

bin

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Contents

theory *SalamuchaPDF*

imports *Main*

begin

declare $[[smt-timeout = 300]]$

High timeout for smt, so that there is a high probability that smt terminates.

Not using this setting makes pdf creation really annoying.

1 Types and Definitions

typedecl *a*

things and stuff in the world

consts *R* :: $a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow bool$

moves

consts *f* :: $a \Rightarrow bool$

is in motion

consts *partof* :: $a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow bool$ (**infixr** *M52*)

isaproperpartof

consts *aspactu* :: $a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow bool$ (**-A-** -)

consts *asppot* :: $a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow bool$ (**-P-** -)

consts *body* :: $a \Rightarrow bool$ (*C*)

consts *duration* :: $'a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow bool$ (**-F-** -)

not entirely sure if we need a /time type/ here; I donacute;t think it will change anything

consts *finitetime* :: $'a \Rightarrow bool$ (*H*)

abbreviation $CC:: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$

where $CC\ r \equiv \{a. \exists t. ((r\ a\ t) \vee (r\ t\ a))\}$

Salamucha has Cacute_jR

abbreviation $irreflexive:: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$

where $irreflexive\ r \equiv (\forall x. \neg (r\ x\ x))$

abbreviation $transitive:: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$

where $transitive\ r \equiv (\forall x\ y\ z. ((r\ x\ y) \wedge (r\ y\ z) \longrightarrow (r\ x\ z)))$

abbreviation $connected:: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$

where $connected\ r \equiv \forall x\ y. ((x \in (CC\ r) \wedge y \in (CC\ r) \wedge (x \neq y)) \longrightarrow (r\ x\ y \vee r\ y\ x))$

abbreviation $K:: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool\ (K-)$

where $K\ r \equiv ((connected\ r) \wedge (transitive\ r) \wedge (irreflexive\ r))$

2 Proof of Lemma T

Sledgehammer can prove the Lemma directly

lemma *Tauto*: $((\forall x. (f\ x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))) \wedge (K\ R) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u)))))) \longrightarrow (\exists v. (\neg (f\ v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R\ v\ u))))$ **by** (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *CollectI*)

Using the steps from Salamucha is actually worse performancewise (and needs smt)

Note that in the second version of Salamuchas notation (the boxed one) there is a consistent typo. The y in the Consequens of almost all formulas should be a v

Note that in step threeb neither threea nor twob is used

(*Warning: Stepseven is an smt proof. Other proof methods fail here [but if need be the proof can be made explicit*])

lemma *T*: $((\forall x. (f\ x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))) \wedge (K\ R) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u)))))) \longrightarrow (\exists v. (\neg (f\ v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R\ v\ u))))$

proof –

have *one*: $(\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))) \longrightarrow (\forall x. ((\forall t. (\neg R\ t\ x)) \longrightarrow (\neg f\ x)))$ **by** *blast*

have *twoa*: $(K\ R) \longrightarrow (\forall y\ u. (R\ y\ u \longrightarrow \neg R\ u\ y))$ **by** *blast*

have *twob*: $(K\ R) \longrightarrow (\forall y\ u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y \wedge R\ y\ u) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ u\ y)))$ **by** *meson*

have *threea*: $((K\ R) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u)))))) \longrightarrow$

$(\exists v. (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R\ v\ u))))$ **by** *meson*
have *threeb*: $((K\ R) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u))))))$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists v. (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ u\ v))))$ **by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*))
have *threec*: $((K\ R) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u))))))$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists v. (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ u\ v \wedge R\ v\ u))))$ **by** *meson*
have *four*: $((K\ R) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u))))))$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists v. ((\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ u\ v))) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R\ v\ u))))$ **by** *meson*
have *five*: $\forall u\ v. ((\neg (u \in (CC\ R))) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ u\ v))$ **by** *simp*
have *six*: $(K\ R) \longrightarrow (\forall u\ v. (u = v \longrightarrow (\neg R\ u\ v)))$ **by** *simp*
have *seven*: $((K\ R) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u))))))$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists v. ((\forall u. ((\neg R\ u\ v))) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge (u \neq v)) \longrightarrow (R\ v\ u))))))$
using *five six four*
by (*smt ext*)
have *eighth*: $((\forall x. (f\ x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))) \wedge (K\ R) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u))))))$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists v. (((\neg f\ v) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R\ v\ u))))))$ **using** *seven one* **by** *meson*
then show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

The first two conjuncts of the antecedents of T imply the stronger Thesis T1

lemma *TtoT1*:

assumes *firsttwoT*: $(K\ R) \wedge (\forall x. (f\ x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x))))$

shows $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R\ t\ x) \wedge t \neq x)))$ **using** *firsttwoT* **by** *blast*

