

Refutation of the interval for model checking

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Abstract: We evaluate three sub-interval relations named reflexive, proper or irreflexive, and strict. None is tautologous. This refutes those relations and model checking therefrom.

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). For results, the 16-valued truth table is row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables, sometimes with table counts, for more variables. Reproducible transcripts for results are available. (See ersatz-systems.com.)

LET $p, q, r, s: x, x', y, y'$;
 \sim Not, \neg ; $+$ Or, \vee, \cup ; $-$ Not Or; $\&$ And, \wedge, \cap ; \setminus Not And;
 $>$ Imply, greater than, $\rightarrow, \supset, \succ, \supseteq$; $<$ Not Imply, less than, \in, \prec, \subset ;
 $=$ Equivalent, $\equiv, \vDash, :=, \iff, \leftrightarrow, \triangleq$ @ Not Equivalent, \neq ;
 $\%$ possibility, for one or some, \exists, \diamond, M ; $\#$ necessity, for every or all, \forall, \square, L ;
 $(z=z)$ **T** as tautology, \top , ordinal 3; $(z@z)$ **F** as contradiction, $\emptyset, \text{Null}, \perp$, zero;
 $(\%z<\#z)$ **C** as contingency, Δ , ordinal 1; $(\%z>\#z)$ **N** as non-contingency, ∇ , ordinal 2;
 $\sim(y < x)$ ($x \leq y$), ($x \subseteq y$); $(A=B)$ ($A \sim B$).

From: Monanari, A. (2019). Model checking: the interval way.
 arxiv.org/pdf/1901.03880.pdf, albertom.altervista.org/Th.pdf molinari.alberto@gmail.com

We consider three possible sub-interval relations: 3.1. Preliminaries

Remark 3.1: New interval operators are denoted as \sqsubseteq, \sqsubset , and $\sqsubset\cdot$.

We define them here as based on connectives Not Imply $<$ and Equivalent $=$.

1. [T]he reflexive sub-interval relation (denoted as \sqsubseteq), defined by $[x,y] \sqsubseteq [x',y']$ if and only if $x' \leq x$ and $y \leq y'$, (3.1.1.1)

$$(\sim(p < q) \& \sim(s < r)) > \sim((p \& r) > (q \& s)); \quad \mathbf{FTFF \ FTFT \ TTTT \ FTFF} \quad (3.1.1.2)$$

2. [T]he proper (or irreflexive) sub-interval relation (denoted as \sqsubset), defined by $[x,y] \sqsubset [x',y']$ if and only if $[x,y] \sqsubseteq [x',y']$ and $[x,y], [x',y']$, and (3.1.2.1)

$$(\sim((q \& s) > (p \& r)) \& ((p \& r) @ (q \& s))) > ((p \& r) < (q \& s)); \quad \mathbf{TTTT \ TTTT \ TTFF \ TTFT} \quad (3.1.2.2)$$

3. [T]he strict sub-interval relation (denoted as $\sqsubset\cdot$), defined by $[x,y] \sqsubset\cdot [x',y']$ if and only if $x' < x$ and $y < y'$. (3.1.3.1)

$$((q < p) \& (s < r)) > ((p \& r) < (q \& s)); \quad \mathbf{TTTT \ TTTT \ TTFT \ TTTT} \quad (3.1.3.2)$$

Eqs. 3.1.1.2 - 3.1.3.2 as rendered are *not* tautologous. This refutes the definitions of the interval relations and hence the model checking therefrom.