

Proof of Theorem 268

The theorem to be proved is

$$SRx < Qx \rightarrow QSx = Qx$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[(S(Rx)) < (Qx)] \ \& \ [\neg(Q(Sx)) = (Qx)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $S(Rx) < Qx$ from $H:x$
- 1: $\neg Q(Sx) = Qx$ from $H:x$
- 2: $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$ from [166](#);x
- 3: Qx is a power of two from [166](#);x
- 4: $S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx))$ from [12](#);Qx;Rx
- 5: $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \vee \neg Qx$ is a power of two $\vee \neg S(Rx) < Qx$
 $\vee Q(Sx) = Qx$ from [171](#);Sx;Qx;S(Rx)

Equality substitutions:

$$6: \quad \neg(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee \neg S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx)) \vee S(Sx) = (Qx) + (S(Rx))$$

Inferences:

- 7: $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \vee \neg Qx$ is a power of two $\vee Q(Sx) = Qx$ by
 0: $S(Rx) < Qx$
 5: $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \vee \neg Qx$ is a power of two $\vee \neg S(Rx) < Qx$
 $\vee Q(Sx) = Qx$
- 8: $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \vee \neg Qx$ is a power of two by
 1: $\neg Q(Sx) = Qx$
 7: $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \vee \neg Qx$ is a power of two $\vee Q(Sx) = Qx$
- 9: $\neg S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx)) \vee (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$ by
 2: $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$
 6: $\neg(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee \neg S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx)) \vee (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$

10: $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$ by

3: Qx is a power of two

8: $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \vee \neg Qx$ is a power of two

11: $(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$ by

4: $S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx))$

9: $\neg S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx)) \vee (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$

12: QEA by

10: $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$

11: $(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$