Why

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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.*

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[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

Rational Multiplicative Inverses   Rational Arithmetic   Real Sums   Real Order

Rational Products   Rational Sums   Real Numbers   Rational Order

Rational Numbers

Inverse Elements   Integer Arithmetic

Element Functions   Natural Multiplicative Identity   Natural Additive Identity   Integer Products

Algebras   Identity Elements   Arithmetic

Operations   Natural Powers

Function Inverses

Integer Sums   Natural Products   Integer Order   Natural Equations   Comparisons

Function Images   Function Composites

Integer Numbers   Natural Sums   Equations   Orders

Functions   Equivalence Relations   Converse Relations   Recursion Theorem   Natural Order

Relations   Peano Axioms

Natural Induction   Set Products

Natural Numbers   Set Powers

Partitions   Intersection of Empty Set   Successor Sets   Unordered Triples

Set Intersections   Pair Unions   Ordered Pairs

Set Differences   Set Unions

Pair Intersections   Empty Set   Unordered Pairs

Set Specification

Set Inclusion

Standardized Accounts

Accounts

Deductions

Quantified Statements

Logical Statements

Statements

Identities   Sets

Names

Letters   Objects

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