

The Löb axiom and sub-conjecture $\Box\perp > \perp$ as contra-examples to Gödel incompleteness theorem

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Abstract: We show the Löb axiom $\Box(\Box\perp > \perp) > \Box\perp$ is *not* tautologous, and the conjecture $\Box\perp > \perp$ is *not* contradictory. These serve as two contra-examples to the Gödel incompleteness theorem, hence refuting it.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VL4 with Tautology 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 : p, q ; \sim Not; $>$ Imply, greater than; $=$ Equivalent; $@$ Not Equivalent;
 $(p=p)$ Tautology; $(q@q)$ **F** contradiction, \perp ;
 $\%$ possibility, \diamond , for one or some, \exists # necessity, \Box , for every or all, \forall .

From: Balbiani, P.; Andez-Duque, D.F.; Herzig, A.; Iliev, P. (2018). Frame-validity games and lower bounds on the complexity of modal axioms. arxiv.org/pdf/1808.05051.pdf

The Löb axiom is supposed to define transitivity and second-order converse well-foundedness as:

$$\Box(\Box p > p) > \Box p \tag{1.1}$$

$$\#(\#p > p) > \#p ; \tag{1.2}$$

We decompose the variables in Eq. 1.2 to show the table results at each step.

$$p=(p=p) ; \quad \mathbf{FTFT} \quad \mathbf{FTFT} \quad \mathbf{FTFT} \quad \mathbf{FTFT} \tag{1.2.1.2}$$

$$\#p=(p=p) ; \quad \mathbf{FNFN} \quad \mathbf{FNFN} \quad \mathbf{FNFN} \quad \mathbf{FNFN} \tag{1.2.2.2}$$

$$\#p > p ; \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \tag{1.2.3.2}$$

$$\#(\#p > p)=(p=p) ; \quad \mathbf{NNNN} \quad \mathbf{NNNN} \quad \mathbf{NNNN} \quad \mathbf{NNNN} \tag{1.2.4.2}$$

$$\#(\#p > p) > \#p ; \quad \mathbf{CTCT} \quad \mathbf{CTCT} \quad \mathbf{CTCT} \quad \mathbf{CTCT} \tag{1.2.5.2}$$

We replace the variable p with the symbol for contradiction \perp :

$$\Box(\Box\perp > \perp) > \Box\perp \tag{2.1}$$

$$\#(\#(q@q) > (q@q)) > \#(q@q) ; \mathbf{CCCC} \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \tag{2.2}$$

We decompose the variables in Eq. 2.2 to show the table results at each step.

$$(q@q)=(p=p) ; \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \tag{2.2.1.2}$$

$$\#(q@q)=(p=p) ; \quad \mathbf{FFFF} \quad \mathbf{FFFF} \quad \mathbf{FFFF} \quad \mathbf{FFFF} \tag{2.2.2.2}$$

$$\#(q@q) > (q@q) ; \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \quad \mathbf{TTTT} \tag{2.2.3.2}$$

$$\#(\#(q@q) > (q@q))=(p=p) ; \quad \mathbf{NNNN} \quad \mathbf{NNNN} \quad \mathbf{NNNN} \quad \mathbf{NNNN} \tag{2.2.4.2}$$

$$\#(\#(q@q) > (q@q)) > \#(q@q) ; \mathbf{CCCC} \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \quad \mathbf{CCCC} \tag{2.2.5.2}$$

Eqs. 1.2 and 2.2 are *not* tautologous, hence refuting the Löb axiom.

The simpler conjectures of $\Box p \supset p$ or $\Box \perp \supset \perp$, as rendered in Eqs. 1.2.3.2 or 2.2.3.2, are tautologous. However according to the Gödel incompleteness theorem, these should be *not* tautologous. Similarly the conjecture of the Löb axiom should be tautologous, but it is not. Consequently these serve as contra-examples to the Gödel incompleteness theorem, hence refuting it.