

4

Provas a partir do Princípio de Hume sem usar IVa

Nosso objetivo aqui é mostrar que é totalmente possível provar os teoremas mencionados por Frege em **GLA**, inclusive o teorema referido na § 83 que é primordial para a prova do teorema de que todo número natural tem um sucessor, a partir da teoria obtida com a introdução do **Princípio de Hume** (mais definições dos conceitos aritméticos) ao sistema lógico de BS sem usar o Teorema IVa de **GGA**. Seguimos as provas dadas em **GGA**, tomando-se, obviamente, o cuidado de excluir qualquer menção às extensões de conceitos e todo uso do Teorema IVa⁴¹⁸.

Este capítulo está dividido em três partes. Na primeira, apresentamos os axiomas de **BS**, as regras de inferência e os teoremas lógicos que usamos nas provas formais das proposições mencionadas em **GLA**. Em relação às regras de inferência, seguimos o procedimento de Frege em **GGA**, permitindo mais regras de inferência que em **BS**. Em particular, poderíamos excluir o Axioma 28 de **BS**, uma vez que adicionamos uma regra de inferência correspondente, a Regra de Contraposição.

Na segunda parte, introduzimos as definições dos conceitos aritméticos fundamentais. Aqui, preferimos seguir as definições de **GLA** ao invés de **GGA**. As principais diferenças são que não definimos a inversa de uma relação S – como é feito em **GGA** – e definimos quando uma relação S é Um-para-Muitos. Além disso, diferente de **GGA**, onde é definido o mapeamento de um conceito P em um conceito Q por meio de uma relação S , preferimos definir o conceito de correlação entre dois conceitos P e Q via uma relação S ⁴¹⁹.

Na terceira parte, provamos os teoremas mencionados nas §§ 75-83 de **GLA**. Observamos que, em **GGA**, as provas de alguns destes teoremas fazem uso do Teorema IVa. O que mostramos é que muitos usos deste teorema em **GGA** são

418 Certamente, há diferenças entre as nossas provas e as de **GGA**. Em parte, porque usamos as definições de **GLA** que são ligeiramente diferentes de **GGA**, em parte porque, sem o **Teorema IVa**, não podemos usar alguns expedientes de Frege, em particular, usar o **Teorema 96** de **GGA**: $\forall x(F(x) \equiv G(x)) \supset \#_x F(x) = \#_x Gx$, onde ' $\#_x \dots x \dots$ ' é o operador-abstração 'o número de...'. O teorema 96 diz que se dois conceitos são coextensivos, então eles têm o mesmo número. O teorema 96 é provável na teoria proposta aqui, mas isto não tem qualquer serventia, uma vez que não é provável na presente teoria o antecedente do **Teorema 96**, porque não temos o **Teorema IVa**.

419 Uma relação S mapeia um conceito P em um conceito Q justamente quando S é funcional e todo objeto que cai sob P encontra-se na relação S com algum objeto que cai sob Q .

totalmente dispensáveis, embora ele seja essencial à prova do **Princípio de Hume** a partir da definição explícita em termos de extensões de conceitos⁴²⁰. Uma vez que IVa não é provável em **BS** e que Frege já tinha provado as leis básicas da aritmética em 1882, tudo nos leva a crer que estas leis foram provadas a partir do **Princípio de Hume**, adicionado-o como uma espécie de definição (ou como um axioma) a **BS**.

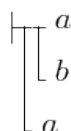
4.1.

Axiomas de Begriffsschrift, regras de inferência e teoremas importantes

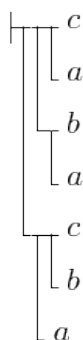
4.1.1.

Axiomas de Begriffsschrift

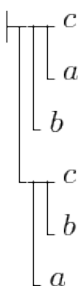
Axioma 1 de BS (§ 14) – (1BS)



Axioma 2 de BS (§ 14) – (2BS)



Axioma 8 de BS (§ 16) – (8BS)



⁴²⁰ Existe um paralelo entre o uso do **Teorema IVa** e o uso das extensões em **GGA**, que não parece ser uma mera coincidência. Como Heck (1993) mostrou, o único uso essencial das extensões de conceitos em **GGA** é na prova do **Princípio de Hume**. O que estamos mostrando aqui é que o único uso essencial do **Teorema IVa** em **GGA1** é justamente na prova do **Princípio de Hume** também. Todos os outros usos são totalmente dispensáveis.

Axioma 28 de BS (§ 17) – (28BS)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a^{421} \\ \quad \vdash b \\ \quad \vdash b \\ \quad \vdash a \end{array}$$

Axioma 31 de BS (§ 18) – (31BS)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \\ \quad \vdash a \end{array}$$

Axioma 41 de BS (§ 19) – (41BS)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \\ \quad \vdash a \end{array}$$

Axioma 52 de BS (§ 20) – (52BS)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash f(d) \\ \quad \vdash f(c) \\ \quad \vdash c \equiv d \end{array}$$

Axioma 54 de BS (§ 21) – (54BS)

$$\vdash c \equiv c$$

Axioma 58 de BS (§ 22) – (58BS1)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash f(c) \\ \quad \vdash f(a) \end{array}$$

Implicitamente, em BS, Frege assume uma instância de segunda-ordem do Axioma 58, cuja forma seria (58BS2)⁴²²:

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash M_{\beta}(f(\beta))^{423} \\ \quad \vdash M_{\beta}(f(\beta)) \end{array}$$

Também usaremos a seguinte versão de segunda ordem do Axioma 58 que chamaremos indiscriminadamente de 58BS2:

421 Este axioma também é dispensável, porque introduziremos mais adiante uma regra de inferência que corresponde exatamente a este axioma.

422 Veja as provas dos teoremas 77 e 93 de **BS**, por exemplo.

423 Na notação contemporânea: $\forall f M_{\beta}(f(\beta)) \supset M_{\beta}(g(\beta))$.

$$\frac{\vdash M_{\alpha\beta}(f(\alpha, \beta))}{\vdash M_{\alpha\beta}(f(\alpha, \beta))} \quad 424 \quad 425$$

4.1.2.

Regras de inferência

Modus Ponens (MP)

De

$$\vdash a$$

e

$$\frac{\vdash b}{\vdash a,}$$

inferir

$$\vdash b. \quad 426$$

Seguindo Frege, aplicamos uma forma generalizada de MP. Por exemplo, das fórmulas

$$\vdash c$$

e

$$\frac{\vdash d}{\vdash a,}$$

podemos inferir

$$\frac{\vdash d}{\vdash b}$$

$$\vdash a$$

Contraposição (CP)

De

424 Em **GGA**, Frege não faz uso dessa versão de **58BS2**, uma vez que, com a introdução dos percursos de valores, ele é capaz de representar funções de segunda-ordem por meio de funções de primeira ordem. Mas parece razoável assumir que ele tenha feito uso de algo similar a esta lei em 1882, principalmente porque ela é necessária na prova de **(PH6)** e dos teoremas 5 e 6. Veja, por exemplo, o uso de **58BS2** na prova da fórmula 29 abaixo.

425 A propósito, na §25 de **GGA**, Frege reivindica que é feito apenas um único uso de **58BS2** (lei básica IIb), mas isto é incorreto. Ela é usada na prova do teorema 1 (**GGA**, pág. 74) e na prova do teorema 123 (**GGA**, pág. 138), que é um análogo de **(G3)** abaixo.

426 Na notação contemporânea: $a, a \supset b \vdash b$.

inferir

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdash b \\ \vdash a, \end{array}}{\vdash a \quad \text{427} \quad \text{428}}$$

Novamente, seguindo Frege, utilizaremos uma versão generalizada de CP. Por exemplo, da fórmula

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdash e \\ \vdash d \\ \vdash c \\ \vdash a, \end{array}}{\vdash e}$$

podemos inferir

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdash a \\ \vdash d \\ \vdash c \\ \vdash e, \end{array}}{\vdash a}$$

Ou, então, podemos inferir

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdash c \\ \vdash d \\ \vdash a \\ \vdash e, \end{array}}{\vdash c}$$

E ainda podemos inferir

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdash d \\ \vdash e \\ \vdash c \\ \vdash a, \end{array}}{\vdash d}$$

Permutação dos Antecedentes (P)

De

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdash d \\ \vdash c \\ \vdash a, \end{array}}{\vdash d}$$

inferir

427 Na notação contemporânea: $a \supset b \vdash \neg b \supset \neg a$.

428 Como já mencionamos esta regra corresponde ao **Axioma 28** de BS.

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash d \\ \vdash a \\ \vdash c \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 429 \\ 430 \end{array}$$

Essa regra pode ser generalizada também. Assim, a partir da fórmula

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash e \\ \vdash d \\ \vdash c \\ \vdash a \end{array} ,$$

podemos inferir, por exemplo,

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash e \\ \vdash d \\ \vdash a \\ \vdash c \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 431 \end{array}$$

Amalgamação de Antecedentes Idênticos (AmI)

De

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash b \\ \vdash a \\ \vdash a \end{array} ,$$

inferir

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash b \\ \vdash a \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 432 \end{array}$$

Frege não provou o teorema

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash b \\ \vdash a \\ \vdash b \\ \vdash a \\ \vdash a \end{array}$$

correspondente a esta regra em **BS**, embora o mesmo seja provável.

Como nos casos anteriores, é possível generalizar (AmI). Assim, por exemplo, da fórmula

429 Na notação contemporânea: $(a \supset (c \supset d)) \vdash (c \supset (a \supset d))$.

430 Como já mencionamos, esta regra corresponde ao **Axioma 8** de BS.

431 Veja os **Teoremas 12-17** de BS.

432 Na notação contemporânea: $(a \supset (a \supset b)) \vdash (a \supset b)$.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash e \\ \quad \vdash a \\ \quad \quad \vdash c \\ \quad \quad \vdash a, \end{array}$$

podemos inferir

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash e \\ \quad \vdash a \\ \quad \vdash c. \end{array}$$

Transitividade do Condicional (TR)

De

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \\ \quad \vdash a \end{array}$$

e

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash c \\ \quad \vdash b, \end{array}$$

inferir

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash c^{433 \ 434} \\ \quad \vdash a \end{array}$$

Como anteriormente, generalizações desta regra serão utilizadas nas provas. Por exemplo, de

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash e \\ \quad \vdash d \\ \quad \quad \vdash c \\ \quad \quad \vdash a \end{array}$$

e

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash d \\ \quad \vdash f, \end{array}$$

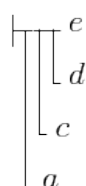
podemos inferir

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash e \\ \quad \vdash f \\ \quad \quad \vdash c \\ \quad \quad \vdash a. \end{array}$$

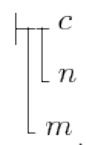
Mais um exemplo: de

433 Na notação contemporânea: $a \supset b, b \supset c \vdash a \supset c$.

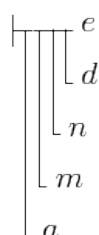
434 Esta regra corresponde ao **Teorema 5** de BS.



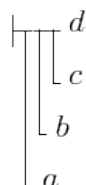
e



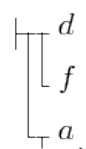
podemos inferir

**Terceiro Método de Inferência de GGA - (TMI)**

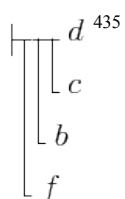
De



e



podemos inferir

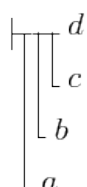


Esta regra é um pouco mais complicada que as demais. Quando duas fórmulas têm consequentes idênticos e um dos antecedentes de uma fórmula ocorre com uma negação na outra, podemos juntar em uma única fórmula todos os demais antecedentes que implicam o consequente comum, excluindo o antecedente que é

435 Na notação contemporânea: $(a \supset (b \supset (c \supset d))), (\neg a \supset (f \supset d)) \vdash (f \supset (b \supset (c \supset d)))$.

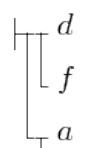
afirmado em uma e negado na outra. No exemplo acima, este antecedente, que é afirmado em uma fórmula, mas negado na outra, é o '*a*'. Para entendermos melhor esta regra, basta ter em mente como ela pode ser derivada das demais acima. Assumamos

(I)



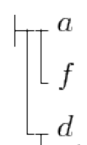
e

(II)



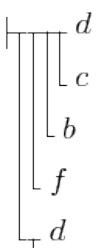
De (II), por meio de (CP), obtemos

(III)



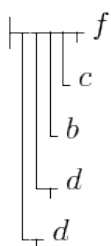
De (I) e (III), por meio de (TR), inferimos

(IV)



De (IV), por (CP), derivamos

(V)



De (V), usando (AmI), obtemos

(VI)

$$\begin{array}{|l} \vdash \\ \vdash \\ \vdash \\ \vdash \end{array} \begin{array}{l} f \\ c \\ b \\ d \end{array} .$$

E, finalmente, de (VI), por meio de (CP), obtemos

(VII)

$$\begin{array}{|l} \vdash \\ \vdash \\ \vdash \\ \vdash \end{array} \begin{array}{l} d \\ c \\ b \\ f \end{array} .$$

Generalização universal I e II - (GU1, GU2)

(GUI)

De

$$\vdash f(a),$$

inferir

$$\vdash^a f(\mathbf{a})$$

(GU2)

De

$$\vdash M_{\beta}f(\beta),$$

inferir

$$\vdash^f M_{\beta}f(\beta)^{436}.$$

E também de

$$\vdash M_{\alpha\beta}f(\alpha, \beta),$$

inferir

$$\vdash^f M_{\alpha\beta}f(\alpha, \beta).$$

436 Confira as provas dos teoremas 91 e 93 de BS.

Confinamento da Generalidade ao Consequente I e II– (CGC1, CGC2)

(CGC1)

De

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{f(a)}{A}},$$

podemos inferir

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{f(a)}{A}}^{437},$$

onde ' a ' não ocorre livre em A ⁴³⁸.

Uma versão generalizada de **CGC1** será aplicada também. Assim, por exemplo, de

$$\frac{}{\frac{\frac{}{f(a)}{C}}{B}}{A},$$

podemos inferir

$$\frac{}{\frac{\frac{}{f(a)}{C}}{B}}{A},$$

onde ' a ' não ocorre livre nem em A , nem em B e nem C .

(CGC2)

De

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{M_{\beta}f(\beta)}{A}},$$

podemos inferir

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{M_{\beta}f(\beta)}{A}}^{439},$$

437 Na notação moderna: $A \supset f(a) \vdash A \supset \forall x f(x)$

438 Veja §11 de **BS**.

439 Na notação contemporânea: $A \supset M_{\beta}(g(\beta)) \vdash A \supset \forall f M_{\beta}(f(\beta))$.

onde ' f ' não ocorre livre em ' A '⁴⁴⁰.

Também usaremos a seguinte versão de (CGC2):

De

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{A} M_{\alpha\beta} f(\alpha, \beta)},$$

inferir

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{A} M_{\alpha\beta} f(\alpha, \beta)}^{441}$$

4.1.3.

Teoremas importantes

Teorema 55 de BS - (55BS)

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{c \equiv d} d \equiv c}^{442}$$

Teorema 57 de BS - (57BS)

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{\frac{}{c \equiv d} f(d)} f(c)}^{443}$$

Teorema 1e de GGA - (1eGGA)

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{\frac{}{a} b} a} b^{444}$$

Frege não provou este teorema em **BS**, embora o mesmo seja provável. Em **BS**, temos o Teorema 27 (27BS)

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{c} c}$$

Substituindo-se ' c ' por

$$\frac{}{\frac{}{a} b'}$$

440 Para um exemplo de **CGC2** em **BS**, veja a prova do teorema 91.

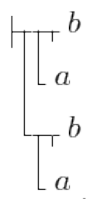
441 Versões generalizadas de **CGC2** também serão usadas.

442 Na notação contemporânea: $(c \equiv d) \supset (d \equiv c)$.

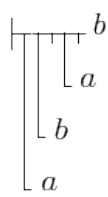
443 Na notação contemporânea: $((c \equiv d) \supset (f(d) \supset f(c)))$.

444 Na notação contemporânea: $(a \supset (b \supset \neg(a \supset \neg b)))$.

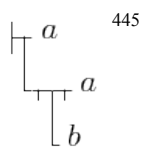
obtemos



Desta fórmula, por (CP) e (P) , inferimos

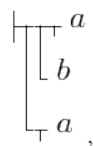


Teorema Ib de GGA - (IbGGA)

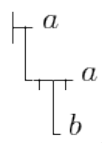


Este teorema também não foi provado em **BS**, não obstante é provável no sistema.

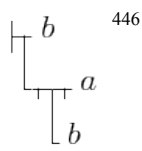
Da seguinte instância do IBS



e (CP), derivamos

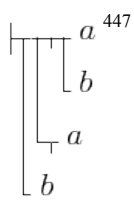


Também é provável em **BS** o seguinte teorema que chamaremos indiscriminadamente de (IbGGA):



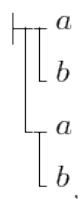
445 Na notação contemporânea: $(\neg(b \supset \neg a) \supset a)$.

446 A prova deste teorema em **BS** é usando o **Teorema 38** de **BS** e contraposição.

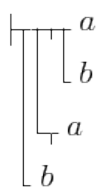
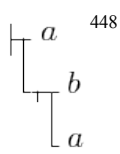
Teorema If de GGA - (IfGGA)

Novamente, este teorema não foi provado em **BS**, contudo é provável no sistema.

