

BOO axioms

BOO001-0.ax Ternary Boolean algebra (equality) axioms

$m(m(v, w, x), y, m(v, w, z)) = m(v, w, m(x, y, z))$ cnf(associativity, axiom)
 $m(y, x, x) = x$ cnf(ternary_multiply₁, axiom)
 $m(x, x, y) = x$ cnf(ternary_multiply₂, axiom)
 $m(y', y, x) = x$ cnf(left_inverse, axiom)
 $m(x, y, y') = x$ cnf(right_inverse, axiom)

BOO002-0.ax Boolean algebra axioms

$x + y = x + y$ cnf(closure_of_addition, axiom)
 $x \cdot y = x \cdot y$ cnf(closure_of_multiplication, axiom)
 $x + y = z \Rightarrow y + x = z$ cnf(commutativity_of_addition, axiom)
 $x \cdot y = z \Rightarrow y \cdot x = z$ cnf(commutativity_of_multiplication, axiom)
 $0 + x = x$ cnf(additive_identity₁, axiom)
 $x + 0 = x$ cnf(additive_identity₂, axiom)
 $1 \cdot x = x$ cnf(multiplicative_identity₁, axiom)
 $x \cdot 1 = x$ cnf(multiplicative_identity₂, axiom)
 $(x \cdot y = v_1 \text{ and } x \cdot z = v_2 \text{ and } y + z = v_3 \text{ and } x \cdot v_3 = v_4) \Rightarrow v_1 + v_2 = v_4$ cnf(distributivity₁, axiom)
 $(x \cdot y = v_1 \text{ and } x \cdot z = v_2 \text{ and } y + z = v_3 \text{ and } v_1 + v_2 = v_4) \Rightarrow x \cdot v_3 = v_4$ cnf(distributivity₂, axiom)
 $(y \cdot x = v_1 \text{ and } z \cdot x = v_2 \text{ and } y + z = v_3 \text{ and } v_3 \cdot x = v_4) \Rightarrow v_1 + v_2 = v_4$ cnf(distributivity₃, axiom)
 $(y \cdot x = v_1 \text{ and } z \cdot x = v_2 \text{ and } y + z = v_3 \text{ and } v_1 + v_2 = v_4) \Rightarrow v_3 \cdot x = v_4$ cnf(distributivity₄, axiom)
 $(x + y = v_1 \text{ and } x + z = v_2 \text{ and } y \cdot z = v_3 \text{ and } x + v_3 = v_4) \Rightarrow v_1 \cdot v_2 = v_4$ cnf(distributivity₅, axiom)
 $(x + y = v_1 \text{ and } x + z = v_2 \text{ and } y \cdot z = v_3 \text{ and } v_1 \cdot v_2 = v_4) \Rightarrow x + v_3 = v_4$ cnf(distributivity₆, axiom)
 $(y + x = v_1 \text{ and } z + x = v_2 \text{ and } y \cdot z = v_3 \text{ and } v_3 + x = v_4) \Rightarrow v_1 \cdot v_2 = v_4$ cnf(distributivity₇, axiom)
 $(y + x = v_1 \text{ and } z + x = v_2 \text{ and } y \cdot z = v_3 \text{ and } v_1 \cdot v_2 = v_4) \Rightarrow v_3 + x = v_4$ cnf(distributivity₈, axiom)
 $x' + x = 1$ cnf(additive_inverse₁, axiom)
 $x + x' = 1$ cnf(additive_inverse₂, axiom)
 $x' \cdot x = 0$ cnf(multiplicative_inverse₁, axiom)
 $x \cdot x' = 0$ cnf(multiplicative_inverse₂, axiom)
 $(x + y = u \text{ and } x + y = v) \Rightarrow u = v$ cnf(addition_is_well_defined, axiom)
 $(x \cdot y = u \text{ and } x \cdot y = v) \Rightarrow u = v$ cnf(multiplication_is_well_defined, axiom)

BOO003-0.ax Boolean algebra (equality) axioms

$x + y = y + x$ cnf(commutativity_of_add, axiom)
 $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$ cnf(commutativity_of_multiply, axiom)
 $x \cdot y + z = (x + z) \cdot (y + z)$ cnf(distributivity₁, axiom)
 $x + y \cdot z = (x + y) \cdot (x + z)$ cnf(distributivity₂, axiom)
 $(x + y) \cdot z = x \cdot z + y \cdot z$ cnf(distributivity₃, axiom)
 $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$ cnf(distributivity₄, axiom)
 $x + x' = 1$ cnf(additive_inverse₁, axiom)
 $x' + x = 1$ cnf(additive_inverse₂, axiom)
 $x \cdot x' = 0$ cnf(multiplicative_inverse₁, axiom)
 $x' \cdot x = 0$ cnf(multiplicative_inverse₂, axiom)
 $x \cdot 1 = x$ cnf(multiplicative_id₁, axiom)
 $1 \cdot x = x$ cnf(multiplicative_id₂, axiom)
 $x + 0 = x$ cnf(additive_id₁, axiom)
 $0 + x = x$ cnf(additive_id₂, axiom)

BOO004-0.ax Boolean algebra (equality) axioms

$x + y = y + x$ cnf(commutativity_of_add, axiom)
 $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$ cnf(commutativity_of_multiply, axiom)
 $x + y \cdot z = (x + y) \cdot (x + z)$ cnf(distributivity₁, axiom)
 $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$ cnf(distributivity₂, axiom)
 $x + 0 = x$ cnf(additive_id₁, axiom)
 $x \cdot 1 = x$ cnf(multiplicative_id₁, axiom)
 $x + x' = 1$ cnf(additive_inverse₁, axiom)
 $x \cdot x' = 0$ cnf(multiplicative_inverse₁, axiom)

BOO problems

BOO001-1.p In B3 algebra, inverse is an involution

include('Axioms/BOO001-0.ax')

$(a')' \neq a$ cnf(prove_inverse_is_self_cancelling, negated_conjecture)

BOO002-1.p In B3 algebra, $X * X^{-1} * Y = Y$

$m(m(v, w, x), y, m(v, w, z)) = m(v, w, m(x, y, z))$ cnf(associativity, axiom)

$m(y, x, x) = x$ cnf(ternary_multiply₁, axiom)

$m(x, x, y) = x$ cnf(ternary_multiply₂, axiom)

