

Refutation of the wellfoundedness of the multiset order

© Copyright 2019 by Colin James III All rights reserved.

Abstract: The two equations for an inductive proof of the wellfoundedness of the multiset order are *not* tautologous, and 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 , \otimes ; \ Not And;
 $>$ Imply, greater than, \rightarrow , \Rightarrow , \mapsto , $>$, \supset , \rightarrow ; $<$ Not Imply, less than, \in , $<$, \subset , \prec , \neq , \ll , \leq ;
 $=$ Equivalent, \equiv , $:=$, \Leftrightarrow , \leftrightarrow , $\hat{=}$, \approx , \cong ; @ Not Equivalent, \neq , \oplus ;
 $\%$ 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 , Null, \perp , zero;
 $(\%z\#z)$ **N** as non-contingency, Δ , ordinal 1; $(\%z\#z)$ **C** as contingency, ∇ , ordinal 2;
 $\sim(y < x)$ ($x \leq y$), ($x \subseteq y$), ($x \sqsubseteq y$); $(A=B)$ ($A\sim B$).

Note for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable.

From: Nipkow, T.; Buchholz, W. (1998). An inductive proof of the wellfoundedness of the multiset order. www21.in.tum.de/~nipkow/misc/multiset.ps [partial file]

Given a binary relation $<$ on a set S , the subset of S called the *well-founded part* of S w.r.t $<$ is defined inductively as follows ...:

$$\frac{\forall y < x. y \in W}{x \in W} \quad (1.1.1)$$

$$\text{LET } p, q, r, s: \quad P, w, x, y. \\ (\#s < (r \& (s < q))) > (r < q); \quad \text{TTTT TTTT CCCC TTCC} \quad (1.1.2)$$

The corresponding induction principle easily yields the principle of *well-founded part induction*:

$$\frac{\forall x \in W. (\forall y < x. P(y)) \Rightarrow P(x)}{\forall x \in W. P(x)} \quad (1.2.1)$$

$$(((\#r < q) \& (\#s < (r \& (p \& s)))) > (p \& r)) > (\#r < (q \& (p \& r))); \\ \text{FFFF NNNF FFFF NNNF} \quad (1.2.2)$$

Eqs. 1.1.2 and 1.2.2 as rendered are *not* tautologous. This refutes the conjecture of an inductive proof of the wellfoundedness of the multiset order.