Are the conjuncts of the antecedent of Thesis T all necessary?

lemma *T12*: $((\forall x. (f\ x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))) \wedge (K\ R))$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists v. (\neg (f\ v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R\ v\ u))))$
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

Nitpick does NOT find a counterexample; perhaps someone with more computing power could run this again*) (*Salamucha gives the following counterexample (p.115f): Let R be the greater-than relation on the positive natural numbers. Let f x mean that x is a positive number (hold trivially). Since \leq is an ordering relation and there always is a bigger number the antecedents hold. There is however no positive number that is not positive therefore the conditional is false.

lemma *T13*: $((\forall x. (f\ x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u))))))$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists v. (\neg (f\ v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R\ v\ u))))$

nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

lemma *T23*: $((K\ R) \wedge (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u)))))) \longrightarrow (\exists v. (\neg (f\ v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R\ v\ u))))$
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

nitpick finds a counterexample

3 Proof of Thesis T1

fast can prove T1 in 1s

lemma *T1auto*:
assumes *onea*: $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists a\ b. (a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x)))$
and *oneb*: $\forall x. ((\exists a\ b. ((a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x) \wedge ((\neg f\ a \wedge f\ b) \vee ((\neg f\ a) \longrightarrow (\neg f\ b)))) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ x\ x))$
and *onec*: $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))$
shows $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R\ t\ x) \wedge t \neq x)))$ **using** *onea oneb onec by fast*

N.B.: Salamucha implies that this proof hold for other definitions of identities as well

Now with Salamuchas more explicit proof

Nitpick confirms consistency

Contrary to what Salamucha thinks, for step two both 11 and 12 are needed, not just 12; see below.

lemma *T1*:
assumes *11*: $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists a\ b. (a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x)))$
and *12*: $\forall x. ((\exists a\ b. (((a\ M\ x) \wedge (b\ M\ x)) \wedge (((\neg f\ a) \wedge (f\ b)) \vee ((\neg f\ a) \longrightarrow (\neg f\ b))))) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ x\ x))$
and *13*: $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))$
shows $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R\ t\ x) \wedge t \neq x)))$
proof –

have *onea*: $\forall x. ((f\ x \wedge (R\ x\ x)) \longrightarrow (\exists a\ b. (a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x)))$ **using** *11 by blast*

have *oneb*: $\forall x. ((f\ x \wedge (R\ x\ x)) \longrightarrow (\exists a\ b. (a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x) \wedge ((\neg f\ a) \wedge f\ b) \vee (f\ a \vee (\neg f\ b))))$ **using** *onea by auto*

have *onec*: $\forall x. ((f\ x \wedge (R\ x\ x)) \longrightarrow (\exists a\ b. (a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x) \wedge ((\neg f\ a) \wedge f\ b) \vee ((\neg f\ a) \longrightarrow (\neg f\ b))))$ **using** *oneb by blast*

```

have two:  $\forall x. ((f\ x \wedge (R\ x\ x)) \longrightarrow (\neg (\exists a\ b. (a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x) \wedge ((\neg f\ a) \wedge f\ b) \vee ((\neg f\ a) \longrightarrow (\neg f\ b))))))$  using 12 onea by blast
have threea:  $\forall x. ((\neg f\ x) \vee (\neg R\ x\ x))$  using two onea by blast
have threeb:  $\forall x. (f\ x \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R\ t\ x) \wedge (\neg R\ x\ x))))$  using 13 threea by auto
have threec:  $\forall x. (f\ x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x \wedge t \neq x)))$  using threeb by fast
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

12 does not imply two

```

lemma  $(\forall x. ((\exists a\ b. (((a\ M\ x) \wedge (b\ M\ x)) \wedge (((\neg f\ a) \wedge (f\ b)) \vee ((\neg f\ a) \longrightarrow (\neg f\ b)))))) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ x\ x)) \longrightarrow (\forall x. ((f\ x \wedge (R\ x\ x)) \longrightarrow (\neg (\exists a\ b. (a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x) \wedge ((\neg f\ a) \wedge f\ b) \vee ((\neg f\ a) \longrightarrow (\neg f\ b))))))$ 
nitpick[verbose]
oops

```

Nitpick finds a counterexample

Are all assumptions necessary?

