

## Proof of Theorem 25

The theorem to be proved is

$$x \neq 0 \ \& \ Px = 0 \ \rightarrow \ x = S0$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg(x) = (0)] \ \& \ [(Px) = (0)] \ \& \ [\neg(x) = (S0)]]$$

### Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0:  $\neg 0 = x$  from  $H:x$
- 1:  $Px = 0$  from  $H:x$
- 2:  $\neg S0 = x$  from  $H:x$
- 3:  $0 = x \ \vee \ S(Px) = x$  from [22](#);  $x$

### Equality substitutions:

$$4: \ \neg Px = 0 \ \vee \ \neg S(Px) = x \ \vee \ S(0) = x$$

### Inferences:

- 5:  $S(Px) = x$  by
  - 0:  $\neg 0 = x$
  - 3:  $0 = x \ \vee \ S(Px) = x$
- 6:  $\neg S(Px) = x \ \vee \ S0 = x$  by
  - 1:  $Px = 0$
  - 4:  $\neg Px = 0 \ \vee \ \neg S(Px) = x \ \vee \ S0 = x$
- 7:  $\neg S(Px) = x$  by
  - 2:  $\neg S0 = x$
  - 6:  $\neg S(Px) = x \ \vee \ S0 = x$
- 8: *QEA* by
  - 5:  $S(Px) = x$
  - 7:  $\neg S(Px) = x$