

Coercing scalability of six-variables out of two in the free student demo of Meth8/VL4

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VL4 with Tautology as the designated proof value, F as contradiction, N as truthity (non-contingency), and C as falsity (contingency). The 16-valued truth table is row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables, sometimes with table counts, for more variables. (See ersatz-systems.com.)

LET \sim Not, \neg ; + Or, $\vee, \cup, \sqcup, |$; - Not Or; & And, $\wedge, \cap, \sqcap, \cdot, \circ, \otimes$; \ Not And, \uparrow ;
 > Imply, greater than, $\rightarrow, \Rightarrow, \mapsto, >, \supset, \rightsquigarrow$; < Not Imply, less than, $\in, <, \subset, \neq, \neq, \leftarrow, \lesssim$;
 = Equivalent, $\equiv, :=, \Leftrightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \hat{=}, \approx, \simeq$; @ Not Equivalent, \neq, \oplus ;
 % possibility, for one or some, $\exists, \exists!, \diamond, M$; # necessity, for every or all, \forall, \square, L ;
 (z=z) T as tautology, \top , ordinal 3; (z@z) F as contradiction, $\emptyset, \text{Null}, \perp$, zero;
 (%z>#z) N as non-contingency, Δ , ordinal 1; (%z<#z) C as contingency, ∇ , ordinal 2;
 $\sim(y < x) (x \leq y), (x \subseteq y), (x \sqsubseteq y); \sim(x < y) (x \geq y); (A=B) (A \sim B)$.
 Notes: for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable; and for ordinal arithmetic, the result is implied.

In the free student demo that supports 2-variables, using the prime and double-prime designation increases the number from 2-variables to 6-variables with 16-valued truth tables. The coercion uses the ordinal numbers of 1 as (%p>#p) or (%q>#q) and 2 as (%p<#p) or (%q<#q) as scalars to overload p and q.

p:	$p=(p=p)$;	F T F T	F T F T	F T F T	F T F T
q:	$q=(q=q)$;	F F T T	F F T T	F F T T	F F T T
p':	$p\&(\%p\>\#p)$;	F <u>N</u> F <u>N</u>	F <u>N</u> F <u>N</u>	F <u>N</u> F <u>N</u>	F <u>N</u> F <u>N</u>
q':	$q\&(\%q\>\#q)$;	F <u>F</u> N <u>N</u>	F <u>F</u> N <u>N</u>	F <u>F</u> N <u>N</u>	F <u>F</u> N <u>N</u>
p":	$p\&(\%p\<\#p)$;	F <u>C</u> F <u>C</u>	F <u>C</u> F <u>C</u>	F <u>C</u> F <u>C</u>	F <u>C</u> F <u>C</u>
q":	$q\&(\%q\<\#q)$;	F <u>F</u> C <u>C</u>	F <u>F</u> C <u>C</u>	F <u>F</u> C <u>C</u>	F <u>F</u> C <u>C</u>

This scalability technique expands a product version of n-variables to an over-capacity of n*3-variables. For example, this effectively overloads the 4-variables of the standard edition into 12-variables, and the 11-variables of the extended version into 33-variables. (Similarly, the 20- and 22-variable editions expand to 60- and 66-variables, while still fitting on a 4.7 GB CD-ROM.)

The advantage is that truth table size is unchanged from the initial respective size of 2-, 4-, or 11-variables. This also serves to minimize the overall number of 16-valued truth tables as horizontal rows in the larger, many-variabed truth tables.

Scalability in user practice may involve much more typing of input scripts because variable names expand from 1-character for 1-variable into potentially 9-characters for each of n-variables.

However, what is avoided by contrast to the other proof assistants is their building of enormous trees to search for counter-examples as dictated by intuitionistic logic systems using the lambda calculus.

Hence Meth8/VL4 can perform magnitudes faster than other assistants. This advance is due to logic table lookup technology (LT²), pronounced LT-squared.