```

lemma T1wo1:
assumes 12:  $\forall x. ((\exists a\ b. (((a\ M\ x) \wedge (b\ M\ x)) \wedge (((\neg f\ a) \wedge (f\ b)) \vee ((\neg f\ a) \longrightarrow (\neg f\ b)))))) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ x\ x))$ 
and 13:  $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))$ 
shows  $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R\ t\ x) \wedge t \neq x)))$ 
nitpick[verbose]
oops

```

Nitpick doesn't find a counterexample For a counterexample consider:
 $x\ R\ y := x = y$ $f\ x := \text{True}$ $x\ M\ y := \text{False}$ 12 then simlifies to: "forall x.
 $(\text{False} \longrightarrow (\text{not } R\ x\ x))$ " which holds 13 is trivially true (for $t = x$)
The thesis doesn't hold.

```

lemma T1wo2:
assumes 11:  $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists a\ b. (a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x)))$ 
and 13:  $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R\ t\ x)))$ 
shows  $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R\ t\ x) \wedge t \neq x)))$ 
nitpick[verbose]
oops

```

Nitpick doesn't find a counterexample*) (*For an easy counterexample consider $x\ R\ y := x = y$ $x\ M\ y := \text{True}$ $f\ x := \text{exists } t. (R\ t\ x)$ then both 11 and 13 hold but clearly the thesis is wrong

