Exclusive Theorem

by Sven Nilsen, 2020

In this paper I present an exclusive theorem found in Path Semantical Logic.

The Exclusive Theorem is a proof in Path Semantical Logic[1]:

(tr, fa) (B, C):
tr(B), B=>(tr ⊻ fa), B¬=C => tr ⊻ fa

Where the tuple `(tr, fa)` has level 1 and the tuple `(B, C)` has level 0.
The notation `tr(B)` means `tr=>B` where `B` is at a lower level.

The propositions `tr` and `fa` are used with Boolean intuition, where `true` and `false` are excluded.

Thing that are not provable:

- fa(B)
- B
- ¬(tr=>C)
- ¬(fa=>C)

One can prove `C=>fa`.

If `fa(B)` is added as assumption, then one can prove `C=>tr` and therefore `¬C` and `B`.

One can prove `fa(B) ∨ fa(C)`, but not `fa(B) ⊻ fa(C)`.
Similarly, one can prove `tr(B) ∨ tr(C)` (trivial, since `tr(B)`), but not `tr(B) ⊻ tr(C)`.

One can prove:

fa(B) ∧ tr(B) ¬= fa(C) ∧ tr(C)

Here is a table of the possible cases:

B	**C**
tr	tr, fa
tr, fa	tr
tr, fa	fa

Notice that there is no case where `C` is uninhabited.

References:

[1] "Path Semantical Logic"
AdvancedResearch, reading sequence on Path Semantics
https://github.com/advancedresearch/path_semantics/blob/master/sequences.md#path-semantical-logic