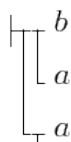
Da seguinte instância de (27BS)



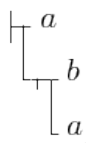
(CP) e (P), inferimos

**Teorema Id de GGA – (IdGGA)**

Outro teorema que não foi provado por Frege em **BS**, mas que é provável no sistema. A partir do Teorema 38 de **BS** (38BS)



e (CP), obtemos



447 Na notação contemporânea: $(b \supset (\neg a \supset \neg(a \supset b)))$.

448 Na notação contemporânea: $(\neg(a \supset b) \supset a)$.

Teorema Ic de GGA - (IcGGA)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \\ \vdash a \\ \vdash b \end{array} \quad ^{449}$$

Este teorema também é provável em **BS**. A partir de 1BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \\ \vdash b \\ \vdash a \end{array}$$

e CP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \\ \vdash a \\ \vdash b \end{array}$$

Teorema IIIb de GGA – (IIIbGGA)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash c \equiv d \\ \vdash f(d) \\ \vdash f(c) \end{array} \quad ^{450}$$

Este teorema também é provável em **BS**. A partir de 57BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash f(c) \\ \vdash f(d) \\ \vdash c \equiv d \end{array}$$

e (CP), inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash c \equiv d \\ \vdash f(d) \\ \vdash f(c) \end{array}$$

Teorema IIIId de GGA - (IIIdGGA)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash c \equiv d \\ \vdash f(c) \\ \vdash f(d) \end{array} \quad ^{451}$$

Este teorema também é provável em **BS**. A partir de 52BS

449 Na notação contemporânea: $(\neg(b \supset a) \supset \neg a)$.

450 Na notação contemporânea: $(\neg f(c) \supset (f(d) \supset \neg(c \equiv d)))$.

451 Na notação contemporânea: $(\neg f(d) \supset (f(c) \supset \neg(c \equiv d)))$.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash f(d) \\ \vdash f(c) \\ \vdash c \equiv d \end{array}$$

e (CP), derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash c \equiv d \\ \vdash f(c) \\ \vdash f(d) \end{array} .$$

Teorema 36 de BS – (36BS)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b^{452} \\ \vdash a \\ \vdash a \end{array}$$

4.2.

Definições dos conceitos aritméticos fundamentais

Definição de uma Relação S ser Funcional ou Muitos-para-Um (BS, §31, GLA, §72):

$$\Vdash \left(\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{---} \text{e} \text{---} \text{b} \text{---} \text{a} \text{---} \text{b} \equiv \text{a} \\ \vdash S(\text{e}, \text{a}) \\ \vdash S(\text{e}, \text{b}) \end{array} \right) \equiv \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \right)^{453}$$

(A)

Definição de uma Relação S ser Um-para-Muitos (GLA, §72)

$$\Vdash \left(\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{---} \text{e} \text{---} \text{b} \text{---} \text{a} \text{---} \text{e} \equiv \text{a} \\ \vdash S(\text{a}, \text{b}) \\ \vdash S(\text{e}, \text{b}) \end{array} \right) \equiv \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \right)^{454 \ 455}$$

(B)

A conjunção de (A) e (B) define quando uma relação S é 1-1. Ou seja, uma rela-

452 Na notação contemporânea: $(a \supset (\neg a \supset b))$.

453 Na notação contemporânea: $\text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \equiv_{def} \forall x \forall y \forall z (S(x, y) \wedge S(x, z) \supset y = z)$.

454 Aqui, seguimos a nomenclatura de Russell (1919, pág. 47): “One-many relations may be defined as relations such that, if x has the relation in question to y , there is no other term x' which also has the relation to y ”.

455 Na notação contemporânea: $\text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \equiv_{def} \forall x \forall y \forall z (S(x, y) \wedge S(z, y) \supset x = z)$.

$$\Vdash \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Up} M_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \equiv 1 - 1_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \end{array} \right)$$
$$\models \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ \text{Diagram 2} \end{array} \right) \equiv Corr_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta)$$

(C)

$$\Vdash \left((\sharp_x P(x) \equiv \sharp_x Q(x)) \equiv \neg \mathfrak{R} \begin{array}{l} \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \end{array} \right) \quad 458$$

(PH).

458 Relembro: o número que pertence ao conceito P é igual ao número que pertence ao conceito Q justamente quando existe um relação R tal que R é funcional e Um-para-Muitos e R correlaciona os P s e os Q s.

$$\vdash (\#_x(\top x \equiv x) \equiv 0)^{459}$$

Definição do Número Um (GLA, §77)

$$\Vdash (\sharp_x (x \equiv 0) \equiv 1)^{460}$$

Definição da Relação ‘Sucessor’ (GLA, §76):

[illegible]

Definição do Ancestral Forte de uma Relação S (BS, §26, GLA, §79):

$$\vdash \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{F} \\ \mathfrak{F}(b) \\ \mathfrak{a} \quad \mathfrak{F}(a) \\ S(a, \mathfrak{a}) \\ \mathfrak{b} \quad \mathfrak{a} \quad \mathfrak{F}(a) \\ S(b, \mathfrak{a}) \\ \mathfrak{F}(b) \end{array} \right) \right) \equiv S^*(a, b) \quad 462 \quad 463$$

(G)

459 Ou seja, 0 é o número que pertence ao conceito 'ser diferente de si mesmo'.

460 Ou seja, 1 é o número que pertence ao conceito 'ser idêntico a 0'.

461 Isto é, n é o sucessor de m (ou m é o predecessor de n) justamente quando existem um conceito F e um objeto y tal que o número que pertence ao conceito F é n e y cai sob o conceito F e o número que pertence ao conceito ' m ' cair sob F mas diferente de y é m .

462 Na notação contemporânea:

$$S^*(a, b) \equiv_{def} \forall F \{ [\forall x \forall y (F(x) \wedge S(x, y) \supset F(y)) \wedge \forall x (S(a, x) \supset F(x))] \supset F(b) \}$$

463 De acordo com Frege, esta fórmula define o conceito de “*b* vir depois *de a* na relação *f*”.

Definição do Ancestral Fraco de uma Relação S (BS, §29, GLA, §81)

$$\Vdash \left(\begin{array}{c} b \equiv a \\ \vdash S^*(a, b) \end{array} \right) \equiv S^{**}(a, b)^{464 \ 465} \quad (H)$$

Definições de Número Cardinal (GLA, §72) e Número Natural (GLA, §83)

$$\Vdash [(\vdash_{\neg} \#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv n) \equiv Card(n)]^{466} \quad (I)$$

$$\Vdash [Pred^{**}(0, n) \equiv Nat(n)]^{467} \quad (J)$$

4.3 - Provas

Derivações a partir das Definições

(A)

$$\vdash \left(\begin{array}{c} \left(\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{e \ b \ a} \\ \vdash S(e, a) \\ \vdash S(e, b) \end{array} \right) \equiv Func_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \end{array} \right)$$

Usando o 52BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash f(d) \\ \vdash f(c) \\ \vdash c \equiv d, \end{array}$$

obtemos

464 Na notação contemporânea: $S^{**}(a, b) \equiv_{def} S^*(a, b) \vee b = a$

465 Segundo Frege, esta fórmula define o conceito de “ b pertencer à f -série iniciada por a ” ou “ a pertencer a f -série terminada por b ”.

466 Na notação contemporânea: $Card(n) \equiv_{def} \exists F(\#_x F(x) = n)$.

467 Número natural é todo objeto que pertence Pred-série iniciada por 0.

$$\left(\left(\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdots \\ \text{c} \quad \text{b} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{b} \equiv \text{a} \\ \vdots \\ S(\text{e}, \text{a}) \\ \vdots \\ S(\text{e}, \text{b}) \end{array} \right) \equiv \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \right) \right),$$

($\alpha 1$),

substituindo-se ‘c’ por

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{c} \quad \text{b} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{b} \equiv \text{a} \\ \vdots \\ S(\text{e}, \text{a}) \\ \vdots \\ S(\text{e}, \text{b}) \end{array} \right),$$

‘d’ por ‘ $\text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta)$ ’ e ‘ $f\xi$ ’ por ‘ ξ ’.

Aplicando MP entre (A) e ($\alpha 1$), derivamos

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdots \\ \text{c} \quad \text{b} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{b} \equiv \text{a} \\ \vdots \\ S(\text{e}, \text{a}) \\ \vdots \\ S(\text{e}, \text{b}) \end{array} \right)$$

(A1).

Usando 57BS:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} f(c) \\ \vdots \\ f(d) \\ \vdots \\ c \equiv d \end{array} \right),$$

obtemos

$$\left(\left(\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{c} \quad \text{b} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{b} \equiv \text{a} \\ \vdots \\ S(\text{e}, \text{a}) \\ \vdots \\ S(\text{e}, \text{b}) \end{array} \right) \equiv \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash b \equiv a \\
 \vdash S(e, a) \\
 \vdash \underbrace{a}_{\text{a}} b \equiv \mathbf{a} \\
 \vdash S(e, \mathbf{a})
 \end{array}$$

(IIa''),

derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash b \equiv a \\
 \vdash S(e, a) \\
 \vdash S(e, b) \\
 \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

(A2)

por meio de TR entre as fórmulas (IIa'') e ($\alpha 5$).

(B)

$$\vdash \left(\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{e \quad b \quad a}_{\text{e} \quad b \quad a} e \equiv \mathbf{a} \equiv UpM_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash S(\mathbf{a}, b) \\ \vdash S(e, b) \end{array} \right)$$

(52BS): 468

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \underbrace{e \quad b \quad a}_{\text{e} \quad b \quad a} e \equiv \mathbf{a} \\
 \vdash S(\mathbf{a}, b) \\
 \vdash S(e, b)
 \end{array}$$

(B1).

(B)

$$\vdash \left(\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{e \quad b \quad a}_{\text{e} \quad b \quad a} e \equiv \mathbf{a} \equiv UpM_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash S(\mathbf{a}, b) \\ \vdash S(e, b) \end{array} \right)$$

(57BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \underbrace{e \quad b \quad a}_{\text{e} \quad b \quad a} e \equiv \mathbf{a} \\
 \vdash S(\mathbf{a}, b) \\
 \vdash S(e, b) \\
 \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

Aplicando 58BS1 (3x), obtemos

468 Este traço indica que aplicamos **MP**.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash e \equiv a \\ \vdash S(a, b) \\ \vdash S(e, b) \\ \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}S(\alpha, \beta) \end{array}$$

(B2).

(C)

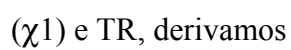
$$\vdash \left(\begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \vdash P(a) \\ \vdash b \vdash Q(b) \\ \vdash S(a, b) \end{array} \right) \\ \vdash b \vdash Q(b) \\ \vdash a \vdash P(a) \\ \vdash S(a, b) \end{array} \right) \equiv Corr_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta)$$

(52BS): _____

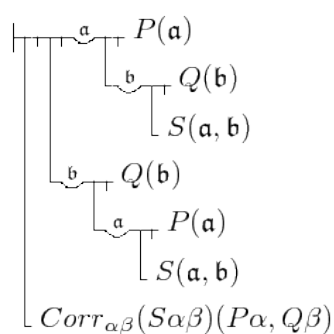
$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \vdash a \vdash P(a) \\ \vdash b \vdash Q(b) \\ \vdash S(a, b) \\ \vdash b \vdash Q(b) \\ \vdash a \vdash P(a) \\ \vdash S(a, b) \end{array}$$

 $(\chi 1)$.

A partir da seguinte instância do teorema IeGGA

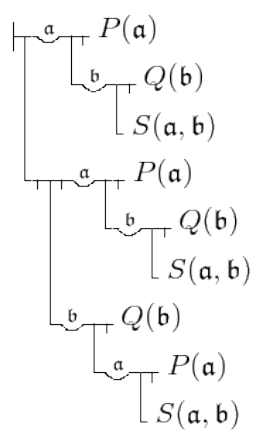

$$\vdash \left(\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{---} \text{a} \text{---} P(\text{a}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{---} \text{b} \text{---} Q(\text{b}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{---} S(\text{a}, \text{b}) \\ \text{---} \text{b} \text{---} Q(\text{b}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{---} \text{a} \text{---} P(\text{a}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{---} S(\text{a}, \text{b}) \end{array} \right) \equiv \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \right)$$

(57BS): _____

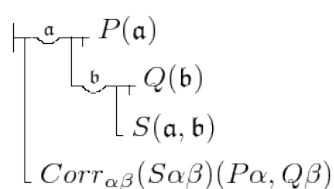


(C2).

A partir da seguinte instância do teorema IbGGA

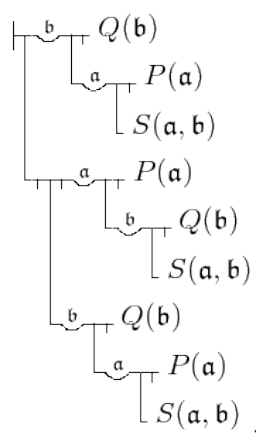


(C2) e TR, temos



(C3).

A partir de (C2) e da seguinte instância de IbGGA



por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{b} \\ \vdash Q(\text{b}) \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \vdash P(\text{a}) \\ \vdash S(\text{a}, \text{b}) \end{array} \end{array} \\
 \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta)
 \end{array}$$

(C4).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} P(a) \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{b} \\ \vdash Q(\text{b}) \\ \vdash S(a, \text{b}) \end{array} \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \vdash P(\text{a}) \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{b} \\ \vdash Q(\text{b}) \\ \vdash S(\text{a}, \text{b}) \end{array} \end{array} \end{array}$$

(C3) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} P(a) \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{b} \\ \vdash Q(\text{b}) \\ \vdash S(a, \text{b}) \end{array} \\ \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \end{array}$$

(C5).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} Q(b) \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \vdash P(\text{a}) \\ \vdash S(\text{a}, b) \end{array} \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{b} \\ \vdash Q(\text{b}) \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \vdash P(\text{a}) \\ \vdash S(\text{a}, \text{b}) \end{array} \end{array} \end{array}$$

(C4) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} Q(b) \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \vdash P(\text{a}) \\ \vdash S(\text{a}, b) \end{array} \\ \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \end{array}$$

(C6).

(PH)

$$\vdash \left(\begin{array}{l} (\sharp_x P(x) \equiv \sharp_x Q(x)) \equiv \neg \mathfrak{R} \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

(52BS): -----

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \#_x P(x) \equiv \#_x Q(x) \end{array}$$

(PH1).

(PH)

$$\vdash \left((\#_x P(x) \equiv \#_x Q(x)) \equiv \vdash \mathfrak{R} \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \end{array} \right)$$

(57BS): -----

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x P(x) \equiv \#_x Q(x) \\ \vdash \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \end{array}$$

(PH2).

A partir de (PH1) e CP, chegamos a

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x P(x) \equiv \#_x Q(x) \\ \vdash \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \end{array}$$

(PH3).

A partir de (PH2) e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \#_x P(x) \equiv \#_x Q(x) \end{array}$$

(PH4).

Com a seguinte instância de 58BS2

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \end{array},$$

(PH4) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \\ \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \text{Up}M_{\alpha\beta}S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \#_x P(x) \equiv \#_x Q(x) \end{array}$$

(PH5).

De (PH5) e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x P(x) \equiv \#_x Q(x) \\ \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \text{Up}M_{\alpha\beta}S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(S\alpha\beta)(P\alpha, Q\beta) \end{array}$$

(PH6).

(D)

$$\vdash (\#_x (\top x \equiv x) \equiv 0)$$

(52BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash F(0) \\ \vdash F(\#_x (\top x \equiv x)) \end{array}$$

(D1).

(D)

$$\vdash (\#_x (\top x \equiv x) \equiv 0)$$

(57BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash F(\#_x (\top x \equiv x)) \\ \vdash F(0) \end{array}$$

(D2).

(E)

$$\vdash (\#_x (x \equiv 0) \equiv 1)$$

(52BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash F(1) \\ \vdash F(\#_x (x \equiv 0)) \end{array}$$

(E1).

(E)

$$\vdash (\#_x (x \equiv 0) \equiv 1)$$

(57BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash F(\sharp_x(x \equiv 0)) \\ \quad \vdash F(1) \end{array}$$

(E2).

(F)

$$\vdash \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} \overline{\mathfrak{F}} \text{ a} \vdash \#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv n \\ \vdash \mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash \#_x \left(\overline{\mathfrak{F}} \text{ x} \equiv \mathfrak{a} \right) \vdash \mathfrak{F}(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv m \right) \equiv Pred(m, n)$$

(52BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Pred}(m, n) \\ | \\ \underbrace{\quad \mathfrak{F} \quad \mathbf{a} \quad}_{\#_x} \quad \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv n \\ | \\ \mathfrak{F}(\mathbf{a}) \\ | \\ \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} x \equiv \mathbf{a} \\ \mathfrak{F}(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv m \end{array}$$

(F1).

(F)

$$\vdash \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} \overline{\mathfrak{F}} \text{ a} \vdash \#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv n \\ \vdash \mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash \#_x \left(\overline{\mathfrak{F}}(x) \equiv \mathfrak{a} \right) \end{array} \right) \equiv m \right) \equiv \textit{Pred}(m, n)$$

(57BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{l} \overbrace{\quad \mathfrak{F} \quad \mathfrak{a} \quad}^{\mathfrak{F}} \quad \sharp_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv n \\ \quad \quad \quad \mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{a}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \sharp_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top \quad x \equiv \mathfrak{a} \\ \mathfrak{F}(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv m \\ \text{Pred}(m, n) \end{array}$$

(F2).

A partir de (F1) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \underbrace{\mathfrak{F} \quad \mathfrak{a}} \vdash \#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv n \\
\quad \vdash \mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \vdash \#_x \left(\vdash x \equiv \mathfrak{a} \right) \equiv m \\
\vdash Pred(m, n)
\end{array}$$

(F3).

