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-- Definiciones:
data AB \ a = Nil \mid Bin \ (AB \ a) \ a \ (AB \ a)
-- elemAB :: Eq a => a -> AB a -> Bool
{P0} elemAB _ Nil = False
\{P1\} elemAB x (Bin i r d) = (x == r) || (elemAB x i) || (elemAB x d)
-- mapAB :: (a -> b) -> AB a -> AB b
\{MO\} mapAB _ Nil = Nil
\{M1\} mapAB f (Bin i r d) = Bin (mapAB f i) (f r) (mapAB f d)
\{CONGRUENCIA ==\} x == y => (f x) == (f y)
-- tener en cuenta que:
\forall x, y, z :: Bool. (x => y) => (x => z \lor y)
Usando inducción estructural sobre t basta ver que:
1). P(Nil)
2). \forall i,d:: AB a, \forall r::a. (P(i) && P(d)) => P(Bin i r d)
Con P(t) \forall t :: AB a, \forall x:: a, \forall f:: (a -> b). (elem x t => elem (f x)
(map f t)
Caso P(Nil)
elem \times Nil => elem (f x) (map f Nil)
False => elem (f x) (map f Nil) \equiv por \{P0\}
True ≡ por {Bool}
Queda demostrado caso P(Nil)
Caso (P(i) && P(d)) => P(Bin i r d)
-- Sea
P(i) \equiv \forall i :: AB \ a, \ \forall x :: a, \ \forall f :: (a -> b). (elem x i => elem (f x) (map)
P(d) \equiv \forall d :: AB a, \forall x :: a, \forall f :: (a -> b). (elem x d => elem (f x) (map)
f d))
{HI}: P(i) && P(d)
-- Qvq P(Bin i r d):
elem x (Bin i r d) \Rightarrow elem (f x) (map f (Bin i r d))
(x == r) \mid\mid (elemAB \times i) \mid\mid (elemAB \times d) => elem (f x) (map f (Bin i r d))
= por {P1}
-- Por lema de generación de bool separo en casos:
A. x == r = True
B. x == r = False
Caso A.
True || (elemAB x i) || (elemAB x d) \Rightarrow elem (f x) (map f (Bin i r d)) \equiv
True => elem (f x) (map f (Bin i r d)) \equiv por {Bool}
True => elem (f x) (Bin (mapAB f i) (f r) (mapAB f d)) \equiv por {M1}
True \Rightarrow (f x) == (f r) || (elemAB (f x) (mapAB f i)) || (elemAB (f x)
(mapAB f d)) \equiv por \{P1\}
-- Como x == r, por {Congruencia ==} f x == f r
True \Rightarrow True \mid \mid (elemAB (f x) (mapAB f i)) \mid \mid (elemAB (f x) (mapAB f d)) \equiv
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por {Congruencia}
True => True ≡ por {Bool}
True ≡ por {Bool}
-- Queda demostrado caso A.
Caso B.
False || (elemAB x i) || (elemAB x d) \Rightarrow elem (f x) (map f (Bin i r d))
(elemAB \times i) \mid | (elemAB \times d) => elem (f \times) (map f (Bin i r d)) \equiv por
{Bool}
-- Llamo ei || ed = (elemAB x i) || (elemAB x d)
ei || ed => elemAB (f x) (Bin (mapAB f i) (f r) (mapAB f d)) \equiv por {M1}
ei \mid \mid ed => (f x) == (f r) \mid \mid (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) \mid \mid (elemAB (f x))
(map f d)) \equiv por \{P1\}
{ -
Por \{HI\} elemAB x i => elem (f x) (map f i))
y tambien elemAB x d \Rightarrow elem (f x) (map f d))
Recordando que (x \Rightarrow y) \Rightarrow [x \Rightarrow z \lor y]
Tenemos que:
elemAB x i \Rightarrow elem (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x == f r) (map f i)] V [(f x 
d))]
Idem caso:
elemAB x d \Rightarrow elem (f x) (map f d)) V [(f x \Rightarrow f r) || (elemAB (f x) (map f
i))]
Por lo tanto por {Bool} vale la implicación:
ei \mid\mid ed \Rightarrow (f x) == (f r) \mid\mid (elemAB (f x) (map f i)) \mid\mid (elemAB (f x))
(map f d))
- }
-- Queda demostrado Caso B.
 -- Como valen caso A y B queda demostrado caso P(Bin i r d)
-- Luego como valen caso P(Nil) y (P(i) \&\& P(d) => P(Bin i r d)), queda
demostrado P(t).
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Deducción natural

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\frac{Ax}{\Gamma, P \Rightarrow T \vdash P \Rightarrow T} \frac{Ax}{\Gamma, P \Rightarrow T \vdash P} = \Rightarrow e

\frac{Ax}{\Gamma, Q \vdash Q} \frac{Ax}{\Gamma, Q \vdash Q \lor T} \frac{\nabla i2}{\Gamma, P \Rightarrow T \vdash Q \lor T} = \Rightarrow e

\frac{Ax}{\Gamma, P \Rightarrow T \vdash P \Rightarrow T} \frac{\nabla i2}{\Gamma, P \Rightarrow T \vdash Q \lor T} = \Rightarrow i

\frac{P, Q \lor (P \Rightarrow T) \vdash Q \lor T}{P \vdash Q \lor (P \Rightarrow T)) \Rightarrow (Q \lor T)} = \Rightarrow i

\Gamma \vdash P \Rightarrow (Q \lor (P \Rightarrow T)) \Rightarrow (Q \lor T)

\Gamma \vdash P, Q \lor (P \Rightarrow T)
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