

## Proof of Theorem 29i

The theorem to be proved is

$$[x = y \vee y - x \neq 0 \vee x - y \neq 0] \rightarrow [Sx = y \vee y - Sx \neq 0 \vee Sx - y \neq 0]$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(H)} \quad & [[(x) = (y) \vee \neg (y - x) = (0) \vee \neg (x - y) = (0)] \quad \& \quad [\neg (Sx) = (y)] \\ & \& \quad [(y - (Sx)) = (0)] \quad \& \quad [((Sx) - y) = (0)] \end{aligned}$$

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

- 0:  $y = x \vee \neg y - x = 0 \vee \neg x - y = 0$  from H: $x:y$
- 1:  $\neg Sx = y$  from H: $x:y$
- 2:  $y - (Sx) = 0$  from H: $x:y$
- 3:  $(Sx) - y = 0$  from H: $x:y$
- 4:  $\neg (Sx) - x = 0$  from [21](#); $x$
- 5:  $y - x = 0 \vee Sx = y \vee \neg y - (Sx) = 0$  from [27](#); $y;x$
- 6:  $x - y = 0 \vee \neg (Sx) - y = 0$  from [28](#); $x;y$

### Equality substitutions:

$$7: \neg y = x \vee \neg (Sx) - y = 0 \vee (Sx) - x = 0$$

### Inferences:

- 8:  $y - x = 0 \vee \neg y - (Sx) = 0$  by
  - 1:  $\neg Sx = y$
  - 5:  $y - x = 0 \vee Sx = y \vee \neg y - (Sx) = 0$
- 9:  $y - x = 0$  by
  - 2:  $y - (Sx) = 0$
  - 8:  $y - x = 0 \vee \neg y - (Sx) = 0$
- 10:  $x - y = 0$  by
  - 3:  $(Sx) - y = 0$
  - 6:  $x - y = 0 \vee \neg (Sx) - y = 0$

- 11:  $\neg y = x \vee (Sx) - x = 0$  by  
 3:  $(Sx) - y = 0$   
 7:  $\neg y = x \vee \neg (Sx) - y = 0 \vee (Sx) - x = 0$
- 12:  $\neg y = x$  by  
 4:  $\neg (Sx) - x = 0$   
 11:  $\neg y = x \vee (Sx) - x = 0$
- 13:  $y = x \vee \neg x - y = 0$  by  
 9:  $y - x = 0$   
 0:  $y = x \vee \neg y - x = 0 \vee \neg x - y = 0$
- 14:  $y = x$  by  
 10:  $x - y = 0$   
 13:  $y = x \vee \neg x - y = 0$
- 15: *QEA* by  
 12:  $\neg y = x$   
 14:  $y = x$