Refutation of Cabannas theory of objectivity

Abstract: We evaluate equations about adding or subtracting something from nothing. The duals as a disjunction are tautologous. However that disjunction is not itself equivalent to nothing. This refutes the Cabannas theory of objectivity at its atomic level, forming a *non* tautologous fragment of the universal logic VŁ4.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VŁ4 with $\mathtt{T}$autology as the designated proof value, **F** as contradiction, $\mathtt{N}$ as truthity (non-contingency), and $\mathtt{C}$ 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 ~ Not, ¬ ; + Or, ∨, ∪, ⊔ ; - Not Or; & And, ∧, ∩, ⊓, ∴; \ Not And;
> Imply, greater than, →, ⇒, ↦, ≻, ⊃, ⇻ ;
< Not Imply, less than, ∈, ≺, ⊂, ⊬, ⊭, ↞, ≤ ;
= Equivalent, ≡, :=, ⇐⇒, ↔, ≜, ≈, ≃ ; @ Not Equivalent, ≠;
% possibility, for one or some, ∃, ◊, M; # necessity, for every or all, ∀, □, L;
(z=z) $\mathtt{T}$ as tautology, ⊤, ordinal 3; (z@z) **F** as contradiction, Ø, Null, ⊥ , zero;
(%z>#z) $\mathtt{N}$ as non-contingency, Δ, ordinal 1;
(%z<#z) $\mathtt{C}$ as contingency, ∇, ordinal 2;
~(y < x) (x ≤ y), (x ⊆ y); (A=B) (A~B); (B>A) (A⊢B); (B>A) (A⊨B).
Note for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable.

From: Cabannas, V. (2016).   Theory of objectivity.   vixra.org/pdf/1904.0536v1.pdf
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In fact, the answers to these questions will be discussed in detail based on the ideas presented herein. Before addressing those topics, however, it is necessary to conclude in a well-grounded manner what Nothing was, since it is the fundamental basis of that analysis.

In this theory, Nothing, time zero, has autonomous existence and does not mean zero in the form agreed upon in human mathematics. To validate this theory of Nothing, it is necessary to provide a full proof. This proof is existence itself. Material existence is the greatest proof that Nothing had an autonomous existence, for if it were not so, all other things could not arise from it. However, I will attempt here to demonstrate even using mathematical foundations, that Nothing, time zero, does not have the meaning that humanity has agreed upon. That is, Nothing does not mean the absence of any element.

Initially, to demonstrate that Nothing in fact possesses an autonomous existence in itself, I will present an equation formed by a true sentence. This true sentence stems from the first absolute truth, which says that before the universe arose, there was Nothing.

The universe, of course, represents everything that exists. So, if there was Nothing before the universe existed, a unit could be added to Nothing (n) and it would remain Nothing (n + 1). A unit could also be subtracted from Nothing and it would remain Nothing (n - 1). We then have

the following, considering n = 0 = Nothing: N + 1 = n – 1, N - n = -1 – 1, 0 = -2;
Or, reversing equality: N - 1 = n + 1, N - n = 1 + 1, 0 = 2. That is, the equation has two
possible solutions: -2 and +2 .   (1.0)

> **Remark 1.0:** We write the above to mean "Nothing plus one (or T) as nothing OR
> nothing minus one (or T) as nothing is a theorem."   (1.1)

LET   p, ~#p: p, Nothing [not every thing]
$((~\#p+(\%p>\#p)=~\#p)+((~\#p-(\%p>\#p))=~\#p)$;

$$\text{TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT} \qquad (1.2)$$

These simple mathematical formulas mean that Nothing (n) plus or minus a unit is equal
to Nothing (n),   (2.0)

> **Remark 2.0:** We write this to mean, "Nothing plus one (or T) as nothing OR
> nothing minus one (or T) as nothing is a theorem equal to nothing as a theorem." (2.1)

$(((~\#p+(\%p>\#p))=~\#p)+((~\#p-(\%p>\#p))=~\#p))=~\#p$;

$$\text{TCTC TCTC TCTC TCTC} \qquad (2.2)$$

for if Nothing is the absence of existence, adding to or subtracting from that absence of
existence positive or negative values of the same weight will yield the same result: the absence
of existence. That is, the result of adding a unit to Nothing (n + 1) is equal to the result of
subtracting a unit from Nothing (n – 1). By solving this true and logical equality, one will
always find a nonzero value.

Eq. 1.2 is tautologous as expected because the antecedent and consequent as duals form a disjunction.
However, Eq. 2.2 is not tautologous because the theorem of Eq. 1.2 is not equivalent to Nothing. This
refutes the Cabannas theory of objectivity at its atomic level.