$m(y', y, x) = x$ cnf(left_inverse, axiom)

$m(a, a', b) \neq b$ cnf(prove_equation, negated_conjecture)

BOO002-2.p In B3 algebra, $X * X^{-1} * Y = Y$

$m(m(v, w, x), y, m(v, w, z)) = m(v, w, m(x, y, z))$ cnf(associativity, axiom)

$m(y, x, x) = x$ cnf(ternary_multiply₁, axiom)

$m(x, x, y) = x$ cnf(ternary_multiply₂, axiom)

$m(y', y, x) = x$ cnf(left_inverse, axiom)

$m(x, y, x) = x$ cnf(extra_lemma, axiom)

$m(a, a', b) \neq b$ cnf(prove_equation, negated_conjecture)

BOO003-1.p Multiplication is idempotent ($X * X = X$)

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$\neg x \cdot x = x$ cnf(prove_both_equalities, negated_conjecture)

BOO003-2.p Multiplication is idempotent ($X * X = X$)

include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')

$a \cdot a \neq a$ cnf(prove_a_times_a_is_a, negated_conjecture)

BOO003-4.p Multiplication is idempotent ($X * X = X$)

include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')

$a \cdot a \neq a$ cnf(prove_a_times_a_is_a, negated_conjecture)

BOO004-1.p Addition is idempotent ($X + X = X$)

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$\neg x + x = x$ cnf(prove_both_equalities, negated_conjecture)

BOO004-2.p Addition is idempotent ($X + X = X$)

include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')

$a + a \neq a$ cnf(prove_a_plus_a_is_a, negated_conjecture)

BOO004-4.p Addition is idempotent ($X + X = X$)

include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')

$a + a \neq a$ cnf(prove_a_plus_a_is_a, negated_conjecture)

BOO005-1.p Addition is bounded ($X + 1 = 1$)

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$\neg x + 1 = 1$ cnf(prove_equations, negated_conjecture)

BOO005-2.p Addition is bounded ($X + 1 = 1$)

include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')

$a + 1 \neq 1$ cnf(prove_a_plus_1_is_a, negated_conjecture)

BOO005-4.p Addition is bounded ($X + 1 = 1$)

include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')

$a + 1 \neq 1$ cnf(prove_a_plus_1_is_a, negated_conjecture)

BOO006-1.p Multiplication is bounded ($X * 0 = 0$)

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$\neg x \cdot 0 = 0$ cnf(prove_equations, negated_conjecture)

BOO006-2.p Multiplication is bounded ($X * 0 = 0$)

include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')

$a \cdot 0 \neq 0$ cnf(prove_right_identity, negated_conjecture)

BOO006-4.p Multiplication is bounded ($X * 0 = 0$)

include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')

$a \cdot 0 \neq 0$ cnf(prove_right_identity, negated_conjecture)

BOO007-1.p Product is associative ($(X * Y) * Z = X * (Y * Z)$)

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$y \cdot z = y_times_z$ $cnf(y_times_z, hypothesis)$
 $x \cdot y_times_z = x_times_y_times_z$ $cnf(x_times_y_times_z, hypothesis)$
 $x \cdot y = x_times_y$ $cnf(x_times_y, hypothesis)$
 $x_times_y \cdot z = x_times_y_times_z$ $cnf(x_times_y_times_z, hypothesis)$
 $x_times_y_times_z \neq x_times_y_times_z$ $cnf(prove_equality, negated_conjecture)$

BOO007-2.p Product is associative ($(X * Y) * Z = X * (Y * Z)$)
include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')
 $a \cdot (b \cdot c) \neq (a \cdot b) \cdot c$ $cnf(prove_associativity, negated_conjecture)$

BOO007-4.p Product is associative ($(X * Y) * Z = X * (Y * Z)$)
include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')
 $a \cdot (b \cdot c) \neq (a \cdot b) \cdot c$ $cnf(prove_associativity, negated_conjecture)$

BOO008-1.p Sum is associative ($(X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z)$)
include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')
 $y + z = y_plus_z$ $cnf(y_plus_z, hypothesis)$
 $x + y_plus_z = x_plus_y_plus_z$ $cnf(x_plus_y_plus_z, hypothesis)$
 $x + y = x_plus_y$ $cnf(x_plus_y, hypothesis)$
 $x_plus_y + z = x_plus_y_plus_z$ $cnf(x_plus_y_plus_z, hypothesis)$
 $x_plus_y_plus_z \neq x_plus_y_plus_z$ $cnf(prove_equality, negated_conjecture)$

BOO008-2.p Sum is associative ($(X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z)$)
include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')
 $a + (b + c) \neq (a + b) + c$ $cnf(prove_associativity, negated_conjecture)$

BOO008-3.p Sum is associative ($(X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z)$)
 $x + y = x + y$ $cnf(closure_of_addition, axiom)$
 $x \cdot y = x \cdot y$ $cnf(closure_of_multiplication, axiom)$
 $x + y = z \Rightarrow y + x = z$ $cnf(commutativity_of_addition, axiom)$
 $x \cdot y = z \Rightarrow y \cdot x = z$ $cnf(commutativity_of_multiplication, axiom)$
 $0 + x = x$ $cnf(additive_identity_1, axiom)$
 $x + 0 = x$ $cnf(additive_identity_2, axiom)$
 $1 \cdot x = x$ $cnf(multiplicative_identity_1, axiom)$
 $x + 1 = x$ $cnf(multiplicative_identity_2, axiom)$
 $(x \cdot y = v_1 \text{ and } x \cdot z = v_2 \text{ and } y + z = v_3 \text{ and } x \cdot v_3 = v_4) \Rightarrow v_1 + v_2 = v_4$ $cnf(distributivity_1, axiom)$
 $(x \cdot y = v_1 \text{ and } x \cdot z = v_2 \text{ and } y + z = v_3 \text{ and } v_1 + v_2 = v_4) \Rightarrow x \cdot v_3 = v_4$ $cnf(distributivity_2, axiom)$
 $(x + y = v_1 \text{ and } x + z = v_2 \text{ and } y \cdot z = v_3 \text{ and } x + v_3 = v_4) \Rightarrow v_1 \cdot v_2 = v_4$ $cnf(distributivity_5, axiom)$
 $(x + y = v_1 \text{ and } x + z = v_2 \text{ and } y \cdot z = v_3 \text{ and } v_1 \cdot v_2 = v_4) \Rightarrow x + v_3 = v_4$ $cnf(distributivity_6, axiom)$
 $x' + x = 1$ $cnf(additive_inverse_1, axiom)$
 $x + x' = 1$ $cnf(additive_inverse_2, axiom)$
 $x' \cdot x = 0$ $cnf(multiplicative_inverse_1, axiom)$
 $x \cdot x' = 0$ $cnf(multiplicative_inverse_2, axiom)$
 $y + z = y_plus_z$ $cnf(y_plus_z, hypothesis)$
 $x + y_plus_z = x_plus_y_plus_z$ $cnf(x_plus_y_plus_z, hypothesis)$
 $x + y = x_plus_y$ $cnf(x_plus_y, hypothesis)$
 $x_plus_y + z = x_plus_y_plus_z$ $cnf(x_plus_y_plus_z, hypothesis)$
 $x_plus_y_plus_z \neq x_plus_y_plus_z$ $cnf(prove_equality, negated_conjecture)$

