$$member(a, preorder(insert(a, t))) = true$$

Cazul de baza: t = leaf

$$member(a, preorder(insert(a, leaf))) = member(a, preorder(node(leaf, a, leaf)))$$

$$= member(a, cons(a, append(preorder(leaf), preorder(leaf))))$$

$$= (a == a)|| \dots = true$$

Ipoteza de inductie: presupunem  $P(t_1)$ ,  $P(t_2)$  adevarate.

Pasul de inductie:  $t = node(t_1, x, t_2)$ . Trebuie sa aratam:

$$member(a, preorder(insert(a, node(t_1, x, t_2)))) = true$$

Avem doua cazuri, care corespund cazurilor din a doua axioma de la insert.

Cazul 1:  $\alpha < x$ . Suntem in primul caz al axiomei 2 de la insert.

$$member\left(a, preorder(node(insert(a, t_1), x, t_2))\right) =$$
 
$$member\left(a, cons\left(x, append\left(preorder(insert(a, t_1)), preorder(t_2)\right)\right)\right) =$$
 
$$(a == x) \mid\mid member\left(a, append\left(preorder(insert(a, t_1)), preorder(t_2)\right)\right)$$

Presupunem adevarata urmatoarea proprietate (o sa o demonstrez la final prin inductie):

$$member(a, l_1) \Rightarrow member(a, append(l_1, l_2))$$

Aplic aceasta proprietate pentru  $l_1 = preorder(insert(a, t_1))$  si  $l_2 = preorder(t_2)$ . Din ipoteza de inductie, avem ca  $member(l_1) = true \Rightarrow member(a, append(l_1, l_2)) = true$ . Dar  $member(a, append(l_1, l_2))$  este chiar al doilea termen din expresia SAU de mai sus, deci toata expresia este adevarata.

Cazul 2:  $a \ge x$ . Folosim axioma 2 de la insert, de data aceasta suntem pe ramura de else.

$$member\left(a, preorder\left(node(t_1, x, insert(a, t_2))\right)\right) =$$
 
$$member\left(a, cons\left(x, append\left(preorder(t_1), preorder(insert(a, t_2))\right)\right)\right) =$$
 
$$(a == x) \mid\mid member\left(a, append\left(preorder(t_1), preorder(insert(a, t_2))\right)\right)$$

Presupun adevarata urmatoarea proprietate:

$$member(a, l_2) \Rightarrow member(a, append(l_1, l_2))$$

Aplic aceasta proprietate pentru  $l_1 = preorder(t_1)$  si  $l_2 = preorder(insert(a, t_2))$ . Cum  $member(a, l_2) = true$  din ipoteza de inductie, inseamna ca si al doilea termen al expresiei SAU de mai sus, adica  $member(a, append(l_1, l_2))$  este true, deci toata expresia se evalueaza la true.

Mai avem de demonstrat cele doua proprietati pe care le-am presupus. Ambele se rezolva usor, cu inductie dupa  $l_1$ . O scriu doar pe prima, cealalta se rezolva similar.

$$member(a, l_1) \Rightarrow member(a, append(l_1, l_2))$$

Caz de baza:  $l_1 = []$ .  $member(a, l_1) = false$ , falsul implica orice, deci implicatia este adevarata.

Pasul de inductie:  $l_1 = cons(e, l_1)$ 

$$(a == e) \mid\mid member(a, l_1) \Rightarrow member(a, cons(e, append(l_1, l_2)))$$

$$(a == e) \mid\mid member(a, l_1) \Rightarrow (a == e) \mid\mid member(a, append(l_1, l_2)),$$

ceea ce rezulta imediat din ipoteza de inductie.