

Refutation of the Strong Free Will hypothesis based on its defective MIN'

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

LET $p, q, r, s, t, u, w, x, y, z$:
 A, B , A-first frame, B-first frame, a's prior response, b's prior response, w, x, y, z
 \sim Not; $\&$ And; $+$ Or; $>$ Imply, greater than; $<$ Not Imply, lesser than.

From: Conway, J.; Kochen, S. (2008). The strong free will theorem. arxiv.org/pdf/0807.3286.pdf

"MIN': In an A-first frame, B can freely choose any one of the 33 directions w , and a's prior response is independent of B's choice. Similarly, in a B-first frame, A can independently freely choose any one of the 40 triples x, y, z , and b's prior response is independent of A's choice." (10.1)

$((r > (q > w)) \& \sim (t < q)) + ((s > (p > (x \& (y \& z)))) \& \sim (u < p))$;
 $\text{TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT, FTTT FTTT FTTT FTTT}$ (10.2)

As rendered, Eq. 10.2 is *not* tautologous. This means axiom MIN', as replacement for the previous FIN in the Free Will theorem, is *not* tautologous.

Because the assumption of axiom MIN' is essential to the authors' proof, the Strong Free Will theorem is also *not* tautologous and refuted by its own derivation. This means the Strong Free Will theorem can not be reasserted by resurrection as such.