

Proof of Theorem 119i

The theorem to be proved is

$$[y + x = z + x \rightarrow y = z] \rightarrow [y + Sx = z + Sx \rightarrow y = z]$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg(y + x) = (z + x) \vee (y) = (z)] \ \& \ [(y + (Sx)) = (z + (Sx))] \ \& \ [\neg(y) = (z)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $\neg z + x = y + x \vee z = y$ from H: $y:x:z$
- 1: $z + (Sx) = y + (Sx)$ from H: $y:x:z$
- 2: $\neg z = y$ from H: $y:x:z$
- 3: $S(y + x) = y + (Sx)$ from [12](#); $y;x$
- 4: $S(z + x) = z + (Sx)$ from [12](#); $z;x$
- 5: $\neg S(z + x) = S(y + x) \vee z + x = y + x$ from [4](#); $y + x; z + x$

Equality substitutions:

- 6: $\neg z + (Sx) = y + (Sx) \vee S(y + x) = z + (Sx) \vee \neg S(y + x) = y + (Sx)$
- 7: $\neg S(z + x) = z + (Sx) \vee S(z + x) = S(y + x) \vee \neg z + (Sx) = S(y + x)$

Inferences:

- 8: $S(y + x) = z + (Sx) \vee \neg S(y + x) = y + (Sx)$ by
 - 1: $z + (Sx) = y + (Sx)$
 - 6: $\neg z + (Sx) = y + (Sx) \vee S(y + x) = z + (Sx) \vee \neg S(y + x) = y + (Sx)$
- 9: $\neg z + x = y + x$ by
 - 2: $\neg z = y$
 - 0: $\neg z + x = y + x \vee z = y$
- 10: $S(y + x) = z + (Sx)$ by
 - 3: $S(y + x) = y + (Sx)$
 - 8: $S(y + x) = z + (Sx) \vee \neg S(y + x) = y + (Sx)$

- 11: $S(z + x) = S(y + x) \vee \neg S(y + x) = z + (Sx)$ by
 4: $S(z + x) = z + (Sx)$
 7: $\neg S(z + x) = z + (Sx) \vee S(z + x) = S(y + x) \vee \neg S(y + x) = z + (Sx)$
- 12: $\neg S(z + x) = S(y + x)$ by
 9: $\neg z + x = y + x$
 5: $\neg S(z + x) = S(y + x) \vee z + x = y + x$
- 13: $S(z + x) = S(y + x)$ by
 10: $S(y + x) = z + (Sx)$
 11: $S(z + x) = S(y + x) \vee \neg S(y + x) = z + (Sx)$
- 14: *QEA* by
 12: $\neg S(z + x) = S(y + x)$
 13: $S(z + x) = S(y + x)$