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NOTATION: All objects under the roofing sign '$\widehat{\qquad}$'
are sets.

Not all of the notation is finite as e.g.

$$'p \vee \sim p = \aleph_0 < \aleph_1 .$$

THEORY OF INTERMEDIATE CARDINAL NUMBER.

13th June 1971

Demonstrate $\aleph_{p/q}$.

$\aleph_{p/q}$ "for mathematical regions without tertium non datur."

$\aleph_{p/q}$: resolved in versions of a negated tertium non datur.

What is intermediate cardinal number?

$\aleph_0 \cap \hat{a}$: $\aleph_0$ has an individual characteristic.

$\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k \sim p} - \aleph_0 \cap \hat{a}$

Is $\aleph_0$ self-augmentive when $\aleph_0 \cap \hat{0}$?

$\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k \sim p} = \hat{0}$: a version of the empty-set.

$\bar{\bar{M}} - \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k \sim p} \gg \aleph_0$.

$\bar{\bar{M}} - \widehat{1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k \sim p} = \aleph_0$.

What is $\aleph^{p/q}$?

$\aleph_0 < \aleph_{p/q}$.

$\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k} = \aleph_p$, $(p = \sim p)$

Identitas indiscernibilium : not for the infinite case.

$\aleph_{\sim p} < \aleph_1$, when $\aleph_{\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k}}$ exists.

14 - 6 - 71

"Nothing is but which is not";

i.e. Cf. identitas indiscernibilium with $\lambda_i p/q$.

$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_{\widehat{1+\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k p}}$.

$\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k \sim p} \,.\cap.\, \widehat{1+\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k p}$

$\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k} \,.\supset.\, p \vee \sim p;\ (p = \sim p)$.

$\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k}$ is without tertium non datur.

$\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k \sim p} \supset \lambda_0$, so λ_0 is without tertium non datur.

$p \sim \lambda_0 \leqslant \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k \sim p}$

Identitas indiscernibilium is for what with $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k p} = \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k \sim p}$?

$\lambda_p < \lambda_1$, so λ_1 is not a form of tertium non datur.

$\overline{\overline{N}}_p < \lambda_0 \,.\supset.\, \lambda_0 \leqslant \lambda_{\sim p}$, $(\overline{\overline{N}}_p \neq \lambda_p)$.

$\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k p \vee \sim p} < \lambda_1$.

$\underline{\underline{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^k p \vee \sim p}} < \lambda_1 p/q \leqslant \lambda_1$.

The (excluded) middle-third has to equal $\lambda_1 p/q$.

Prove $n = \lambda_0$ without tertium non datur!

16 - 6 - 71.

" $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k}_{\omega}} = \aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$ ".

Consider $\overline{\overline{M}} - \aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$.

Prove $\aleph_1 < 2^{\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}}$.

$\aleph_{1p/q} < 2^{\aleph_p}$, $(\aleph_p = \aleph_{p \vee \sim p})$.

$\aleph_1 < 2^{\aleph_p}$; so $2^{\aleph_p}$ is without tertium non datur.

$\sum_{k=0}^{\aleph_0} -1^{k} p \;\supset.\; \aleph_{\sim p}$.

So evidently $\sum_{k=0}^{\aleph_0} -1^{k} \sim p \;\supset.\; \aleph_p$.

$\aleph_{1p/q}$ is without tertium non datur.

Prove $\aleph_0 \supset \aleph_{p/q}$.

" $\aleph_{p/q}$ follows from $\aleph_0$'s being without tertium non datur ".

Consider a denumerably-infinite row of $\aleph$'s less than $\aleph_p^{\aleph_0}$.

$\aleph_{2^{\aleph_0} \in \aleph_p} = \aleph_{\aleph_p}$.

$2^{\aleph_0} \subseteq \aleph_p^{\aleph_0}$, then the dyadic-infinite is without tertium non datur.

$\aleph_0 + \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} p \vee \sim p} = \aleph_0$.

$\aleph_0 + \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} p \vee \sim p} < \aleph_{1p/q}$.

$\aleph_0 + \widehat{p, \sim p} < \aleph_1 p/q$.