BOO008-4.p Sum is associative ($(X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z)$)
include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')
 $a + (b + c) \neq (a + b) + c$ $cnf(prove_associativity, negated_conjecture)$

BOO009-1.p Multiplication absorption ($X * (X + Y) = X$)
include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')
 $\neg x \cdot (x + y) = x$ $cnf(prove_equations, negated_conjecture)$

BOO009-2.p Multiplication absorption ($X * (X + Y) = X$)
include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')
 $a \cdot (a + b) \neq a$ $cnf(prove_operation, negated_conjecture)$

BOO009-4.p Multiplication absorption ($X * (X + Y) = X$)
include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')
 $a \cdot (a + b) \neq a$ $cnf(prove_operation, negated_conjecture)$

BOO010-1.p Addition absorbtion $(X + (X * Y) = X)$

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$\neg x + x \cdot y = x$ cnf(prove_equations, negated_conjecture)

BOO010-2.p Addition absorbtion $(X + (X * Y) = X)$

include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')

$a + a \cdot b \neq a$ cnf(prove_a_plus_ab_is_a, negated_conjecture)

BOO010-4.p Addition absorbtion $(X + (X * Y) = X)$

include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')

$a + a \cdot b \neq a$ cnf(prove_a_plus_ab_is_a, negated_conjecture)

BOO011-1.p Inverse of additive identity = Multiplicative identity

The inverse of the additive identity is the multiplicative identity.

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$0' \neq 1$ cnf(prove_equation, negated_conjecture)

BOO011-2.p Inverse of additive identity = Multiplicative identity

The inverse of the additive identity is the multiplicative identity.

include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')

$0' \neq 1$ cnf(prove_inverse_of_1_is_0, negated_conjecture)

BOO011-4.p Inverse of additive identity = Multiplicative identity

include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')

$0' \neq 1$ cnf(prove_inverse_of_1_is_0, negated_conjecture)

BOO012-1.p Inverse is an involution

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$(x')' \neq x$ cnf(prove_inverse_is_an_involution, negated_conjecture)

BOO012-2.p Inverse is an involution

include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')

$(x')' \neq x$ cnf(prove_inverse_is_an_involution, negated_conjecture)

BOO012-3.p Inverse is an involution

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$x + x = x$ cnf(x_plus_x_is_x, axiom)

$x \cdot x = x$ cnf(x_times_x_is_x, axiom)

$x + 1 = 1$ cnf(x_plus_multiplicative_identity, axiom)

$x \cdot 0 = 0$ cnf(x_times_additive_identity, axiom)

$x \cdot y = z \Rightarrow x + z = x$ cnf(sum_product_dual₁, axiom)

$x + y = z \Rightarrow x \cdot z = x$ cnf(sum_product_dual₂, axiom)

$x + x \cdot y = x$ cnf(sum_and_multiply, axiom)

$x \cdot (x + y) = x$ cnf(product_and_add, axiom)

$(x+y=x_plus_Y \text{ and } y+z=y_plus_Z \text{ and } x+y_plus_Z=x_plus_Y_plus_Z) \Rightarrow x_plus_Y+z=x_plus_Y_plus_Z$ cnf(associativity)

$(x+y=x_plus_Y \text{ and } y+z=y_plus_Z \text{ and } x+y_plus_Z=x_plus_Y_plus_Z) \Rightarrow x_plus_Y+z=x_plus_Y_plus_Z$ cnf(associativity)

$(x \cdot y=x_times_Y \text{ and } y \cdot z=y_times_Z \text{ and } x \cdot y_times_Z=x_times_Y_times_Z) \Rightarrow x_times_Y \cdot z=x_times_Y_times_Z$ cnf(associativity)

$(x \cdot y=x_times_Y \text{ and } y \cdot z=y_times_Z \text{ and } x \cdot y_times_Z=x_times_Y_times_Z) \Rightarrow x_times_Y \cdot z=x_times_Y_times_Z$ cnf(associativity)

$(x')' \neq x$ cnf(prove_inverse_is_an_involution, negated_conjecture)

BOO012-4.p Inverse is an involution

include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')

$(x')' \neq x$ cnf(prove_inverse_is_an_involution, negated_conjecture)

BOO013-1.p The inverse of X is unique

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

$x + y = 1$ cnf(sum_to_multiplicative_identity₁, negated_conjecture)

$x + z = 1$ cnf(sum_to_multiplicative_identity₂, negated_conjecture)

$x \cdot y = 0$ cnf(product_to_additive_identity₁, negated_conjecture)

$x \cdot z = 0$ cnf(product_to_additive_identity₂, negated_conjecture)

$y \neq z$ cnf(prove_both_inverse_are_equal, negated_conjecture)

BOO013-2.p The inverse of X is unique

include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')

$a + b = 1$ cnf(b_and_multiplicative_identity, hypothesis)

$a + c = 1$ cnf(c_and_multiplicative_identity, hypothesis)

$a \cdot b = 0$ `cnf(b_a_additive_identity, hypothesis)`
 $a \cdot c = 0$ `cnf(c_a_additive_identity, hypothesis)`
 $b \neq c$ `cnf(prove_b_is_a, negated_conjecture)`

