

Proof of Theorem 196

The theorem to be proved is

$$x \oplus \epsilon = x \quad \star$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg (x \oplus \epsilon) = (x)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $\neg x \oplus \epsilon = x$ from H: x
- 1: $\neg Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx \vee \neg R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx \vee x \oplus \epsilon = x$ from [193](#); $x \oplus \epsilon; x$
- 2: $Q\epsilon = 1$ from [189](#)
- 3: $R\epsilon = 0$ from [189](#)
- 4: $(Qx) \cdot (Q\epsilon) = Q(x \oplus \epsilon)$ from [180](#); $x; \epsilon$
- 5: $((Rx) \cdot (Q\epsilon)) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$ from [180](#); $x; \epsilon$
- 6: $(Qx) \cdot 1 = Qx$ from [195](#); Qx
- 7: $(Rx) \cdot 1 = Rx$ from [195](#); Rx
- 8: $(Rx) + 0 = Rx$ from [12](#); Rx

Equality substitutions:

- 9: $\neg Q\epsilon = 1 \vee \neg (Qx) \cdot (Q\epsilon) = Q(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee (Qx) \cdot (1) = Q(x \oplus \epsilon)$
- 10: $\neg Q\epsilon = 1 \vee \neg ((Rx) \cdot (Q\epsilon)) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee ((Rx) \cdot (1)) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$
- 11: $\neg R\epsilon = 0 \vee \neg ((Rx) \cdot 1) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee ((Rx) \cdot 1) + (0) = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$
- 12: $\neg (Qx) \cdot 1 = Qx \vee \neg Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = (Qx) \cdot 1 \vee Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx$
- 13: $\neg (Rx) \cdot 1 = Rx \vee ((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = Rx \vee \neg (Rx) + 0 = Rx$
- 14: $\neg ((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee \neg ((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = Rx \vee R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$

Inferences:

- 15: $\neg Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx \vee \neg R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$ by
- 0: $\neg x \oplus \epsilon = x$
- 1: $\neg Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx \vee \neg R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx \vee x \oplus \epsilon = x$

- 16: $\neg(Qx) \cdot (Q\epsilon) = Q(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = (Qx) \cdot 1$ by
 2: $Q\epsilon = 1$
 9: $\neg Q\epsilon = 1 \vee \neg(Qx) \cdot (Q\epsilon) = Q(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = (Qx) \cdot 1$
- 17: $\neg((Rx) \cdot (Q\epsilon)) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee ((Rx) \cdot 1) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$ by
 2: $Q\epsilon = 1$
 10: $\neg Q\epsilon = 1 \vee \neg((Rx) \cdot (Q\epsilon)) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee ((Rx) \cdot 1) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$
- 18: $\neg((Rx) \cdot 1) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee ((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$ by
 3: $R\epsilon = 0$
 11: $\neg R\epsilon = 0 \vee \neg((Rx) \cdot 1) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee ((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$
- 19: $Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = (Qx) \cdot 1$ by
 4: $(Qx) \cdot (Q\epsilon) = Q(x \oplus \epsilon)$
 16: $\neg(Qx) \cdot (Q\epsilon) = Q(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = (Qx) \cdot 1$
- 20: $((Rx) \cdot 1) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$ by
 5: $((Rx) \cdot (Q\epsilon)) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$
 17: $\neg((Rx) \cdot (Q\epsilon)) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee ((Rx) \cdot 1) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$
- 21: $\neg Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = (Qx) \cdot 1 \vee Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx$ by
 6: $(Qx) \cdot 1 = Qx$
 12: $\neg(Qx) \cdot 1 = Qx \vee \neg Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = (Qx) \cdot 1 \vee Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx$
- 22: $((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = Rx \vee \neg(Rx) + 0 = Rx$ by
 7: $(Rx) \cdot 1 = Rx$
 13: $\neg(Rx) \cdot 1 = Rx \vee ((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = Rx \vee \neg(Rx) + 0 = Rx$
- 23: $((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = Rx$ by
 8: $(Rx) + 0 = Rx$
 22: $((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = Rx \vee \neg(Rx) + 0 = Rx$
- 24: $Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx$ by
 19: $Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = (Qx) \cdot 1$
 21: $\neg Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = (Qx) \cdot 1 \vee Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx$
- 25: $((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$ by
 20: $((Rx) \cdot 1) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$
 18: $\neg((Rx) \cdot 1) + (R\epsilon) = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee ((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$
- 26: $\neg((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$ by
 23: $((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = Rx$
 14: $\neg((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \vee \neg((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = Rx \vee R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$

27: $\neg R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$ by

$$24: Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx$$

$$15: \neg Q(x \oplus \epsilon) = Qx \quad \vee \quad \neg R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$$

28: $R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$ by

$$25: ((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = R(x \oplus \epsilon)$$

$$26: \neg ((Rx) \cdot 1) + 0 = R(x \oplus \epsilon) \quad \vee \quad R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$$

29: *QEA* by

$$27: \neg R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$$

$$28: R(x \oplus \epsilon) = Rx$$