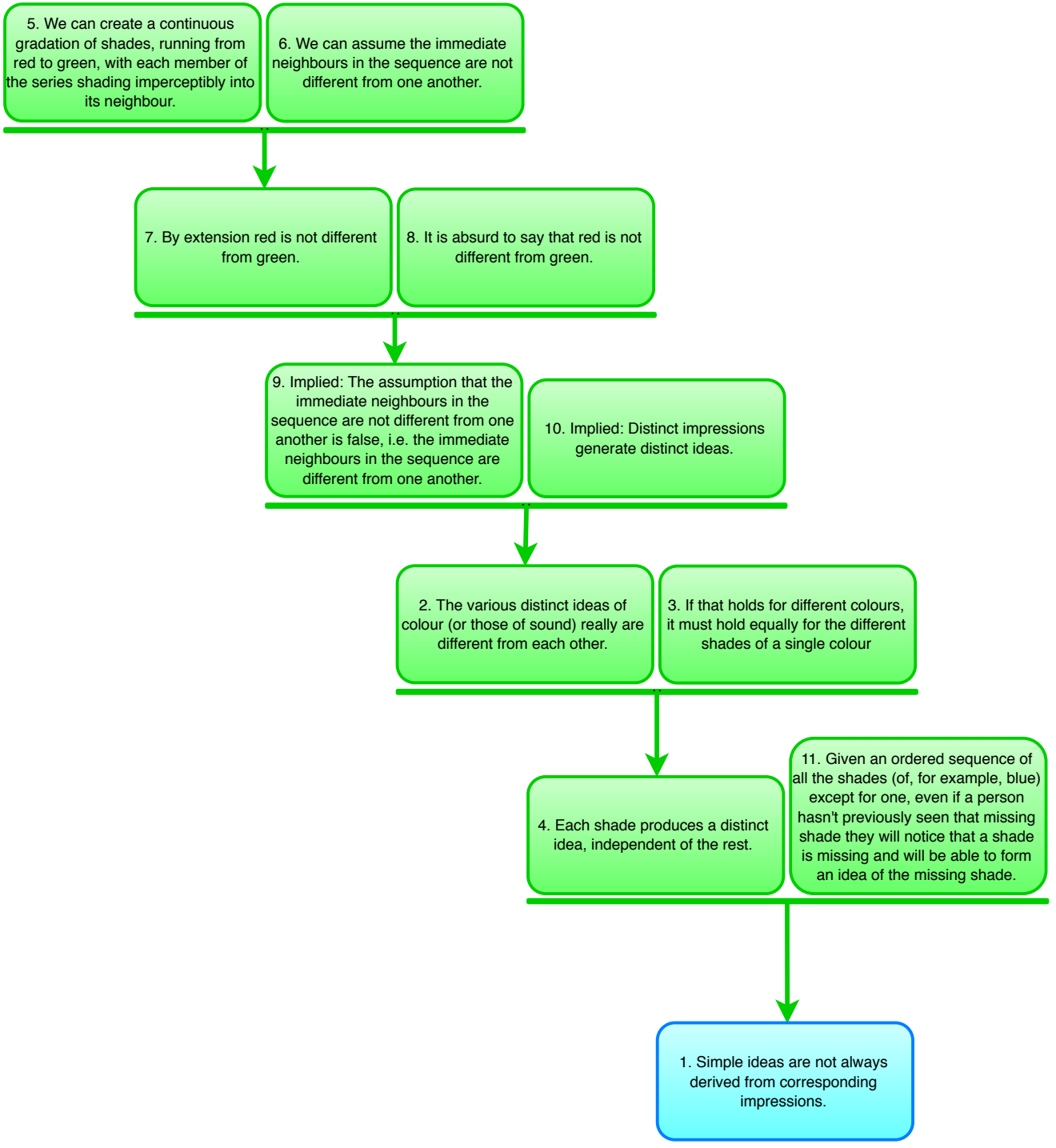
5. We can create a continuous gradation of shades, running from red to green, with each member of the series shading imperceptibly into its neighbour.
6. We can assume the immediate neighbours in the sequence are not different from one another.
7. By extension red is not different from green.
8. It is absurd to say that red is not different from green.
9. Implied: The assumption that the immediate neighbours in the sequence are not different from one another is false, i.e. the immediate neighbours in the sequence are different from one another.
10. Implied: Distinct impressions generate distinct ideas.
2. The various distinct ideas of colour (or those of sound) really are different from each other.
3. If that holds for different colours, it must hold equally for the different shades of a single colour
4. Each shade produces a distinct idea, independent of the rest.
11. Given an ordered sequence of all the shades (of, for example, blue) except for one, even if a person hasn't previously seen that missing shade they will notice that a shade is missing and will be able to form an idea of the missing shade.
1. Simple ideas are not always derived from corresponding impressions.