Usando instâncias de 58BS2, 58BS1, F3 e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \#_x P(x) \equiv n \\
\vdash P(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\vdash x \equiv \mathfrak{a} \right) \equiv m \\
\vdash Pred(m, n)
\end{array}$$

(F4).

A partir de (F4) e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash Pred(m, n) \\
\vdash \#_x P(x) \equiv n \\
\vdash P(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\vdash x \equiv \mathfrak{a} \right) \equiv m
\end{array}$$

(F5).

A partir de (F2) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash Pred(m, n) \\
\vdash \underbrace{\mathfrak{F} \quad \mathfrak{a}} \vdash \#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv n \\
\quad \vdash \mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \vdash \#_x \left(\vdash x \equiv \mathfrak{a} \right) \equiv m
\end{array}$$

(F6).

(G)

$$\vdash \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} \tilde{f} \quad \tilde{f}(b) \\ \quad \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \quad a \quad \tilde{f}(a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad S(a, a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \tilde{f}(a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad S(b, a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \tilde{f}(b) \end{array} \right) \equiv S^*(a, b) \right)$$

(52BS): _____

$$\vdash S^*(a, b)$$

$$\vdash \begin{array}{c} \tilde{f} \quad \tilde{f}(b) \\ \quad \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \quad a \quad \tilde{f}(a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad S(a, a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \tilde{f}(a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad S(b, a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \tilde{f}(b) \end{array}$$

(G1).

(G)

$$\vdash \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} \tilde{f} \quad \tilde{f}(b) \\ \quad \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \quad a \quad \tilde{f}(a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad S(a, a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \tilde{f}(a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad S(b, a) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \tilde{f}(b) \end{array} \right) \equiv S^*(a, b) \right)$$

(57BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash \tilde{\mathfrak{F}}(b) \\
\vdash \tilde{\mathfrak{F}}(a) \\
\vdash S(a, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \tilde{\mathfrak{F}}(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash S(\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \tilde{\mathfrak{F}}(\mathfrak{b}) \\
\vdash S^*(a, b)
\end{array}$$

(G2).

Usando uma instância do axioma 58BS2, G2 e TR, obtemos:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash P(b) \\
\vdash P(a) \\
\vdash S(a, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash P(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash S(\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash P(\mathfrak{b}) \\
\vdash S^*(a, b)
\end{array}$$

(G3).

(H)

$$\vdash \left(\begin{array}{c} b \equiv a \\ \vdash S^*(a, b) \end{array} \right) \equiv S^{**}(a, b)$$

(52BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash S^{**}(a, b) \\
\vdash b \equiv a \\
\vdash S^*(a, b)
\end{array}$$

(H1).

(H)

$$\vdash \left(\begin{array}{c} b \equiv a \\ \vdash S^*(a, b) \end{array} \right) \equiv S^{**}(a, b)$$

(57BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash b \equiv a \\
\vdash S^*(a, b) \\
\vdash S^{**}(a, b)
\end{array}$$

(H2).

(J)

$$\vdash [Pred^{**}(0, n) \equiv Nat(n)]$$

(52BS): _____

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Nat(n) \\ \quad \vdash Pred^{**}(0, n) \end{array}$$

(J1)

(J)

$$\vdash [Pred^{**}(0, n) \equiv Nat(n)]$$

(57): _____

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Pred^{**}(0, n) \\ \quad \vdash Nat(n) \end{array}$$

(J2).

Teoremas ⁴⁶⁹

Teorema 1

$$\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \text{ }^{470 \text{ } 471}$$

De 52BS, temos a seguinte instância

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \text{ }^{472} \\ \quad \vdash e \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash e \equiv b \end{array}$$

Por meio de GU1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \overbrace{e \quad b \quad a} \quad b \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash e \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash e \equiv b \end{array}$$

(a1).

De (a1), (A1) e MP, derivamos

$$\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta)$$

(Teor. 1).

Teorema 2

$$\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \text{ }^{473}$$

De 57BS, temos a seguinte instância

⁴⁶⁹ Nas provas que se seguirão, aplicaremos **P** e **AmI** sem qualquer menção.

⁴⁷⁰ O teorema 1 afirma que a relação de identidade é funcional.

⁴⁷¹ Os teoremas 1 e 2 (a seguir) são enunciados por Frege em **GLA** (§75): “In view of what has been said above [(§71)] on the meaning of these expressions, it follows, on our assumption [that no object falls under either concept], that these conditions are satisfied by every relation whatsoever, and therefore among others by identity, which is moreover a *one-one relation*” (meu grifo).

⁴⁷² Aqui, substituímos ' $f\xi$ ' por ' $\xi \equiv a$ '.

⁴⁷³ O teorema 2 afirma que a relação de identidade é Um-para-Muitos.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash e \equiv a^{474} \\ \vdash b \equiv a \\ \vdash e \equiv b \end{array}$$

(a2).

Da seguinte instância de 55BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \vdash a \equiv b, \end{array}$$

(a2) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash e \equiv a \\ \vdash a \equiv b \\ \vdash e \equiv b \end{array}$$

(b2).

Por meio de GU1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash e \equiv b \quad a \quad e \equiv a \\ \vdash a \equiv b \\ \vdash e \equiv b \end{array}$$

(c2).

De (c2), (B1) e MP, derivamos

$$\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta)$$

(Teor.2).

Teorema 3

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \vdash G(a) \quad 475 \\ \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

De (D2), substituindo-se ' $F\xi$ ' por ' $\#_x G(x) \equiv \xi$ ', temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv \#_x(\top x \equiv x) \\ \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

(a3).

De (a3), (PH1) e TR, obtemos:

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \mathfrak{R} \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(G\alpha, \top \beta \equiv \beta) \\ \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

(b3).

474 Aqui, também substituímos ' $f\xi$ ' por ' $\xi \equiv a$ '.

475 Frege (GLA, § 75): "Now it must be possible to prove, by means of what has already been laid down, that every concept under which no object falls is equal (*gleichzahlig*) to every other concept under which no object falls, and to them alone; from which it follows that 0 is the Number which belongs to any such concept, and that no object falls under any concept if the number which belongs to that concept is 0".

De 1BS, temos a seguinte instância:

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash R(a, b) \\ \quad \vdash b \equiv b \end{array}$$

(c3).

De 54BS

$$\vdash b \equiv b,$$

(c3) e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash R(a, b) \end{array}$$

(d3).

Por GU1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \quad b \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash R(a, b) \end{array}$$

(e3).

Da seguinte instância de (C5)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash G(a) \\ \quad \vdash b \quad b \equiv b \\ \quad \quad \vdash R(a, b) \\ \quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(G\alpha, \top \beta \equiv \beta), \end{array}$$

(e3) e MP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash G(a) \\ \quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(G\alpha, \top \beta \equiv \beta) \end{array}$$

(f3).

De (f3) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(G\alpha, \top \beta \equiv \beta) \\ \quad \vdash G(a) \end{array}$$

(g3).

Da seguinte instância de 36BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha\beta) \\ \quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha\beta) \\ \quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(G\alpha, \top \beta \equiv \beta) \\ \quad \quad \vdash G(a) \\ \quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(G\alpha, \top \beta \equiv \beta) \\ \quad \quad \vdash G(a) \end{array},$$

(h3)

De (g3), (i3) e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{---} Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(G\alpha, \tau \beta \equiv \beta) \\ | \\ \text{---} Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha\beta) \\ | \\ \text{---} UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha\beta) \\ | \\ \text{---} G(a) \end{array}$$

Por CGC2, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{\tiny $\mathfrak{R}$} \\ \quad | \\ \text{\tiny $G(a)$} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{l} Corr_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(G\alpha, {}_\top\beta \equiv \beta)^{476} \\ Func_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha\beta) \\ UpM_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha\beta) \end{array} \right]$$

De (k3) e contraposição, temos

$$\begin{array}{c}
 G(a) \\
 | \\
 \text{---}\mathfrak{R}\text{---}Corr_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(G\alpha, {}_\top\beta \equiv \beta) \\
 | \\
 Func_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha\beta) \\
 | \\
 UpM_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha\beta)
 \end{array}$$

De (b3), (13) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash G(a) \\ \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

Por CGC1, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{|c} \text{a} \\ \hline G(\text{a}) \\ \hline \text{#}_x G(x) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

(Teor.3).

476 Se a cai sob o conceito G , então não existe uma relação R que correlaciona os conceitos G e “ser diferente de si mesmo” e que seja Funcional e Um-para-Muitos.

Teorema 4⁴⁷⁷

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv 0^{478} \\ \quad \vdash_a \neg G(a) \end{array}$$

Na seguinte instância de (PH6)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv \#_x (\neg x \equiv x) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} S(\alpha, \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} (S\alpha\beta) (G\alpha, \neg \beta \equiv \beta) \end{array}$$

(a4),

substitua ' $S(\xi, \zeta)$ ' por ' $\xi = \zeta$ ', assim temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv \#_x (\neg x \equiv x) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} (\alpha \equiv \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} (\alpha \equiv \beta) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} (\alpha \equiv \beta) (G\alpha, \neg \beta \equiv \beta) \end{array}$$

(b4).

De (Teor.1), (Teor.2) e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv \#_x (\neg x \equiv x) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} (\alpha \equiv \beta) (G\alpha, \neg \beta \equiv \beta) \end{array}$$

(c4).

Da seguinte instância de (C1)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} (\alpha \equiv \beta) (G\alpha, \neg \beta \equiv \beta) \\ \quad \vdash_a \neg G(a) \\ \quad \quad \vdash_b \neg b \equiv b \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash_a \neg a \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash_b \neg b \equiv b \\ \quad \quad \vdash_a \neg G(a) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash_a \neg a \equiv b \end{array}$$

(c4) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv \#_x (\neg x \equiv x) \\ \quad \vdash_a \neg G(a) \\ \quad \quad \vdash_b \neg b \equiv b \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash_a \neg a \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash_b \neg b \equiv b \\ \quad \quad \vdash_a \neg G(a) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash_a \neg a \equiv b \end{array}$$

(d4).

477 Em **GGA**, é feito uso do teorema IVa na prova desta proposição.

478 Se nada cai sob um conceito G , o número que pertence a ele é igual a 0.

De 1BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash a \quad G(a) \\ \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash b \equiv b \end{array},$$

54BS e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash a \quad G(a) \\ \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv b \end{array}$$

(e4).

Por GU1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \quad b \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash a \quad G(a) \\ \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv b \end{array}$$

(f4).

De (d4), (f4) e MP, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv \#_x (\vdash x \equiv x) \\ \quad \vdash a \quad G(a) \\ \quad \quad \vdash b \quad b \equiv b \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv b \end{array}$$

(g4).

Da seguinte instância do Axioma I

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash G(a) \\ \quad \vdash b \quad b \equiv b \\ \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash G(a) \end{array},$$

e da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash G(a) \\ \quad \vdash a \quad G(a) \end{array},$$

por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash G(a) \\ \quad \vdash b \quad b \equiv b \\ \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv b \\ \quad \vdash a \quad G(a) \end{array}$$

(h4).

Por CGC1, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \frac{a}{\vdash G(a)} \\
 \vdash \frac{b}{\vdash b \equiv b} \\
 \vdash \frac{a}{\vdash a \equiv b} \\
 \vdash \frac{a}{\vdash G(a)}
 \end{array}$$

(i4).

De (g4), (i4) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv \#_x (\top x \equiv x) \\
 \vdash \frac{a}{\vdash G(a)}
 \end{array}$$

(j4).

Da seguinte instância de (D1)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv 0 \\
 \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv \#_x (\top x \equiv x)
 \end{array}$$

(j4) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x G(x) \equiv 0 \\
 \vdash \frac{a}{\vdash G(a)}
 \end{array}$$

(Teor.4).

Teorema 5⁴⁸⁰

$$\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} Pred(\alpha, \beta) \text{ }^{481}$$

Da seguinte instância do teorema IeGGA

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \frac{R(d, a)}{\vdash d \equiv b} \\
 \vdash \frac{d \equiv b}{\vdash a \equiv c} \\
 \vdash \frac{R(d, a)}{\vdash d \equiv b} \\
 \vdash \frac{d \equiv b}{\vdash a \equiv c}
 \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância do teorema IfGGA

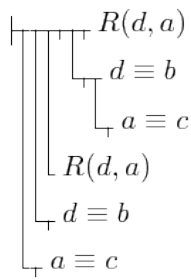
$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \frac{d \equiv b}{\vdash a \equiv c} \\
 \vdash \frac{a \equiv c}{\vdash d \equiv b} \\
 \vdash \frac{d \equiv b}{\vdash a \equiv c}
 \end{array}$$

aplicando-se TR, obtemos

479 Substitua ' $P\xi$ ' por ' $\#_x G(x) \equiv \xi$ '.

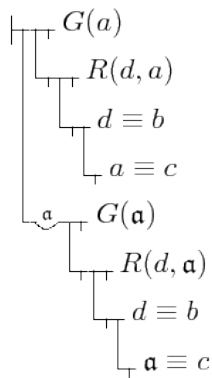
480 Em **GGA** (pp 87- 113), Frege faz alguns usos do teorema IVa (e usa uma vez IVb).

481 A relação de predecessão é funcional. Esta proposição é mencionada em 78.5 (**GLA**, §78). Lá, Frege afirma que ' $Pred$ ' é 1-1 (*beiderseits eindeutige*), o que significa que ela é funcional e Um-para-Muitos. O teorema 5 é o primeiro membro da conjunção. No teorema 6, provamos o segundo membro.

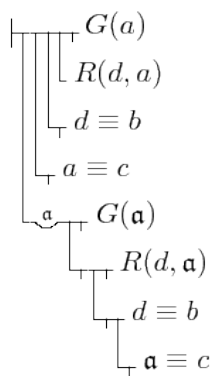


(1).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

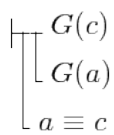


e de (1) por meio de TR, temos

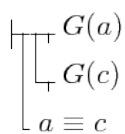


(2).

Da seguinte instância de 52BS

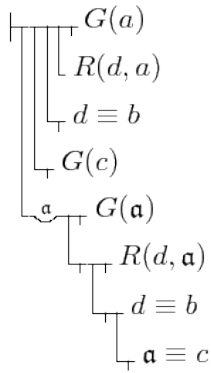


e CP, inferimos



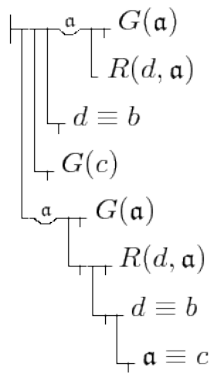
(57BSa).

De (2) e (57BSa), por meio de TMI, obtemos



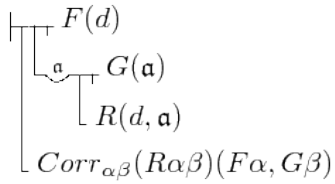
(3).

Aplicando CGC1, derivamos

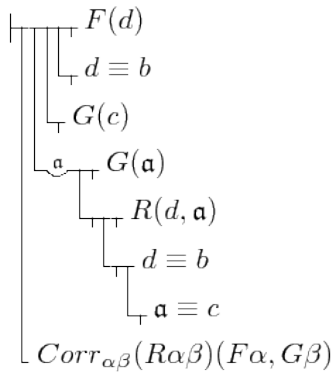


(4).

Da seguinte instância de (C5)



e (4) por meio de TR, obtemos



(5).

Da seguinte instância de 52BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash F(b) \\ \vdash F(d) \\ \vdash d \equiv b \end{array}$$

e CP, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash F(d) \\ \vdash F(b) \\ \vdash d \equiv b \end{array}$$

(57BSb).

De (5) e (57BSb), por meio de TMI, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash F(d) \\ \vdash \mathfrak{a} \vdash G(\mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash d \equiv b \\ \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\ \vdash F(b) \\ \vdash G(c) \\ \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta) \end{array}$$

(6).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

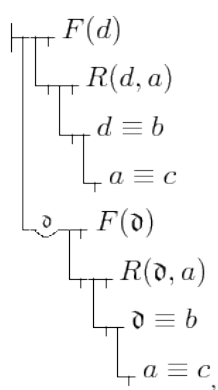
$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\ \vdash \mathfrak{a} \vdash G(\mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\ \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\ \vdash F(b) \\ \vdash G(c) \\ \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta) \end{array}$$

(7).

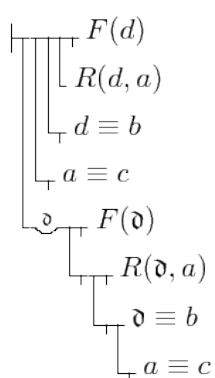
De (1)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash R(d, a) \\ \vdash d \equiv b \\ \vdash a \equiv c \\ \vdash R(d, a) \\ \vdash d \equiv b \\ \vdash a \equiv c \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância de 58BS1

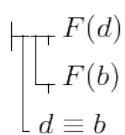


por meio de TR, obtemos

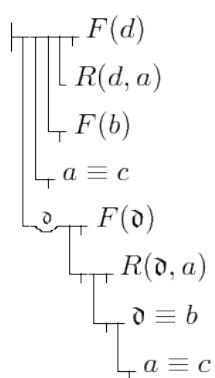


(8).

