

Proof of Theorem 179

The theorem to be proved is

$$S(x \oplus y) = Sx \cdot Qy + Ry$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg (S(x \oplus y)) = ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $\neg ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = S(x \oplus y)$ from H; $x;y$
- 1: $P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)) = x \oplus y$ from 172; $x;y$
- 2: $((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = 0 \quad \vee \quad S(P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry))) = ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)$
from 22; $(Sx) \cdot (Qy) + (Ry)$
- 3: $\neg ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = 0 \quad \vee \quad (Sx) \cdot (Qy) = 0$ from 15; $Sx \cdot (Qy);Ry$
- 4: $\neg Sx = 0$ from 3; x
- 5: $\neg Qy = 0$ from 178; y
- 6: $\neg (Sx) \cdot (Qy) = 0 \quad \vee \quad Sx = 0 \quad \vee \quad Qy = 0$ from 132; $Sx;Qy$

Equality substitutions:

$$7: \quad \neg P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)) = x \oplus y \quad \vee \quad \neg S(P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry))) = ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)$$

$$\vee \quad S(x \oplus y) = ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)$$

Inferences:

$$8: \quad \neg P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)) = x \oplus y \quad \vee \quad \neg S(P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry))) = ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)$$

by

$$0: \quad \neg ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = S(x \oplus y)$$

$$7: \quad \neg P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)) = x \oplus y \quad \vee \quad \neg S(P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry))) =$$

$$((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) \quad \vee \quad ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = S(x \oplus y)$$

$$9: \quad \neg S(P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry))) = ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) \quad \text{by}$$

$$1: \quad P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)) = x \oplus y$$

$$8: \quad \neg P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)) = x \oplus y \quad \vee \quad \neg S(P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry))) =$$

$$((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)$$

- 10: $\neg (Sx) \cdot (Qy) = 0 \vee Qy = 0$ by
 4: $\neg Sx = 0$
 6: $\neg (Sx) \cdot (Qy) = 0 \vee Sx = 0 \vee Qy = 0$
- 11: $\neg (Sx) \cdot (Qy) = 0$ by
 5: $\neg Qy = 0$
 10: $\neg (Sx) \cdot (Qy) = 0 \vee Qy = 0$
- 12: $((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = 0$ by
 9: $\neg S(P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry))) = ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)$
 2: $((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = 0 \vee S(P(((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry))) = ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry)$
- 13: $\neg ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = 0$ by
 11: $\neg (Sx) \cdot (Qy) = 0$
 3: $\neg ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = 0 \vee (Sx) \cdot (Qy) = 0$
- 14: *QEA* by
 12: $((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = 0$
 13: $\neg ((Sx) \cdot (Qy)) + (Ry) = 0$