BOO013-3.p The inverse of X is unique

`include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')`
 $(x')' = x$ `cnf(inverse_is_an_involution, axiom)`
 $x + y = 1$ `cnf(sum_to_multiplicative_identity_1, negated_conjecture)`
 $x + z = 1$ `cnf(sum_to_multiplicative_identity_2, negated_conjecture)`
 $x \cdot y = 0$ `cnf(product_to_additive_identity_1, negated_conjecture)`
 $x \cdot z = 0$ `cnf(product_to_additive_identity_2, negated_conjecture)`
 $y \neq z$ `cnf(prove_both_inverse_are_equal, negated_conjecture)`

BOO013-4.p The inverse of X is unique

`include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')`
 $a + b = 1$ `cnf(b_a_multiplicative_identity, hypothesis)`
 $a \cdot b = 0$ `cnf(b_an_additive_identity, hypothesis)`
 $b \neq a'$ `cnf(prove_a_inverse_is_b, negated_conjecture)`

BOO014-1.p DeMorgan for inverse and product $(X+Y)^{\wedge-1} = (X^{\wedge-1}) * (Y^{\wedge-1})$

`include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')`
 $x + y = x \text{ plus } y$ `cnf(x_plus_y, negated_conjecture)`
 $x' \cdot y' = x \text{ inverse times } y \text{ inverse}$ `cnf(x_inverse_times_y_inverse, negated_conjecture)`
 $x \text{ plus } y' \neq x \text{ inverse times } y \text{ inverse}$ `cnf(prove_equation, negated_conjecture)`

BOO014-2.p DeMorgan for inverse and product $(X+Y)^{\wedge-1} = (X^{\wedge-1}) * (Y^{\wedge-1})$

`include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')`
 $a + b = c$ `cnf(a_plus_b_is_c, hypothesis)`
 $a' \cdot b' = d$ `cnf(a_inverse_times_b_inverse_is_d, hypothesis)`
 $c' \neq d$ `cnf(prove_c_inverse_is_d, negated_conjecture)`

BOO014-3.p DeMorgan for inverse and product $(X+Y)^{\wedge-1} = (X^{\wedge-1}) * (Y^{\wedge-1})$

`include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')`
 $(x')' = x$ `cnf(inverse_is_self_cancelling, axiom)`
 $(x + y = 1 \text{ and } x + z = 1 \text{ and } x \cdot y = 0 \text{ and } x \cdot z = 0) \Rightarrow y = z$ `cnf(inverse_is_unique, axiom)`
 $x + y = x \text{ plus } y$ `cnf(x_plus_y, hypothesis)`
 $x' \cdot y' = x \text{ inverse times } y \text{ inverse}$ `cnf(x_inverse_times_y_inverse, hypothesis)`
 $x \text{ plus } y' \neq x \text{ inverse times } y \text{ inverse}$ `cnf(prove_equation, negated_conjecture)`

BOO014-4.p DeMorgan for inverse and product $(X+Y)^{\wedge-1} = (X^{\wedge-1}) * (Y^{\wedge-1})$

`include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')`
 $(a + b)' \neq a' \cdot b'$ `cnf(prove_c_inverse_is_d, negated_conjecture)`

BOO015-1.p DeMorgan for inverse and sum $(X^{\wedge-1} + Y^{\wedge-1}) = (X * Y)^{\wedge-1}$

`include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')`
 $x \cdot y = x \text{ times } y$ `cnf(x_times_y, negated_conjecture)`
 $x' + y' = x \text{ inverse plus } y \text{ inverse}$ `cnf(x_inverse_plus_y_inverse, negated_conjecture)`
 $x \text{ times } y' \neq x \text{ inverse plus } y \text{ inverse}$ `cnf(prove_equation, negated_conjecture)`

BOO015-2.p DeMorgan for inverse and sum $(X^{\wedge-1} + Y^{\wedge-1}) = (X * Y)^{\wedge-1}$

`include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')`
 $a \cdot b = c$ `cnf(a_times_b_is_c, hypothesis)`
 $a' + b' = d$ `cnf(a_inverse_plus_b_inverse_is_d, hypothesis)`
 $c' \neq d$ `cnf(prove_c_inverse_is_d, negated_conjecture)`

BOO015-4.p DeMorgan for inverse and sum $(X^{\wedge-1} + Y^{\wedge-1}) = (X * Y)^{\wedge-1}$

`include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')`
 $(a \cdot b)' \neq a' + b'$ `cnf(prove_c_inverse_is_d, negated_conjecture)`

BOO016-1.p Relating product and sum $(X * Y = Z \rightarrow X + Z = X)$

`include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')`
 $x \cdot y = z$ `cnf(x_times_y, hypothesis)`
 $\neg x + z = x$ `cnf(prove_sum, negated_conjecture)`

BOO016-2.p Relating product and sum $(X * Y = Z \rightarrow X + Z = X)$

`include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')`

$x \cdot y = z$ `cnf(x_times_y, hypothesis)`
 $x + z \neq x$ `cnf(prove_sum, negated_conjecture)`

BOO017-1.p Relating sum and product ($X + Y = Z \rightarrow X * Z = X$)

`include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')`
 $x + y = z$ `cnf(x_plus_y, hypothesis)`
 $\neg x \cdot z = x$ `cnf(prove_product, negated_conjecture)`

BOO017-2.p Relating sum and product ($X + Y = Z \rightarrow X * Z = X$)

`include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')`
 $x + y = z$ `cnf(x_times_y, hypothesis)`
 $x \cdot z \neq x$ `cnf(prove_sum, negated_conjecture)`

BOO018-4.p Inverse of multiplicative identity = Additive identity

`include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')`
 $1' \neq 0$ `cnf(prove_inverse_of_1_is_0, negated_conjecture)`

BOO019-1.p Prove the independance of Ternary Boolean algebra axiom

$m(m(v, w, x), y, m(v, w, z)) = m(v, w, m(x, y, z))$ `cnf(associativity, axiom)`
 $m(x, x, y) = x$ `cnf(ternary_multiply_2, axiom)`
 $m(y', y, x) = x$ `cnf(left_inverse, axiom)`
 $m(x, y, y') = x$ `cnf(right_inverse, axiom)`
 $m(y, x, x) \neq x$ `cnf(prove_ternary_multiply_1_independant, negated_conjecture)`

BOO020-1.p Frink's Theorem

Prove that Frink's implicational basis for Boolean algebra implies Huntington's equational basis for Boolean algebra.

