

Proof of Theorem 147

The theorem to be proved is

$$2 \uparrow x < 2 \uparrow y \rightarrow x < y$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[(2 \uparrow x) < (2 \uparrow y)] \ \& \ [\neg(x) < (y)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $2 \uparrow x < 2 \uparrow y$ from $H:x:y$
- 1: $\neg x < y$ from $H:x:y$
- 2: $x < y \vee y = x \vee y < x$ from [77](#); $x;y$
- 3: $\neg 2 \uparrow x < 2 \uparrow y \vee \neg 2 \uparrow y = 2 \uparrow x$ from [56](#) \Rightarrow ; $2 \uparrow x; 2 \uparrow y$
- 4: $\neg y < x \vee 2 \uparrow y < 2 \uparrow x$ from [145](#); $y;x$
- 5: $\neg 2 \uparrow x < 2 \uparrow y \vee \neg 2 \uparrow y \leq 2 \uparrow x$ from [80](#); $2 \uparrow x; 2 \uparrow y$
- 6: $\neg 2 \uparrow y < 2 \uparrow x \vee 2 \uparrow y \leq 2 \uparrow x$ from [56](#) \Rightarrow ; $2 \uparrow y; 2 \uparrow x$

Equality substitutions:

$$7: \neg y = x \vee 2 \uparrow y = 2 \uparrow x \vee \neg 2 \uparrow x = 2 \uparrow x$$

Inferences:

- 8: $\neg 2 \uparrow y = 2 \uparrow x$ by
 - 0: $2 \uparrow x < 2 \uparrow y$
 - 3: $\neg 2 \uparrow x < 2 \uparrow y \vee \neg 2 \uparrow y = 2 \uparrow x$
- 9: $\neg 2 \uparrow y \leq 2 \uparrow x$ by
 - 0: $2 \uparrow x < 2 \uparrow y$
 - 5: $\neg 2 \uparrow x < 2 \uparrow y \vee \neg 2 \uparrow y \leq 2 \uparrow x$
- 10: $y = x \vee y < x$ by
 - 1: $\neg x < y$
 - 2: $x < y \vee y = x \vee y < x$
- 11: $\neg y = x$ by
 - 8: $\neg 2 \uparrow y = 2 \uparrow x$
 - 7: $\neg y = x \vee 2 \uparrow y = 2 \uparrow x$

- 12: $\neg 2 \uparrow y < 2 \uparrow x$ by
9: $\neg 2 \uparrow y \leq 2 \uparrow x$
6: $\neg 2 \uparrow y < 2 \uparrow x \vee 2 \uparrow y \leq 2 \uparrow x$
- 13: $y < x$ by
11: $\neg y = x$
10: $y = x \vee y < x$
- 14: $\neg y < x$ by
12: $\neg 2 \uparrow y < 2 \uparrow x$
4: $\neg y < x \vee 2 \uparrow y < 2 \uparrow x$
- 15: *QEA* by
13: $y < x$
14: $\neg y < x$