```

lemma T1wo3:
assumes 11:  $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists a\ b. (a\ M\ x \wedge b\ M\ x)))$ 
and 12:  $\forall x. ((\exists a\ b. (((a\ M\ x) \wedge (b\ M\ x)) \wedge (((\neg f\ a) \wedge (f\ b)) \vee ((\neg f\ a) \longrightarrow (\neg f\ b)))))) \longrightarrow (\neg R\ x\ x))$ 
shows  $\forall x. ((f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R\ t\ x) \wedge t \neq x)))$ 
nitpick[verbose]
oops

```

Nitpick doesn't find a counterexample*) (* For a counterexample consider: $x R y := \text{False}$ $x M y := \text{True}$ $f x := \text{True}$ 11 holds trivially and the thesis is false for 12 we have: "forall x. (exists a b. ((True and (False or True)) longrightarrow True)" ergo: "forall x. exists a b. (True)" which is a theorem.

4 Irreflexivity of R

first automated

lemma *irreflexivityRauto*:

assumes 11: $\forall x. ((f x) \longrightarrow (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x)))$

and 12: $\forall x. (((\exists a b. (((a M x) \wedge (b M x)) \wedge ((\neg f a) \wedge (f b)) \vee ((\neg f a) \longrightarrow (\neg f b)))) \longrightarrow (\neg R x x))$

and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$

shows *irreflexive R* **using** 11 12 14 **by** *presburger*

then using the steps in Salamuchas book

Nitpick runs out of time trying to find a model

N.B.: steps until threea are the same as in the proof of T1

lemma *irreflexivityR*:

assumes 11: $\forall x. ((f x) \longrightarrow (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x)))$

and 12: $\forall x. (((\exists a b. (((a M x) \wedge (b M x)) \wedge ((\neg f a) \wedge (f b)) \vee ((\neg f a) \longrightarrow (\neg f b)))) \longrightarrow (\neg R x x))$

and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$

shows *irreflexive R*

proof –

have onea: $\forall x. ((f x \wedge (R x x)) \longrightarrow (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x)))$ **using** 11 **by** *blast*

have oneb: $\forall x. ((f x \wedge (R x x)) \longrightarrow (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x) \wedge ((\neg f a) \wedge f b) \vee (f a \vee (\neg f b))))$ **using** onea **by** *auto*

have onec: $\forall x. ((f x \wedge (R x x)) \longrightarrow (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x) \wedge ((\neg f a) \wedge f b) \vee ((\neg f a) \longrightarrow (\neg f b))))$ **using** oneb **by** *blast*

have two: $\forall x. ((f x \wedge (R x x)) \longrightarrow (\neg (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x) \wedge ((\neg f a) \wedge f b) \vee ((\neg f a) \longrightarrow (\neg f b))))$ **using** 12 onea **by** *blast*

have threea: $\forall x. ((\neg f x) \vee (\neg R x x))$ **using** two onec **by** *blast*

have foura: $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (\neg R y y))$ **using** 14 threea **by** *fastforce*

have fourb: $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow ((R x y) \wedge (\neg R y y)))$ **using** foura **by** *simp*

have fourc: $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (x \neq y))$ **using** fourb **by** *fast*

thus ?thesis **by** *auto*

qed

Are the assumption all necessary?

lemma *irreflexivityRwo1*:

assumes 12: $\forall x. ((\exists a b. (((a M x) \wedge (b M x)) \wedge (((\neg f a) \wedge (f b)) \vee ((\neg f a) \longrightarrow (\neg f b))))) \longrightarrow (\neg R x x))$
and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$
shows *irreflexive R*
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

Nitpick runs out of time*) (*For a counterexample consider: $x R y := x = y$; $x M y := \text{False}$; $f x := \text{False}$

lemma *irreflexivityRwo2*:
assumes 11: $\forall x. ((f x) \longrightarrow (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x)))$
and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$
shows *irreflexive R*
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

Nitpick runs out of time*) (*For a counterexample consider: $x R y := x = y$; $f x := \text{False}$; $x M y := \text{False}$

lemma *irreflexivityRwo4*:
assumes 11: $\forall x. ((f x) \longrightarrow (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x)))$
and 12: $\forall x. ((\exists a b. (((a M x) \wedge (b M x)) \wedge (((\neg f a) \wedge (f b)) \vee ((\neg f a) \longrightarrow (\neg f b))))) \longrightarrow (\neg R x x))$
shows *irreflexive R*
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

Nitpick finds a counterexample

Show that the weaker assumption doesn't work to prove irreflexivity

lemma *weaker12*:
assumes 11: $\forall x. ((f x) \longrightarrow (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x)))$
and w12: $\forall x. ((\exists a b. ((a M x \wedge b M x) \wedge \neg (f a \longleftrightarrow f b))) \longrightarrow (\neg R x x))$
and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$
shows *irreflexive R*
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

Nitpick finds a counterexample

5 The third proof

first automated

lemma *thirdproofauto*:
assumes 21: $\forall x y. (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$
and 22: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$
and 23: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$
and 24: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$

shows $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge t \neq x)))$ **using** 21 22 23 24 **by** blast

Nitpick confirms consistency

lemma *thirdproof*:

assumes 21: $\forall x y. (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$

and 22: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$

and 23: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$

and 24: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$

shows $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge t \neq x)))$

proof –

have one: $\forall x y. ((x A R y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P R y))$ **using** 21 **by** simp

have two: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow ((x P R y) \wedge (y A R x)))$ **using** 22 23 **by** simp

have threea: $\forall x. ((f x \wedge (R x x)) \longrightarrow ((x P R x) \wedge (x A R x)))$ **using** two **by** simp

have threeb: $\forall x. ((f x \wedge (R x x)) \longrightarrow \neg((x A R x) \longrightarrow \neg(x P R x)))$ **using** threea **by** simp

have four: $\forall x. ((x A R x) \longrightarrow \neg(x P R x))$ **using** one **by** simp

have five: $\forall x. ((f x \wedge (R x x)) \longrightarrow ((x A R x) \longrightarrow \neg(x P R x)))$ **using** four **by** simp

have six: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow \neg(R x x))$ **using** five threeb **by** simp

have seven: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge \neg(R x x))))$ **using** 24 six **by** simp

have eight: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge t \neq x)))$ **using** seven **by** fastforce

thus ?thesis **by** simp

qed

Are all assumptions necessary?

lemma *thirdproofwo1*:

assumes 22: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$

and 23: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$

and 24: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$

shows $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge t \neq x)))$

nitpick[verbose]

oops

Nitpick finds a counterexample

lemma *thirdproofwo2*:

assumes 21: $\forall x y. (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$

and 23: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$

and 24: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$

shows $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge t \neq x)))$

nitpick[verbose]

oops

Nitpick finds a counterexample

lemma *thirdproofwo3*:

assumes 21: $\forall x y. (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$

and 22: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$
and 24: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$
shows $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge t \neq x)))$
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

Nitpick finds a counterexample

lemma *thirdproofwo4*:
assumes 21: $\forall x y (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$
and 22: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$
and 23: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$
shows $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge t \neq x)))$
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

Nitpick finds a counterexample

Next we show that also assumptions 21 22 23 and 14 imply irreflexivity

lemma *IrreflexivityRv2*:
assumes 21: $\forall x y (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$
and 22: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$
and 23: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$
and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$
shows *irreflexive R*

using 21 22 23 14 **by** *meson*

Nitpick confirms consistency

Are the assumptions all necessary?

lemma *IrreflexivityRv2wo1*:
assumes 22: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$
and 23: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$
and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$
shows *irreflexive R*
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

Nitpick finds a counterexample

lemma *IrreflexivityRv2wo2*:
assumes 21: $\forall x y (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$
and 23: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$
and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$
shows *irreflexive R*
nitpick[*verbose*]
oops

Nitpick finds a counterexample

lemma *IrreflexivityRv2wo3*:

```

assumes 21:  $\forall x y. (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$ 
and 22:  $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$ 
and 14:  $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$ 
shows irreflexive R
nitpick[verbose]
oops

```

Nitpick finds a counterexample

