

Proof of Theorem 171

The theorem to be proved is

$$Sx = q + r \quad \& \quad q \text{ is a power of two} \quad \& \quad r < q \quad \rightarrow \quad q = Qx \quad \& \quad r = Rx \quad \star$$

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

$$\text{(H)} \quad [[(Sx) = (q + r)] \quad \& \quad [(q) \text{ is a power of two}] \quad \& \quad [(r) < (q)] \quad \& \quad [\neg (q) = (Qx) \\ \vee \quad \neg (r) = (Rx)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $q + r = Sx$ from $H:x:q:r$
- 1: q is a power of two from $H:x:q:r$
- 2: $r < q$ from $H:x:q:r$
- 3: $\neg Qx = q \vee \neg Rx = r$ from $H:x:q:r$
- 4: $q \leq q + r$ from [71](#);q;r
- 5: $2 \cdot q = q + q$ from [118](#);q
- 6: $r + q = q + r$ from [98](#);q;r
- 7: $\neg r < q \vee r + q < q + q$ from [170](#);r;q;q
- 8: $\neg q$ is a power of two $\vee \neg q \leq Sx \vee \neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee Qx = q$ from [159](#);q;x
- 9: $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r \vee Rx = r$ from [120](#);Qx;r;Rx
- 10: $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$ from [161](#);x

Equality substitutions:

- 11: $\neg q + r = Sx \vee \neg q \leq q + r \vee q \leq Sx$
- 12: $\neg q + r = Sx \vee \neg r + q = q + r \vee r + q = Sx$
- 13: $\neg Qx = q \vee (Qx) + r = Sx \vee \neg (q) + r = Sx$
- 14: $\neg 2 \cdot q = q + q \vee Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee \neg Sx < q + q$
- 15: $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee (Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r \vee \neg Sx = (Qx) + r$
- 16: $\neg r + q = Sx \vee \neg r + q < q + q \vee Sx < q + q$

Inferences:

- 17: $\neg q \leq q + r \vee q \leq Sx$ by
 0: $q + r = Sx$
 11: $\neg q + r = Sx \vee \neg q \leq q + r \vee q \leq Sx$
- 18: $\neg r + q = q + r \vee r + q = Sx$ by
 0: $q + r = Sx$
 12: $\neg q + r = Sx \vee \neg r + q = q + r \vee r + q = Sx$
- 19: $\neg Qx = q \vee (Qx) + r = Sx$ by
 0: $q + r = Sx$
 13: $\neg Qx = q \vee (Qx) + r = Sx \vee \neg q + r = Sx$
- 20: $\neg q \leq Sx \vee \neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee Qx = q$ by
 1: q is a power of two
 8: $\neg q$ is a power of two $\vee \neg q \leq Sx \vee \neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee Qx = q$
- 21: $r + q < q + q$ by
 2: $r < q$
 7: $\neg r < q \vee r + q < q + q$
- 22: $q \leq Sx$ by
 4: $q \leq q + r$
 17: $\neg q \leq q + r \vee q \leq Sx$
- 23: $Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee \neg Sx < q + q$ by
 5: $2 \cdot q = q + q$
 14: $\neg 2 \cdot q = q + q \vee Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee \neg Sx < q + q$
- 24: $r + q = Sx$ by
 6: $r + q = q + r$
 18: $\neg r + q = q + r \vee r + q = Sx$
- 25: $(Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r \vee \neg (Qx) + r = Sx$ by
 10: $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$
 15: $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee (Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r \vee \neg (Qx) + r = Sx$
- 26: $\neg r + q = Sx \vee Sx < q + q$ by
 21: $r + q < q + q$
 16: $\neg r + q = Sx \vee \neg r + q < q + q \vee Sx < q + q$
- 27: $\neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee Qx = q$ by
 22: $q \leq Sx$
 20: $\neg q \leq Sx \vee \neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee Qx = q$

- 28: $Sx < q + q$ by
 24: $r + q = Sx$
 26: $\neg r + q = Sx \vee Sx < q + q$
- 29: $Sx < 2 \cdot q$ by
 28: $Sx < q + q$
 23: $Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee \neg Sx < q + q$
- 30: $Qx = q$ by
 29: $Sx < 2 \cdot q$
 27: $\neg Sx < 2 \cdot q \vee Qx = q$
- 31: $\neg Rx = r$ by
 30: $Qx = q$
 3: $\neg Qx = q \vee \neg Rx = r$
- 32: $(Qx) + r = Sx$ by
 30: $Qx = q$
 19: $\neg Qx = q \vee (Qx) + r = Sx$
- 33: $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r$ by
 31: $\neg Rx = r$
 9: $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r \vee Rx = r$
- 34: $(Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r$ by
 32: $(Qx) + r = Sx$
 25: $(Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r \vee \neg (Qx) + r = Sx$
- 35: QEA by
 33: $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r$
 34: $(Qx) + (Rx) = (Qx) + r$