```
——— MODULE Maths1 —
EXTENDS Integers
p(x) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} x^2 - 3 * x + 2
Theorem A \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \text{assume new } x \in \mathit{Int}
                          PROVE x = 1 \Rightarrow p(x) = 0
PROOF BY DEF p
THEOREM B \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \neg (\forall x \in Int : p(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1)
PROOF BY p(2) = 0 DEF p
Theorem C \triangleq \neg(\forall x \in Int : p(x) = 0 \equiv x = 1)
PROOF BY B
Theorem D \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \forall x \in Int : p(x) = 0 \equiv (x = 1 \lor x = 2)
\langle 1 \rangle take x \in Int
\langle 1 \rangle 1. p(2) = 0 by Def p
\langle 1 \rangle 2. \ x \neq 1 \land x \neq 2 \Rightarrow p(x) \neq 0 \text{ By DEF } p
\langle 1 \rangle 3. \text{ QED BY } \langle 1 \rangle 1, \langle 1 \rangle 2, A
THEOREM E \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \neg (\forall x \in Int : p(x) = 0 \equiv (x = 1 \lor x = 2 \lor x = 3))
PROOF BY D
THEOREM F \triangleq \neg (\forall x \in \{1, 2, 3\} : p(x) = 0)
PROOF BY DEF p
```