So $\aleph_1 p/q$ is the (excluded) middle-third.

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k p \vee \sim p = \bar{n}$, which is self-augmentive.

If $\aleph_0 + \aleph_p \neq \aleph_0$ then neither is $\bar{\bar{n}} + \aleph_p$.

How many $\aleph_1 p/q$?

Is $\aleph_2 p/q$ without tertium non datur ?

$\aleph_1 p/q < \aleph_2 p/q$

Is $\aleph_2 p^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_2 p/q$?

$2^{\aleph_p} \neq \aleph_{p+1}$.

How is subsethood produced in $2^{\aleph_p}$?

Is 2^{α} a subset of $\alpha^{\aleph_p}$?

Prove $2^{\bar{\bar{n}}}$ from subsets in $\aleph_0$.

Is $2^{\aleph_p} < 2^{\aleph_1}$?

If $2^{\aleph_p} = 2^{\aleph_1}$ is $\aleph_1 p/q \subset 2^{\aleph_p}$?

Is $\aleph_p \subseteq \aleph_1 p/q$?

$\aleph$'s may be negated.

Is $\aleph_\omega$ without tertium non datur ?

17 - 6 - 71.

What is "signification in common" for λ's ?

"λ's out of λ_0": as if $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k p \vee -p} = \lambda_0$ gave common signification of a region without tertium non datur.

"From λ_0 everything follows"; then what follows from $\lambda_{p/q}$?

Does λ_0 follow from $\lambda_{p/q}$?

$\lambda_{p/q} \supset \lambda_p \vee -p$.

So, $\lambda_{p/q}$ contains tertium non datur.

$\lambda_{i>0} > \overline{p \vee -p}$.

$\lambda_{i>0} \gg \lambda_{i\,p/q}$.

Is Cantor's diagonal curvilinear ?

Is $\lambda_{i\,p/q}$ the negation of λ_0 ?

Or is $\lambda_{i\,p/q}$ its negation ?

What is $\sim \lambda_0$ (besides λ_1, λ_2, etc) ?

"$\lambda_0 < \sim \lambda_0$ only if $\lambda_{-p} > \lambda_0$".

$\lambda_{-p} \neq \sim \lambda_0$ by $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k -p} = \lambda_0$.

18 - 6 - 71.

$\widehat{\sum^{\infty} -1^{K}} = \lambda_p \vee \lambda_{\sim p}$

What is disjunctive between $\lambda_p < \lambda_1$?

Isolate disjunction by $\widehat{p, \sim p} \sim \lambda_0$.

"λ_0 is without tertium non datur by $\widehat{p, \sim p} < \widehat{p \vee \sim p}$."

$\lambda_{p \vee \sim p} \supset \widehat{\sum_{K=0}^{\infty} -1^{K}} = 0 = 1$

Express $\lambda_{\sim p \vee \sim p}$ by $\lambda_{\sim p}$.

Hence, $\lambda_{\sim p \vee \sim p}$ by other λ's.

$\lambda_{\sim p \vee \sim p} \supset \lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$

$\lambda_p \cap \hat{0}$ (by $\lambda_p = \lambda_{\sim p}$).

"Signs in opposition" obtain $\widehat{\sum_{K=0}^{\infty} -1^{K}} p \vee \sim p$, i.e. addition or subtraction in infinite regions will decide which sum obtains.

And, evidently, addition and subtraction are everywhere contradictory.

Is $\lim \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} p^{-n} = \sim \lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$?

What is contradictory for "everywhere dense" functions ?

$\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} p^{-n}(\ldots\eta\ldots) . \supset . \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} p^{-n}(\ldots\eta\ldots)^{-n}$, i.e. less "immediate neighborhood".

Is $\lambda_{p/q}$ less immediate neighborhood among λ's ?

Is $\aleph_0$ possibly carried into $\aleph$'s ?

Is $2^{\aleph_0} - \aleph_0$ productive of a residual set ?

Is $\aleph_{-p} \vee -p$ common in signification to both $\aleph_0$ and $2^{\aleph_0}$?

As if $\aleph_{-p} \vee -p$ were not in common to the base of $2^{\aleph_0}$.

