

Refutation of time as the coexistence of past, present, future

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As attributed to physicists Einstein, Feynman, and Hawking:

The past, present, future as equivalents coexist to define time. (1.1)

We rewrite Eq. 1.1 as:

If past, present, future are equivalents, then past, present, and future imply time. (2.1)

We attempt to strengthen Eq. 2.1 with the modal operator of necessity as the universal quantifier.

If past, present, future are necessarily equivalents, then past, present, and future imply the necessity of time. (3.1)

LET p q r s : past, present, future, time; # necessity, for all.

$((p=q)=r)>s$; TFFT FTTF FTTF TFFT (1.2)

$((p=q)=r)>((p\&(q\&r))>s)$; TTTT TTTF TTTT TTTT (2.2)

$\#((p=q)=r)>((p\&(q\&r))>\#s)$; TTTT TTTC TTTT TTTT (3.2)

Eq. 3.2 strengthens Eq. 2.2 marginally in the proof table by replacing the contradiction value with the falsity value of contingency.

Eqs. 1.2, 2.2, and 3.2 are *not* tautologous. This refutes Eqs. 1.1, 2.1, and 3.1.