

- P1. If it came to be, then earlier it was nothing. (15.1)
- P2. Something cannot have been nothing. (15.1)
- C1, P3. It did not come to be. (P1 + P2, denying the consequent) (15.1)
- P4. If it had come to be, it would have a beginning and end. (15.2)
- C2, P5. It has neither beginning nor end. (P3 + P4, denying the antecedent) (15.2)
- P6. If it has neither beginning nor end, it is unlimited. (assumption) (15.2)
- C3, P7. It is unlimited. (P5 + P6, affirming the antecedent) (15.2)
- P8. If it is unlimited, then it is unlimited in magnitude (15.3)
- C4, P9. It is unlimited in magnitude. (P7 + P8, affirming the antecedent) (15.3)
- P10. If it has beginning and end, then it is neither eternal nor unlimited. (15.6)
- C5, P11. It is eternal and unlimited. (P6 + P10, denying the antecedent) (15.6)
- P12. If it is not one, it will be limited. (15.7–8)
- C6, P13. It is one. (P11 + P12, denying the consequent) (15.7–8)
- P14. It is all alike. (15.9.1)
- C7, P15. It is eternal and unlimited and one and all alike. (P11 + P13 + P14, conjunction) (15.9.1)
- P16. If it becomes different, it is not all alike. (15.9.2)
- C8, P17. It does not become different. (P14 + P16, denying the consequent) (15.9.2)
- P18. If it perishes, becomes greater, is rearranged, or feels pain, it becomes different. (15.9.2)
- C9, P19. It neither perishes, becomes greater, is rearranged, nor feels pain. (P17 + P18, denying the consequent) (15.9.2)
- C10, P20. It is eternal and unlimited and one and all alike, and it neither perishes, becomes greater, is rearranged, nor feels pain. (P15 + P19, conjunction) (15.9.2)
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- P21. If it is empty, it is nothing. (15.9.7)
- P22. Nothing cannot be. (15.9.7)
- C11, P23. It is not empty. (P21 + P22, denying the consequent) (15.9.7)
- P24. If it is full, it cannot give way anywhere. (15.9.7)
- P25. It is full. (P23, double negation elimination) (15.9.7)
- C12, P26. It cannot give way anywhere. (P24 + P25, affirming the antecedent) (15.9.7)

P27. If it cannot give way anywhere, it cannot move. (assumption) (15.9.7)

C13, P28. It cannot move. (P26 + P27, affirming the antecedent) (15.9.7)

P29. If something is rare, it cannot be equally full as something dense. (15.9.8)

C14, P30. It is neither rare (nor dense). (P25 + P29, denying the consequent) (15.9.8)

P31. If something changes, it is destroyed. (15.10.6)

P32. If it is destroyed, nothing comes to be. (15.10.6)

C15, P33. If something changes, nothing comes to be. (P31 + P32, hypothetical syllogism) (15.10.6)

P34. Nothing cannot come to be. (assumption) (15.10.6)

C16, P35. Something does not change. (P33 + P34, denying the consequent) (15.10.6)

C17, P36. Nothing changes (P35, double negation elimination) (15.10.6)

P37. If it has body, then it has thickness. (assumption) (15.5)

P38. If it has thickness, it has parts. (15.5)

C18, P39. If it has body, it has parts. (P37 + P38, hypothetical syllogism) (15.5)

P40. If it has parts, then it is many. (assumption) (15.5)

C19, P41. If it has body, then it is many. (P39 + P40, hypothetical syllogism) (15.5)

C20, P42. It does not have body. (P41 + P13, denying the consequent) (15.5)

P43. If it is divided, it moves. (15.4)

P44. If it moves, it is not. (15.4)

C21, P45. If it is divided, it is not. (P43 + P44, hypothetical syllogism) (15.4)

P46. It is. (assumption) (15.4)

C22, P47. It is not divided. P45 + P46, denying the consequent) (15.4)

P48. Our senses report plurality and change. (15.10.2–4)

C23. Our senses deceive us. (P20 + P32) (15.10.5)