

Proof of Theorem 18i

The theorem to be proved is

$$Sx - Sy = x - y \quad \rightarrow \quad Sx - SSy = x - Sy$$

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

$$(H) \quad [((Sx) - (Sy)) = (x - y)] \quad \& \quad [\neg ((Sx) - (S(Sy))) = (x - (Sy))]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $(Sx) - (Sy) = x - y$ from $H:x;y$
- 1: $\neg (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = x - (Sy)$ from $H:x;y$
- 2: $P((Sx) - (Sy)) = (Sx) - (S(Sy))$ from [17](#); $Sx; Sy$
- 3: $P(x - y) = x - (Sy)$ from [17](#); $x; y$

Equality substitutions:

$$4: \quad \neg (Sx) - (Sy) = x - y \quad \vee \quad \neg P((Sx) - (Sy)) = (Sx) - (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad P(x - y) = (Sx) - (S(Sy))$$

$$5: \quad \neg P(x - y) = x - (Sy) \quad \vee \quad \neg (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y) \quad \vee \quad (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = x - (Sy)$$

Inferences:

$$6: \quad \neg P((Sx) - (Sy)) = (Sx) - (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y) \quad \text{by}$$

$$0: \quad (Sx) - (Sy) = x - y$$

$$4: \quad \neg (Sx) - (Sy) = x - y \quad \vee \quad \neg P((Sx) - (Sy)) = (Sx) - (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad (Sx) - (S(Sy)) =$$

$$P(x - y)$$

$$7: \quad \neg P(x - y) = x - (Sy) \quad \vee \quad \neg (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y) \quad \text{by}$$

$$1: \quad \neg (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = x - (Sy)$$

$$5: \quad \neg P(x - y) = x - (Sy) \quad \vee \quad \neg (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y) \quad \vee \quad (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = x - (Sy)$$

$$8: \quad (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y) \quad \text{by}$$

$$2: \quad P((Sx) - (Sy)) = (Sx) - (S(Sy))$$

$$6: \quad \neg P((Sx) - (Sy)) = (Sx) - (S(Sy)) \quad \vee \quad (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y)$$

$$9: \quad \neg (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y) \quad \text{by}$$

$$3: \quad P(x - y) = x - (Sy)$$

$$7: \quad \neg P(x - y) = x - (Sy) \quad \vee \quad \neg (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y)$$

10: *QEA* by

8: $(Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y)$

9: $\neg (Sx) - (S(Sy)) = P(x - y)$