

”Proof of Churches”

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A personal interest project, explorations of logical relations in contemporary theology using First Order Logic.

1 Exploration 1

Let C represent the attribute of Church. Let the D relationship represent 'derives from'.

1	$\exists x \exists y \exists z ((C(x) \wedge C(y)) \wedge \neg(x = y) \wedge (C(z) \rightarrow (z = x \vee z = y)))$:PR
2	$\exists x (D(x, l))$:PR
3	$\exists y (D(y, d))$:PR
4	$C(x) \rightarrow (D(x, l) \vee D(x, d))$:PR
5	$(C(x) \wedge D(x, l)) \rightarrow (P(x))$:PR
6	$\neg(D(x, l)) \rightarrow D(x, d)$:PR
7	$(C(a) \wedge C(b)) \wedge \neg(a = b) \wedge (C(c) \rightarrow (c = a \vee c = b))$:AS
8	$D(a, l)$:AS
9	$D(b, d)$:AS
10	$(C(a) \wedge C(b))$: $\wedge E7$
11	$(C(a))$: $\wedge E10$
12	$(D(a, l) \vee D(a, d))$: $\rightarrow E4, 11$
13	$C(a) \wedge D(a, l)$: $\wedge I8, 11$
14	$P(a)$: $\rightarrow E, 11, 13$
15	$D(b, d) \rightarrow P(a)$: $\rightarrow I9 - 14$
16	$D(y, d) \rightarrow P(x)$: $\exists I5$
17	$(C(a) \wedge C(b)) \wedge \neg(a = b) \wedge (C(c) \rightarrow (c = a \vee c = b)) \rightarrow D(y, d) \rightarrow P(x)$: $\rightarrow I7 - 16$
18	$\therefore (C(x) \wedge C(y)) \wedge \neg(x = y) \wedge (C(z) \rightarrow (z = x \vee z = y)) \rightarrow D(y, d) \rightarrow P(x)$: $\rightarrow I7 - 16$

If the two religious entities are at odds, it seems to imply an absolute kind of opposition. No possibility for mutual success. Granted, 'success' and 'opposition' are extremely vague terms.

Demonstration of logical principle of explosion.

1	$A : \text{PR}$
2	$\neg A : \text{PR}$
3	$\perp : 1, 2$
4	$\therefore B : \text{X3}$

(On 2 Nephi 2:11)

1		$\neg O \rightarrow \neg(G \wedge E)$:PR	
2		O :AS	(Skipped double negation step)
3		$G \wedge E$: \rightarrow E1, 2	
4		$\therefore G \wedge E$	

A very simple implication from the verse.