

Proof of Theorem 41b

The theorem to be proved is

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

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

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

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

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

Equality substitutions:

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

Inferences:

- 9: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0)) \quad \vee \quad \neg C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$ by
 - 1: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0$
 - 7: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0)) \quad \vee \quad C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \neg C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$
- 10: $\neg 0 = x \quad \vee \quad \neg C((0, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0$ by
 - 1: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0$
 - 8: $\neg 0 = x \quad \vee \quad C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \neg C((0, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0$

- 11: $\neg 0 = x$ by
4: $C((0, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0$
10: $\neg 0 = x \vee \neg C((0, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = 0$
- 12: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$ by
5: $C((S(Px), 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$
6: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0)) \vee C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$
- 13: $0 = y$ by
11: $\neg 0 = x$
0: $0 = x \vee 0 = y$
- 14: $S(Px) = x$ by
11: $\neg 0 = x$
3: $0 = x \vee S(Px) = x$
- 15: $C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$ by
13: $0 = y$
2: $C((y, 0, S0)) = 0 \vee \neg 0 = y$
- 16: $C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$ by
14: $S(Px) = x$
12: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$
- 17: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$ by
15: $C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$
9: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0)) \vee \neg C((y, 0, S0)) = 0$
- 18: *QEA* by
16: $C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$
17: $\neg C((x, 0, C((y, 0, S0)))) = C((y, 0, S0))$