

Proof of Theorem 13i

The theorem to be proved is

$$x + 0 = 0 + x \rightarrow Sx + 0 = 0 + Sx$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[(x + 0) = (0 + x)] \ \& \ [\neg ((Sx) + 0) = (0 + (Sx))]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

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

Equality substitutions:

- 5: $\neg 0 + x = x + 0 \vee \neg S(0 + x) = 0 + (Sx) \vee S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx)$
- 6: $\neg (Sx) + 0 = Sx \vee (Sx) + 0 = 0 + (Sx) \vee \neg Sx = 0 + (Sx)$
- 7: $\neg x + 0 = x \vee \neg S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx) \vee S(x) = 0 + (Sx)$

Inferences:

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

- 11: $S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx)$ by
 3: $S(0 + x) = 0 + (Sx)$
 8: $\neg S(0 + x) = 0 + (Sx) \vee S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx)$
- 12: $\neg S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx) \vee 0 + (Sx) = Sx$ by
 4: $x + 0 = x$
 7: $\neg x + 0 = x \vee \neg S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx) \vee 0 + (Sx) = Sx$
- 13: $\neg S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx)$ by
 10: $\neg 0 + (Sx) = Sx$
 12: $\neg S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx) \vee 0 + (Sx) = Sx$
- 14: *QEA* by
 11: $S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx)$
 13: $\neg S(x + 0) = 0 + (Sx)$