Catuşkoți Existential Path Equations

by Sven Nilsen, 2021

In this paper I introduce `both` and `neither` for many-value logic in existential path equations.

An existential path equation^[1] with an indetermined function identity `f`:

$$f \Rightarrow \g$$

Is a shorthand syntax equivalent to the following:

$$\exists f \iff g$$

On the other hand, when `g` is a constant, e.g. `true`, one says:

Which means that the identity of `f` is determined:

This is used as a shorthand syntax to say that "`f` returns `true` for all inputs".

In Catuṣkoṭi^[2], it is useful to express that "`f` returns `both`" or "`f` returns `neither`":

f => both f => neither $\exists f <=> \true$ $f => \true$ $f => \true$ $f => \true$

It follows that 'both' and 'neither' might be defined as following:

both := \\true
neither := \\false

The function `neither` is determined from the existential path.

The function 'both' is undetermined from the existential path for inhabited types.

In ternary many-value logic with `true, false, uknown`, the `unknown` is usually defined as `both`:

unknown := \\true unknown <=> both

This corresponds to Kleene's "strong logic of indeterminancy". In Priest's "logic of paradox", `unknown` is defined as `neither`. [3]

References:

[1] "Higher Order Operator Overloading and Existential Path Equations" Sven Nilsen, 2019

 $\underline{https://github.com/advancedresearch/path_semantics/blob/master/papers-wip/higher-order-operator-overloading-and-existential-path-equations.pdf}$

[2] "Catuşkoţi"
Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catu%E1%B9%A3ko%E1%B9%ADi

[3] "Kleene and Priest logics – Three-value logic"
Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three-valued logic#Kleene and Priest logics