

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

- 0:  $\neg \epsilon = x$       from  $H:x$
- 1:  $\text{Parity}(Rx) = 0$       from  $H:x$
- 2:  $\neg R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0}) = Rx$       from  $H:x$
- 3:  $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0}) = (\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2$       from [247](#);x
- 4:  $\text{Half}((\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2) = \text{Half}(Rx)$       from [241](#);Half(Rx)
- 5:  $\text{Parity}((\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2) = 0$       from [213](#);Half(Rx)
- 6:  $\neg \text{Parity}(R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0})) = \text{Parity}(Rx) \ \vee \ \neg \text{Half}(R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0})) = \text{Half}(Rx)$   
 $\vee \ R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0}) = Rx$       from [246](#);R((Chop x) ⊕ 0);Rx

### Equality substitutions:

- 7:  $\neg \text{Parity}(Rx) = 0 \ \vee \ \text{Parity}((\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2) = \text{Parity}(Rx) \ \vee \ \neg \text{Parity}((\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2) = 0$
- 8:  $\neg R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0}) = (\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2 \ \vee \ \text{Parity}(R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0})) = \text{Parity}(Rx)$   
 $\vee \ \neg \text{Parity}((\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2) = \text{Parity}(Rx)$
- 9:  $\neg R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0}) = (\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2 \ \vee \ \text{Half}(R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0})) = \text{Half}(Rx)$   
 $\vee \ \neg \text{Half}((\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2) = \text{Half}(Rx)$

### Inferences:

- 10:  $R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0}) = (\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2$       by  
     0:  $\neg \epsilon = x$   
     3:  $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{0}) = (\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2$
- 11:  $\text{Parity}((\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2) = \text{Parity}(Rx) \ \vee \ \neg \text{Parity}((\text{Half}(Rx)) \cdot 2) = 0$       by  
     1:  $\text{Parity}(Rx) = 0$

