

Proof of Theorem 41a

The theorem to be proved is

$$C(x, 0, C(y, 0, S0)) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \vee y = 0$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = (0)] \ \& \ [\neg(x) = (0)] \ \& \ [\neg(y) = (0)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0$ from $H:x:y$
- 1: $\neg 0 = x$ from $H:x:y$
- 2: $\neg 0 = y$ from $H:x:y$
- 3: $\neg C((y, 0, S0)) = 0 \vee 0 = y$ from [36](#);y
- 4: $0 = x \vee S(Px) = x$ from [22](#);x
- 5: $C((S(Px), 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$ from [33](#);0;C((y, 0, S0));Px

Equality substitutions:

$$6: \quad \neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0 \vee \neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0)) \vee 0 = C((y, 0, S0))$$

$$7: \quad \neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0)) \vee C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$$

Inferences:

- 8: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0)) \vee C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$ by
 - 0: $C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0$
 - 6: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0 \vee \neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$
- $\vee C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$
- 9: $S(Px) = x$ by
 - 1: $\neg 0 = x$
 - 4: $0 = x \vee S(Px) = x$
- 10: $\neg C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$ by
 - 2: $\neg 0 = y$
 - 3: $\neg C((y, 0, S0)) = 0 \vee 0 = y$

- 11: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$ by
5: $C((S(Px), 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$
7: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0)) \vee C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$
- 12: $C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$ by
9: $S(Px) = x$
11: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$
- 13: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$ by
10: $\neg C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$
8: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0)) \vee C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$
- 14: *QEA* by
12: $C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$
13: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$