$x + x = x$ `cnf(frink_1, axiom)`
 $((x + y) + z) + u = (y + z) + x \Rightarrow ((x + y) + z) + u' = n_0$ `cnf(frink_2, axiom)`
 $((x + y) + z) + u' = n_0 \Rightarrow ((x + y) + z) + u = (y + z) + x$ `cnf(frink_3, axiom)`
 $((a + b)') + (a' + b)' = b$ and $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c) \Rightarrow b + a \neq a + b$ `cnf(prove_huntington, negated_conjecture)`

BOO021-1.p A Basis for Boolean Algebra

This theorem starts with a (self-dual independent) basis_ for Boolean algebra and derives commutativity of product.

$(x + y) \cdot y = y$ `cnf(multiply_add, axiom)`
 $x \cdot (y + z) = y \cdot x + z \cdot x$ `cnf(multiply_add_property, axiom)`
 $x + x' = n_1$ `cnf(additive_inverse, axiom)`
 $x \cdot y + y = y$ `cnf(add_multiply, axiom)`
 $x + y \cdot z = (y + x) \cdot (z + x)$ `cnf(add_multiply_property, axiom)`
 $x \cdot x' = n_0$ `cnf(multiplicative_inverse, axiom)`
 $b \cdot a \neq a \cdot b$ `cnf(prove_commutativity_of_multiply, negated_conjecture)`

BOO022-1.p A Basis for Boolean Algebra

This theorem starts with a (self-dual independent) 6-basis for Boolean algebra and derives associativity of product.

$(x + y) \cdot y = y$ `cnf(multiply_add, axiom)`
 $x \cdot (y + z) = y \cdot x + z \cdot x$ `cnf(multiply_add_property, axiom)`
 $x + x' = n_1$ `cnf(additive_inverse, axiom)`
 $x \cdot y + y = y$ `cnf(add_multiply, axiom)`
 $x + y \cdot z = (y + x) \cdot (z + x)$ `cnf(add_multiply_property, axiom)`
 $x \cdot x' = n_0$ `cnf(multiplicative_inverse, axiom)`
 $(a \cdot b) \cdot c \neq a \cdot (b \cdot c)$ `cnf(prove_associativity_of_multiply, negated_conjecture)`

BOO023-1.p Half of Padmanabhan's 6-basis with Pixley, part 1.

Part 1 (of 3) of the proof that half of Padmanaban's self-dual independent 6-basis for Boolean Algebra, together with a Pixley polynomial, is a basis for Boolean algebra.

$(x + y) \cdot y = y$ `cnf(multiply_add, axiom)`
 $x \cdot (y + z) = y \cdot x + z \cdot x$ `cnf(multiply_add_property, axiom)`
 $x + x' = n_1$ `cnf(additive_inverse, axiom)`
 $\text{pixley}(x, y, z) = x \cdot y' + (x \cdot z + y' \cdot z)$ `cnf(pixley_defn, axiom)`
 $\text{pixley}(x, x, y) = y$ `cnf(pixley_1, axiom)`
 $\text{pixley}(x, y, y) = x$ `cnf(pixley_2, axiom)`
 $\text{pixley}(x, y, x) = x$ `cnf(pixley_3, axiom)`
 $a + b \cdot c \neq (a + b) \cdot (a + c)$ `cnf(prove_add_multiply_property, negated_conjecture)`

BOO024-1.p Half of Padmanabhan's 6-basis with Pixley, part 2.

Part 2 (of 3) of the proof that half of Padmanaban's self-dual independent 6-basis for Boolean Algebra, together with a Pixley polynomial, is a basis for Boolean algebra.

$(x + y) \cdot y = y$ cnf(multiply_add, axiom)
 $x \cdot (y + z) = y \cdot x + z \cdot x$ cnf(multiply_add_property, axiom)
 $x + x' = n_1$ cnf(additive_inverse, axiom)
 $\text{pixley}(x, y, z) = x \cdot y' + (x \cdot z + y' \cdot z)$ cnf(pixley_defn, axiom)
 $\text{pixley}(x, x, y) = y$ cnf(pixley_1, axiom)
 $\text{pixley}(x, y, y) = x$ cnf(pixley_2, axiom)
 $\text{pixley}(x, y, x) = x$ cnf(pixley_3, axiom)
 $a \cdot b + b \neq b$ cnf(prove_add_multiply, negated_conjecture)

BOO025-1.p Half of Padmanaban's 6-basis with Pixley, part 3.

Part 3 (of 3) of the proof that half of Padmanaban's self-dual independent 6-basis for Boolean Algebra, together with a Pixley polynomial, is a basis for Boolean algebra.

$(x + y) \cdot y = y$ cnf(multiply_add, axiom)
 $x \cdot (y + z) = y \cdot x + z \cdot x$ cnf(multiply_add_property, axiom)
 $x + x' = n_1$ cnf(additive_inverse, axiom)
 $\text{pixley}(x, y, z) = x \cdot y' + (x \cdot z + y' \cdot z)$ cnf(pixley_defn, axiom)
 $\text{pixley}(x, x, y) = y$ cnf(pixley_1, axiom)
 $\text{pixley}(x, y, y) = x$ cnf(pixley_2, axiom)
 $\text{pixley}(x, y, x) = x$ cnf(pixley_3, axiom)
 $b \cdot b' \neq a \cdot a'$ cnf(prove_equal_identity, negated_conjecture)

BOO026-1.p Absorption from self-dual independent 2-basis

This is part of a proof that there exists an independent self-dual 2-basis for Boolean Algebra. You may note that the basis below has more than 2 equations; but don't worry, it can be reduced to 2 (large) equations by Pixley reduction.