```

lemma IrreflexivityRv2wo4:
assumes 21:  $\forall x y. (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$ 
and 22:  $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$ 
and 23:  $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$ 
shows irreflexive R
nitpick[verbose]
oops

```

Nitpick finds a counterexample

6 Arguments for there being a first element

N.B. my local sledgehammer (and try0 etc.) can't prove the following theorem; the only remote prover that finds a proof is vampire but proof reconstruction fails even here. I would be interested if sledgehammer find a proof on a faster machine useful theorems to add are `mem_collect_eqandperhapsTauto`

```

lemma TpThenNotC3:
assumes TP:  $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y))$ 
and c1:  $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$ 
and c2:  $K R$ 
shows  $\forall x. (x \in (CC R) \longrightarrow (\exists u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq x) \wedge (\neg R x u))))$ 
proof -
  have one:  $\forall x y. ((R y x) \longrightarrow (f y \wedge f x))$  using TP by fastforce
  have two:  $\forall x y. ((R x y \vee R y x) \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y))$  using one TP by blast
  have threea:  $\forall x. (x \in (CC R) \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x \vee R x t)))$  by auto
  have threeb:  $\forall x. (x \in (CC R) \longrightarrow (\exists t. (f x \wedge f t)))$  using threea two by blast
  have threec:  $\forall x. (x \in (CC R) \longrightarrow f x)$  using threeb by blast
  have threed:  $\forall x. (x \in (CC R) \longrightarrow (\exists u. (R u x)))$  using threec c1 by simp
  have threee:  $\forall x. (x \in (CC R) \longrightarrow (\exists u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq x) \wedge (\neg R x u))))$ 
  proof -
    { fix aa :: a
      obtain aaa :: a  $\Rightarrow$  a where
        ff1:  $\forall a. a \notin CC R \vee R (aaa a) a$ 
        by (metis (lifting) threed)
      { assume  $\neg R aa aa \wedge aa \in CC R$ 
        then have  $aa \neq aaa aa$ 
          using ff1 by (metis (lifting))
        moreover

```

```

{ assume  $aa \neq aaa\ aa \wedge aa \in CC\ R$ 
  then have  $(\exists a. R\ (aaa\ aa)\ a \vee R\ a\ (aaa\ aa)) \wedge aa \neq aaa\ aa$ 
    using ff1 by meson
  then have  $aaa\ aa \in CC\ R \wedge aa \neq aaa\ aa$ 
    using mem-Collect-eq by blast
  then have  $R\ aa\ (aaa\ aa) \vee aa \notin CC\ R \vee (\exists a. a \in CC\ R \wedge aa \neq a \wedge \neg$ 
 $R\ aa\ a)$ 
    by (metis (lifting))
  moreover
  { assume  $R\ aa\ (aaa\ aa)$ 
    then have  $aa \notin CC\ R \vee (\exists a. a \in CC\ R \wedge aa \neq a \wedge \neg R\ aa\ a)$ 
      using ff1 by (meson c2) }
  ultimately have  $aa \notin CC\ R \vee (\exists a. a \in CC\ R \wedge aa \neq a \wedge \neg R\ aa\ a)$ 
    by blast }
  ultimately have  $aa \notin CC\ R \vee (\exists a. a \in CC\ R \wedge aa \neq a \wedge \neg R\ aa\ a)$ 
    by blast }
  then have  $aa \notin CC\ R \vee (\exists a. a \in CC\ R \wedge aa \neq a \wedge \neg R\ aa\ a)$ 
    by (meson c2) }
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis (lifting)) qed
thus ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Nitpick doesn't find a model. That is however not really of importance since this is (sort of) supposed to be a reductio*)

whether the assumptions are all necessary is irrelevant here (since it's supposed to be a reductio).

Arguments for Tp (for a reductio)

Automated:

```

lemma Tpauto:
  assumes c2:  $K\ R$ 
  and NotC3:  $\neg (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u))))$ 
  and 35:  $\forall x. ((\exists t. (t\ R\ x)) \longrightarrow f\ x)$ 
  shows  $\forall x\ y. ((R\ x\ y) \longrightarrow (f\ x \wedge f\ y))$  using c2 NotC3 35 by meson

```

With Salamucha's steps:

slight differences between both notational variants of Salamucha; Probably typos; the more intuitive version is used

```

lemma Tp:
  assumes c2:  $K\ R$ 
  and NotC3:  $\neg (\exists y. (y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC\ R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R\ y\ u))))$ 
  and 35:  $\forall x. ((\exists t. (t\ R\ x)) \longrightarrow f\ x)$ 
  shows  $\forall x\ y. ((R\ x\ y) \longrightarrow (f\ x \wedge f\ y))$ 
  proof -

