

Refutation of the Molyneux problem

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We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VL4 with \top as the designated *proof* value, F as contradiction, N as truthity (non-contingency), and C as falsity (contingency). The 16-valued truth table (fragments) is row-major and horizontal.

LET p, s : blind person, shape;
 \sim Not; $\&$ And; $>$ Imply.

From: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molyneux's_problem

"If one born blind feels the differences between shapes such as spheres and cubes, could one, if given the ability to see, distinguish those objects by sight alone, in reference to the tactile schemata one already possessed?" (0.1)

We rewrite Eq. 0.1 by abstraction in removing the distinction between two named shapes and replacing with shape (or not shape).

If one blind recognizes a shape and and recognizes not that shape, then one not blind recognizes that shape and recognizes not that shape. (1.1)

$((p>s)\&(p>\sim s))>((\sim p>s)\&(\sim p>\sim s))$; FTFT FTFT FTFT FTFT (1.2)

Eq. 1.2 is *not* tautologous. This means the Molyneux problem is resolved as two unrelated states, and hence not a problem.