

Proof of Theorem 203

The theorem to be proved is

$$Qx = 1 \rightarrow x = \epsilon$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[(Qx) = (1)] \quad \& \quad [\neg(x) = (\epsilon)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $Qx = 1$ from $H:x$
- 1: $\neg \epsilon = x$ from $H:x$
- 2: $S0 = 1$ from [115](#)
- 3: $\epsilon = 0$ from [185](#)
- 4: $1 + 0 = 1$ from [12](#);1
- 5: $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$ from [166](#);x
- 6: $Rx < Qx$ from [166](#);x
- 7: $\neg Rx \leq 1 \vee Rx = 0 \vee Rx = 1$ from [200](#);Rx
- 8: $\neg Rx < 1 \vee Rx \leq 1$ from [56](#)^{->};Rx;1
- 9: $\neg Rx < 1 \vee \neg Rx = 1$ from [56](#)^{->};Rx;1
- 10: $\neg S0 = Sx \vee 0 = x$ from [4](#);x;0

Equality substitutions:

- 11: $\neg Qx = 1 \vee \neg(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee (1) + (Rx) = Sx$
- 12: $\neg Qx = 1 \vee \neg Rx < Qx \vee Rx < 1$
- 13: $\neg S0 = 1 \vee S0 = Sx \vee \neg 1 = Sx$
- 14: $\neg \epsilon = 0 \vee \epsilon = x \vee \neg 0 = x$
- 15: $\neg 1 + 0 = 1 \vee \neg 1 + 0 = Sx \vee 1 = Sx$
- 16: $\neg Rx = 0 \vee \neg 1 + (Rx) = Sx \vee 1 + (0) = Sx$

Inferences:

- 17: $\neg(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee 1 + (Rx) = Sx$ by
0: $Qx = 1$
11: $\neg Qx = 1 \vee \neg(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee 1 + (Rx) = Sx$
- 18: $\neg Rx < Qx \vee Rx < 1$ by
0: $Qx = 1$
12: $\neg Qx = 1 \vee \neg Rx < Qx \vee Rx < 1$
- 19: $\neg \epsilon = 0 \vee \neg 0 = x$ by
1: $\neg \epsilon = x$
14: $\neg \epsilon = 0 \vee \epsilon = x \vee \neg 0 = x$
- 20: $S0 = Sx \vee \neg Sx = 1$ by
2: $S0 = 1$
13: $\neg S0 = 1 \vee S0 = Sx \vee \neg Sx = 1$
- 21: $\neg 0 = x$ by
3: $\epsilon = 0$
19: $\neg \epsilon = 0 \vee \neg 0 = x$
- 22: $\neg 1 + 0 = Sx \vee Sx = 1$ by
4: $1 + 0 = 1$
15: $\neg 1 + 0 = 1 \vee \neg 1 + 0 = Sx \vee Sx = 1$
- 23: $1 + (Rx) = Sx$ by
5: $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$
17: $\neg(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee 1 + (Rx) = Sx$
- 24: $Rx < 1$ by
6: $Rx < Qx$
18: $\neg Rx < Qx \vee Rx < 1$
- 25: $\neg S0 = Sx$ by
21: $\neg 0 = x$
10: $\neg S0 = Sx \vee 0 = x$
- 26: $\neg Rx = 0 \vee 1 + 0 = Sx$ by
23: $1 + (Rx) = Sx$
16: $\neg Rx = 0 \vee \neg 1 + (Rx) = Sx \vee 1 + 0 = Sx$
- 27: $Rx \leq 1$ by
24: $Rx < 1$
8: $\neg Rx < 1 \vee Rx \leq 1$

- 28: $\neg Rx = 1$ by
 24: $Rx < 1$
 9: $\neg Rx < 1 \vee \neg Rx = 1$
- 29: $\neg Sx = 1$ by
 25: $\neg S0 = Sx$
 20: $S0 = Sx \vee \neg Sx = 1$
- 30: $Rx = 0 \vee Rx = 1$ by
 27: $Rx \leq 1$
 7: $\neg Rx \leq 1 \vee Rx = 0 \vee Rx = 1$
- 31: $Rx = 0$ by
 28: $\neg Rx = 1$
 30: $Rx = 0 \vee Rx = 1$
- 32: $\neg 1 + 0 = Sx$ by
 29: $\neg Sx = 1$
 22: $\neg 1 + 0 = Sx \vee Sx = 1$
- 33: $1 + 0 = Sx$ by
 31: $Rx = 0$
 26: $\neg Rx = 0 \vee 1 + 0 = Sx$
- 34: *QEA* by
 32: $\neg 1 + 0 = Sx$
 33: $1 + 0 = Sx$