

## Refutation of relativization by structural induction in weighted first order logic

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**Abstract:** We evaluate a formula of relativization as defined by structural induction which is *not* tautologous. Its use in weighted first order logic is refuted.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VL4 with Tautology as the designated proof value, **F** as contradiction, **N** as truthity (non-contingency), and **C** as falsity (contingency). The 16-valued truth table is row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables, sometimes with table counts, for more variables. (See ersatz-systems.com.)

LET  $\sim$  Not,  $\neg$ ; + Or,  $\vee, \cup$ ; - Not Or; & And,  $\wedge, \cap, \cdot$ ; \ Not And;  
 $>$  Imply, greater than,  $\rightarrow, \Rightarrow, \mapsto, \succ, \supset, \vdash, \models, \rightarrow$ ;  
 $<$  Not Imply, less than,  $\in, \prec, \subset, \not\subset, \neq, \leftarrow, \lesssim$ ;  
 $=$  Equivalent,  $\equiv, :=, \Leftrightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \triangleq, \approx, \simeq$ ; @ Not Equivalent,  $\neq$ ;  
 $\%$  possibility, for one or some,  $\exists, \diamond, M$ ; # necessity, for every or all,  $\forall, \square, L$ ;  
 $(z=z)$  **T** as tautology,  $\top$ , ordinal 3;  $(z@z)$  **F** as contradiction,  $\emptyset, \text{Null}, \perp$ , zero;  
 $(\%z\<\#z)$  **C** as contingency,  $\Delta$ , ordinal 1;  $(\%z\>\#z)$  **N** as non-contingency,  $\nabla$ , ordinal 2;  
 $\sim(y < x)$  ( $x \leq y$ ), ( $x \subseteq y$ );  $(A=B)$  ( $A \sim B$ ).  
 Note: For clarity we usually distribute quantifiers on each variable as designated.

From: Droste, M.; Gastin, P. (2019). Aperiodic weighted automata and weighted first-order logic.  
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We define below the relativizations  $\phi^{<x}$ ,  $\phi^{(x,y)}$  and  $\phi^{>y}$ ... [ for  $\phi^{>y}$ , read  $\phi^{>x}$  ? ]  
 The relativization is defined by structural induction on the formulas as follows:

$$\dots (\forall z\psi)^{<x} = \forall z(z < x \Rightarrow \psi^{<x}) \quad (4.1.1)$$

The relativizations  $\phi^{(x,y)}$  and  $\phi^{>x}$  are defined similarly. (4.2.1),(4.3.1)

**Remark 4.1:** We write the exponent in  $\phi^{(x,y)}$  of Eq. 4.2.1 to mean variables x and y, such as each with a value of 1.

$$((\#s\&\#p)\&(q\&r)) = ((\#s\<(q\&r))\>(p\&(q\&r))) ; \quad \mathbf{FFFF\ FFFF\ NNNN\ NNFN} \quad (4.2.2)$$

Eq. 4.2.2 as rendered is *not* tautologous. This means relativization in that context is refuted.