Refutation of the theological conjecture of universalism

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Abstract: We evaluate the conjecture of universalism as the sentence: The necessity that philosophy includes contradiction and religion includes falsity implies that universalism includes both philosophy and religion. The conjecture is not tautologous, to form a non tautologous fragment of the universal logic VL4.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VŁ4 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  ~ Not, ¬ ;  + Or, ∨, ∪ ;  - Not Or; & And, ∧, ∩ , , ⊓ ; \ Not And;
> Imply, greater than, →, ⇒, ↦, ⊃, ↠ ; < Not Imply, less than, ∈, ⊂, ⊬, ≈, ≤ ;
= Equivalent, ≡, :=, ↔, ⇔ , ↔ , ≡ , ≈ ;  @ Not Equivalent, ≠, ⊕;
%  possibility, for one or some, ∃, ∃! , ◊, M;  #  necessity, for every or all, ∀, □, L;
(z=z) T as tautology, ⊤ , ordinal 3;  (z@z) F as contradiction, Ø, Null, ⊥ , zero;
(%z>#z) N as non-contingency, Δ, ordinal 1;  (%z<#z) C as contingency, ∨, ordinal 2;
¬( y < x) ( x ≤ y), ( x ⊆ y), ( x ≡ y);  (A=B) (A~B).  
Note for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable.

From: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universalism

Universalism is the philosophical and theological concept that some ideas have universal application or applicability. A belief in one fundamental truth is another important tenet in Universalism. … Christian universalism refers to the idea that every human will be saved in a religious or spiritual sense [hence there is no eternal punishment such as hell]. …

We map universalism as based on philosophy and religion. In philosophy, a basic tenant is that testability is based on what is contradictory as in what is not tautologous. In religion, the ideal is purity as in truthity, namely what is not falsity. In theology, this derives from God being omnipotent or all powerful and hence able to do anything, except for one thing: God cannot tell a lie. In other words, pure religion is by definition tautologous. From this, we derive the sentences:

By necessity, philosophy includes contradiction and religion includes falsity.  
(1.1.1)

    LET  p,  q,  r,  s: 
        philosophy,  universalism,  religion,  s.

    #((p>(s@s))&(r>(%s>#s)))=(s=s) ;  
        NFNF NFNF NFNF NFNF (1.1.2)

Universalism includes both philosophy and religion.  
(1.2.1)

    q>(p&r) ;  
        TTF F TTFF T TFFFT (1.2.2)

The conjecture of universalism is the sentence:
The necessity that philosophy includes contradiction and religion includes falsity implies that universalism includes both philosophy and religion.  

\[(p > (s@s)) \& (r > (%s > #s))) > (q > (p \& r)) \]

Eq. 1.3.2 as rendered is not tautologous, hence refuting the conjecture of universalism.