

## Proof of Theorem 153

The theorem to be proved is

$$p_{150}(q, x) \ \& \ \neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \ \rightarrow \ p_{150}(2 \cdot q, Sx)$$

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

$$(H) \ \llbracket p_{150}((qx)) \ \& \ [\neg (S(Sx)) < (2 \cdot q)] \ \& \ [\neg p_{150}((2 \cdot qSx))] \rrbracket$$

### Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0:  $p_{150}((qx))$  from  $H:q:x$
- 1:  $\neg S(Sx) < 2 \cdot q$  from  $H:q:x$
- 2:  $\neg p_{150}((2 \cdot qSx))$  from  $H:q:x$
- 3:  $\neg p_{150}((qx)) \vee q$  is a power of two from [150](#)<sup>></sup>;q;x
- 4:  $\neg p_{150}((qx)) \vee Sx < 2 \cdot q$  from [150](#)<sup>></sup>;q;x
- 5:  $p_{150}((2 \cdot qSx)) \vee \neg 2 \cdot q$  is a power of two  $\vee \neg 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx) \vee \neg S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$   
from [150](#)<sup><</sup>;2 · q;Sx
- 6:  $\neg q$  is a power of two  $\vee 2 \cdot q$  is a power of two from [135](#);q
- 7:  $\neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$  from [124](#);Sx;2 · q
- 8:  $\neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee S(Sx) \leq 2 \cdot q$  from [114](#);Sx;2 · q
- 9:  $S(Sx) < 2 \cdot q \vee \neg S(Sx) \leq 2 \cdot q \vee 2 \cdot q = S(Sx)$  from [56](#)<sup><</sup>;S(Sx);2 · q
- 10:  $S(Sx) \leq S(Sx)$  from [60](#);S(Sx)

### Equality substitutions:

$$11: \ \neg 2 \cdot q = S(Sx) \ \vee \ 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx) \ \vee \ \neg S(Sx) \leq S(Sx)$$

### Inferences:

- 12:  $q$  is a power of two by
  - 0:  $p_{150}((qx))$
  - 3:  $\neg p_{150}((qx)) \vee q$  is a power of two
- 13:  $Sx < 2 \cdot q$  by
  - 0:  $p_{150}((qx))$
  - 4:  $\neg p_{150}((qx)) \vee Sx < 2 \cdot q$

- 14:  $\neg S(Sx) \leq 2 \cdot q \vee 2 \cdot q = S(Sx)$  by  
 1:  $\neg S(Sx) < 2 \cdot q$   
 9:  $S(Sx) < 2 \cdot q \vee \neg S(Sx) \leq 2 \cdot q \vee 2 \cdot q = S(Sx)$
- 15:  $\neg 2 \cdot q$  is a power of two  $\vee \neg 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx) \vee \neg S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$  by  
 2:  $\neg p_{150}((2 \cdot q)Sx)$   
 5:  $p_{150}((2 \cdot q)Sx) \vee \neg 2 \cdot q$  is a power of two  $\vee \neg 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx) \vee \neg S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$
- 16:  $\neg 2 \cdot q = S(Sx) \vee 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx)$  by  
 10:  $S(Sx) \leq S(Sx)$   
 11:  $\neg 2 \cdot q = S(Sx) \vee 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx) \vee \neg S(Sx) \leq S(Sx)$
- 17:  $2 \cdot q$  is a power of two by  
 12:  $q$  is a power of two  
 6:  $\neg q$  is a power of two  $\vee 2 \cdot q$  is a power of two
- 18:  $S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$  by  
 13:  $Sx < 2 \cdot q$   
 7:  $\neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$
- 19:  $S(Sx) \leq 2 \cdot q$  by  
 13:  $Sx < 2 \cdot q$   
 8:  $\neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee S(Sx) \leq 2 \cdot q$
- 20:  $\neg 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx) \vee \neg S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$  by  
 17:  $2 \cdot q$  is a power of two  
 15:  $\neg 2 \cdot q$  is a power of two  $\vee \neg 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx) \vee \neg S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$
- 21:  $\neg 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx)$  by  
 18:  $S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$   
 20:  $\neg 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx) \vee \neg S(Sx) < 2 \cdot (2 \cdot q)$
- 22:  $2 \cdot q = S(Sx)$  by  
 19:  $S(Sx) \leq 2 \cdot q$   
 14:  $\neg S(Sx) \leq 2 \cdot q \vee 2 \cdot q = S(Sx)$
- 23:  $\neg 2 \cdot q = S(Sx)$  by  
 21:  $\neg 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx)$   
 16:  $\neg 2 \cdot q = S(Sx) \vee 2 \cdot q \leq S(Sx)$
- 24: *QEA* by  
 22:  $2 \cdot q = S(Sx)$   
 23:  $\neg 2 \cdot q = S(Sx)$