

Proof of Theorem 14i

The theorem to be proved is

$$x + Sy = Sx + y \quad \rightarrow \quad x + SSy = Sx + Sy$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[(x + (Sy)) = ((Sx) + y)] \quad \& \quad [\neg (x + (S(Sy))) = ((Sx) + (Sy))]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

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

Equality substitutions:

- 4: $\neg (Sx) + y = x + (Sy) \quad \vee \quad S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad \neg S(x + (Sy)) = x + (S(Sy))$
- 5: $\neg S((Sx) + y) = (Sx) + (Sy) \quad \vee \quad \neg S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad (Sx) + (Sy) = x + (S(Sy))$

Inferences:

- 6: $S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad \neg S(x + (Sy)) = x + (S(Sy))$ by
 - 0: $(Sx) + y = x + (Sy)$
 - 4: $\neg (Sx) + y = x + (Sy) \quad \vee \quad S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad \neg S(x + (Sy)) = x + (S(Sy))$
- 7: $\neg S((Sx) + y) = (Sx) + (Sy) \quad \vee \quad \neg S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy))$ by
 - 1: $\neg (Sx) + (Sy) = x + (S(Sy))$
 - 5: $\neg S((Sx) + y) = (Sx) + (Sy) \quad \vee \quad \neg S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad (Sx) + (Sy) = x + (S(Sy))$
- 8: $S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy))$ by
 - 2: $S(x + (Sy)) = x + (S(Sy))$
 - 6: $S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad \neg S(x + (Sy)) = x + (S(Sy))$
- 9: $\neg S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy))$ by
 - 3: $S((Sx) + y) = (Sx) + (Sy)$
 - 7: $\neg S((Sx) + y) = (Sx) + (Sy) \quad \vee \quad \neg S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy))$

10: *QEA* by

8: $S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy))$

9: $\neg S((Sx) + y) = x + (S(Sy))$