

Proof of Theorem 18b

The theorem to be proved is

$$Sx - S0 = x - 0$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg ((Sx) - (S0)) = (x - 0)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $\neg (Sx) - (S0) = x - 0$ from H: x
- 1: $(Sx) - 0 = Sx$ from [17](#); $Sx;0$
- 2: $P((Sx) - 0) = (Sx) - (S0)$ from [17](#); $Sx;0$
- 3: $P(Sx) = x$ from [16](#); x
- 4: $x - 0 = x$ from [17](#); x

Equality substitutions:

- 5: $\neg (Sx) - 0 = Sx \vee P((Sx) - 0) = x \vee \neg P(Sx) = x$
- 6: $\neg P((Sx) - 0) = (Sx) - (S0) \vee \neg P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0 \vee (Sx) - (S0) = x - 0$
- 7: $\neg x - 0 = x \vee P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0 \vee \neg P((Sx) - 0) = x$

Inferences:

- 8: $\neg P((Sx) - 0) = (Sx) - (S0) \vee \neg P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0$ by
 - 0: $\neg (Sx) - (S0) = x - 0$
 - 6: $\neg P((Sx) - 0) = (Sx) - (S0) \vee \neg P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0 \vee (Sx) - (S0) = x - 0$
- 9: $P((Sx) - 0) = x \vee \neg P(Sx) = x$ by
 - 1: $(Sx) - 0 = Sx$
 - 5: $\neg (Sx) - 0 = Sx \vee P((Sx) - 0) = x \vee \neg P(Sx) = x$
- 10: $\neg P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0$ by
 - 2: $P((Sx) - 0) = (Sx) - (S0)$
 - 8: $\neg P((Sx) - 0) = (Sx) - (S0) \vee \neg P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0$

11: $P((Sx) - 0) = x$ by

3: $P(Sx) = x$

9: $P((Sx) - 0) = x \vee \neg P(Sx) = x$

12: $P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0 \vee \neg P((Sx) - 0) = x$ by

4: $x - 0 = x$

7: $\neg x - 0 = x \vee P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0 \vee \neg P((Sx) - 0) = x$

13: $\neg P((Sx) - 0) = x$ by

10: $\neg P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0$

12: $P((Sx) - 0) = x - 0 \vee \neg P((Sx) - 0) = x$

14: *QEA* by

11: $P((Sx) - 0) = x$

13: $\neg P((Sx) - 0) = x$