De (57BSb)

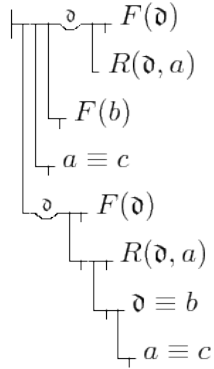


e (8), por meio de TMI, derivamos



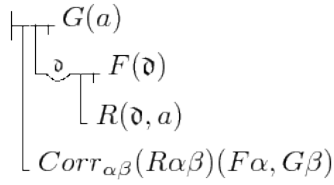
(9)

Aplicando CGC1, temos

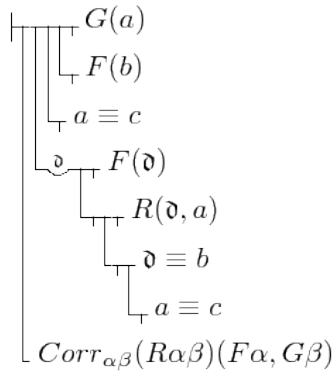


(10).

Da seguinte instância de (C6)

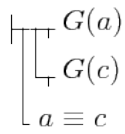


e (10), por meio de TR, obtemos

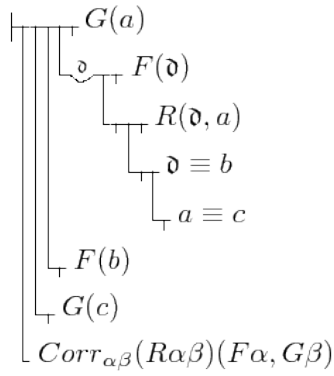


(11).

De (57BSa)

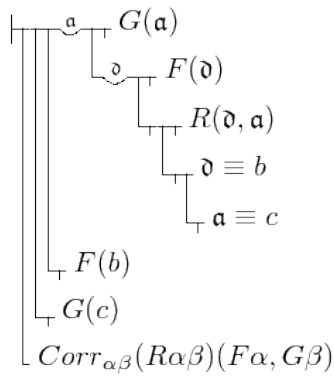


e (11), por meio de TMI, derivamos



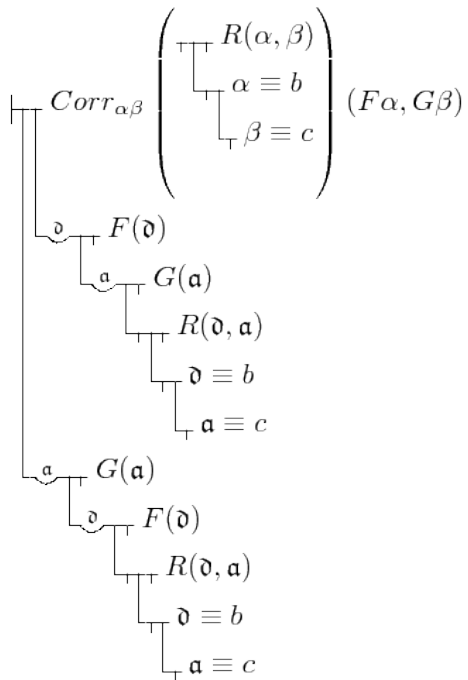
(12).

Aplicando CGC1, obtemos



(13).

Da seguinte instância de (C1)



(7) e (13), por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) (F\alpha, G\beta)^{482} \\
\vdash F(b) \\
\vdash G(c) \\
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta)
\end{array}$$

(14).

Da seguinte instância de (A2)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \equiv a \\
\vdash R(e, a) \\
\vdash R(e, d) \\
\vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta)
\end{array}$$

e das seguintes instâncias do IbGGA

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\vdash R(e, a) & \text{(a)} \\
\vdash R(e, a) \\
\vdash e \equiv b \\
\vdash a \equiv c
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{ll}
\vdash R(e, d) & \text{(b)} \\
\vdash R(e, d) \\
\vdash e \equiv b \\
\vdash d \equiv c,
\end{array}$$

por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \equiv a \\
\vdash R(e, a) \\
\vdash e \equiv b \\
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash R(e, d) \\
\vdash e \equiv b \\
\vdash d \equiv c \\
\vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta)
\end{array}$$

(15).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

482 Esta proposição afirma que se $R(x,y)$ correlaciona os conceitos F e G e se b não cai sob F e se c não cai sob G , então a relação ' x encontra-se na relação R com y , mas x é diferente de b e y é diferente de c ' correlaciona os conceitos F e G .

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdash e \approx d \quad a \quad d \equiv a \\
 \vdash R(e, a) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(e, d) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \vdash Fun_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

(16).

De (16), (A1) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right)_{483} \\
 \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

(17).

Da seguinte instância de (B2)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash R(a, e) \\
 \vdash R(d, e) \\
 \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

e das seguintes instâncias de IbGGA

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 \vdash R(a, e) & \text{(c),} \\
 \vdash R(a, e) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash e \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(d, e) & \text{(d)} \\
 \vdash R(d, e) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash e \equiv c,
 \end{array}$$

por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash R(a, e) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash e \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(d, e) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash e \equiv c \\
 \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

(18).

483 Esta proposição afirma que se $R(x, y)$ é funcional, então a relação ' x encontra-se na relação R com y , mas x é diferente de b e y é diferente de c ' também é funcional.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} b \equiv b \\ a \equiv c \end{array} \\
 \vdash b \equiv b
 \end{array}$$

(22).

De (22), 54BS e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash b \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(23).

Aplicando GU1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash^a R(b, a) \\
 \vdash b \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(24).

A partir da seguinte instância de IdGGA

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(d, c) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância de IdGGA

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash c \equiv c \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c,
 \end{array}$$

por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash c \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(d, c) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(25).

De (25) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(d, c) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c \\
 \vdash c \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(26).

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{---} R(d, c) \\ | \\ \text{---} d \equiv b \\ | \\ \text{---} c \equiv c \end{array}$$

Aplicando GU1, obtemos

(28).

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{--- } Corr_{\alpha\beta} \left(R(\alpha, \beta) \right) \\
\quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) (F\alpha, G\beta) \\
\\
\text{--- } Func_{\alpha\beta} \left(R(\alpha, \beta) \right) \\
\quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) \\
\\
\text{--- } UpM_{\alpha\beta} \left(R(\alpha, \beta) \right) \\
\quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) \\
\\
\text{--- } \mathfrak{d} \quad R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
\quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
\quad \vdash c \equiv c \\
\\
\text{--- } \mathfrak{a} \quad R(b, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \vdash b \equiv b \\
\quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
\\
\text{--- } \mathfrak{R} \quad Corr_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta) \\
\quad \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \quad \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
\quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \quad \mathfrak{R}(b, \mathfrak{a})
\end{array}$$

(24), (28) e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ \vdash \\ \vdash \end{array} \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) (F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) \\
 \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) \\
 \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{R}(b, a)
 \end{array}$$

(29).

De (29), (20), (17) e TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ \vdash \\ \vdash \end{array} \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) (F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha\beta) \\
 \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{R}(b, a)
 \end{array}$$

(30).

De (30) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) (F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} (\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta) (F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
 \quad \mathfrak{a} \vdash \mathfrak{R}(b, \mathfrak{a})
 \end{array}$$

(31).

De (31), (14) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} (R\alpha\beta) (F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \vdash G(c) \\
 \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} (\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta) (F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
 \quad \mathfrak{a} \vdash \mathfrak{R}(b, \mathfrak{a})
 \end{array}$$

(32).

De (32) e contraposição, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} (R\alpha\beta) (F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \vdash G(c) \\
 \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} (\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta) (F\alpha, G\beta) \\
 \quad \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
 \quad \mathfrak{a} \vdash \mathfrak{R}(b, \mathfrak{a})
 \end{array}$$

(33).

Aplicando CGC2, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \mathfrak{R} \begin{array}{l} \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta) \\ \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \end{array} \\
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \vdash G(c) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{R} \begin{array}{l} \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta) \\ \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\ \mathfrak{R}(b, \mathfrak{a}) \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(34).

De (34), e de uma instância de (PH3) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x G(x) \\
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \vdash G(c) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{R} \begin{array}{l} \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta) \\ \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\ \mathfrak{R}(b, \mathfrak{a}) \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(35).

Da seguinte instância do 1BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(d, a)
 \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash G(a) \\
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{a} G(\mathfrak{a}) \\
 \vdash R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c ,
 \end{array}$$

por meio de TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash G(a) \\
\quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
\quad \quad \vdash G(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \quad \quad \vdash R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \vdash d \equiv b \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c
\end{array}$$

(36).

Da seguinte instância do Teorema 38BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\quad \vdash G(a) \\
\quad \vdash G(a),
\end{array}$$

(36) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\quad \vdash G(a) \\
\quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
\quad \quad \vdash G(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \quad \quad \vdash R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \vdash d \equiv b \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c
\end{array}$$

(37).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
\quad \vdash G(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \vdash R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \quad \vdash G(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \quad \quad \vdash R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \vdash d \equiv b \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c
\end{array}$$

(38).

Da seguinte instância de (C5)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \equiv b \\
\quad \vdash F(d) \\
\quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
\quad \quad \quad \vdash G(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \vdash R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash F\alpha \quad \vdash G\beta \end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

e (38), por meio de TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash F(d) \\
 \vdash a \\
 \vdash G(a) \\
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash F\alpha \quad \vdash G\beta \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

(39).

Da seguinte instância de 27BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c
 \end{array},$$

54BS e MP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(40).

Da seguinte instância de 38BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(d, c) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv b
 \end{array},$$

(40) e TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(d, c) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c \\
 \vdash d \equiv b
 \end{array}$$

(41).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash G(c) \\
 \vdash R(d, c) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c \\
 \vdash a \\
 \vdash G(a) \\
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c,
 \end{array}$$

(41) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash G(c) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \\
 \vdash G(a) \\
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(42).

De (39), (42) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash G(c) \\
 \vdash F(d) \\
 \vdash a \\
 \vdash G(a) \\
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash F\alpha \quad \vdash G\beta \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

(43).

De (43) e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(d) \\
 \vdash a \\
 \vdash G(a) \\
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash G(c) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash F\alpha \quad \vdash G\beta \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

(44).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \quad \vdash G(\mathfrak{a}) \\
 \quad \quad \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{a}) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
 \vdash G(c) \\
 \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash F\alpha \quad \vdash G\beta \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

(45).

Da seguinte instância do 1BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \quad \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(d, a)
 \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(d) \\
 \quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \quad \quad \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \quad \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv c,
 \end{array}$$

por meio de TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(d) \\
 \quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \quad \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(46).

Da seguinte instância de 38BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash F(d) \\
 \vdash F(d),
 \end{array}$$

(46) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash F(d) \\
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(47).

Aplicando CGC1, chegamos a

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(48).

Da seguinte instância de (C6)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash G(a) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash F\alpha \quad \vdash G\beta \end{array} \right),
 \end{array}$$

(48) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash G(a) \\
 \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash F\alpha \quad \vdash G\beta \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

(49).

Da seguinte instância do 27BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash b \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash b \equiv b,
 \end{array}$$

54BS e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash b \equiv b
 \end{array}$$

(50).

De (50) e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash b \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(51).

Da seguinte instância de 38BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c,
 \end{array}$$

(51) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \quad \vdash b \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(52).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \quad \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \quad \quad \vdash b \equiv b \\
 \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \quad \quad \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv c,
 \end{array}$$

(52) e TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash F(b) \\
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash F(d) \\
\vdash R(d, a) \\
\vdash d \equiv b \\
\vdash a \equiv c
\end{array}$$

(53).

De (53), (49) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash F(b) \\
\vdash G(a) \\
\vdash F(d) \\
\vdash R(d, a) \\
\vdash d \equiv b \\
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \right)
\end{array}$$

(54).

De (54) e CP, obtemos

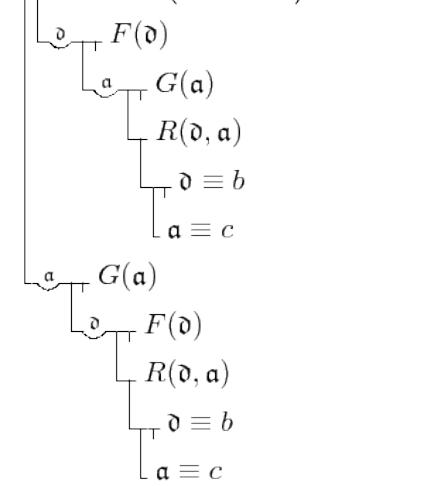
$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash G(a) \\
\vdash F(d) \\
\vdash R(d, a) \\
\vdash d \equiv b \\
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash F(b) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \right)
\end{array}$$

(55).

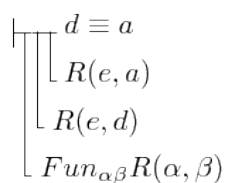
Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash G(a) \\
\vdash F(d) \\
\vdash R(d, a) \\
\vdash d \equiv b \\
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash F(b) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \right)
\end{array}$$

(56).

$$\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) (F\alpha, G\beta)$$
[illegible]

Da seguinte instância de (A2)



485 Esta proposição afirma que se $R(x,y)$ correlaciona os conceitos 'cair sob F , mas ser diferente de b' e 'cair sob G , mas ser diferente de c' e se b cai sob F e se c cai sob G , então a relação ' x é igual a b e y é igual a c ou $R(x,y)$ ' correlaciona os conceitos F e G .

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdash R(e, d) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(e, d) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv c
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \vdash R(e, a) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(e, a) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c,
 \end{array}$$

por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(e, a) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(e, d) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \vdash Fun_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

(58).

Das seguintes instâncias de 1BS

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdash e \equiv c \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash e \equiv b
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \vdash e \equiv c \\
 \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \vdash e \equiv b,
 \end{array}$$

(58) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash R(e, a) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(e, d) \\
 \vdash e \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \vdash Fun_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

(59).

Da seguinte instância de 38BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv b \\ \vdash a \equiv c \\ \vdash a \equiv c, \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância de 27BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash R(b, a) \\ \vdash b \equiv b \\ \vdash a \equiv c \\ \vdash R(b, a) \\ \vdash b \equiv b \\ \vdash a \equiv c, \end{array}$$

por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash R(b, a) \\ \vdash a \equiv c \\ \vdash R(b, a) \\ \vdash b \equiv b \\ \vdash a \equiv c \end{array}$$

(60).

De (60) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \equiv c \\ \vdash R(b, a) \\ \vdash R(b, a) \\ \vdash b \equiv b \\ \vdash a \equiv c \end{array}$$

(61).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash R(b, a) \\ \vdash a \vdash R(b, a), \end{array}$$

(61) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \equiv c \\ \vdash a \vdash R(b, a) \\ \vdash R(b, a) \\ \vdash b \equiv b \\ \vdash a \equiv c \end{array}$$

(62).

Substituindo-se ' $f\xi$ ' por

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdots \\
 \vdots a \equiv c \\
 \vdots \vdots R(b, a) \\
 \vdots R(\xi, a) \\
 \vdots \vdots \xi \equiv b \\
 \vdots a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

'c' por 'e' e 'd' por 'b' em 57BS, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdots \\
 \vdots a \equiv c \\
 \vdots \vdots R(b, a) \\
 \vdots R(e, a) \\
 \vdots \vdots e \equiv b \\
 \vdots a \equiv c \\
 \vdots a \equiv c \\
 \vdots \vdots R(b, a) \\
 \vdots R(b, a) \\
 \vdots \vdots b \equiv b \\
 \vdots a \equiv c \\
 \vdots e \equiv b
 \end{array}$$

(57BS1).

De (57BS1), (62) e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdots \\
 \vdots a \equiv c \\
 \vdots \vdots R(b, a) \\
 \vdots R(e, a) \\
 \vdots \vdots e \equiv b \\
 \vdots a \equiv c \\
 \vdots e \equiv b
 \end{array}$$

(63).

Da seguinte instância do 57BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdots \\
 \vdots d \equiv a^{486} \\
 \vdots \vdots d \equiv c \\
 \vdots a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(63) e TR, temos

486 Substitua 'fξ' por 'd ≡ ξ'.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 d \equiv a \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 d \equiv c \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 \neg \vdash R(b, a) \\
 R(e, a) \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 e \equiv b \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 a \equiv c \\
 e \equiv b
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(64).

Da seguinte instância de (63)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 d \equiv c \quad 487 \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 \neg \vdash R(b, a) \\
 R(e, d) \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 e \equiv b \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 d \equiv c \\
 e \equiv b
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(64) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 d \equiv a \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 \neg \vdash R(b, a) \\
 R(e, a) \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 e \equiv b \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 a \equiv c \\
 R(e, d) \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 e \equiv b \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 d \equiv c \\
 e \equiv b
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

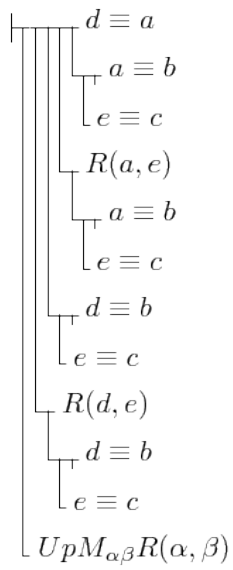
(65).

De (65), (59) e TMI, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 d \equiv a \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 R(e, a) \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 e \equiv b \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 a \equiv c \\
 R(e, d) \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 e \equiv b \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l}
 d \equiv c \\
 Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha\beta) \\
 \neg \vdash R(b, a)
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(66).

487 Substitua 'a' por 'd'.

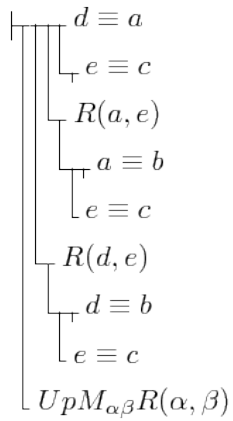


(69).

