



Although CSMT is inspired by the simulation hypothesis, but this reasoning method is independent of the acceptance of this hypothesis. As we argue in this part, one may do not accept the simulation hypothesis, but knows CSMT a valid reasoning method. As an application of Computer-Simulation Model Theory, we study the famous problem P vs NP. We let  $\varphi \equiv [P = NP]$  and construct a computer simulation model E such that P = NP does not hold in E. (2.1)

**Remark 2.1:** Eq. 2.1 is ostensibly the same as 1.1 as rendered, hence 2.1 maps to 1.2.

Eq. 1.2 is not tautologous, hence refuting the conjecture of CSMT. While we show elsewhere that P=NP is *not* tautologous (via refutation of the Schaefer theorem), the unprovability of P=NP does not follow from this CSMT approach.