```

```

have one:  $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (x \in (CC R) \wedge y \in (CC R)))$  by auto
have twoa:  $(\neg (\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u))))))$ 
 $\longrightarrow (\forall y. (y \in (CC R) \longrightarrow (\exists u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y \wedge \neg(R y u)))))$  by
presburger
have twob:  $(\neg (\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u))))))$ 
 $\longrightarrow (\forall y. (y \in (CC R) \longrightarrow (\exists u. (R y u))))$  using c2 by meson
have twoc:  $(\neg (\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u))))))$ 
 $\longrightarrow (\forall y. (y \in (CC R) \longrightarrow f y))$  using 35 by meson
have twod:  $(\neg (\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u))))))$ 
 $\longrightarrow (\forall x y. (R x y \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y)))$  using twoc by blast
thus ?thesis using NotC3 by blast
qed

```

Are all assumptions necessary? (Kind of an academic question, since this is supposed to be a reductio)

No!

```

lemma Tpwo1:
assumes NotC3:  $\neg (\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u))))))$ 
and 35:  $\forall x. ((\exists t. (t R x)) \longrightarrow f x)$ 
shows  $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y))$  using NotC3 35 by meson

```

A

```

lemma Tpo2:
assumes c2:  $K R$ 
and 35:  $\forall x. ((\exists t. (t R x)) \longrightarrow f x)$ 
shows  $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y))$ 
nitpick[verbose]
oops

```

Nitpick doesn't find a counterexample*) (*For a counterexample consider: let R be a relation on the natural numbers ($n \geq 0$) where: $x R y := x = 0$ and $y = 1$ R is transitive irreflexive and connected hence *c2* holds. let $f x := \text{exists } t. (t \leq x)$ then, if $t R x$ holds then $t = 0$ and $x = 1$ and there is a smaller number than 1, namely 0. hence *35* holds. however for $x = 0$ and $y = 1$ $x R y$ holds but it is not true that $f 0$, since by definition there is no smaller natural number

```

lemma Tpwo3:
assumes c2:  $K R$ 
and NotC3:  $\neg (\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u))))))$ 
shows  $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y))$ 
nitpick[verbose]
oops

```

Nitpick doesn't find a counterexample*) (*For a (trivial) counterexample consider: let R be the less-than relation on the natural numbers. It is obviously an Ordering Relation. There is also no smallest element. therefore $c2$ and $NotC3$ hold. let $f\ x := \text{False}$ then the conclusion is wrong for all $x\ y$.

Again for the following proof we have to declare the type of the /time/ elements explicitly; we will just use type a here

For the following lemma sledgehammer proof reconstruction fails, but the results strongly suggest that the set of assumptions are inconsistent. This is however not a problem since the intention of this lemma is to show that Tp should be rejected

N.B. Step seven has a typo in the second notational variant!

N.B. Salamucha mentions that for some definitions of identity (e.g. a Leibnizian) the $x\ noteq_l\ y$ can be omitted in none. He argues that this is however not very helpful and leads to more problems than the apparent simplification solves. I tend to agree.

lemma *Unwantedconsequences:*

assumes $31: \forall x. (f\ x \longrightarrow C\ x)$

and $32: \forall x. ((C\ x \wedge f\ x) \longrightarrow (\exists (t_1::a). (t_1\ F\ x)))$

and $33: \forall x\ (t_2::a). (C\ x \longrightarrow ((t_2\ F\ x) \longrightarrow (H\ t_2)))$

and $34: \forall x\ y\ (t_1::a)\ (t_2::a). (((R\ x\ y) \wedge ((t_1\ F\ x) \wedge (t_2\ F\ y))) \longrightarrow (t_1 = t_2))$

and $c2: K\ R$

and $Tp: \forall x\ y. ((R\ x\ y) \longrightarrow (f\ x \wedge f\ y))$

shows $\forall x\ y\ (t_1::a)\ (t_2::a). ((x \in (CC\ R) \wedge y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (x \neq y) \wedge (t_1\ F\ x) \wedge (t_2\ F\ y)) \longrightarrow t_1 = t_2)$

proof –

have *one*: $\forall x\ y. ((R\ x\ y \vee R\ y\ x) \longrightarrow (f\ x \wedge f\ y))$ **using** Tp **by** *auto*

have *twoa*: $\forall x. (x \in (CC\ R) \longrightarrow (\exists z. (R\ z\ x \vee R\ x\ z)))$ **by** *auto*

have *twob*: $\forall x. (x \in (CC\ R) \longrightarrow (\exists z. (f\ z \wedge f\ x)))$ **using** *twoa one* **by** *meson*