Das seguintes instâncias de 38BS

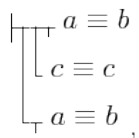


(69) eTR, temos



(70).

Da seguinte instância de IBS



e da seguinte instância de 27BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c,
 \end{array}$$

por meio de TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(71).

De (71) e CP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(72).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c),
 \end{array}$$

(72) e TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash c \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(73).

Substituindo-se ' $f\xi$ ' por

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
 \vdash R(a, \xi) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash \xi \equiv c,
 \end{array}$$

'c' por 'e' e 'd' por 'c' em 57BS, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\ \vdash R(a, e) \\ \vdash a \equiv b \\ \vdash e \equiv c \end{array} \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv b \\ \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\ \vdash R(a, c) \\ \vdash a \equiv b \\ \vdash c \equiv c \end{array} \\
 \vdash e \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(57BS2).

De (57BS2), (73) e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\ \vdash R(a, e) \\ \vdash a \equiv b \\ \vdash e \equiv c \end{array} \\
 \vdash e \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(74).

Da seguinte instância de 57BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash a \equiv b
 \end{array}$$

(74) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash d \equiv b \\ \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\ \vdash R(a, e) \\ \vdash a \equiv b \\ \vdash e \equiv c \end{array} \\
 \vdash e \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(75).

Da seguinte instância de (74)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \quad 489 \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\ R(d, e) \\ d \equiv b \\ e \equiv c \end{array} \\
 \vdash e \equiv c
 \end{array}
 ,$$

(75) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\ R(a, e) \\ a \equiv b \\ e \equiv c \\ R(d, e) \\ d \equiv b \\ e \equiv c \end{array} \\
 \vdash e \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(76).

De (76), (70) e TMI, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} R(a, e) \\ a \equiv b \\ e \equiv c \\ R(d, e) \\ d \equiv b \\ e \equiv c \end{array} \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\ UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(77).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

489 Substitua ' a ' por ' d '.

(80).

[illegible]
$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \mathfrak{R} \quad \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}_{\alpha\beta}) \left(\vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \text{Up} M_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{a} \quad \mathfrak{R}(b, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \quad \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
\vdash K(b) \\
\vdash M(c) \\
\vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv \#_x M(x)
\end{array}
\tag{82}.$$

Substituindo-se ' $F\xi$ ' por ' $\top \sqcap_{K\xi} \xi \equiv b$ ' e ' $G\xi$ ' por ' $\top \sqcap_{M\xi} \xi \equiv c$ ' na fórmula (35), obtemos

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv b \\ \vdash K(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv c \\ \vdash M(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash \begin{array}{c} b \equiv b \\ \vdash K(b) \\ c \equiv c \\ \vdash M(c) \end{array} \\
\vdash \mathfrak{R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}_{\alpha\beta}) \left(\begin{array}{c} \top \alpha \equiv b, \top \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash K_{\alpha} \quad \vdash M_{\beta} \end{array} \right) \\ \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} \mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \mathfrak{a} \vdash \mathfrak{R}(b, \mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, c) \end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

(35a)

De (35a), (82) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv b \\ \vdash K(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv c \\ \vdash M(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash \begin{array}{c} b \equiv b \\ \vdash K(b) \\ c \equiv c \\ \vdash M(c) \\ K(b) \\ M(c) \end{array} \\
\vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv \#_x M(x)
\end{array}$$

(83).

Das seguintes instâncias de 1BS

$$\begin{array}{cc}
\vdash \begin{array}{c} b \equiv b \\ \vdash K(b) \\ b \equiv b \end{array} & \vdash \begin{array}{c} c \equiv c \\ \vdash M(c) \\ c \equiv c \end{array} ,
\end{array}$$

54BS e MP, derivamos

$$\vdash \begin{array}{c} b \equiv b \\ \vdash K(b) \end{array}$$

(84)

e

$$\vdash \begin{array}{c} c \equiv c \\ \vdash M(c) \end{array}$$

(85).

De (83), (84), (85) e MP, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x \left(\top x \equiv b \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\top x \equiv c \right) \\
 \vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x \left(\top x \equiv b \right) \\ \vdash K(b) \\ \vdash M(c) \end{array} \right] \\
 \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv \#_x M(x)
 \end{array}
 \quad (86).$$

De (86) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv \#_x M(x) \quad 492 \\
 \vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv \#_x M(x) \\ \vdash K(b) \\ \vdash M(c) \end{array} \right] \\
 \vdash \#_x \left(\top x \equiv b \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\top x \equiv c \right)
 \end{array}
 \quad (87).$$

Da seguinte instância do 52BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x M(x) \equiv a \quad 493 \\
 \vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv a \\ \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv \#_x M(x) \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}$$

e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv a \\
 \vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv a \\ \vdash \#_x M(x) \equiv a \end{array} \right] \\
 \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv \#_x M(x)
 \end{array}
 \quad (52BSa)$$

De (52BSa), (87) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv a \\
 \vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x K(x) \equiv a \\ \vdash \#_x M(x) \equiv a \\ \vdash K(b) \\ \vdash M(c) \end{array} \right] \\
 \vdash \#_x \left(\top x \equiv b \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\top x \equiv c \right)
 \end{array}
 \quad (88).$$

Substituindo-se ' $f\xi$ ' por

492 Esta proposição afirma que se o número que pertence ao conceito “cair sob K , mas ser diferente de b ” é igual ao número que pertence ao conceito “cair sob M , mas ser diferente de c ” e se c cai sob M e se b cai sob K , então o número que pertence a K é igual ao número que pertence a M .

493 Instancie ' $f\xi$ ' por ' $\xi \equiv a$ ', ' c ' por ' $\#_x K(x)$ ' e ' d ' por ' $\#_x M(x)$ '.

'c' por 'c' $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} x \equiv c \\ M(x) \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ e 'd' por 'e' em 52BS, obtemos

(52BSb)

The diagram shows a vertical sequence of nodes connected by lines. From top to bottom, the nodes are labeled as follows:

- $\#_x K(x) \equiv a$
- $K(b)$
- $\#_x \left(\left[x \equiv b \right] K(x) \right) \equiv e$
- $\#_x M(x) \equiv a$
- $M(c)$
- $\#_x \left(\left[x \equiv c \right] M(x) \right) \equiv e$

Each node is connected to the one below it by a vertical line. The labels are positioned to the right of the lines.

Aplicando CGC2 e CGC1, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
\mathfrak{F} \ a \\
\hline
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
\#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv a \\
\hline
\mathfrak{F}(a) \\
\hline
\#_x \left(\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
x \equiv a \\
\hline
\mathfrak{F}(x)
\end{array} \right) \equiv e \\
\hline
\#_x M(x) \equiv a \\
\hline
M(c) \\
\hline
\#_x \left(\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
x \equiv c \\
\hline
M(x)
\end{array} \right) \equiv e \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

(90).

De (90), (F6) e TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
Pred(e, a) \\
\hline
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
\#_x M(x) \equiv a \\
\hline
M(c) \\
\hline
\#_x \left(\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
x \equiv c \\
\hline
M(x)
\end{array} \right) \equiv e \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

(91).

Substituindo-se ' $f\xi$ ' por

$$\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
Pred(e, a) \\
\hline
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
\xi \equiv a \\
\hline
M(c) \\
\hline
\#_x \left(\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
x \equiv c \\
\hline
M(x)
\end{array} \right) \equiv e \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{array}
,$$

' c ' por ' $\#_x M(x)$ ' em 52BS, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
Pred(e, a) \\
\hline
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
d \equiv a \\
\hline
M(c) \\
\hline
\#_x \left(\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
x \equiv c \\
\hline
M(x)
\end{array} \right) \equiv e \\
\hline
Pred(e, a) \\
\hline
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
\#_x M(x) \equiv a \\
\hline
M(c) \\
\hline
\#_x \left(\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
x \equiv c \\
\hline
M(x)
\end{array} \right) \equiv e \\
\hline
\#_x M(x) \equiv d
\end{array}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

(52BSc).

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash \epsilon \quad \mathfrak{d} \quad \alpha \quad \mathfrak{d} \equiv \alpha \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(\epsilon, \alpha) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(\epsilon, \mathfrak{d}) \end{array}$$

(97).

De (97), (A1) e MP, inferimos

$$\vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} \text{Pred}(\alpha, \beta)$$

(Teor. 5).

Teorema 6⁴⁹⁴

$$\vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta} \text{Pred}(\alpha, \beta)^{495}.$$

Da seguinte instância do Teorema IfGGA

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash \vdash \vdash g(a) \\ \vdash \vdash h(a) \\ \vdash \vdash g(a) \\ \vdash \vdash h(a) \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância de 27BS

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash \vdash f(a) \\ \vdash \vdash g(a) \\ \vdash \vdash h(a) \\ \vdash \vdash f(a) \\ \vdash \vdash g(a) \\ \vdash \vdash h(a) \end{array}$$

por meio da TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash \vdash \vdash f(a) \\ \vdash \vdash \vdash h(a) \\ \vdash \vdash \vdash g(a) \\ \vdash \vdash \vdash f(a) \\ \vdash \vdash \vdash g(a) \\ \vdash \vdash \vdash h(a) \end{array}$$

(98).

Por CP, temos

⁴⁹⁴ Em **GGA1** (pp. 113-127), é feito uso do teorema IVa na prova desta proposição.

⁴⁹⁵ A relação de predecessão é Um-para-Muitos.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash g(a) \\
 \quad \vdash f(a) \\
 \quad \quad \vdash h(a) \\
 \quad \vdash f(a) \\
 \quad \quad \vdash g(a) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash h(a)
 \end{array}$$

(99).

Da seguinte instância de (B2)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash R(b, n) \\
 \quad \vdash R(d, n) \\
 \quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância de 57BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(d, n) \quad 496 \\
 \quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv n
 \end{array}
 ,$$

por meio de TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash R(b, n) \\
 \quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv n
 \end{array}$$

(100).

Da seguinte instância de 27BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv n \\
 \quad \vdash G(a) \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv n \\
 \quad \vdash G(a)
 \end{array}
 ,$$

(100) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash R(b, n) \\
 \quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash G(a) \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv n \\
 \quad \vdash G(a)
 \end{array}$$

(101).

496 Substitua ' $f\xi$ ' por ' $R(d, \xi)$ ', ' c ' por ' a ' e ' d ' por ' n '.

Por CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \begin{array}{l} G(a) \\ R(b, n) \\ R(d, a) \\ UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\ a \equiv n \\ G(a) \\ d \equiv b \end{array} \end{array}$$

(102).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv n \\ G(a) \\ R(d, a) \\ \mathfrak{a} \equiv n \\ G(\mathfrak{a}) \\ R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \end{array} \end{array}$$

(102) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \begin{array}{l} G(a) \\ R(d, a) \\ R(b, n) \\ UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \mathfrak{a} \equiv n \\ G(\mathfrak{a}) \\ R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\ d \equiv b \end{array} \end{array}$$

(103).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \begin{array}{l} \mathfrak{a} \equiv n \\ G(\mathfrak{a}) \\ R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\ R(b, n) \\ UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \mathfrak{a} \equiv n \\ G(\mathfrak{a}) \\ R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\ d \equiv b \end{array} \end{array}$$

(104).

Da seguinte instância de (C3)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(d) \\
 \quad \vdash a \\
 \quad \quad \vdash G(a) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta),
 \end{array}$$

(104) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(d) \\
 \quad \vdash R(b, n) \\
 \quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash a \\
 \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv n \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash G(a) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \quad \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta)
 \end{array}$$

(105).

Por CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \quad \vdash F(d) \\
 \quad \vdash a \\
 \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv n \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash G(a) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \quad \vdash R(b, n) \\
 \quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta)
 \end{array}$$

(106).

Da seguinte instância de (A2)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash R(m, c) \\
 \quad \vdash R(m, a) \\
 \quad \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta)
 \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância de 57BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash R(m, a)^{497} \\
 \quad \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \quad \vdash b \equiv m,
 \end{array}$$

por meio de TR, obtemos

497 Substitua ' $f\xi$ ' por ' $R(\xi, a)$ ', ' c ' por ' b ' e ' d ' por ' m '.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(m, c) \\
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash b \equiv m
 \end{array}$$

(107).

Da seguinte instância de 27BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash b \equiv m \\
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \vdash b \equiv m \\
 \vdash F(b)
 \end{array}
 ,$$

(107) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash R(m, c) \\
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \vdash b \equiv m \\
 \vdash F(b)
 \end{array}$$

(108).

Por CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash R(m, c) \\
 \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash b \equiv m \\
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \vdash a \equiv c
 \end{array}$$

(109).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash b \equiv m \\
 \vdash F(b) \\
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
 \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a)
 \end{array}
 ,$$

(109) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash F(b) \\
\vdash R(b, a) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
\vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
\vdash a \equiv c
\end{array}$$

(110).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
\vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
\vdash a \equiv c
\end{array}$$

(111).

Da seguinte instância de (C4)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash G(a) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta),
\end{array}$$

(111) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash G(a) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
\vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta)
\end{array}$$

(112).

Por CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash G(a) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
 \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \vdash R(m, c) \\
 \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, G\beta)
 \end{array}
 \quad (113).$$

Na fórmula (106), substituindo-se ' $F\xi$ ' por $\vdash_{A\xi}^{\xi \equiv m}$ e ' $G\xi$ ' por $\vdash_{B\xi}^{\xi \equiv c}$, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv m \\
 \vdash A(d) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv n \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
 \vdash R(d, a) \\
 \vdash R(b, n) \\
 \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha\beta) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\vdash_{A\alpha}^{\alpha \equiv m}, \vdash_{B\beta}^{\beta \equiv c} \right)
 \end{array}
 \quad (114).$$

Na fórmula (99), substituindo-se ' a ' por ' d ', ' $f\xi$ ' por ' $\xi = b$ ', ' $g\xi$ ' por ' $\xi = m$ ' e ' $h\xi$ ' por ' $A\xi$ ', obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv m \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash A(d) \\
 \vdash d \equiv b \\
 \vdash d \equiv m \\
 \vdash A(d)
 \end{array}
 \quad (115).$$

De (114), (115) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \equiv m \\
\vdash d \equiv b \\
\vdash A(d) \\
\vdash a \\
\vdash a \equiv n \\
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash B(a) \\
\vdash R(d, a) \\
\vdash R(b, n) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha\beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\vdash_{A\alpha}^{\alpha \equiv m}, \vdash_{B\beta}^{\beta \equiv c} \right)
\end{array}$$

(116).

Aplicando CGC1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \\
\vdash d \equiv m \\
\vdash d \equiv b \\
\vdash A(d) \\
\vdash a \\
\vdash a \equiv n \\
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash B(a) \\
\vdash R(d, a) \\
\vdash R(b, n) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha\beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\vdash_{A\alpha}^{\alpha \equiv m}, \vdash_{B\beta}^{\beta \equiv c} \right)
\end{array}$$

(117).

Na fórmula (113), substituindo-se ' $F\xi$ ' por ' $\vdash_{A\xi}^{\xi \equiv b}$ ' e ' $G\xi$ ' por ' $\vdash_{B\xi}^{\xi \equiv n}$ ', obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \\
\begin{array}{l}
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv n \\ \vdash B(a) \end{array} \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\ \vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \end{array} \\ \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \end{array} \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash A\alpha \quad \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right)
\end{array}
\end{array}
\quad (118).$$

Na fórmula (99), substituindo ' $f\xi$ ' por ' $\xi=c$ ', ' $g\xi$ ' por ' $\xi=n$ ' e ' $h\xi$ ' por ' $B\xi$ ', obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \\
\begin{array}{l}
\vdash a \equiv n \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv c \\ \vdash B(a) \end{array} \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv c \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv n \\ \vdash B(a) \end{array} \end{array}
\end{array}
\end{array}
\quad (119).$$

De (118), (119) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \\
\begin{array}{l}
\vdash a \equiv n \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv c \\ \vdash B(a) \end{array} \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\ \vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \end{array} \\ \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \end{array} \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash A\alpha \quad \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right)
\end{array}
\end{array}
\quad (120).$$

Aplicando CGC1, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \text{a} \quad \text{a} \equiv n \\
 \vdash \text{a} \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(\text{a}) \\
 \vdash \text{d} \equiv m \\
 \vdash \text{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash A(\text{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\text{d}, \text{a}) \\
 \vdash R(m, c) \\
 \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash A\alpha \quad \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

(121).

