Recently during my research into religious philosophy and occult science.
I have noticed a number of similarities between doctrine and the classical sciences.

My claim is this.
Religious doctrine describes using analogy a special case where the below is NOT true.

If F is provable, then F is true.
Consequently
F is know ~is equivalent to ~ F holds in all situations

What I challenge is this.
"I assume that K is a boolean algebra." Isaac Levi
In relation to the case where X has belief K at time (t)
It is embeddable in a network K of potential states of belief to which X can coherently move.
&
The Lottery Paradox
It is rational to accept a proposition that is very likely true,
It is not rational to accept a proposition that is known to be inconsistent, and
If it is rational to accept a proposition A and it is rational to accept another proposition A',
then it is rational to accept A & A',

My proof, by its nature can not be classical, however I will attempt to use scientific language to draw attention to the point in case. Namely the special case in question.

Two inherent considerations follow.

Special and General Relativity
The following statements hold generally: Every physical description resolves itself into a number of statements, each of which refers to the space-time coincidence of two events A and B. In terms of Gaussian co-ordinates, every such statement is expressed by the agreement of their four co-ordinates
$x1, x2, x3, x4$.
Thus in reality, the description of the time-space continuum by means of Gauss co-ordinates completely replaces the description with the aid of a body of reference, without suffering from the defects of the latter mode of description; it is not tied down to the Euclidean character of the continuum which has to be represented.

Collapse of the quantum wave function,
The quantum state, or wave function, of a physical system at some point in time can be expressed in Dirac or bra-ket notation as:

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_i |i\rangle \psi_i$$

where the $|i\rangle$s specify the different quantum "alternatives" available (technically, they form an orthonormal eigenvector basis, which implies $\langle i|j\rangle = \delta_{ij}$). An observable or measurable parameter of the system is associated with each eigenbasis, with each quantum alternative having a specific value or eigenvalue, e_i, of the observable.
The $\psi_i = \langle i|\psi\rangle$ are the probability amplitude coefficients, which are complex numbers. For simplicity we shall assume that our wave function is normalised, which means that

$$\langle\psi|\psi\rangle = \sum_i |\psi_i|^2 = 1$$

With these definitions it is easy to describe the process of collapse: when an external agency measures the observable associated with the eigenbasis then the state of the wave function changes from $|\psi\rangle$ to just ***one*** of the $|i\rangle$s with Born probability $|\psi_i|^2$, that is:

$$|\psi\rangle \Rightarrow |i\rangle$$

In Short
If X exists and is consciously aware of belief K, I.e. (X can observe K at time {t})
&
F is an element of K that is provable.
&
(r) is (an eigenvalue of K) a piece of evidence supporting K but not F
Until the potential reality of K is observed. i.e.

$$|r_t\rangle \Rightarrow |x_t\rangle \text{ with probability } |\langle r_t|x_t\rangle|^2$$

It is not elegant to state K as a boolean function.
But K must be defined as a quantum wave function.

In religious terms
I am the child of God created in the image of God, God is eternal.
You are a child of God created in the image of God, God is eternal.
Your relationship with God, is a personal relationship.
My relationship with God, is a personal relationship.
God is eternal.