

Refutation of strong jump inversion and decidable copy of a saturated model of DCF_0

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Abstract: From the paper’s abstract, the definition of strong jump inversion is *not* tautologous, hence strong jump inversion is refuted. A computable enumeration of the types realized in models of DCF_0 is also refuted. The alleged fact that the saturated model of DCF_0 has a decidable copy is denied. Therefore these conjectures form a *non* tautologous fragment of the universal logic $V\mathbb{L}4$.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/ $V\mathbb{L}4$ with \top tautology as the designated proof value, \mathbf{F} as contradiction, \mathbf{N} as truthity (non-contingency), and \mathbf{C} as falsity (contingency). The 16-valued truth table is row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables, sometimes with table counts, for more variables. (See ersatz-systems.com.)

LET \sim Not, \neg ; $+$ Or, \vee , \cup , \sqcup ; $-$ Not Or; $\&$ And, \wedge , \cap , \sqcap , $;$; \backslash Not And;
 $>$ Imply, greater than, \rightarrow , \Rightarrow , \mapsto , $>$, \supset , \rightsquigarrow ;
 $<$ Not Imply, less than, \in , $<$, \subset , \prec , \neq , \ll , \lesssim ;
 $=$ Equivalent, \equiv , $:=$, \Leftrightarrow , \leftrightarrow , \triangleq , \approx , \simeq ; $@$ Not Equivalent, \neq ;
 $\%$ possibility, for one or some, \exists , \diamond , M ; $\#$ necessity, for every or all, \forall , \square , L ;
 $(z=z)$ \top as tautology, \top , ordinal 3; $(z@z)$ \mathbf{F} as contradiction, \emptyset , Null, \perp , zero;
 $(\%z>\#z)$ \mathbf{N} as non-contingency, Δ , ordinal 1;
 $(\%z<\#z)$ \mathbf{C} as contingency, ∇ , ordinal 2;
 $\sim(y < x)$ ($x \leq y$), ($x \subseteq y$); $(A=B)$ ($A\sim B$); $(B>A)$ ($A\#B$); $(B>A)$ ($A\#B$).
 Note for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable.

From: Calvert, W.; Frolov, A.; Harizanov, V.; Knight, J.; McCoy, C.; Soskova, A.; Vatev, S. (2018). Strong jump inversion. Journal of logic and computation. 28:7:1499–1522. mccoym@up.edu academic.oup.com/logcom/article-abstract/28/7/1499/5091964?redirectedFrom=fulltext

“Abstract: We say that a structure A admits *strong jump inversion* provided that for every oracle \mathcal{X} , if \mathcal{X} computes $\mathcal{D}(C)$ for some $C \cong A$, then \mathcal{X} computes $\mathcal{D}(B)$ for some $B \cong A$.” (A.1.1)

Remark A.1.1: We code X' as X and $D(C)'$ as $D(C)$.

LET p, q, r, s, x : A, B, C, D, X

$$((\%(r=p)\&\#x)>(s\&r))>((\%(q=p)\&\#x)>(s\&q)) ;$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT (8) ,} \\ \text{TTTT CTTT TTTT CTTT (8)} \end{array} \quad (\text{A.1.2})$$

“... In order to apply our general result, we produce a computable enumeration of the types realized in models of DCF_0 . This also yields the fact that the saturated model of DCF_0 has a decidable copy.”

Because Eq. A.1.2 as rendered is *not* tautologous, the definition of strong jump inversion is refuted. What follows is that a computable enumeration of the types realized in models of DCF_0 is also refuted. The alleged fact that the saturated model of DCF_0 has a decidable copy is denied.