

Refutation of Browder's theorem

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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 $p, q, r, s, t, u: x, n, k, C, \mathbb{N}, \Omega;$
 \sim Not, \neg ; $+$ Or, \vee ; $\&$ And, \wedge ; $=$ Equivalent; $>$ Imply; $<$ Not Imply, \in ;
 $\#$ necessity, for all or every, \square, \forall ; $\%$ possibility, for one or some, \diamond, \exists
 $y \leq z$ ($\sim z > y$).

From: Ferreira, F.; et al. (2018). On the removal of weak compactness arguments in proof mining. arXiv:1810.01508 laurentiu.leustean@unibuc.ro

[page 4, numbering added]: In loose terms, one can prove Browder's theorem in a certain formal theory using the principle

$$\forall x \in C \exists n \in \mathbb{N} (x \in \Omega_n) \rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall x \in C \exists k \leq n (x \in \Omega_k), \quad (4.1)$$

where C is a bounded closed convex subset of the Hilbert space, and $(\Omega_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence of open sets for the strong topology.

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\#p \langle (s \langle \%q \rangle) \langle (t \& (p \langle (u \& q) \rangle)) \rangle) \rangle) > \\ & ((\%q \langle (t \& \#p) \rangle) \langle (\sim (q \& (p \langle (u \& r) \rangle)) \rangle) \langle (s \& \%r) \rangle) ; \\ & \quad \text{TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT, TCTC TCTT TTTC TTTC,} \\ & \quad \text{TTTC TTTC TTTC TTTC} \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Eq. 4.2 as rendered is *not* tautologous. This means Browder's theorem as framed is refuted.