have *twoc*: $\forall x. (x \in (CC\ R) \longrightarrow f\ x)$ **using** *twob* **by** *simp*

have *three*: $\forall x. (x \in (CC\ R) \longrightarrow C\ x)$ **using** *twoc 31* **by** *blast*

have *four*: $\forall x. (x \in (CC\ R) \longrightarrow (C\ x \wedge f\ x))$ **using** *three twoc* **by** *simp*

have *five*: $\forall x. (x \in (CC\ R) \longrightarrow (\exists (t_1::a). (t_1\ F\ x)))$ **using** *four 32* **by** *blast*

have *six*: $\forall x. (x \in (CC\ R) \longrightarrow (\forall (t_2::a). ((t_2\ F\ x) \longrightarrow (H\ t_2))))$ **using** *three 33* **by** *blast*

33 **by** *blast*

have *seven*: $\forall x. (x \in (CC\ R) \longrightarrow (\exists (t_1::a). ((t_1\ F\ x) \wedge (H\ t_1))))$ **using** *five six* **by** *blast*

have *eight*: $\forall x\ y\ (t_1::a)\ (t_2::a). (((R\ x\ y \vee R\ y\ x) \wedge ((t_1\ F\ x) \wedge (t_2\ F\ y))) \longrightarrow t_1 = t_2)$ **using** *34* **by** *blast*

have *nine*: $\forall x\ y\ (t_1::a)\ (t_2::a). ((x \in (CC\ R) \wedge y \in (CC\ R) \wedge (x \neq y) \wedge (t_1\ F\ x) \wedge (t_2\ F\ y)) \longrightarrow t_1 = t_2)$ **using** *eight c2* **by** *meson*

thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

7 The Consequens of Thesis T

Ex Motu implies Monotheism

lemma *monotheismauto*:

assumes *god*: $(\exists v. (\neg (f v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R v u))))$

and *c2*: $K R$

and *c3*: $(\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u))))$

shows $((\neg (f v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R v u))) \wedge (\neg (f w) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq w) \longrightarrow (R w u))))$

$\longrightarrow v = w$ **using** *c2 c3 god* **by** (*metis (full-types, lifting) mem-Collect-eq*)

the step */vwin/* is not part of Salamucha's outline, but needed for Isabelle's provers*)

lemma *monotheism*:

assumes *god*: $(\exists v. (\neg (f v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R v u))))$

and *c2*: $K R$

and *c3*: $(\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u))))$

shows $((\neg (f v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R v u))) \wedge (\neg (f w) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq w) \longrightarrow (R w u))))$

$\longrightarrow v = w$

proof –

{**assume** *asm1*: $(\neg (f v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R v u)))$

and *asm2*: $(\neg (f w) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq w) \longrightarrow (R w u)))$

{**assume** *poly*: $v \neq w$

from *asm1* **have** *v1*: $\forall x. ((x \in (CC R) \wedge (x \neq v)) \longrightarrow (R v x))$ **by** *auto*

from *asm2* **have** *w1*: $\forall x. ((x \in (CC R) \wedge (x \neq w)) \longrightarrow (R w x))$ **by** *auto*

have *vwin*: $v \in (CC R) \wedge w \in (CC R)$

proof –

from *c3* **obtain** *y* **where** *obty*: $y \in (CC R)$ **by** *auto*

{**assume** $y \neq v$

hence $v \in (CC R)$ **using** *v1 obty* **by** *auto*}

moreover

{**assume** $y = v$

hence $v \in (CC R)$ **using** *obty* **by** *simp*}

ultimately have $v \in (CC R)$ **by** *fastforce*

thus *?thesis* **using** *w1 obty* **by** *blast qed*

hence $(R v w) \vee (R w v)$ **using** *c2 poly* **by** *blast*

moreover

{**assume** $R v w$

hence $\neg (R w v)$ **using** *c2* **by** *blast*

hence *False* **using** *w1 vwin poly* **by** *auto*}

moreover

{**assume** $R w v$

hence $\neg (R v w)$ **using** *c2* **by** *blast*

hence *False* **using** *v1 vwin poly* **by** *auto*}

ultimately have *False* **by** *blast*}

hence $v = w$ **by** *blast*}

thus *?thesis* **by** *fast*

qed

8 The entire proof(s) (as specified on p.131ff)

lemma AC:

assumes one: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$

and two: $\forall x y z. (((R x y) \wedge (R y z)) \longrightarrow (R x z))$

and three: $\forall x y. ((x \in (CC R) \wedge y \in (CC R) \wedge (x \neq y)) \longrightarrow ((R x y) \vee (R y x)))$

