Confirmation of a trivial vector conjecture

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VŁ4 with `T`autology as the designated *proof* value, `F` as contradiction, `N` as truthity (non-contingency), and `C` as falsity (contingency). Results are a 16-valued truth table in row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables for more variables.

LET p, q, r: point p, point q, point s;
~ Not; & And; + Or; - Not Or; > Imply, greater than; = Equivalent;
# necessity, for all or every; % possibility, for one or some;
((p-q)=(q-p)) The absolute value of the distance p to q is equivalent to that of q to p;
((p-r)=(r-p)) The absolute value of the distance p to r is equivalent to that of r to p;
((q-r)=(r-q)) The absolute value of the distance q to r is equivalent to that of r to q.

"From the distance between two points, a third point always has the same distance to the other points." (1.0)

We rewrite Eq. 1.0 as:

"If two points imply the necessity of a third point, then the respective distances are possibly the same." (1.1)

((p&q)>#r)>%(((p-q)=(q-p))=(((p-r)=(r-p))=((q-r)=(r-q)))) ;
`TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT` (1.2)

Eq. 1.2 is tautologous, hence confirming the conjecture.

Remark: This exercise indirectly speaks to the fact that the vector space is *not* bivalent.