

1. Inspired by subtraction. To recap we must prove

$$(0) \quad x * y * z = 1$$

given

$$(1) \quad m = a^x$$

$$(2) \quad n = a^y$$

$$(3) \quad a^2 = (m^y * n^x)^z$$

where all variables are of type integer.

2. We will write x^y as $x \leftarrow y$ for any x and y . Thus our givens are now

$$(1a) \quad m = a \leftarrow x$$

$$(2a) \quad n = a \leftarrow y$$

$$(3a) \quad a \leftarrow 2 = (m \leftarrow y * n \leftarrow x) \leftarrow z$$

3. \leftarrow has a higher binding power than $*$ and enjoys the following properties:

$$(4) \quad (x * y) \leftarrow n = x \leftarrow m * y \leftarrow n$$

$$(5) \quad x \leftarrow (m + n) = x \leftarrow m * x \leftarrow n$$

$$(6) \quad (x \leftarrow m) \leftarrow n = x \leftarrow (m * n)$$

$$(7) \quad m = n \equiv a \leftarrow m = a \leftarrow n$$

We refer to (4) with the catchphrase ‘right distributivity’, (5) with ‘left distributivity’ and (6) with ‘trading’.

4. We calculate

$$\begin{aligned} & a \leftarrow 2 \\ \equiv & \quad \{(3a)\} \\ & (m \leftarrow y * n \leftarrow x) \leftarrow z \\ \equiv & \quad \{\text{right distributivity}\} \\ & (m \leftarrow y) \leftarrow z * n \leftarrow x \leftarrow z \\ \equiv & \quad \{\text{trading}\} \\ & m \leftarrow (y * z) * n \leftarrow (x * z) \\ \equiv & \quad \{(1a), (2a)\} \\ & (a \leftarrow x) \leftarrow (y * z) * (a \leftarrow y) \leftarrow (x * z) \\ \equiv & \quad \{\text{trading}\} \\ & a \leftarrow (x * y * z) * a \leftarrow (y * x * z) \\ \equiv & \quad \{\text{right distributivity}\} \\ & a \leftarrow (2 * x * y * z) \end{aligned}$$

The rest is easy:

$$\begin{aligned} a \leftarrow 2 &= a \leftarrow (2 * x * y * z) \\ \equiv &\{(7), \text{arithmetic}\} \\ 1 &= x * y * z \end{aligned}$$

5. This is a definite improvement over EEM9. It would simply not have been possible without Jeremy Weissmann's papers on subtraction. Hopefully he will publish them as JAWs soon.

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Eric Macaulay

United Kingdom

EEM9A

	Section	Page
Inspired by subtraction	1	1