What is subsethood without tertium non datur ?

Must $2^{\aleph_0}$ itself relate to identity characteristics for everything to follow ?

$2^{\aleph_0} \frown \sim \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} p \vee \sim p} \;.\supset.\; 2^{\aleph_0} \frown \sim \aleph_0$.

$\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k}} = \aleph_p \vee \sim p$, solved by $\aleph_{-p} \vee \sim p$.

$\aleph_{-p} \vee \sim p \;.>.\; \aleph_p = \aleph_{-p}$: which is the diversity of $\aleph_0$.

Is $\aleph_{-p}$ disjunctive when $\aleph_{p/q}$ is without solution ?

19 - 6 - 71

" $\widehat{\sum_{-\infty} -1^{k}(t,f)}$, then neither truth nor falsity follows $\aleph_0$ ".

So is not the rebuttal of $\aleph_0$ "with tertium non datur" altogether proscribed by other $\aleph$'s ?

What is Cantor's diagonal true for ?

It is neither true nor false for non-terminating number.

Is Cantor's diagonal a hypotenuse ?

Consider $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} \supset \widehat{-1}$ with the apodosis "of a type".

Is $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} p_{1/2} = \aleph_{1/2}$ possible?

Is $\aleph_{p/q}$ relative a priori?

$\aleph_p - \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} \sim p}$, i.e. one version "in a condition of difference to itself".

$\aleph_{-p} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} p$, similarly.

$\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} - \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} p_{1/2} = \aleph_{1/2}\right)$.

$\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} - \aleph_0$; so that difference might thus be eliminable by a category!

Is "$\aleph_{1/2}$" a category?

Express a residual set in $\aleph_{-p \vee \sim p} - \aleph_0$.

"Negation of tertium non datur within $2^{\aleph_0}$".

"Existentially prior?". Not the infinitudes.

Which is why $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k}}$ is manifest as equal in priority with finite magnitude.

Reduce $\sim \aleph_0$ to $\aleph_0$.

i.e. consider negation as a transfinite fraction.

$C_1 = 2^{\aleph_0}$: this being beyond $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$'s ceiling.

So what resemblance of aspect occurs beyond $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$?

As if both $C_1 = 2^{\aleph_0}$ and $\aleph_{-p \vee \sim p}$ were "regionally" similar.

Place $C_1 = 2^{\aleph_0}$ in $\aleph_0 < \aleph_{i\,p/q}$.

21 - 6 - 71.

"If a proposition is neither true nor false, let us call it doubtful; but then if tertium non datur be false, it need not be either doubtful or not doubtful, so we shall have not merely three possibilities but four, that it is true, that it is false, that it is doubtful, and that it is neither true, false, nor doubtful. And so on ad infinitum" [F. P. RAMSEY]

And is not $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^{k} p} \vee {\sim} p$ of this nature ?

And, hence, is not $\dot{\lambda}_0$ of this nature also ?

Is $\lambda_{p/q}$ susceptible to the ad infinitum clause ?

Choose between tertium non datur or not for $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^{k}} \supset \lambda_0$.

Thus λ_0 is a dilemma for λ's.

Is λ_0 "with or without tertium non datur" for subsethood ?

"With tertium non datur false, $\lambda_{p/q}$ is the middle-third".

Does $n{\sim}p < \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^{k} p \vee {\sim}p} \;.\supset.\; \lambda_0$ by negative equivalence-sets ?

"The ad infinitum clause is an equivalence-set of λ_0" – what then is λ_0 ?

"$\lambda_{p \vee {\sim}p}$, when false $.\supset.\; \lambda_{{\sim}p \vee {\sim}p}$" (Cf. $\lambda_{{\sim}p \vee {\sim}p} \sim \lambda_0$ by the ad infinitum clause).

Prove "signification in common" for $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^{k} p \vee {\sim}p} = \lambda_0$ and $p/q = 2^{\sqrt{2}}$.

$p/q = 2^{\sqrt{2}}$ is neither rational nor irrational.

For $p/q = 2^{\sqrt{2}}$ the impossibility of solution by rational integers is without issue, and the impossibility of finding such integers is without tertium non datur.