and 11: $\forall x. ((f x) \longrightarrow (\exists a b. (a M x \wedge b M x)))$

and 12: $\forall x. ((\exists a b. (((a M x) \wedge (b M x)) \wedge (((\neg f a) \wedge (f b)) \vee ((\neg f a) \longrightarrow (\neg f b))))) \longrightarrow (\neg R x x))$

and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$

and 31: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow C x)$

and 32: $\forall x. ((C x \wedge f x) \longrightarrow (\exists (t_1::a). (t_1 F x)))$

and 33: $\forall x (t_2::a). (C x \longrightarrow ((t_2 F x) \longrightarrow (H t_2)))$

and 34: $\forall x y (t_1::a) (t_2::a). (((R x y) \wedge ((t_1 F x) \wedge (t_2 F y))) \longrightarrow (t_1 = t_2))$

and 35: $\forall x. ((\exists t. (t R x)) \longrightarrow f x)$

and A: $\neg (\forall x. (x \in \{y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (C y))\} \longrightarrow (\exists t_1::a. ((t_1 F x) \wedge (H t_1)))))$

shows $\exists v. (\neg (f v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R v u)))$

proof –

from 11 12 14 have *irreflexive R using irreflexivityR by blast*

hence c2: $K R$ using one two three by blast

have T1: $\forall x. ((f x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge t \neq x)))$ using 11 12 14 T1auto one by blast

hence c1: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$ by blast

{assume Tp: $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y))$

have seven: $\forall x. (x \in (CC R) \longrightarrow (\exists (t_1::a). ((t_1 F x) \wedge (H t_1))))$ using Tp 31 32 33 by blast

hence False using A by blast}

hence NOTTp: $\neg (\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y)))$ by blast

{assume NOTC3: $\neg ((\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u)))))$

have False using Tpauto 35 NOTTp c2 NOTC3 by blast}

hence c3: $((\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u)))))$ by blast

show ?thesis using c1 c2 c3 Tauto by blast

qed

lemma BC:

assumes one: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$

and two: $\forall x y z. ((R x y) \wedge (R y z)) \longrightarrow (R x z)$
and three: $\forall x y. ((x \in (CC R) \wedge y \in (CC R) \wedge (x \neq y)) \longrightarrow ((R x y) \vee (R y x)))$

and 21: $\forall x y (S::a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow bool). ((x A S y) \longrightarrow \neg(x P S y))$
and 22: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (x P R y))$
and 23: $\forall x y. ((f x \wedge (R y x)) \longrightarrow (y A R x))$
and 14: $\forall x y. (x R y \longrightarrow f y)$

and 31: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow C x)$
and 32: $\forall x. ((C x \wedge f x) \longrightarrow (\exists (t_1::a). (t_1 F x)))$
and 33: $\forall x (t_2::a). (C x \longrightarrow ((t_2 F x) \longrightarrow (H t_2)))$
and 34: $\forall x y (t_1::a) (t_2::a). (((R x y) \wedge ((t_1 F x) \wedge (t_2 F y))) \longrightarrow (t_1 = t_2))$
and 35: $\forall x. ((\exists t. (t R x)) \longrightarrow f x)$

and A: $\neg (\forall x. (x \in \{y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (C y))\} \longrightarrow (\exists t_1::a. ((t_1 F x) \wedge (H t_1)))))$
shows $\exists v. (\neg (f v) \wedge (\forall u. (u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq v) \longrightarrow (R v u)))$

proof –
from 21 22 23 14 have irreflexive R using IrreflexivityRv2 by blast
hence c2: K R using one two three by blast
have T1: $\forall x. ((f x) \longrightarrow (\exists t. ((R t x) \wedge t \neq x)))$ using 21 22 23 one thirdproof by blast
hence c1: $\forall x. (f x \longrightarrow (\exists t. (R t x)))$ by blast
{assume Tp: $\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y))$
have seven: $\forall x. (x \in (CC R) \longrightarrow (\exists (t_1::a). ((t_1 F x) \wedge (H t_1))))$ using Tp 31 32 33 by blast
hence False using A by blast}
hence NOTTp: $\neg (\forall x y. ((R x y) \longrightarrow (f x \wedge f y)))$ by blast
{assume NOTC3: $\neg ((\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u))))))$
have False using Tpauto 35 NOTTp c2 NOTC3 by blast}
hence c3: $((\exists y. (y \in (CC R) \wedge (\forall u. ((u \in (CC R) \wedge u \neq y) \longrightarrow (R y u)))))$
by blast
show ?thesis using c1 c2 c3 Tauto by blast
qed

Nitpick times out while trying to find a model for both proofs. Sledgehammer and remote provers canacutet prove false, but consistency is still an open question.

end