

## Refutation of Heyting algebra

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**Abstract:** We evaluate the seminal equation for Heyting algebra of  $a \wedge b \leq c \Leftrightarrow a \leq b \rightarrow c$ . It is *not* tautologous, hence refuting Heyting algebra as stated, and forming another *non* tautologous fragment of Heyting algebra in the universal logic  $V\mathcal{L}4$ .

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/ $V\mathcal{L}4$  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,  $\wedge$ ,  $\cap$ ,  $\square$ ,  $\cdot$ ,  $\otimes$ ; \ Not And;  
 $>$  Imply, greater than,  $\rightarrow$ ,  $\Rightarrow$ ,  $\mapsto$ ,  $>$ ,  $\supset$ ,  $\rightarrow$ ;  $<$  Not Imply, less than,  $\in$ ,  $<$ ,  $\subset$ ,  $\neq$ ,  $\neq$ ,  $\ll$ ,  $\lesssim$ ;  
 $=$  Equivalent,  $\equiv$ ,  $:=$ ,  $\Leftrightarrow$ ,  $\leftrightarrow$ ,  $\stackrel{\Delta}{\sim}$ ,  $\approx$ ,  $\simeq$ ; @ 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, **T**, ordinal 3;  $(z@z)$  **F** as contradiction,  $\emptyset$ , Null,  $\perp$ , zero;  
 $(\%z\>\#z)$  **N** as non-contingency,  $\Delta$ , ordinal 1;  $(\%z\<\#z)$  **C** as contingency,  $\nabla$ , 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: Moraschini, T.; Wannenburg, J.J. (2019) Epimorphism surjectivity in varieties of Heyting algebras. arxiv.org/pdf/1908.00287.pdf

### 2. Esakia duality

A *Heyting algebra* is an algebra  $A = \langle A; \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle$  which comprises a bounded lattice  $\langle A; \wedge, \vee, 0, 1 \rangle$ , and a binary operation  $\rightarrow$  such that for every  $a, b, c \in A$ ,

$$a \wedge b \leq c \Leftrightarrow a \leq b \rightarrow c. \quad (2.1.1)$$

LET  $p, q, r: a, b, c$ .

$$(p \& \sim(q < r)) = (\sim(q < p) > r); \quad \mathbf{TFFT} \quad \mathbf{FTFT} \quad \mathbf{TFFT} \quad \mathbf{FTFT} \quad (2.1.2)$$

It follows that Heyting algebras are distributive lattices. Remarkably, a Heyting algebra is uniquely determined by its lattice reduct. The class of all Heyting algebras forms a variety, ... HA.

Eq. 2.1.2 as rendered is *not* tautologous, hence refuting Heyting algebra as stated.