

## Proof of Theorem 272i

The theorem to be proved is

$$[x \leq y \rightarrow Qx \leq Qy] \rightarrow [x \leq Sy \rightarrow Qx \leq QSy]$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg(x \leq y) \vee (Qx \leq Qy)] \ \& \ [(x \leq (Sy)) \ \& \ [\neg(Qx \leq (Q(Sy)))]]]$$

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

- 0:  $\neg x \leq y \vee Qx \leq Qy$  from  $H:x:y$
- 1:  $x \leq Sy$  from  $H:x:y$
- 2:  $\neg Qx \leq Q(Sy)$  from  $H:x:y$
- 3:  $\neg x \leq Sy \vee x \leq y \vee Sy = x$  from [110](#);x;y
- 4:  $Q(Sy) \leq Q(Sy)$  from [60](#);Q(Sy)
- 5:  $Qy \leq Q(Sy)$  from [271](#);y
- 6:  $\neg Qx \leq Qy \vee \neg Qy \leq Q(Sy) \vee Qx \leq Q(Sy)$  from [73](#);Qx;Qy;Q(Sy)

### Equality substitutions:

- 7:  $\neg x = Sy \vee Q(x) \leq Q(Sy) \vee \neg Q(Sy) \leq Q(Sy)$

### Inferences:

- 8:  $x \leq y \vee Sy = x$  by
  - 1:  $x \leq Sy$
  - 3:  $\neg x \leq Sy \vee x \leq y \vee Sy = x$
- 9:  $\neg Qx \leq Qy \vee \neg Qy \leq Q(Sy)$  by
  - 2:  $\neg Qx \leq Q(Sy)$
  - 6:  $\neg Qx \leq Qy \vee \neg Qy \leq Q(Sy) \vee Qx \leq Q(Sy)$
- 10:  $\neg Sy = x \vee \neg Q(Sy) \leq Q(Sy)$  by
  - 2:  $\neg Qx \leq Q(Sy)$
  - 7:  $\neg Sy = x \vee Qx \leq Q(Sy) \vee \neg Q(Sy) \leq Q(Sy)$
- 11:  $\neg Sy = x$  by
  - 4:  $Q(Sy) \leq Q(Sy)$
  - 10:  $\neg Sy = x \vee \neg Q(Sy) \leq Q(Sy)$

12:  $\neg Qx \leq Qy$  by  
5:  $Qy \leq Q(Sy)$   
9:  $\neg Qx \leq Qy \vee \neg Qy \leq Q(Sy)$

13:  $x \leq y$  by  
11:  $\neg Sy = x$   
8:  $x \leq y \vee Sy = x$

14:  $\neg x \leq y$  by  
12:  $\neg Qx \leq Qy$   
0:  $\neg x \leq y \vee Qx \leq Qy$

15:  $QEA$  by  
13:  $x \leq y$   
14:  $\neg x \leq y$