

## Proof of Theorem 165

The theorem to be proved is

$$Rx < Qx$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg (Rx) < (Qx)]]$$

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

- 0:  $\neg Rx < Qx$  from H: $x$
- 1:  $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$  from [161](#); $x$
- 2:  $Sx < 2 \cdot (Qx)$  from [158](#); $x$
- 3:  $(Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$  from [118](#); $Qx$
- 4:  $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) < (Qx) + (Qx) \vee Rx < Qx$  from [164](#); $Qx;Rx;Qx$

### Equality substitutions:

- 5:  $\neg (Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee (Qx) + (Rx) < (Qx) + (Qx) \vee \neg (Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$
- 6:  $\neg Sx = (Qx) + (Rx) \vee \neg (Sx) < 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee \neg ((Qx) + (Rx)) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$

### Inferences:

- 7:  $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) < (Qx) + (Qx)$  by
  - 0:  $\neg Rx < Qx$
  - 4:  $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) < (Qx) + (Qx) \vee Rx < Qx$
- 8:  $\neg Sx < 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee (Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$  by
  - 1:  $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$
  - 6:  $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee \neg Sx < 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee (Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$
- 9:  $(Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$  by
  - 2:  $Sx < 2 \cdot (Qx)$
  - 8:  $\neg Sx < 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee (Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$
- 10:  $(Qx) + (Rx) < (Qx) + (Qx) \vee \neg (Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$  by
  - 3:  $(Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$

5:  $\neg(Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee (Qx) + (Rx) < (Qx) + (Qx) \vee \neg(Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$

11:  $\neg(Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$  by

7:  $\neg(Qx) + (Rx) < (Qx) + (Qx)$

10:  $(Qx) + (Rx) < (Qx) + (Qx) \vee \neg(Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$

12: *QEA* by

9:  $(Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$

11:  $\neg(Qx) + (Rx) < 2 \cdot (Qx)$