∗54·43. $\vdash :. \alpha, \beta \in 1 . \supset : \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda . \equiv . \alpha \cup \beta \in 2$

Dem.

$\vdash . *54\cdot26 . \supset \vdash :. \alpha = \iota`x . \beta = \iota`y . \supset : \alpha \cup \beta \in 2 . \equiv . x \neq y .$

$[*51\cdot231] \qquad \equiv . \iota`x \cap \iota`y = \Lambda .$

$[*13\cdot12] \qquad \equiv . \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda \qquad (1)$

$\vdash . (1) . *11\cdot11\cdot35 . \supset$

$\qquad \vdash :. (\exists x, y) . \alpha = \iota`x . \beta = \iota`y . \supset : \alpha \cup \beta \in 2 . \equiv . \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda \qquad (2)$

$\vdash . (2) . *11\cdot54 . *52\cdot1 . \supset \vdash .$ Prop

From this proposition it will follow, when arithmetical addition has been defined, that $1 + 1 = 2$.