If **f** is compared to **f**  then from Assumption 1: Property 3, then

**Assumption 1:**

Identity is a set that has only members, Element **f** and Non-Element **C**.

Identity[1] = Identity[2]

The operator Equals , **=** , has three main properties with respect to 2 comparable identities:

1. Two comparable identities are equal
2. Two comparable identities are unequal
3. Two comparable identities must have a commonality i.e an identity or type therefore must be Equivalent with respect

The operator Equivalent , **≡**, has two main properties with respect to 2 comparable identities:

Two comparable identities are unequal and equal.

Two comparable identities are equal and equal.

**Proof:**

Let **f** represent Element

Let **C** represent Non-Element