

## Proof of Theorem 40

The theorem to be proved is

$$C(x, 0, 0) = 0$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[\neg (C((x, 0, 0))) = (0)]]$$

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

- 0:  $\neg C((x, 0, 0)) = 0$  from H: $x$
- 1:  $0 = x \vee S(Px) = x$  from [22](#): $x$
- 2:  $C((0, 0, 0)) = 0$  from [33](#): $0;0;Px$
- 3:  $C((S(Px), 0, 0)) = 0$  from [33](#): $0;0;Px$

### Equality substitutions:

- 4:  $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), 0, 0)) = 0 \vee C((x, 0, 0)) = 0$
- 5:  $\neg x = 0 \vee C(((x), 0, 0)) = 0 \vee \neg C(((0), 0, 0)) = 0$

### Inferences:

- 6:  $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), 0, 0)) = 0$  by  
0:  $\neg C((x, 0, 0)) = 0$   
4:  $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), 0, 0)) = 0 \vee C((x, 0, 0)) = 0$
- 7:  $\neg 0 = x \vee \neg C((0, 0, 0)) = 0$  by  
0:  $\neg C((x, 0, 0)) = 0$   
5:  $\neg 0 = x \vee C((x, 0, 0)) = 0 \vee \neg C((0, 0, 0)) = 0$
- 8:  $\neg 0 = x$  by  
2:  $C((0, 0, 0)) = 0$   
7:  $\neg 0 = x \vee \neg C((0, 0, 0)) = 0$
- 9:  $\neg S(Px) = x$  by  
3:  $C((S(Px), 0, 0)) = 0$   
6:  $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), 0, 0)) = 0$

10:  $S(Px) = x$  by

8:  $\neg 0 = x$

1:  $0 = x \vee S(Px) = x$

11: *QEA* by

9:  $\neg S(Px) = x$

10:  $S(Px) = x$