

## Proof of Theorem 270

The theorem to be proved is

$$SRx = Qx \rightarrow QSx = 2 \cdot Qx$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[(S(Rx)) = (Qx)] \ \& \ [\neg (Q(Sx)) = (2 \cdot (Qx))]]$$

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

- 0:  $S(Rx) = Qx$  from  $H:x$
- 1:  $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx)$  from  $H:x$
- 2:  $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$  from [166](#);x
- 3:  $Qx$  is a power of two from [166](#);x
- 4: 2 is a power of two from [190](#)
- 5:  $\neg 2$  is a power of two  $\vee \neg Qx$  is a power of two  $\vee 2 \cdot (Qx)$  is a power of two from [177](#);2;Qx
- 6:  $S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx))$  from [12](#);Qx;Rx
- 7:  $(Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$  from [118](#);Qx
- 8:  $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx)$  is a power of two  $\vee 0 < 2 \cdot (Qx)$  from [269](#);2 · (Qx)
- 9:  $(2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = 2 \cdot (Qx)$  from [12](#);2 · (Qx)
- 10:  $\neg (2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx)$   $\vee \neg 2 \cdot (Qx)$  is a power of two  $\vee \neg 0 < 2 \cdot (Qx)$   $\vee 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx)$  from [171](#);Sx;2 · (Qx);0

### Equality substitutions:

- 11:  $\neg S(Rx) = Qx \vee (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee \neg (Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$
- 12:  $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \vee \neg S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx)) \vee S(Sx) = (Qx) + (S(Rx))$
- 13:  $\neg (2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee (2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx) \vee \neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = S(Sx)$
- 14:  $\neg (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \vee \neg (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee S(Sx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$

### Inferences:

- 15:  $(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \quad \vee \quad \neg (Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \quad \text{by}$   
0:  $S(Rx) = Qx$   
11:  $\neg S(Rx) = Qx \quad \vee \quad (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \quad \vee \quad \neg (Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$
- 16:  $\neg (2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx) \quad \vee \quad \neg 2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two} \quad \vee \quad \neg 0 < 2 \cdot (Qx) \quad \text{by}$   
1:  $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx)$   
10:  $\neg (2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx) \quad \vee \quad \neg 2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two} \quad \vee \quad \neg 0 < 2 \cdot (Qx)$   
 $\vee \quad 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx)$
- 17:  $\neg S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx)) \quad \vee \quad (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \quad \text{by}$   
2:  $(Qx) + (Rx) = Sx$   
12:  $\neg (Qx) + (Rx) = Sx \quad \vee \quad \neg S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx)) \quad \vee \quad (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$
- 18:  $\neg 2 \text{ is a power of two} \quad \vee \quad 2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two} \quad \text{by}$   
3:  $Qx \text{ is a power of two}$   
5:  $\neg 2 \text{ is a power of two} \quad \vee \quad \neg Qx \text{ is a power of two} \quad \vee \quad 2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two}$
- 19:  $2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two} \quad \text{by}$   
4:  $2 \text{ is a power of two}$   
18:  $\neg 2 \text{ is a power of two} \quad \vee \quad 2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two}$
- 20:  $(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \quad \text{by}$   
6:  $S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx))$   
17:  $\neg S((Qx) + (Rx)) = (Qx) + (S(Rx)) \quad \vee \quad (Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$
- 21:  $(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \quad \text{by}$   
7:  $(Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$   
15:  $(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \quad \vee \quad \neg (Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$
- 22:  $(2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx) \quad \vee \quad \neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = S(Sx) \quad \text{by}$   
9:  $(2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = 2 \cdot (Qx)$   
13:  $\neg (2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = 2 \cdot (Qx) \quad \vee \quad (2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx) \quad \vee \quad \neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = S(Sx)$
- 23:  $0 < 2 \cdot (Qx) \quad \text{by}$   
19:  $2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two}$   
8:  $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two} \quad \vee \quad 0 < 2 \cdot (Qx)$
- 24:  $\neg (2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx) \quad \vee \quad \neg 0 < 2 \cdot (Qx) \quad \text{by}$   
19:  $2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two}$   
16:  $\neg (2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx) \quad \vee \quad \neg 2 \cdot (Qx) \text{ is a power of two} \quad \vee \quad \neg 0 < 2 \cdot (Qx)$

- 25:  $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee 2 \cdot (Qx) = S(Sx)$  by  
 20:  $(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx)$   
 14:  $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = S(Sx) \vee \neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee 2 \cdot (Qx) = S(Sx)$
- 26:  $2 \cdot (Qx) = S(Sx)$  by  
 21:  $(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$   
 25:  $\neg(Qx) + (S(Rx)) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee 2 \cdot (Qx) = S(Sx)$
- 27:  $\neg(2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx)$  by  
 23:  $0 < 2 \cdot (Qx)$   
 24:  $\neg(2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx) \vee \neg 0 < 2 \cdot (Qx)$
- 28:  $(2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx)$  by  
 26:  $2 \cdot (Qx) = S(Sx)$   
 22:  $(2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx) \vee \neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = S(Sx)$
- 29: *QEA* by  
 27:  $\neg(2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx)$   
 28:  $(2 \cdot (Qx)) + 0 = S(Sx)$