Refutation of the Cabannas conjecture of objectivity

Abstract: We evaluate the 13 atomic equations, with none tautologous. This refutes the Cabannas conjecture of objectivity, forming a non tautologous fragment of the universal logic VŁ4.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VŁ4 with Tautology as the designated proof value, F as contradiction, N as truthity (non-contingency), and 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.)

contact@theoryofobjectivity.com

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).

(3.1)

A unit could also be subtracted from Nothing and it would remain Nothing (n - 1).

(4.1)

We then have the following, considering n = 0 = Nothing:

(5.1)

Remark 5.1: The author may mean to write (n=0) and (0=Nothing).

(6.1)
which is a strengthening of Eq. 5.1.

\[ N + 1 = n - 1, \quad \text{i.e, (3.2) = (4.2)} \]  
\[ (p + (\%s > \#s)) = (p - (\%s > \#s)) ; \quad \text{FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF} \]  
\[ N - n = -1 - 1, \]  
\[ (p-p) = (- (\%s > \#s) - (\%s > \#s)) ; \quad \text{FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF} \]  
\[ \text{Remark 8.1: The author may mean to write } N-n = ((-1) + (~1)) ; \]  
\[ (p-p) = (- (\%s > \#s) + (~(\%s > \#s))) ; \quad \text{CNCN CNCN CNCN CNCN} \]  
which is a strengthening of Eq. 8.2.

\[ 0 = -2; \]  
\[ (s@s) = - (\%s < \#s) ; \quad \text{CCCC CCCC CCCC CCCC} \]  
Or, reversing equality: \[ N - 1 = n + 1, \quad \text{i.e, (8.1)} \]  
\[ (p- (\%s > \#s)) = (p + (\%s > \#s)) ; \quad \text{FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF} \]  
\[ N - n = 1 + 1, \]  
\[ (p-p) = (\%s > \#s) + (\%s > \#s)) ; \quad \text{NCNC NCNC NCNC NCNC} \]  
\[ 0 = 2. \quad \text{i.e, Not(10.1)} \]  
\[ (s@s) = (\%s < \#s) ; \quad \text{NNNN NNNN NNNN NNNN} \]  
That is, the equation has two possible solutions: -2 and +2, i.e, (8.1) and (12.1): \[ ((p-p) = (- (\%s > \#s) - (\%s > \#s))) \& ((p-p) = (\%s > \#s) + (\%s > \#s)) ; \quad \text{FCFC FCFC FCFC FCFC} \]  
\[ \text{Remark 14.1: If the author meant to write } -2 \text{ or } +2, \ i.e, (8.1) \text{ or (12.1):} \]  
\[ ((p-p) = (- (\%s > \#s) - (\%s > \#s))) + ((p-p) = (\%s > \#s) + (\%s > \#s)) ; \quad \text{NTNT NTNT NTNT NTNT} \]  
which is a strengthening of Eq. 14.1.

We evaluated 13 equations, with none tautologous. This refutes the Cabannas conjecture of objectivity at its most atomic level.