$x \cdot (y + z) = y \cdot x + z \cdot x$ cnf(multiply_add_property, axiom)
 $x + x' = n_1$ cnf(additive_inverse, axiom)
 $x + y \cdot z = (y + x) \cdot (z + x)$ cnf(add_multiply_property, axiom)
 $x \cdot x' = n_0$ cnf(multiplicative_inverse, axiom)
 $x \cdot x' + (x \cdot y + x' \cdot y) = y$ cnf(pixley_1, axiom)
 $x \cdot y' + (x \cdot y + y' \cdot y) = x$ cnf(pixley_2, axiom)
 $x \cdot y' + (x \cdot x + y' \cdot x) = x$ cnf(pixley_3, axiom)
 $(x + x') \cdot ((x + y) \cdot (x' + y)) = y$ cnf(pixley1_dual, axiom)
 $(x + y') \cdot ((x + y) \cdot (y' + y)) = x$ cnf(pixley2_dual, axiom)
 $(x + y') \cdot ((x + x) \cdot (y' + x)) = x$ cnf(pixley3_dual, axiom)
 $(a + b) \cdot b \neq b$ cnf(prove_multiply_add, negated_conjecture)

BOO027-1.p Independence of self-dual 2-basis.

Show that half of the self-dual 2-basis in DUAL-BA-3 is not a basis for Boolean Algebra.

$x \cdot (y + z) = y \cdot x + z \cdot x$ cnf(multiply_add_property, axiom)
 $x + x' = 1$ cnf(additive_inverse, axiom)
 $x \cdot x' + (x \cdot y + x' \cdot y) = y$ cnf(pixley_1, axiom)
 $x \cdot y' + (x \cdot y + y' \cdot y) = x$ cnf(pixley_2, axiom)
 $x \cdot y' + (x \cdot x + y' \cdot x) = x$ cnf(pixley_3, axiom)
 $a + a \neq a$ cnf(prove_idempotence, negated_conjecture)

BOO028-1.p Self-dual 2-basis from majority reduction, part 1.

This is part of a proof that there exists an independent self-dual-2-basis for Boolean algebra by majority reduction.

$x + y \cdot (x \cdot z) = x$ cnf(l_1, axiom)
 $(x \cdot y + y \cdot z) + y = y$ cnf(l_3, axiom)
 $(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = x$ cnf(b_1, axiom)
 $x \cdot (y + (x + z)) = x$ cnf(l_2, axiom)
 $((x + y) \cdot (y + z)) \cdot y = y$ cnf(l_4, axiom)
 $x \cdot y + x \cdot y' = x$ cnf(b_2, axiom)
 $x + y = y + x$ cnf(commutativity_of_add, axiom)
 $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$ cnf(commutativity_of_multiply, axiom)
 $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$ cnf(associativity_of_add, axiom)
 $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$ cnf(associativity_of_multiply, axiom)
 $a \cdot (b + c) \neq b \cdot a + c \cdot a$ cnf(prove_multiply_add_property, negated_conjecture)

BOO029-1.p Self-dual 2-basis from majority reduction, part 3.

This is part of a proof that there exists an independent self-dual-2-basis for Boolean algebra by majority reduction.

$$\begin{aligned}
x + y \cdot (x \cdot z) &= x && \text{cnf}(l_1, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y + y \cdot z) + y &= y && \text{cnf}(l_3, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + y) \cdot (x + y') &= x && \text{cnf}(b_1, \text{axiom}) \\
x \cdot (y + (x + z)) &= x && \text{cnf}(l_2, \text{axiom}) \\
((x + y) \cdot (y + z)) \cdot y &= y && \text{cnf}(l_4, \text{axiom}) \\
x \cdot y + x \cdot y' &= x && \text{cnf}(b_2, \text{axiom}) \\
x + y = y + x &&& \text{cnf}(\text{commutativity_of_add}, \text{axiom}) \\
x \cdot y = y \cdot x &&& \text{cnf}(\text{commutativity_of_multiply}, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + y) + z = x + (y + z) &&& \text{cnf}(\text{associativity_of_add}, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) &&& \text{cnf}(\text{associativity_of_multiply}, \text{axiom}) \\
b + b' \neq a + a' &&& \text{cnf}(\text{prove_equal_inverse}, \text{negated_conjecture})
\end{aligned}$$

BOO030-1.p Independence of a BA 2-basis by majority reduction.

This shows that the self-dual 2-basis for Boolean algebra (majority reduction) of problem DUAL-BA-5 is independent, in particular, that half of the 2-basis is not a basis.

$$\begin{aligned}
x + y \cdot (x \cdot z) &= x && \text{cnf}(l_1, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y + y \cdot z) + y &= y && \text{cnf}(l_3, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + y) \cdot (x + y') &= x && \text{cnf}(b_1, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y + x) \cdot (x + y) &= x && \text{cnf}(\text{majority}_1, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot x + y) \cdot (x + x) &= x && \text{cnf}(\text{majority}_2, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y + y) \cdot (x + y) &= y && \text{cnf}(\text{majority}_3, \text{axiom}) \\
(a')' \neq a &&& \text{cnf}(\text{prove_inverse_involution}, \text{negated_conjecture})
\end{aligned}$$

BOO031-1.p Dual BA 3-basis, proof of distributivity.

This is part of a proof of the existence of a self-dual 3-basis for Boolean algebra by majority reduction.

$$\begin{aligned}
x \cdot y + (y \cdot z + z \cdot x) &= (x + y) \cdot ((y + z) \cdot (z + x)) && \text{cnf}(\text{distributivity}, \text{axiom}) \\
x + y \cdot (x \cdot z) &= x && \text{cnf}(l_1, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y + y \cdot z) + y &= y && \text{cnf}(l_3, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + x') \cdot y &= y && \text{cnf}(\text{property}_3, \text{axiom}) \\
x \cdot (y + (x + z)) &= x && \text{cnf}(l_2, \text{axiom}) \\
((x + y) \cdot (y + z)) \cdot y &= y && \text{cnf}(l_4, \text{axiom}) \\
x \cdot x' + y &= y && \text{cnf}(\text{property3_dual}, \text{axiom}) \\
x + x' &= n_1 && \text{cnf}(\text{additive_inverse}, \text{axiom}) \\
x \cdot x' &= n_0 && \text{cnf}(\text{multiplicative_inverse}, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + y) + z = x + (y + z) &&& \text{cnf}(\text{associativity_of_add}, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) &&& \text{cnf}(\text{associativity_of_multiply}, \text{axiom}) \\
a \cdot (b + c) \neq b \cdot a + c \cdot a &&& \text{cnf}(\text{prove_multiply_add_property}, \text{negated_conjecture})
\end{aligned}$$

