

Equality and Peano Axioms in Predicate Logic

Equality Axioms

EQ1 $\forall x (x = x)$
“Equality introduction”

EQ2 $\forall x \forall y (x = y \rightarrow (\alpha[x/z] \rightarrow \alpha[y/z]))$
“Equality elimination”

EQsymm $(\forall x (\forall y ((x = y) \rightarrow (y = x))))$
“Equality is symmetric”

EQtrans(k)
$$\frac{(t_1 = t_2) \quad (t_2 = t_3) \quad \cdots \quad (t_k = t_{k+1})}{(t_1 = t_{k+1})}$$

“Transitivity of equality/equality chains”

EQsubs(r)
$$\frac{(t_1 = t_2)}{(r[t_1/z] = r[t_2/z])}$$

“Equality substitution”

Peano Axioms

NUMBER LINE

P1 $(\forall x (\neg(s(x) = 0)))$
“Zero is not a successor”

P2 $(\forall x (\forall y ((s(x) = s(y)) \rightarrow (x = y))))$
“Nothing has two predecessors”

ADDITION

P3 $(\forall x ((x + 0) = x))$
“Zero is neutral w.r.t. addition”

P4 $(\forall x (\forall y ((x + s(y)) = s((x + y)))))$
“Adding a successor yields the successor of adding the number”

MULTIPLICATION

P5 $(\forall x ((x \times 0) = 0))$
“Multiplying by zero yields zero”

P6 $(\forall x (\forall y ((x \times s(y)) = ((x \times y) + x))))$
“Multiplication by a successor”

P7 $(\varphi[0/v] \rightarrow ((\forall v (\varphi \rightarrow \varphi[s(v)/v])) \rightarrow (\forall v \varphi)))$
“Induction”