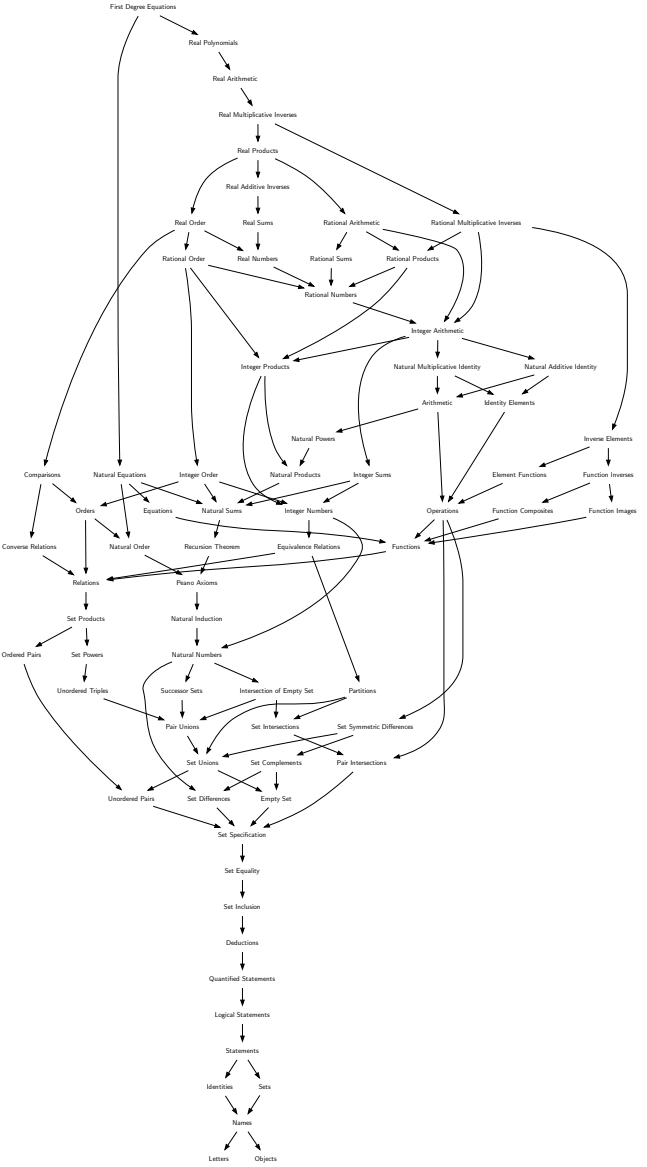
Why

[1]

Definition

Let $f(x)$ be a first-order polynomial. In other words, there exists $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{R}$ so that $f(x) = \alpha x + \beta$. Then $f(x) = 0$ is a a *first degree equation.*

[1] Future editions will include, and will likely continue to higher degree equations.


First Degree Equations
Real Polynomials
Real Arithmetic
Real Multiplicative Inverses
Real Products
Real Additive Inverses
Real Order
Real Sums
Rational Arithmetic
Rational Multiplicative Inverses
Rational Order
Real Numbers
Rational Sums
Rational Products
Rational Numbers
Integer Arithmetic
Integer Products
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Natural Additive Identity
Arithmetic
Identity Elements
Natural Powers
Inverse Elements
Comparisons
Natural Equations
Integer Order
Natural Products
Integer Sums
Element Functions
Function Inverses
Orders
Equations
Natural Sums
Integer Numbers
Operations
Function Composites
Function Images
Converse Relations
Natural Order
Recursion Theorem
Equivalence Relations
Functions
Relations
Peano Axioms
Set Products
Natural Induction
Ordered Pairs
Set Powers
Natural Numbers
Unordered Triples
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Partitions
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Symmetric Differences
Set Unions
Set Complements
Pair Intersections
Unordered Pairs
Set Differences
Empty Set
Set Specification
Set Equality
Set Inclusion
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Identities
Sets
Names
Letters
Objects