

Refutation of the meet-tree

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Abstract: Two equations defining the meet-tree are *not* tautologous, thereby contradicting the claim that “proof is straightforward (using similinearity)”. Therefore these results form a *non* tautologous fragment of the universal logic $\forall\mathbb{L}4$.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/ $\forall\mathbb{L}4$ 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 , \sqcup ; - Not Or; & And, \wedge , \cap , \sqcap , \cdot ; \ Not And;
 $>$ Imply, greater than, \rightarrow , \Rightarrow , \mapsto , $>$, \supset , \rightsquigarrow ;
 $<$ Not Imply, less than, \in , $<$, \subset , \prec , $\#$, \ll , \lesssim ;
 $=$ Equivalent, \equiv , $:=$, \Leftrightarrow , \leftrightarrow , \triangleq , \approx , \cong ; @ Not Equivalent, \neq ;
 $\%$ possibility, for one or some, \exists , \diamond , **M**; # necessity, for every or all, \forall , \square , **L**;
 $(z=z)$ **T** as tautology, **T**, ordinal 3; $(z@z)$ **F** as contradiction, \emptyset , Null, \perp , zero;
 $(\%z\>\#z)$ **N** as non-contingency, Δ , ordinal 1;
 $(\%z\<\#z)$ **C** as contingency, ∇ , ordinal 2;
 $\sim(y < x)$ ($x \leq y$), ($x \subseteq y$); $(A=B)$ ($A\sim B$); $(B>A)$ ($A\vdash B$); $(B>A)$ ($A\neq B$).
 Note for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable.

From: Kaplan, I.; Rzepecki, T.; Daoud Siniora, D. (2019). arxiv.org/pdf/1904.05144.pdf
 On the automorphism group of the universal homogeneous meet-tree.
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The following simple observation, reminiscent of the ultrametric triangle inequality, will be immensely useful in the rest of this paper.

Fact 2.18. *Let $a; b; c$ be elements of a meet-tree T . Then:*

$$a \wedge b \wedge c = a \wedge b \text{ or } a \wedge b \wedge c = a \wedge c, \quad (2.18.1.1)$$

$$\text{LET } p, q, r: a, b, c. \\ ((p\&q)\&r)=(((p\&q)+((p\&q)\&r))=(p\&r)); \quad \mathbf{FFFT} \ \mathbf{FTFT} \ \mathbf{FFFT} \ \mathbf{FTFT} \quad (2.18.1.2)$$

$$\text{if } a \wedge b > a \wedge c, \text{ then } a \wedge c = b \wedge c, \quad (2.18.2.1)$$

$$((p\&q)\>(p\&r))\>((p\&r)=(q\&r)); \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \ \mathbf{TFFT} \ \mathbf{TTTT} \ \mathbf{TFFT} \quad (2.18.2.2)$$

$$\text{If } a \wedge b \geq a \wedge c, \text{ then } a \wedge c \leq b \wedge c. \quad (2.18.3.1)$$

$$\sim((p\&r)\>(p\&q))\>\sim((q\&r)\<(p\&r)); \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \ \mathbf{TTTT} \ \mathbf{TTTT} \ \mathbf{TTTT} \quad (2.18.3.2)$$

Proof. The proof is straightforward (using semilinearity).

The two Eqs.2.18.1.2-.2.2 are *not* tautologous, thereby contradicting that “proof is straightforward (using similinearity)” of the meet-tree.