Da seguinte instância de (C1)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \quad \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash A\alpha \quad \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right) \\
 \vdash \text{d} \equiv m \\
 \vdash \text{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash A(\text{d}) \\
 \vdash \text{a} \equiv n \\
 \vdash \text{a} \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(\text{a}) \\
 \vdash R(\text{d}, \text{a}) \\
 \vdash \text{a} \equiv n \\
 \vdash \text{a} \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(\text{a}) \\
 \vdash \text{d} \equiv m \\
 \vdash \text{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash A(\text{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\text{d}, \text{a})
 \end{array}$$

(117), (121) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash A\alpha, \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right)_{498} \\
\vdash R(b, n) \\
\vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash A\alpha, \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash A\alpha, \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right)
\end{array}
\quad (122).$$

Das seguintes instâncias de (C1)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash A\alpha, \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right) \quad \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash A\alpha, \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{d} \equiv m \\ \vdash A(\text{d}) \\ \text{a} \equiv c \\ \vdash B(\text{a}) \\ \vdash R(\text{d}, \text{a}) \end{array} \quad \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{d} \equiv b \\ \vdash A(\text{d}) \\ \text{a} \equiv n \\ \vdash B(\text{a}) \\ \vdash R(\text{d}, \text{a}) \end{array} \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \equiv c \\ \vdash B(\text{a}) \\ \text{d} \equiv m \\ \vdash A(\text{d}) \\ \vdash R(\text{d}, \text{a}) \end{array} \quad , \quad \vdash \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \equiv n \\ \vdash B(\text{a}) \\ \text{d} \equiv b \\ \vdash A(\text{d}) \\ \vdash R(\text{d}, \text{a}) \end{array}
\end{array}$$

e (122), por meio de TR, inferimos

498 Esta proposição afirma que se $R(x,y)$ correlaciona os conceitos “cair sob A , mas ser diferente de b ” e “cair sob B , mas ser diferente de n ” e se $R(x,y)$ é funcional e se $R(m,c)$ e se $R(x,y)$ correlaciona os conceitos “cair sob A , mas ser diferente de m ” e “cair sob B , mas ser diferente de c ” e se $R(x,y)$ é Um-para-Muitos e se $R(b,n)$, então $R(x,y)$ correlaciona os conceitos “cair sob A , mas ser diferente de b e ser diferente de m ” e “cair sob B , mas ser diferente de c e ser diferente de n ”.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \quad \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash A\alpha \quad \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \\
\vdash R(b, n) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
\vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
\vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
\vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
\vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
\vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv n \\
\vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv n \\
\vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
\vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{a})
\end{array}$$

(123).

Na fórmula (106), substituindo-se ' $F\xi$ ' por ' $A\xi$ ' e ' $G\xi$ ' por ' $B\xi$ ', obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \equiv b \\
\vdash A(d) \\
\vdash \alpha \equiv n \\
\vdash B(\alpha) \\
\vdash R(d, \alpha) \\
\vdash R(b, n) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(124).

Aplicando CGC1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
\vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash \alpha \equiv n \\
\vdash B(\alpha) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \alpha) \\
\vdash R(b, n) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(125).

Na fórmula (113), substituindo-se ' $F\xi$ ' por ' $A\xi$ ' e ' $G\xi$ ' por ' $B\xi$ ', obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash a \equiv c \\
\vdash B(a) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
\vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(126).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \alpha \equiv c \\
\vdash B(\alpha) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
\vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \alpha) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(127).

De (123), (125), (127) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash A\alpha, \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b, \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash A\alpha, \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right) \\
 \vdash R(b, n) \\
 \vdash R(m, c) \\
 \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv m \\
 \vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{a}) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv n \\
 \vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{a}) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
 \end{array}
 \quad (128).$$

Na fórmula (106), substituindo-se ' $F\xi$ ' por ' $A\xi$ ', ' $G\xi$ ' por ' $B\xi$ ', ' b ' por ' m ' e ' n ' por ' c ', obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv m \\
 \vdash A(d) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
 \vdash R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\
 \vdash R(m, c) \\
 \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
 \end{array}
 \quad (129).$$

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{d} \equiv m \\ \vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} A(\text{d}) \\ \vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \equiv c \\ \vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} B(\text{a}) \\ R(\text{d}, \text{a}) \end{array} \end{array} \\ R(m, c) \\ UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\ Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \end{array}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

(130).

Na fórmula (113), substituindo-se ' $F\xi$ ' por ' $A\xi$ ', ' $G\xi$ ' por ' $B\xi$ ', ' m ' por ' b ' e ' c ' por ' n ', obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} a \equiv n \\ \vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} B(a) \\ \vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{d} \equiv b \\ \vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} A(\text{d}) \\ R(\text{d}, a) \end{array} \end{array} \\ R(b, n) \\ Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\ Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \end{array}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

(131).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \equiv n \\ \vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} B(\text{a}) \\ \vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{d} \equiv b \\ \vdash \quad \begin{array}{l} A(\text{d}) \\ R(\text{d}, \text{a}) \end{array} \end{array} \\ R(b, n) \\ Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\ Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \end{array}
\end{array}$$

(132).

De (128), (130), (132) e TR, inferimos

(133).

$$\begin{array}{c} \top \xi \equiv m \\ \quad \top \xi \equiv b \\ \quad \quad \top A\xi \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \top \xi \equiv n \\ \quad \top \xi \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \top B\xi \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{--- } Corr_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \quad \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \quad \vdash \quad \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, & \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \quad \vdash \alpha \equiv b & \vdash \quad \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash \quad \vdash \quad A\alpha & \vdash \quad \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right) \\
\\
\text{--- } b \equiv m \\
\quad \vdash b \equiv b \\
\quad \vdash A(b) \\
\\
\text{--- } c \equiv n \\
\quad \vdash c \equiv c \\
\quad \vdash B(c) \\
\\
\text{--- } Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{cc} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, & \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \quad \vdash \alpha \equiv b & \vdash \quad \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash \quad \vdash \quad A\alpha & \vdash \quad \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

(134).

499 Se R correlaciona os conceitos A e B e se R é Um-para-Muitos e se R é funcional e se m está na relação R com c e se b está na relação R com n , então R correlaciona os conceitos “cair sob A , mas ser diferente de b e ser diferente de m ” e “cair sob B , mas ser diferente de c e ser diferente de n ”.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv m \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} A(b) \\ b \equiv b \end{array} \end{array},$$

54BS e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv m \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} A(b) \\ b \equiv b \end{array} \end{array}$$

(135).

Por CP, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv b \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} A(b) \\ b \equiv m \end{array} \end{array}$$

(136).

Novamente, por CP obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv m \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} b \equiv b \\ A(b) \end{array} \end{array}$$

(137).

A prova da proposição

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash c \equiv n \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} c \equiv c \\ B(c) \end{array} \end{array}$$

(138).

é similar à da proposição (137).

De (134), (137), (138) e MP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \alpha \equiv b \\ \beta \equiv c \end{array} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \alpha \equiv b \quad \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ A\alpha \quad B\beta \end{array} \end{array} \right)_{500} \\ \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \alpha \equiv b \quad \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ A\alpha \quad B\beta \end{array} \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

(139).

500 Esta proposição afirma que se $R(x,y)$ correlaciona os conceitos “cair sob A , mas ser diferente de b e ser diferente de m ” e “cair sob B , mas ser diferente de c e ser diferente de n ”, então a relação “ x encontra-se na relação R com y e x é diferente de b e y é diferente de c ” correlaciona os conceitos “cair sob A , mas ser diferente de b e ser diferente de m ” e “cair sob B , mas ser diferente de c e ser diferente de n ”.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash x \equiv m \\ \vdash x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \vdash_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash x \equiv n \\ \vdash x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash_{Corr_{\alpha\beta}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash R(\alpha, \beta) \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash \alpha \equiv m, \vdash \beta \equiv n \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv b \quad \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash A\alpha \quad \vdash B\beta \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash_{Func_{\alpha\beta}} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash_{UpM_{\alpha\beta}} R(\alpha, \beta)
\end{array}$$

(141).

De (140), (141) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash x \equiv m \\ \vdash x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \vdash_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdash x \equiv n \\ \vdash x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash R(b, n) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash_{Func_{\alpha\beta}} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash_{UpM_{\alpha\beta}} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash_{Corr_{\alpha\beta}} (R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(142).

Na fórmula (87), substituindo-se 'b' por 'm', 'c' por 'n', 'Kξ' por

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash \xi \equiv b \\ \vdash A\xi \end{array}$$

e 'Mξ' por

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdash \xi \equiv c \\ \vdash B\xi \end{array}$$

,

obtemos

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash \begin{array}{c} m \equiv b \\ \vdash A(m) \end{array} \\
\vdash \begin{array}{c} n \equiv c \\ \vdash B(n) \end{array} \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv m \\ \vdash \begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv n \\ \vdash \begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

(143).

De (142), (143) e TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash \begin{array}{c} m \equiv b \\ \vdash A(m) \end{array} \\
\vdash \begin{array}{c} n \equiv c \\ \vdash B(n) \end{array} \\
\vdash R(b, n) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(144).

Por CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdash \begin{array}{c} n \equiv c \\ \vdash B(n) \end{array} \\
\vdash R(b, n) \\
\vdash \begin{array}{c} m \equiv b \\ \vdash A(m) \end{array} \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{c} \top x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

(145).

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash B(a) \\
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash R(b, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(a)
 \end{array}$$

(149).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(a) \\
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(a) \\
 \vdash R(b, a),
 \end{array}$$

(149) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash B(a) \\
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash R(b, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(a) \\
 \vdash R(b, a)
 \end{array}$$

(150).

Aplicando CGC1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \vdash B(a) \\
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash R(b, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \vdash B(a) \\
 \vdash R(b, a)
 \end{array}$$

(151).

Da seguinte instância de (C3)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash A(b) \\
 \vdash a \vdash B(a) \\
 \vdash R(b, a) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R_{\alpha\beta})(A_{\alpha}, B_{\beta}),
 \end{array}$$

(151) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash A(b) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
\vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash R(b, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(152).

De (146), (152) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash A(b) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash m \equiv b \\
\vdash A(m) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

(153).

Por CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash m \equiv b \\
\vdash A(m) \\
\vdash R(m, c) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash A(b) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

(154).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
\vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash A(b) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\vdash x \equiv b \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash x \equiv c \right)
\end{array}$$

(155).

Da seguinte instância de 52BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash R(b, c)^{501} \\
\vdash R(a, c) \\
\vdash a \equiv b
\end{array}$$

e CP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash R(a, c) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash a \equiv b
\end{array}$$

(156).

Da seguinte instância de 27BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash a \equiv b \\
\vdash A(a) \\
\vdash a \equiv b \\
\vdash A(a) ,
\end{array}$$

(156) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash R(a, c) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash A(a) \\
\vdash a \equiv b \\
\vdash A(a)
\end{array}$$

(157).

Por CP, temos

501 Substitua ' $f\xi$ ' por ' $R(\xi, c)$ ', ' c ' por ' a ' e ' d ' por ' b '.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash A(a) \\
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash R(b, c) \\
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash A(a)
 \end{array}$$

(158).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv b \\
 \vdash A(a) \\
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c),
 \end{array}$$

(158) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash A(a) \\
 \vdash R(a, c) \\
 \vdash R(b, c) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c)
 \end{array}$$

(159).

Aplicando CGC1, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
 \vdash R(b, c) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c)
 \end{array}$$

(160).

Da seguinte instância de (C4)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash B(c) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta),
 \end{array}$$

(160) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash B(c) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
\vdash A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
\vdash R(\mathfrak{d}, c) \\
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(161).

De (155), (161) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash B(c) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash A(b) \\
\vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\vdash \begin{array}{l} x \equiv b \\ A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash \begin{array}{l} x \equiv c \\ B(x) \end{array} \right)
\end{array}$$

(162).

Por CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \#_x \left(\vdash \begin{array}{l} x \equiv b \\ A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash \begin{array}{l} x \equiv c \\ B(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash A(b) \\
\vdash B(c) \\
\vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(163).

Na fórmula (106), substituindo-se 'n' por 'c', 'Fξ' por 'Aξ' e 'Gξ' por 'Bξ', obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \equiv b \\
\vdash A(d) \\
\vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\
\vdash B(\mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash R(d, \mathfrak{a}) \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}$$

(164).

The diagram shows a proof tree for the sequent $A(b), B(c) \vdash R(b, c)$. The root node is $Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R(\alpha\beta))(A\alpha, B\beta)$. It branches into $UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta)$ and $R(b, c)$. $UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta)$ branches into $A(\delta)$ and $B(\alpha)$. $A(\delta)$ branches into $\delta \equiv b$. $B(\alpha)$ branches into $\alpha \equiv c$. $R(b, c)$ branches into $R(\delta, \alpha)$.

Na fórmula (113), substituindo-se ' m ' por ' b ', ' $F\xi$ ' por ' $A\xi$ ' e ' $G\xi$ ' por ' $B\xi$ ', obtemos

$$\begin{array}{c}
 a \equiv c \\
 \vdots \\
 B(a) \\
 \vdots \\
 \mathfrak{d} \quad \mathfrak{d} \equiv b \\
 \vdots \\
 A(\mathfrak{d}) \\
 \vdots \\
 R(\mathfrak{d}, a) \\
 \vdots \\
 R(b, c) \\
 \vdots \\
 Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 \vdots \\
 Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
 \end{array}$$

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \alpha \equiv c \\
 B(\alpha) \\
 \beta \equiv b \\
 A(\beta) \\
 R(\beta, \alpha) \\
 R(b, c) \\
 Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
 Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
 \end{array}$$

(167).

Da seguinte instância de (C1)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right) \quad 502 \\
\vdash R(b, c) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta)
\end{array}
\quad (169).$$

De (163), (169) e TMI, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right) \quad 503 \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \\
\vdash A(b) \\
\vdash B(c)
\end{array}
\quad (170).$$

Por CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \\
\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv b \\ \vdash A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv c \\ \vdash B(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash A(b) \\
\vdash B(c)
\end{array}
\quad (171).$$

Aplicando CGC2, obtemos

502 Se R correlaciona os conceitos A e B e se R é Um-para-Muitos e se R é funcional e se b está na relação R com c , então o número que pertence ao conceito “cair sob A , mas ser diferente de b ” é igual ao número que pertence ao conceito “cair sob B , mas ser diferente de c ”.

503 Se c cai sob B e se b cai sob A e se R correlaciona os conceitos A e B e se R é Um-para-Muitos e se R é funcional, então o número que pertence ao conceito “cair sob A , mas ser diferente de b ” é igual ao número que pertence ao conceito “cair sob B , mas ser diferente de c ”.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash x \equiv b \right) \equiv \vdash x \left(\vdash x \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash A(x) \right) \equiv \vdash x \left(\vdash B(x) \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash A(b) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash B(c)
\end{array}$$

(172).

Da seguinte instância de (PH3)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \vdash x A(x) \equiv \vdash x B(x) \\
\vdash \vdash \mathfrak{R} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(A\alpha, B\beta) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta)
\end{array}$$

(172) e TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \vdash \vdash x A(x) \equiv \vdash x B(x) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash x \equiv b \right) \equiv \vdash x \left(\vdash x \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash A(x) \right) \equiv \vdash x \left(\vdash B(x) \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash A(b) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash B(c)
\end{array}$$

(173).

Da seguinte instância de 52BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \vdash d \equiv \vdash x \left(\vdash x \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash x \equiv b \right) \equiv \vdash x \left(\vdash x \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash A(x) \right) \equiv \vdash x \left(\vdash B(x) \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash x \equiv b \right) \equiv d
\end{array}$$

e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv b \\ \bot A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv c \\ \bot B(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash d \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv c \\ \bot B(x) \end{array} \right) \\
\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv b \\ \bot A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv d
\end{array}$$

(174).

De (173), (174) e , inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \#_x A(x) \equiv \#_x B(x) \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash A(b) \\ \vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv b \\ \bot A(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv d \\ \vdash B(c) \\ \vdash d \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv c \\ \bot B(x) \end{array} \right) \end{array}
\end{array}$$

(175).

Aplicando CGC2 e CGC1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \widetilde{\mathfrak{a}} \vdash \#_x \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(x) \equiv \#_x B(x) \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(\mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv \mathfrak{a} \\ \bot \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv d \\ \vdash B(c) \\ \vdash d \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv c \\ \bot B(x) \end{array} \right) \end{array}
\end{array}$$

(176).

Da seguinte instância de (F6)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash Pred(d, \#_x B(x)) \\
\vdash \widetilde{\mathfrak{a}} \vdash \#_x \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(x) \equiv \#_x B(x) \\
\vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(\mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv \mathfrak{a} \\ \bot \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv d \end{array}
\end{array}$$

(176) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \vdash \vdash \text{Pred}(d, \#_x B(x)) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash B(c) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash d \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash \vdash x \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash B(x)
\end{array}$$

(177).

Da seguinte instância de 52BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \text{Pred}(d, e) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash B(c) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash d \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash \vdash x \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash B(x) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \text{Pred}(d, \#_x B(x)) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash B(c) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash d \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash \vdash x \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash B(x) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \#_x B(x) \equiv e
\end{array}$$

(177) e MP, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \text{Pred}(d, e) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash B(c) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash d \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash \vdash x \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash B(x) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \#_x B(x) \equiv e
\end{array}$$

(178).

Por CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \#_x B(x) \equiv e \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash B(c) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash d \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash \vdash x \equiv c \right) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash B(x) \\
\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \text{Pred}(d, e)
\end{array}$$

(179).

Da seguinte instância de 52BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \equiv a \\
\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} d \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} x \equiv c \\ B(x) \end{array} \right] \right) \\ \#_x \left(\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} x \equiv c \\ B(x) \end{array} \right] \right) \equiv a \end{array} \right.
\end{array}$$

e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \vdash d \equiv \#_x \left(\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} x \equiv c \\ B(x) \end{array} \right] \right) \\
\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} d \equiv a \\ \#_x \left(\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} x \equiv c \\ B(x) \end{array} \right] \right) \equiv a \end{array} \right.
\end{array}$$

(180).

De (179), (180) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \vdash \vdash \#_x B(x) \equiv e \\
\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} \vdash B(c) \\ \vdash \#_x \left(\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} x \equiv c \\ B(x) \end{array} \right] \right) \equiv a \\ d \equiv a \\ Pred(d, e) \end{array} \right.
\end{array}$$

(181).