BOO032-1.p Independence of a system of Boolean algebra

This is part of a proof that a self-dual 3-basis for Boolean algebra is independent.

$$\begin{aligned}
x + y \cdot (x \cdot z) &= x && \text{cnf}(l_1, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y + y \cdot z) + y &= y && \text{cnf}(l_3, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + x') \cdot y &= y && \text{cnf}(\text{property}_3, \text{axiom}) \\
x \cdot (y + (x + z)) &= x && \text{cnf}(l_2, \text{axiom}) \\
((x + y) \cdot (y + z)) \cdot y &= y && \text{cnf}(l_4, \text{axiom}) \\
x \cdot x' + y &= y && \text{cnf}(\text{property3_dual}, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + y) \cdot x + x \cdot y &= x && \text{cnf}(\text{majority}_1, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + x) \cdot y + x \cdot x &= x && \text{cnf}(\text{majority}_2, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + y) \cdot y + x \cdot y &= y && \text{cnf}(\text{majority}_3, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y + x) \cdot (x + y) &= x && \text{cnf}(\text{majority1_dual}, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot x + y) \cdot (x + x) &= x && \text{cnf}(\text{majority2_dual}, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y + y) \cdot (x + y) &= y && \text{cnf}(\text{majority3_dual}, \text{axiom}) \\
(a')' \neq a &&& \text{cnf}(\text{prove_inverse_involution}, \text{negated_conjecture})
\end{aligned}$$

BOO033-1.p Independence of a system of Boolean algebra.

This is part of a proof that a self-dual 3-basis for Boolean algebra is independent.

$$\begin{aligned}
x \cdot y + (y \cdot z + z \cdot x) &= (x + y) \cdot ((y + z) \cdot (z + x)) && \text{cnf}(\text{distributivity}, \text{axiom}) \\
x + y \cdot (x \cdot z) &= x && \text{cnf}(l_1, \text{axiom}) \\
(x \cdot y + y \cdot z) + y &= y && \text{cnf}(l_3, \text{axiom}) \\
(x + x') \cdot y &= y && \text{cnf}(\text{property}_3, \text{axiom})
\end{aligned}$$

$(x \cdot y + x) \cdot (x + y) = x$ cnf(majority₁, axiom)
 $(x \cdot x + y) \cdot (x + x) = x$ cnf(majority₂, axiom)
 $(x \cdot y + y) \cdot (x + y) = y$ cnf(majority₃, axiom)
 $(a')' \neq a$ cnf(prove_inverse_involution, negated_conjecture)

BOO034-1.p Ternary Boolean Algebra Single axiom is sound.

We show that that an equation (which turns out to be a single axiom for TBA) can be derived from the axioms of TBA.

include('Axioms/BOO001-0.ax')
 $m(m(a, a', b), (m(m(c, d, e), f, m(c, d, g)))', m(d, m(g, f, e), c)) \neq b$ cnf(prove_single_axiom, negated_conjecture)

BOO035-1.p Ternary Boolean Algebra Single axiom is complete

We show that that the standard axioms for TAB can be derived from an equation that turns out to be a single axiom for TBA.

$m(m(x, x', y), (m(m(z, u, v), w, m(z, u, v_6)))', m(u, m(v_6, w, v), z)) = y$ cnf(single_axiom, axiom)
 $(m(m(d, e, a), b, m(d, e, c)) = m(d, e, m(a, b, c)) \text{ and } m(b, a, a) = a \text{ and } m(a, b, b') = a \text{ and } m(a, a, b) = a) \Rightarrow m(b', b, a) \neq a$ cnf(prove_tba_axioms, negated_conjecture)

BOO036-1.p Ternary Boolean algebra (equality) axioms

include('Axioms/BOO001-0.ax')

BOO037-1.p Boolean algebra axioms

include('Axioms/BOO002-0.ax')

BOO037-2.p Boolean algebra (equality) axioms

include('Axioms/BOO003-0.ax')

BOO037-3.p Boolean algebra (equality) axioms

include('Axioms/BOO004-0.ax')

BOO038-1.p DN-1 is a single axiom for Boolean algebra

Show that equation DN-1 is a single axiom for Boolean algebra in terms of disjunction and negation by deriving the Huntington 3-basis.

$((a + b)' + c)' + (a + (c' + (c + d)'))' = c$ cnf(dn₁, axiom)
 $(b + a = a + b \text{ and } (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)) \Rightarrow (a' + b)' + (a' + b)' \neq a$ cnf(huntington, negated_conjecture)

BOO039-1.p Sh-1 is a single axiom for Boolean algebra

Show that equation Sh-1 is a single axiom for Boolean algebra in terms of the Sheffer stroke by deriving the Meredith 2-basis.

$(a \uparrow ((b \uparrow a) \uparrow a)) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ cnf(sh₁, axiom)
 $(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) = a \Rightarrow a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ cnf(prove_meredith_2_basis, negated_conjecture)

BOO040-1.p Single axiom C1 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke

$(a \uparrow ((b \uparrow a) \uparrow a)) \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) = b$ cnf(c₁, axiom)
 $(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) = a \Rightarrow a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ cnf(prove_meredith_2_basis, negated_conjecture)

BOO041-1.p Single axiom C2 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (b \uparrow a))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ cnf(c₂, axiom)
 $(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) = a \Rightarrow a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ cnf(prove_meredith_2_basis, negated_conjecture)

BOO042-1.p Single axiom C3 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (a \uparrow b))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ cnf(c₃, axiom)
 $(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) = a \Rightarrow a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ cnf(prove_meredith_2_basis, negated_conjecture)

BOO043-1.p Single axiom C4 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (a \uparrow b))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) = b$ cnf(c₄, axiom)
 $(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) = a \Rightarrow a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ cnf(prove_meredith_2_basis, negated_conjecture)

BOO044-1.p Single axiom C5 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (b \uparrow c))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ cnf(c₅, axiom)
 $(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) = a \Rightarrow a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ cnf(prove_meredith_2_basis, negated_conjecture)

BOO045-1.p Single axiom C6 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (b \uparrow c))) \uparrow (c \uparrow (a \uparrow b)) = c$ cnf(c₆, axiom)
 $(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) = a \Rightarrow a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ cnf(prove_meredith_2_basis, negated_conjecture)

