

Proof of Theorem 271

The theorem to be proved is

$$Qx \leq QSx$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg (Qx \leq (Q(Sx)))]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $\neg Qx \leq Q(Sx)$ from H: x
- 1: $Qx \leq Qx$ from [60](#); Qx
- 2: $\neg S(Rx) < Qx \vee Q(Sx) = Qx$ from [268](#); x
- 3: $Rx < Qx$ from [166](#); x
- 4: $\neg S(Rx) = Qx \vee 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx)$ from [270](#); x
- 5: $(Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$ from [118](#); Qx
- 6: $Qx \leq (Qx) + (Qx)$ from [71](#); Qx ; Qx
- 7: $\neg Rx < Qx \vee S(Rx) \leq Qx$ from [114](#); Rx ; Qx
- 8: $S(Rx) < Qx \vee \neg S(Rx) \leq Qx \vee S(Rx) = Qx$ from [56](#)[<]; $S(Rx)$; Qx

Equality substitutions:

- 9: $\neg Q(Sx) = Qx \vee Qx \leq Q(Sx) \vee \neg Qx \leq Qx$
- 10: $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx) \vee \neg (Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx)$
- 11: $\neg (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx) \vee \neg Qx \leq (Qx) + (Qx) \vee Qx \leq Q(Sx)$

Inferences:

- 12: $\neg Q(Sx) = Qx \vee \neg Qx \leq Qx$ by
 - 0: $\neg Qx \leq Q(Sx)$
 - 9: $\neg Q(Sx) = Qx \vee Qx \leq Q(Sx) \vee \neg Qx \leq Qx$
- 13: $\neg (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx) \vee \neg Qx \leq (Qx) + (Qx)$ by
 - 0: $\neg Qx \leq Q(Sx)$
 - 11: $\neg (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx) \vee \neg Qx \leq (Qx) + (Qx) \vee Qx \leq Q(Sx)$

- 14: $\neg Q(Sx) = Qx$ by
 1: $Qx \leq Qx$
 12: $\neg Q(Sx) = Qx \vee \neg Qx \leq Qx$
- 15: $S(Rx) \leq Qx$ by
 3: $Rx < Qx$
 7: $\neg Rx < Qx \vee S(Rx) \leq Qx$
- 16: $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx) \vee (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx)$ by
 5: $(Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx)$
 10: $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx) \vee \neg (Qx) + (Qx) = 2 \cdot (Qx) \vee (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx)$
- 17: $\neg (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx)$ by
 6: $Qx \leq (Qx) + (Qx)$
 13: $\neg (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx) \vee \neg Qx \leq (Qx) + (Qx)$
- 18: $\neg S(Rx) < Qx$ by
 14: $\neg Q(Sx) = Qx$
 2: $\neg S(Rx) < Qx \vee Q(Sx) = Qx$
- 19: $S(Rx) < Qx \vee S(Rx) = Qx$ by
 15: $S(Rx) \leq Qx$
 8: $S(Rx) < Qx \vee \neg S(Rx) \leq Qx \vee S(Rx) = Qx$
- 20: $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx)$ by
 17: $\neg (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx)$
 16: $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx) \vee (Qx) + (Qx) = Q(Sx)$
- 21: $S(Rx) = Qx$ by
 18: $\neg S(Rx) < Qx$
 19: $S(Rx) < Qx \vee S(Rx) = Qx$
- 22: $\neg S(Rx) = Qx$ by
 20: $\neg 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx)$
 4: $\neg S(Rx) = Qx \vee 2 \cdot (Qx) = Q(Sx)$
- 23: QEA by
 21: $S(Rx) = Qx$
 22: $\neg S(Rx) = Qx$