Aplicando CGC2 e CGC1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\vdash a}_{\mathfrak{A}} \vdash \vdash \#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv e \\ \vdash \mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash \#_x \left(\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} x \equiv \mathfrak{a} \\ \mathfrak{F}(x) \end{array} \right] \right) \equiv a \\ d \equiv a \\ Pred(d, e) \end{array} \right.
\end{array}$$

(182).

Da seguinte instância de (F6)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash Pred(a, e) \\
\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\vdash a}_{\mathfrak{A}} \vdash \vdash \#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv e \\ \vdash \mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{a}) \\ \vdash \#_x \left(\vdash \left[\begin{array}{l} x \equiv \mathfrak{a} \\ \mathfrak{F}(x) \end{array} \right] \right) \equiv a \end{array} \right.
\end{array}$$

(182) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \vdash \text{Pred}(a, e) \\ \quad \vdash d \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}(d, e) \end{array}$$

(183).

Por CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash d \equiv a \\ \vdash \vdash \text{Pred}(a, e) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(d, e) \end{array}$$

(184).

Aplicando GU1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{e} \quad \text{b} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{e} \equiv \text{a} \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{a}, \text{b}) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{e}, \text{b}) \end{array}$$

(185).

De (B1), (185) e MP, obtemos

$$\vdash \text{Up}M_{\alpha\beta} \text{Pred}(\alpha, \beta)$$

(Teor. 6).

Teorema 7

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \vdash H(x) \\ \vdash F(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv 0^{504 \ 505} \\ \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

Da seguinte instância de (m3)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \vdash H(a) \\ \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

e seguinte instância de 1BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \vdash \vdash H(a) \\ \vdash \vdash \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \vdash F(a) \\ \vdash \vdash H(a) \\ \vdash \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \end{array},$$

504 Se o número que pertence ao conceito H é zero, então o número que pertence ao conceito “cair sob H e cair sob F ” é zero.

505 Os análogos dos nossos teoremas 7, 8 e 9 em **GGA** (pp. 127-131) não são provados explicitamente por meio do teorema IVa. Porém, ambos dependem de um análogo do nosso Teorema 4, que é provado usando-se o teorema IVa.

aplicando MP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \vdash H(a) \\ \quad \vdash F(a) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \end{array} \quad (186).$$

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \overset{a}{\vdash} \vdash H(a) \\ \quad \vdash F(a) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \end{array} \quad (187).$$

Da seguinte instância de (Teor. 4)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash \vdash H(x) \right) \equiv 0 \\ \quad \vdash \vdash F(x) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x \left(\vdash \vdash H(x) \right) \equiv 0 \end{array},$$

(187) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash \vdash H(x) \right) \equiv 0 \\ \quad \vdash \vdash F(x) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x \left(\vdash \vdash H(x) \right) \equiv 0 \end{array} \quad (\text{Teor. 7}).$$

Observação:

Na instância do (Teor 4) acima, usamos inadvertidamente a lei da dupla negação.

A instância deveria ser:

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \vdash \left(\vdash \vdash H(x) \right) \equiv 0 \\ \quad \vdash \vdash F(x) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x \left(\vdash \vdash H(x) \right) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

Mas, o seguinte é provável no sistema de BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \overset{a}{\vdash} \vdash H(a) \\ \quad \vdash F(a) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x \left(\vdash \overset{a}{\vdash} \vdash H(a) \right) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

por meio de 58BS1, 41BS, TR e CGC1.

Teorema 8

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 0^{506} \\
 \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\
 \vdash \alpha \quad H(\alpha) \\
 \vdash F(\alpha)
 \end{array}$$

Da seguinte instância de (m3)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash H(a) \\
 \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0
 \end{array}$$

e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\
 \vdash H(a)
 \end{array}$$

(188).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash H(a) \\
 \vdash F(a) \\
 \vdash \alpha \quad H(\alpha) \\
 \vdash F(\alpha) ,
 \end{array}$$

(188) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\
 \vdash F(a) \\
 \vdash \alpha \quad H(\alpha) \\
 \vdash F(\alpha)
 \end{array}$$

(189).

De (189) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(a) \\
 \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\
 \vdash \alpha \quad H(\alpha) \\
 \vdash F(\alpha)
 \end{array}$$

(190).

Aplicando CGC1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \alpha \quad F(\alpha) \\
 \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\
 \vdash \alpha \quad H(\alpha) \\
 \vdash F(\alpha)
 \end{array}$$

(191).

⁵⁰⁶ Se tudo que cai sob F cai sob H e se o número que pertence a H é zero, então o número que pertence a F também é zero.

Da seguinte instância de Teor. 4

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \alpha \vdash F(\alpha) \end{array},$$

(191) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \alpha \vdash H(\alpha) \\ \vdash F(\alpha) \end{array}$$

(Teor. 8).

Teorema 9

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \vdash \alpha \vdash Pred(\alpha, a) \text{ }^{507 \text{ } 508} \\ \vdash \vdash a \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \tilde{\mathfrak{F}} \vdash \#_x \tilde{\mathfrak{F}}(x) \equiv a \end{array}$$

Da seguinte instância de (F5)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Pred(\#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv a \\ \vdash H(x) \end{array} \right), \#_x H(x)) \\ \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv \#_x H(x) \\ \vdash H(a) \\ \vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv a \\ \vdash H(x) \end{array} \right) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv a \\ \vdash H(x) \end{array} \right), \end{array}$$

54BS e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Pred(\#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv a \\ \vdash H(x) \end{array} \right), \#_x H(x)) \\ \vdash H(a) \end{array}$$

(192).

De (192) e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash H(a) \\ \vdash Pred(\#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv a \\ \vdash H(x) \end{array} \right), \#_x H(x)) \end{array}$$

(193).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

507 Este teorema é enunciado em **GLA**, §78: “6. Every Number except 0 follows in the series of natural numbers directly after a Number”.

508 Note que ao invés de ' $\vdash \tilde{\mathfrak{F}} \vdash \#_x \tilde{\mathfrak{F}}(x) \equiv a$ ' poderíamos escrever ' $Card(n)$ '.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Pred}(\#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv a \\ \vdash H(x) \end{array} \right), \#_x H(x)) \\ \vdash \text{a} \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{a}, \#_x H(x)) \end{array},$$

(193) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash H(a) \\ \vdash \text{a} \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{a}, \#_x H(x)) \end{array}$$

(194).

Aplicando CGC1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{a} \vdash H(\text{a}) \\ \vdash \text{a} \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{a}, \#_x H(x)) \end{array}$$

(195).

Da seguinte instância de Teor. 4

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \text{a} \vdash H(\text{a}) \end{array},$$

(195) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \text{a} \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{a}, \#_x H(x)) \end{array}$$

(196).

De (196) e contraposição, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{a} \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{a}, \#_x H(x)) \\ \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

(197).

Substituindo-se ' $f\xi$ ' por

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{a} \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{a}, \xi) \\ \vdash \xi \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

'c' por ' $\#_x H(x)$ ' e 'd' por 'a' em IIIIdGGA, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv a \\ \vdash \text{a} \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{a}, \#_x H(x)) \\ \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \text{a} \vdash \text{Pred}(\text{a}, a) \\ \vdash a \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

(IIIIdGGAa)

De (IIIcGGAa), (197) e MP, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv a \\ \vdash \#_x \text{Pred}(\mathfrak{a}, a) \\ \vdash a \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

(198).

Aplicando CGC2, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv a \\ \vdash \#_x \text{Pred}(\mathfrak{a}, a) \\ \vdash a \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

(199).

De (199) e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x \text{Pred}(\mathfrak{a}, a) \\ \vdash a \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \#_x \mathfrak{F}(x) \equiv a \end{array}$$

(Teor. 9).

Lema 1

$$\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv 0 \\ \bot x \equiv 0 \end{array} \right) \equiv 0 \quad 509 \quad 510 \quad 511$$

Da seguinte instância de (PH6)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x (\top x \equiv x) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv 0 \\ \bot x \equiv 0 \end{array} \right) \\ \vdash \text{Func}_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \\ \vdash \text{UpM}_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \\ \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \top \alpha \equiv \alpha, \top \beta \equiv 0 \\ \bot \beta \equiv 0 \end{array} \right), \end{array}$$

(Teor. 1), (Teor. 2) e MP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x (\top x \equiv x) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv 0 \\ \bot x \equiv 0 \end{array} \right) \\ \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} \top \alpha \equiv \alpha, \top \beta \equiv 0 \\ \bot \beta \equiv 0 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

(200).

509 O número que pertence ao conceito “ser idêntico a 0, mas ser diferente de 0” é 0.

510 Este lema é importante para a prova de que 1 é o sucessor de 0. Aqui, podemos dizer “o sucessor” porque já provamos que 'Pred' é funcional.

511 Na prova de um análogo deste lema em **GGA**, Frege usa o teorema 58 (**GGA**, pág. 104) que, por sua vez, depende do teorema IVb, que não é provável em **BS**. Além disso, ele usa um análogo do nosso teorema 4, que depende do teorema IVa.

27BS e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv 0 \\ \vdash b \equiv 0 \\ \vdash a \quad a \equiv a \\ \vdash a \equiv b \end{array}$$

(204).

Aplicando GU1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash d \quad d \equiv 0 \\ \vdash d \equiv 0 \\ \vdash a \quad a \equiv a \\ \vdash a \equiv d \end{array}$$

(205).

De (201), (203), (205) e MP, obtemos

$$\vdash \#_x(\top x \equiv x) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv 0 \\ \vdash x \equiv 0 \end{array} \right)$$

(206).

Da seguinte instância de (D1)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash 0 \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv 0 \\ \vdash x \equiv 0 \end{array} \right) \\ \vdash \#_x(\top x \equiv x) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv 0 \\ \vdash x \equiv 0 \end{array} \right), \end{array}$$

(206) e MP, inferimos

$$\vdash 0 \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv 0 \\ \vdash x \equiv 0 \end{array} \right)$$

(207).

De (207), (55BS) e MP, obtemos

$$\vdash \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv 0 \\ \vdash x \equiv 0 \end{array} \right) \equiv 0$$

(Lem. 1).

Teorema 10

$$\vdash_{\top} \text{Pred}(c, 0)^{512}$$

De (188)

512 Nenhum objeto precede o número 0.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\ \quad \vdash H(a) \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância do 1BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\ \quad \vdash H(a) \\ \quad \vdash \left(\vdash x \equiv a \right) \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\ \quad \quad \vdash H(a) \end{array},$$

aplicando MP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x H(x) \equiv 0 \\ \quad \vdash H(a) \\ \quad \vdash \left(\vdash x \equiv a \right) \equiv c \end{array}$$

(208).

Aplicando CGC2 e CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(a) \vdash \#_x \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(x) \equiv 0 \\ \quad \vdash \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(a) \\ \quad \vdash \left(\vdash x \equiv a \right) \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \vdash \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}(x) \end{array}$$

(209).

De (209), (F6) e MP, inferimos

$$\vdash Pred(c, 0)$$

(Teor. 10).

Teorema 11

$$\vdash Pred(0, 1)^{513 \ 514}$$

Da seguinte instância de (F5)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Pred(0, 1) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x (x \equiv 0) \equiv 1 \\ \quad \vdash 0 \equiv 0 \\ \quad \vdash \left(\vdash x \equiv 0 \right) \equiv 0 \\ \quad \quad \vdash x \equiv 0 \end{array},$$

513 1 é o sucessor de 0.

514 Este teorema é enunciado por Frege em **GLA**, §77.

54BS, (E), (Lem. 1) e MP, derivamos

$$\vdash \text{Pred}(0, 1)$$

(Teor. 11).

Teorema 12

$$\vdash 0 \equiv 1 \quad ^{515}$$

Da seguinte instância de IIIbGGA

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash 0 \equiv 1 \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(0, 1) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(0, 0), \end{array}$$

(Teor. 11) e MP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash 0 \equiv 1 \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(0, 0) \end{array}$$

(210).

De (210), (Teor. 10) e MP, deduzimos

$$\vdash 0 \equiv 1$$

(Teor. 12).

Teorema 13

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{a} \vdash F(\text{a}) \quad ^{516 \ 517 \ 518} \\ \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 1 \end{array}$$

De (Teor. 4)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \text{a} \vdash F(\text{a}) \end{array}$$

e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{a} \vdash F(\text{a}) \\ \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 0 \end{array}$$

(211).

Da seguinte instância de IIIIdGGA

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 0 \\ \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 1 \\ \vdash 0 \equiv 1 \end{array},$$

(211) e TR, obtemos

515 0 é diferente de 1.

516 Se o número que pertence ao conceito F é 1, então existe algo que cai sob F .

517 Veja GLA, §78, proposição 2.

518 Novamente, este teorema depende de um análogo do nosso teorema 4, que em GGA é provado usando-se IVa.

(212).

(Teor. 13).

Teorema 14

Da seguinte instância de (A2)

(Teor. 5), (Teor. 11) e MP, obtemos

(Teor. 14).

$$\begin{array}{l} d \equiv a \\ F(a) \\ \#_x F(x) \equiv 1 \\ F(d) \end{array}$$

Da seguinte instância do Teorema IIIIdGGA

e CGC1, obtemos

519 Se a sucede 0, então a é igual a 1.

520 Veja **GLA**, §78, proposição 1.

521 Este teorema depende do nosso teorema 5, cujo análogo em **GGA** depende de **Iva**.

522 Se d cai sob F e se o número que pertence a F é igual a 1 e se a cai sob F , então d é igual a a .

523 Veja **GLA**, §78, proposição 3.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \equiv a \\
\quad \vdash F(a) \\
\quad \vdash F(d) \\
\quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha\beta) \\
\quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, \beta \equiv 0)
\end{array}
\quad (218).$$

Por CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, \beta \equiv 0) \\
\quad \vdash F(a) \\
\quad \vdash F(d) \\
\quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha\beta) \\
\quad \vdash d \equiv a
\end{array}
\quad (219).$$

Da seguinte instância de 1BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash d \equiv a \\
\quad \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\quad \vdash d \equiv a
\end{array},$$

(219) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(R\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, \beta \equiv 0) \\
\quad \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}R(\alpha, \beta) \\
\quad \vdash F(a) \\
\quad \vdash F(d) \\
\quad \vdash d \equiv a
\end{array}
\quad (220).$$

Aplicando CGC2, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \mathfrak{R} Corr_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, \beta \equiv 0) \\
\quad \vdash \mathfrak{R} Func_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\quad \vdash \mathfrak{R} UpM_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\quad \vdash F(a) \\
\quad \vdash F(d) \\
\quad \vdash d \equiv a
\end{array}
\quad (221).$$

Da seguinte instância de (PH3)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x (x \equiv 0) \\
\quad \vdash \mathfrak{R} Corr_{\alpha\beta}(\mathfrak{R}\alpha\beta)(F\alpha, \beta \equiv 0) \\
\quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{R} Func_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta) \\
\quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{R} UpM_{\alpha\beta}\mathfrak{R}(\alpha, \beta)
\end{array},$$

(221) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x (x \equiv 0) \\ \quad \vdash F(a) \\ \quad \vdash F(d) \\ \quad \vdash d \equiv a \end{array}$$

(222).

Por contraposição, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash d \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash F(a) \\ \quad \vdash F(d) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x (x \equiv 0) \end{array}$$

(223).

Da seguinte instância de (E2)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x (x \equiv 0) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 1 \end{array},$$

(223) e TR

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash d \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash F(a) \\ \quad \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 1 \\ \quad \vdash F(d) \end{array}$$

(Teor. 15).

Lema 2

$$\vdash \#_x (x \equiv n) \equiv \#_x (x \equiv c)$$

Da seguinte instância de 57BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash d \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash d \equiv c \end{array}$$

e das seguintes instâncias de IbGGA

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash e \equiv n \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \vdash d \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash d \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash e \equiv n \end{array},$$

por meio de TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv c \\ e \equiv n \end{array} \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} d \equiv c \\ e \equiv n \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(224).

Aplicando GU1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} \epsilon \quad \vartheta \quad a \quad \vartheta \equiv a \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv c \\ e \equiv n \end{array} \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \vartheta \equiv c \\ e \equiv n \end{array} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(225).

De (225), (A1), e MP, obtemos

$$\vdash Func_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv n \end{array} \right)^{524}$$

(226).

Da seguinte instância do Teorema 57 de BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv d \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv n \\ d \equiv n \end{array},
 \end{array}$$

55BS

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash a \equiv d
 \end{array}$$

e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} a \equiv n \\ d \equiv n \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(57BSb).

Das seguintes instâncias de Ib

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv n \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} e \equiv c \\ d \equiv n \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv n \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} e \equiv c \\ a \equiv n \end{array},
 \end{array}$$

57BSb e TR, derivamos

524 Isto é, a relação “ x é igual a n e y é igual a c ” é funcional

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} e \equiv c \\ a \equiv n \end{array} \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} e \equiv c \\ d \equiv n \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(227).

Aplicando GU1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} d \equiv a \\ e \equiv c \\ a \equiv n \end{array} \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} e \equiv c \\ d \equiv n \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(228).

De (228), (B2) e MP, inferimos

$$\vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv n \end{array} \right)^{525}$$

(229).

