inr_eq_inl[0,22]

$\forall A$, B:Type, x:A, y:B. $\mathrm{inr}(y) = \mathrm{inl}(x) \in A{+}B \Rightarrow \mathrm{False}$

http://www.cs.cornell.edu/Info/Projects/NuPrl/FDLcontent/p0_286125_/p12_65606_{inr_eq_inl}.html