

## Proof of Theorem 98i

The theorem to be proved is

$$x + y = y + x \rightarrow x + Sy = Sy + x$$

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

$$(H) \quad [[(x + y) = (y + x)] \quad \& \quad [\neg (x + (Sy)) = ((Sy) + x)]]$$

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

- 0:  $y + x = x + y$  from H: $x:y$
- 1:  $\neg (Sy) + x = x + (Sy)$  from H: $x:y$
- 2:  $S(x + y) = x + (Sy)$  from [12](#); $x;y$
- 3:  $S(y + x) = y + (Sx)$  from [12](#); $y;x$
- 4:  $(Sy) + x = y + (Sx)$  from [14](#); $y;x$

### Equality substitutions:

- 5:  $\neg y + x = x + y \vee S(y + x) = x + (Sy) \vee \neg S(x + y) = x + (Sy)$
- 6:  $\neg S(y + x) = y + (Sx) \vee \neg S(y + x) = x + (Sy) \vee y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$
- 7:  $\neg (Sy) + x = y + (Sx) \vee (Sy) + x = x + (Sy) \vee \neg y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$

### Inferences:

- 8:  $S(y + x) = x + (Sy) \vee \neg S(x + y) = x + (Sy)$  by
  - 0:  $y + x = x + y$
  - 5:  $\neg y + x = x + y \vee S(y + x) = x + (Sy) \vee \neg S(x + y) = x + (Sy)$
- 9:  $\neg (Sy) + x = y + (Sx) \vee \neg y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$  by
  - 1:  $\neg (Sy) + x = x + (Sy)$
  - 7:  $\neg (Sy) + x = y + (Sx) \vee (Sy) + x = x + (Sy) \vee \neg y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$
- 10:  $S(y + x) = x + (Sy)$  by
  - 2:  $S(x + y) = x + (Sy)$
  - 8:  $S(y + x) = x + (Sy) \vee \neg S(x + y) = x + (Sy)$

- 11:  $\neg S(y + x) = x + (Sy) \vee y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$  by  
 3:  $S(y + x) = y + (Sx)$   
 6:  $\neg S(y + x) = y + (Sx) \vee \neg S(y + x) = x + (Sy) \vee y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$
- 12:  $\neg y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$  by  
 4:  $(Sy) + x = y + (Sx)$   
 9:  $\neg (Sy) + x = y + (Sx) \vee \neg y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$
- 13:  $y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$  by  
 10:  $S(y + x) = x + (Sy)$   
 11:  $\neg S(y + x) = x + (Sy) \vee y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$
- 14: *QEA* by  
 12:  $\neg y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$   
 13:  $y + (Sx) = x + (Sy)$