

5/15 (1) Proofs.

Lem 5.12 (Let) $G = M = \langle \Sigma \rangle$ (I) $\$ \gamma | x y \Rightarrow \theta \$ \delta | y \$$ (then) $\gamma^R \Rightarrow_{\text{em}} \delta^R x \in G$ $|\theta| = |\tau(\theta)| + |\alpha|$

Proof Induction on $|\theta| \in \mathbb{N}$.

i) $|\theta| = 0$ $\theta = \epsilon$. $\$ \gamma | x y \Rightarrow \theta \$ \delta | y \$$, $\gamma = \delta$, $x y = y$. $\tau(\theta) = \epsilon$. If $\gamma | y = \delta | y \in G$

Basis

Then $\gamma^R \Rightarrow_{\text{em}} \delta^R x \in G$. $|\theta| = 0 = |\tau(\theta)| + |\alpha| = 0 + 0 = 0$

ii) Induction assume $\theta = \gamma \theta'$ where $\gamma \in P$, $\theta' \in P^*$. $\therefore \theta \in P^+$. Assume L5.12 is true for $\theta' \in P^*$. We must prove the L5.12 is true for $\theta \in P^+$

ii.1) $r = A \rightarrow \omega^R | \in P_{in} M$ ($A \rightarrow \omega \in P$ in G)

If $\$ \gamma | x y \Rightarrow \theta \$ \delta | y \$$ $\xrightarrow{A \rightarrow \omega^R}$ $\$ \gamma \omega^R | x y \Rightarrow \theta' \$ \delta | y \$$ in M

$(\gamma \omega^R)^R \Rightarrow_{\text{em}} \tau(\theta') \delta^R x \wedge |\theta| = |\tau(\theta')| + |\alpha|$ by I.H.

$\gamma^R = (\gamma A)^R = A \gamma^R \Rightarrow_{\text{em}} \omega \gamma^R \neq (\gamma \omega^R)^R$

~~$\gamma^R = (\gamma A)^R = A \gamma^R \Rightarrow_{\text{em}} \omega \gamma^R = (\gamma \omega^R)^R$~~
 $\gamma^R \Rightarrow_{\text{em}} (\gamma \omega^R)^R \Rightarrow_{\text{em}} \tau(\theta') \delta^R x \in G$

$|\theta| = |\tau(\theta')| + |\alpha|$ $|\theta| = |\tau(\theta')| + |A \rightarrow \omega| = |\tau(\theta')| + |\alpha| = \tau(\theta) + |\alpha|$ QED.

ii.2) $r = a/a$

$\gamma \cdot \theta'$
 $(\alpha \beta)^R$
 $\beta \beta^R$
 $A^R = A \beta^R \alpha^R$