BOO046-1.p Single axiom C7 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (b \uparrow b))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ cnf(c₇, axiom)
 $(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) = a \Rightarrow a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ cnf(prove_meredith_2_basis, negated_conjecture)

$m(b, a, a) \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_tba_axioms}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO069-1.p Ternary Boolean Algebra Single axiom is complete, part 3

$m(m(a, a', b), (m(m(c, d, e), f, m(c, d, g)))', m(d, m(g, f, e), c)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(\text{single_axiom}, \text{axiom})$

$m(a, b, b') \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_tba_axioms}_3, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO070-1.p Ternary Boolean Algebra Single axiom is complete, part 4

$m(m(a, a', b), (m(m(c, d, e), f, m(c, d, g)))', m(d, m(g, f, e), c)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(\text{single_axiom}, \text{axiom})$

$m(a, a, b) \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_tba_axioms}_4, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO071-1.p Ternary Boolean Algebra Single axiom is complete, part 5

$m(m(a, a', b), (m(m(c, d, e), f, m(c, d, g)))', m(d, m(g, f, e), c)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(\text{single_axiom}, \text{axiom})$

$m(b', b, a) \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_tba_axioms}_5, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO072-1.p DN-1 is a single axiom for Boolean algebra, part 1

$((a + b)' + c)' + (a + (c' + (c + d)'))' = c$ $\text{cnf}(\text{dn}_1, \text{axiom})$

$b + a \neq a + b$ $\text{cnf}(\text{huntinton}_1, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO073-1.p DN-1 is a single axiom for Boolean algebra, part 2

$((a + b)' + c)' + (a + (c' + (c + d)'))' = c$ $\text{cnf}(\text{dn}_1, \text{axiom})$

$(a + b) + c \neq a + (b + c)$ $\text{cnf}(\text{huntinton}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO074-1.p DN-1 is a single axiom for Boolean algebra, part 3

$((a + b)' + c)' + (a + (c' + (c + d)'))' = c$ $\text{cnf}(\text{dn}_1, \text{axiom})$

$(a' + b)' + (a' + b)' \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{huntinton}_3, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO075-1.p Sh-1 is a single axiom for Boolean algebra, part 1

$(a \uparrow ((b \uparrow a) \uparrow a)) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(\text{sh}_1, \text{axiom})$

$(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_1, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO076-1.p Sh-1 is a single axiom for Boolean algebra, part 2

$(a \uparrow ((b \uparrow a) \uparrow a)) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(\text{sh}_1, \text{axiom})$

$a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO077-1.p Axiom C1 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 1

$(a \uparrow ((b \uparrow a) \uparrow a)) \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(c_1, \text{axiom})$

$(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_1, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO078-1.p Axiom C1 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 2

$(a \uparrow ((b \uparrow a) \uparrow a)) \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(c_1, \text{axiom})$

$a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO079-1.p Axiom C2 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 1

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (b \uparrow a))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(c_2, \text{axiom})$

$(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_1, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO080-1.p Axiom C2 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 2

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (b \uparrow a))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(c_2, \text{axiom})$

$a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO081-1.p Axiom C3 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 1

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (a \uparrow b))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(c_3, \text{axiom})$

$(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_1, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO082-1.p Axiom C3 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 2

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (a \uparrow b))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(c_3, \text{axiom})$

$a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO083-1.p Axiom C4 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 1

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (a \uparrow b))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(c_4, \text{axiom})$

$(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_1, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO084-1.p Axiom C4 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 2

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (a \uparrow b))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(c_4, \text{axiom})$

$a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO085-1.p Axiom C5 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 1

$(a \uparrow (a \uparrow (b \uparrow c))) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b$ $\text{cnf}(c_5, \text{axiom})$

$(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) \neq a$ $\text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_1, \text{negated_conjecture})$

BOO086-1.p Axiom C5 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 2

BOO104-1.p Axiom C14 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 2

$$(((a \uparrow b) \uparrow a) \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) = b \quad \text{cnf}(c_{14}, \text{axiom})$$

$$a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a \quad \text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$$

BOO105-1.p Axiom C15 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 1

$$(((a \uparrow b) \uparrow c) \uparrow c) \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) = b \quad \text{cnf}(c_{15}, \text{axiom})$$

$$(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) \neq a \quad \text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_1, \text{negated_conjecture})$$

BOO106-1.p Axiom C15 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 2

$$(((a \uparrow b) \uparrow c) \uparrow c) \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) = b \quad \text{cnf}(c_{15}, \text{axiom})$$

$$a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a \quad \text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$$

BOO107-1.p Axiom C16 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 1

$$(((a \uparrow b) \uparrow c) \uparrow c) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b \quad \text{cnf}(c_{16}, \text{axiom})$$

$$(a \uparrow a) \uparrow (b \uparrow a) \neq a \quad \text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_1, \text{negated_conjecture})$$

BOO108-1.p Axiom C16 for Boolean algebra in the Sheffer stroke, part 2

$$(((a \uparrow b) \uparrow c) \uparrow c) \uparrow (b \uparrow (c \uparrow a)) = b \quad \text{cnf}(c_{16}, \text{axiom})$$

$$a \uparrow (b \uparrow (a \uparrow c)) \neq ((c \uparrow b) \uparrow b) \uparrow a \quad \text{cnf}(\text{prove_meredith_2_basis}_2, \text{negated_conjecture})$$

BOO109+1.p Josef Urban's problem using the Wajsberg axiom

$$\forall a, b, c, d: p((a \uparrow (b \uparrow c)) \uparrow (((d \uparrow c) \uparrow ((a \uparrow d) \uparrow (a \uparrow d))) \uparrow (a \uparrow (a \uparrow b)))) \quad \text{fof}(\text{wajsbergs_axiom}, \text{axiom})$$

$$\forall p, q, r: ((p \uparrow (q \uparrow r)) \text{ and } p(p)) \Rightarrow p(r) \quad \text{fof}(\text{modus_ponens_for_nand}, \text{axiom})$$

$$\forall a, b: p((a \uparrow (b \uparrow b)) \uparrow (((b \uparrow b) \uparrow ((a \uparrow a) \uparrow (a \uparrow a))) \uparrow ((b \uparrow b) \uparrow ((a \uparrow a) \uparrow (a \uparrow a))))) \quad \text{fof}(\text{tautology}, \text{conjecture})$$