

## Proof of Theorem 252

The theorem to be proved is

$$x \neq \epsilon \ \& \ \text{Parity } Rx = 1 \ \rightarrow \ x = \text{Chop } x \oplus \underline{1}$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg(x) = (\epsilon)] \ \& \ [(\text{Parity}(Rx)) = (1)] \ \& \ [\neg(x) = ((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1})]]$$

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

- 0:  $\neg \epsilon = x$       from H: $x$
- 1:  $\text{Parity}(Rx) = 1$       from H: $x$
- 2:  $\neg(\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1} = x$       from H: $x$
- 3:  $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ Q((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Qx$       from [245](#); $x$
- 4:  $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ \neg \text{Parity}(Rx) = 1 \ \vee \ R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$       from [250](#); $x$
- 5:  $\neg Q((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Qx \ \vee \ \neg R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx \ \vee \ (\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1} = x$       from [193](#); $x$ ; $(\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}$

### Inferences:

- 6:  $Q((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Qx$       by
  - 0:  $\neg \epsilon = x$
  - 3:  $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ Q((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Qx$
- 7:  $\neg \text{Parity}(Rx) = 1 \ \vee \ R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$       by
  - 0:  $\neg \epsilon = x$
  - 4:  $\epsilon = x \ \vee \ \neg \text{Parity}(Rx) = 1 \ \vee \ R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$
- 8:  $R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$       by
  - 1:  $\text{Parity}(Rx) = 1$
  - 7:  $\neg \text{Parity}(Rx) = 1 \ \vee \ R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$
- 9:  $\neg Q((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Qx \ \vee \ \neg R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$       by
  - 2:  $\neg(\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1} = x$
  - 5:  $\neg Q((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Qx \ \vee \ \neg R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx \ \vee \ (\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1} = x$
- 10:  $\neg R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$       by
  - 6:  $Q((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Qx$
  - 9:  $\neg Q((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Qx \ \vee \ \neg R((\text{Chop } x) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$

11:  $QEA$  by

8:  $R((Chopx) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$

10:  $\neg R((Chopx) \oplus \underline{1}) = Rx$