Da seguinte instância de (PH6)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x(x \equiv n) \equiv \#_x(x \equiv c) \\
 \vdash \begin{array}{l} Corr_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv n \end{array} \right) (\alpha \equiv n, \beta \equiv c) \\
 Func_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv n \end{array} \right) \\
 UpM_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv n \end{array} \right) \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

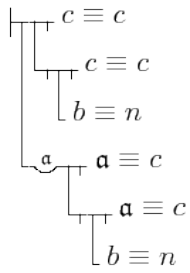
(226), (229) e MP, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash \#_x(x \equiv n) \equiv \#_x(x \equiv c) \\
 \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv n \end{array} \right) (\alpha \equiv n, \beta \equiv c)
 \end{array}$$

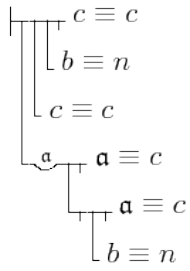
(230).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

525 Ou seja, a relação “x é igual a n e y é igual a c” é Um-para-Muitos.

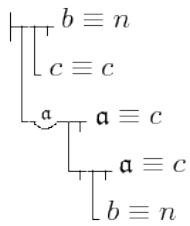


e CP, obtemos



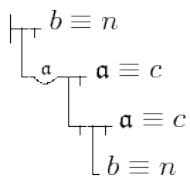
(231).

Novamente, por CP, obtemos



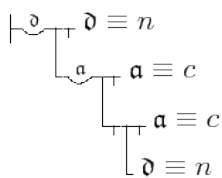
(232).

De (232), 54BS e MP, inferimos



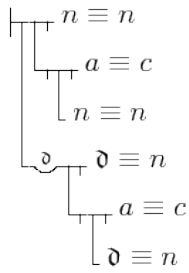
(233).

Aplicando GU1, temos

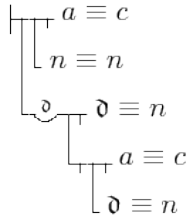


(234).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

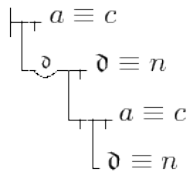


e CP, obtemos



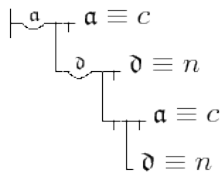
(235).

De (235), 54BS e MP, derivamos



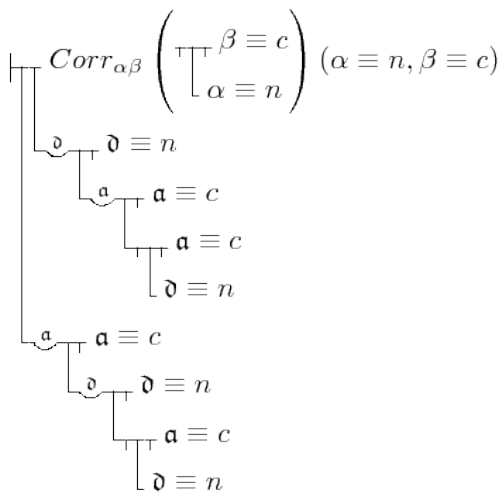
(236).

Aplicando GU1, temos



(237).

Da seguinte instância de (C1)



(234), (237) e MP, derivamos

$$\vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{c} \top\top \\ \vdash \beta \equiv c \\ \vdash \alpha \equiv n \end{array} \right) (\alpha \equiv n, \beta \equiv c) \quad (238).$$

De (230), (238) e MP, inferimos

$$\vdash \#_x(x \equiv n) \equiv \#_x(x \equiv c)$$

(Lema 2).

Teorema 17

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 1 \quad 526 \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} \vdash \alpha \vdash F(\alpha) \\ \vdash \alpha \vdash \mathfrak{d} \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv \alpha \\ \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\ \vdash F(\alpha) \end{array} \end{array}$$

Da seguinte instância do (Lema 2)

$$\vdash \#_x(x \equiv 0) \equiv \#_x(x \equiv c),$$

da seguinte instância de (E1)

$$\vdash \begin{array}{l} 1 \equiv \#_x(x \equiv c) \\ \vdash \#_x(x \equiv 0) \equiv \#_x(x \equiv c) \end{array}$$

e MP, obtemos

$$\vdash 1 \equiv \#_x(x \equiv c)$$

(239).

Da seguinte instância de 57BS

$$\vdash \begin{array}{l} A(1) \\ \vdash A(\#_x(x \equiv c)) \\ \vdash 1 \equiv \#_x(x \equiv c), \end{array}$$

(239) e MP, derivamos

$$\vdash \begin{array}{l} A(1) \\ \vdash A(\#_x(x \equiv c)) \end{array}$$

(240).

Da seguinte instância de (PH6)

$$\vdash \begin{array}{l} \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x(x \equiv c) \\ \vdash \begin{array}{l} Corr_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta)(F\alpha, \beta \equiv c) \\ Func_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \\ UpM_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \end{array} \end{array},$$

(Teor. 1), (Teor. 2) e MP, derivamos

526 Este teorema é enunciado por Frege em GLA, §78, proposição 4.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x (x \equiv c) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta)(F\alpha, \beta \equiv c) \end{array}$$

(241).

Da seguinte instância de (C1)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta)(F\alpha, \beta \equiv c) \\ \quad \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\ \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv \mathfrak{a} \\ \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv \mathfrak{a} \end{array},$$

(241) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x (x \equiv c) \\ \quad \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\ \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv \mathfrak{a} \\ \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \vdash F(\mathfrak{d}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{d} \equiv \mathfrak{a} \end{array}$$

(242).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash a \equiv a \\ \quad \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv \mathfrak{a} \end{array},$$

54BS e MP, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash \mathfrak{a} \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv \mathfrak{a} \end{array}$$

(243).

Da seguinte instância de 28BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash F(a) \text{ }^{527} \\ \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdash F(a) \end{array},$$

(243) e TR, inferimos

⁵²⁷ Aqui, poderíamos usar **27BS** e **CP**.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(a) \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv a \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash F(a)
 \end{array}$$

(244).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash F(a) \\
 \quad \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \quad \quad \vdash F(d),
 \end{array}$$

(244) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(a) \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv a \\
 \quad \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \quad \quad \vdash F(d)
 \end{array}$$

(245).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \quad \vdash F(d) \\
 \quad \quad \vdash a \equiv c \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash d \equiv a \\
 \quad \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \quad \quad \vdash F(d)
 \end{array}$$

(246).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(a) \\
 \quad \vdash a \equiv a \\
 \quad \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \quad \quad \vdash F(d),
 \end{array}$$

54BS e MP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdash F(a) \\
 \quad \vdash d \equiv c \\
 \quad \quad \vdash F(d) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \vdash d \equiv a
 \end{array}$$

(247).

Da seguinte instância de 57BS

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash F(a) \\ \quad \vdash F(c) \\ \quad \vdash a \equiv c \end{array}$$

e CP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash F(a) \\ \quad \vdash F(c) \end{array}$$

(248).

De (247), (248) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash F(d) \\ \quad \quad \vdash d \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash F(c) \end{array}$$

(249).

Aplicando GU1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash F(d) \\ \quad \quad \vdash d \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash F(c) \end{array}$$

(250).

De (242), (246), (250) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x (x \equiv c) \\ \quad \vdash d \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash F(d) \\ \quad \vdash F(c) \end{array}$$

(251).

Da seguinte instância de (240)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 1 \\ \quad \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv \#_x (x \equiv c), \end{array}$$

(251) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x F(x) \equiv 1 \\ \quad \vdash d \equiv c \\ \quad \vdash F(d) \\ \quad \vdash F(c) \end{array}$$

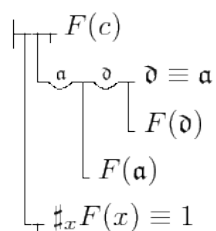
(252).

528 Substitua ' $A\xi$ ' por ' $\#_x F(x) \equiv \xi$ '.

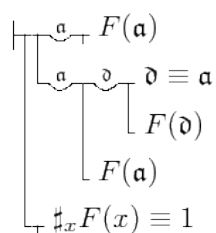
Diagram illustrating the construction of a tree structure for a function F . The tree has a root node labeled d with $d \equiv c$ above it. The root has two children: a left child labeled $F(d)$ and a right child labeled $F(c)$. The node $F(c)$ has a left child labeled a and a right child labeled d with $d \equiv a$ above it. The node $F(d)$ has a left child labeled $F(a)$ and a right child labeled $F(d)$.

Figure 1 shows a tree diagram. The root node is labeled $\#_x F(x) \equiv 1$. It has two children: α and ∂ . Node α has two children: $F(\alpha)$ and $F(c)$. Node ∂ has one child: $F(\partial)$.

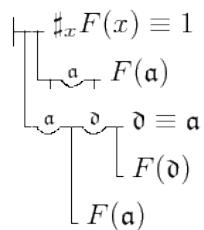
Por CP, obtemos



Aplicando CGC1, derivamos



Por contraposição novamente, obtemos



(Teor. 17).

Teorema 18

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x(Pred^{**}(x, d)) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \vdash x \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(x, a) \end{array} \right) \quad 529 \quad 530 \\ \vdash Nat(a) \\ \vdash Pred(d, a) \end{array}$$

Da seguinte instância de (H2)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash a \equiv b \\ \vdash Pred^*(b, a) \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(b, a) \end{array},$$

55BS e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(b, a) \\ \vdash Pred^*(b, a) \end{array}$$

(257).

De (257) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Pred^*(b, a) \\ \vdash b \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(b, a) \end{array}$$

(258).

De (258) e do Teorema 143 de **GGA**⁵³¹

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Pred^{**}(b, d) \quad 532 \\ \vdash Pred^*(b, a) \\ \vdash Pred(d, a) \end{array},$$

por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash Pred^{**}(b, d) \\ \vdash b \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(b, a) \\ \vdash Pred(d, a) \end{array}$$

(259).

529 Ou seja, se a é o sucessor de d e se a é número natural, então o número que pertence ao conceito “pertencer à Pred-série terminada por d ” é igual ao número que pertence ao conceito “pertencer à Pred-série terminada por a , mas ser diferente de a ”.

530 Em **GGA** (pp. 146-47), é feito uso explícito de IVa na prova do análogo deste teorema.

531 O teorema 143 de **GGA** é provável no nosso sistema. Sua prova em **GGA** depende indiretamente do **Teorema IVa**, porque depende do teorema 88 de **GGA**, que é um análogo da nossa fórmula (184) provada sem usar IVa. Os demais teoremas necessários para provar 143 são prováveis da nossa base axiomática. Veja (**GGA**, pp. 137-144).

532 O teorema 143 afirma que se a é o sucessor de d e se a vem depois de b na Pred-série, então d pertence à Pred-série iniciada por b (b vem depois de d na Pred-série ou d é igual a b).

De (259) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, a) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, d) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \end{array}$$

(260).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, d) \\ \vdash b \equiv b \\ \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(a, d) \\ \vdash a \equiv b \end{array},$$

54BS e MP, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, d) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(a, d) \\ \vdash a \equiv b \end{array}$$

(261).

De (260), (261) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, a) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(a, d) \\ \vdash a \equiv b \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \end{array}$$

(262).

Aplicando CGC1, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, a) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(a, d) \\ \vdash a \equiv b \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \end{array}$$

(263).

Da seguinte instância do Teorema 134 de **GGA**⁵³³

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Pred}^*(b, a) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \\ \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, d) \end{array}$$

e da seguinte instância do Teorema IIIId

⁵³³ Esta fórmula corresponde a uma instância do teorema 102 de **BS**.

⁵³⁴ O teorema 134 de **GGA** não depende do teorema IVa, sendo provável no nosso sistema.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^*(b, a) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^*(a, a), \end{array}$$

por meio de TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, d) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^*(a, a) \end{array}$$

(264).

Da seguinte instância do Teorema 145 de **GGA**⁵³⁵

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \text{Pred}^*(a, a)^{536} \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(0, a), \end{array}$$

(264) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, d) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(0, a) \end{array}$$

(265).

Da seguinte instância de If GGA

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, a) \\ \quad \vdash b \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, a), \end{array}$$

(265) e TR, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash b \equiv a \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, a) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, d) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(0, a) \\ \quad \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, a) \end{array}$$

(266).

⁵³⁵ Novamente, o teorema 145 é provável no nosso sistema. Este teorema depende indiretamente de IVa, porque depende do teorema 143 de **GGA**. Mas, como já afirmamos, o teorema 143 de **GGA** é provável no nosso sistema. Os demais teoremas necessários são prováveis a partir da nossa base axiomática. De fato, muitos dos teoremas presentes nas páginas 137-144 de **GGA** são teoremas de **BS** ou instâncias de teorema de **BS**.

⁵³⁶ O teorema 145 afirma que se a é número natural, então ele não vem depois de si mesmo na Pred-série.

Da seguinte instância do Teorema 137 de **GGA**⁵³⁷

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} Pred^{**}(b, a) \\ Pred(d, a) \\ Pred^{**}(b, d) \end{array},$$

(266) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} b \equiv a \\ Pred^{**}(b, a) \\ Pred^{**}(b, d) \\ Pred(d, a) \\ Pred^{**}(0, a) \end{array}$$

(267).

De (267) e CP, temos

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} Pred^{**}(b, d) \\ b \equiv a \\ Pred^{**}(b, a) \\ Pred(d, a) \\ Pred^{**}(0, a) \end{array}$$

(268).

Da seguinte instância de 58BS1

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} b \equiv a \\ Pred^{**}(b, a) \\ b \equiv b \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{b} \equiv a \\ Pred^{**}(\text{b}, a) \\ b \equiv \text{b} \end{array},$$

54BS e MP, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} b \equiv a \\ Pred^{**}(b, a) \\ \text{b} \equiv a \\ Pred^{**}(\text{b}, a) \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ b \equiv \text{b} \end{array}$$

(269).

De (268), (269) e TR, obtemos

⁵³⁷ Esta fórmula corresponde a uma instância do teorema 108 de **BS**.

⁵³⁸ Se d pertence à Pred-série iniciada por b e se a é o sucessor de d , então a pertence à Pred-série iniciada por b .

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(b, d) \\
\vdash \text{b} \equiv a \\
\vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(\text{b}, a) \\
\vdash b \equiv \text{b} \\
\vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \\
\vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(0, a)
\end{array}$$

(270).

Aplicando CGC1, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \text{a} \text{ Pred}^{**}(\text{a}, d) \\
\vdash \text{b} \equiv a \\
\vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(\text{b}, a) \\
\vdash \text{a} \equiv \text{b} \\
\vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \\
\vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(0, a)
\end{array}$$

(271).

Da seguinte instância de (C1)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \left(\text{Pred}^{**}(\alpha, d), \vdash \beta \equiv a \right. \\
\quad \left. \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(\beta, a) \right) \\
\vdash \text{b} \equiv a \\
\vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(\text{b}, a) \\
\vdash \text{a} \text{ Pred}^{**}(\text{a}, d) \\
\vdash \text{a} \equiv \text{b} \\
\vdash \text{a} \text{ Pred}^{**}(\text{a}, d) \\
\vdash \text{b} \equiv a \\
\vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(\text{b}, a) \\
\vdash \text{a} \equiv \text{b}
\end{array}$$

(263), (271) e TR, derivamos

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdash \text{Corr}_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \left(\text{Pred}^{**}(\alpha, d), \vdash \beta \equiv a \right. \\
\quad \left. \vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(\beta, a) \right) \\
\vdash \text{Pred}(d, a) \\
\vdash \text{Pred}^{**}(0, a)
\end{array}$$

(272).

Da seguinte instância de (PH6)

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x(Pred^{**}(x, d)) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(x, a) \end{array} \right) \\ \quad \vdash Func_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \\ \quad \vdash UpM_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \\ \quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} Pred^{**}(\alpha, d), \top \beta \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(\beta, a) \end{array} \right), \end{array}$$

(Teor.1), (Teor. 2) e MP, inferimos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x(Pred^{**}(x, d)) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(x, a) \end{array} \right) \\ \quad \vdash Corr_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha \equiv \beta) \left(\begin{array}{l} Pred^{**}(\alpha, d), \top \beta \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(\beta, a) \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

(273).

De (272), (273) e TR, obtemos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x(Pred^{**}(x, d)) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(x, a) \end{array} \right) \\ \quad \vdash Pred^{**}(0, a) \\ \quad \vdash Pred(d, a) \end{array}$$

(274).

De (J2), (274) e TR, temos

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \#_x(Pred^{**}(x, d)) \equiv \#_x \left(\begin{array}{l} \top x \equiv a \\ \vdash Pred^{**}(x, a) \end{array} \right) \\ \quad \vdash Nat(a) \\ \quad \vdash Pred(d, a) \end{array}$$

(Teor. 18).

A partir do teorema 18, podemos provar, dentro do nosso sistema, o teorema enunciado por Frege em **GLA** (§83) de que todo número natural tem um sucessor, uma vez que todos os teoremas necessários são prováveis. Além disso, é provável no sistema, sendo uma consequência direta da definição, que 0 é número natural. Ainda, são prováveis no nosso sistema os teoremas sobre o “Endlos” (o número dos números naturais) enunciado por Frege (**GLA**, §85), a saber que “Endlos” não é um número natural e que ele vem depois de si mesmo na Pred-série.

Estas provas tornam plausível que, em 1882, no livro mencionado na carta

enviada a Marty, Frege tenha provado as leis básicas da aritmética adicionando o **Princípio de Hume** (ou como axioma ou como uma espécie de definição) ao sistema lógico de **BS**. Frege não precisaria da “equivalência” na forma do teorema IVa (**GGA**) para obter estas leis básicas. A questão muda quando ele resolve definir explicitamente o operador numérico em termos de extensões de conceitos. Agora, é necessária a “equivalência” na forma do teorema IVa, o qual não é provável em **BS**, para provar o **Princípio de Hume** e deste as leis básicas da aritmética.