Connect $2^{\sqrt{2}}$ with $\aleph_{p/q}$.

Is $2^{\aleph_0}$ without tertium non datur for the points of a line?

Cf. an $\aleph_0$-bound n-dimensional space (colour blue) and a line-segment of arbitrary dimension (colour red): then what colour is an arbitrary dimensional space?

Cf. $\aleph_0 \cap \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k p^{x}/_2$ to your solution.

As if $\aleph_{p^x/_2}$ were a predicate obtaining the concept "purple".

Or compare $\aleph_0 \cap \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k} = \aleph_{\sim p \vee \sim p}$, i.e. with the n-dimensional space $\sim p \vee \sim p$, $(q \in \sim p)$.

Separate $\aleph_0$ n-dimensional space from an arbitrary line-segment.

22-6-71.

What is it that neither is nor is not?

Regard identity in every aspect for $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k p \vee \sim p} < 2^{\aleph_0}$.

Then neither part of the inequality is the empty-set.

The empty-set is without tertium non datur.

"As the empty-set is a subset of every set, the empty-set is in common for $\aleph_0$ and $2^{\aleph_0}$."

But the empty-set is not identically false* for both $\aleph_0$ and $2^{\aleph_0}$.

Hence, there is more than one empty-set.

Has $\aleph_{p/q}$ an empty-set in common with $\aleph_0$ and $2^{\aleph_0}$?

Are (irreflexive) empty-sets in any way contradictory?

As if the plural of an empty-set were without identitas indiscernibilium.

"Separation at infinity" for the empty-set.

23-6-71

Contradiction is fulfilled vacuously in $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k p} = \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k \sim p}$.

So regard contradiction as identically true with $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$.

Either $\aleph_0$ or $2^{\aleph_0}$: for the existence view of the laws of contradiction.

The law of contradiction and the Axiom of Selection are permutative.

So the law of contradiction is not "without issue".

The law of contradiction is not fulfilled vacuously, as we cannot leave existence without a possibility of solution.

* Both the identically false and the identically true being $\leqslant \aleph_{p \vee \sim p} = \aleph_0$.

Nor is the impossibility of finding such a solution proscribed in the equative form of the Axiom of Selection.

For how is $\lambda p/q$ related to a set formed by the Axiom of Selection?

We ask if λ_0 has a definite predicate.

Is tertium non datur for large numbers similar to tertium non datur for small numbers?

24-6-71.

Is not negation of a manifold of many sorts?

Then negation is not fulfilled in $\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} \sim p^{-n}$ simply, nor even in $\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} \sim p^{-n}(\ldots\eta\ldots)$, $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k}\omega$, etc.

For the negation of $\widehat{\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} \sim p^{-n}(\ldots\eta\ldots)}$ has to be diverse.

"Negativity in a manifold": this must negate identity by extra predication.

So, e.g. $\lambda_{\sim p \vee \sim p}$ has to be diverse by $\lambda_{\sim p} \cap \sim p$.

$\lambda_{\sim p} < \sim p$, to rid the λ's of finite intersection.

"Negation is scaled to λ's by means of identity".

Does Cantor's diagonal pass through one empty-set?

State the square of Cantor's diagonal.

"$\aleph_0^2 + \varphi^2 = \delta^2$", i.e. equal Cantor's diagonal?

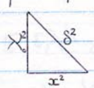
Why is the (Dedekindian) open cut not the diagonal?

Is the diagonal an identity?

"$\aleph_1 - \varphi = \delta$".

What exists as $n\overset{=}{\delta}$?

$\sim\delta \in \overline{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} p \vee \sim p}$: is the diagonal without identity?



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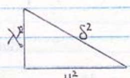
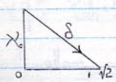


: thus, what is "diagonal length"?



: give the "extensionally maximal" for the vector.

What is intersection for the open cut $x < \delta < R - x$?

"Length δ = length $\aleph_0$" should the Pythagorean Theorem not hold for a $\aleph_0$ square.

But then $\aleph_0$ would have a last member, so the Pythagorean Theorem should hold.

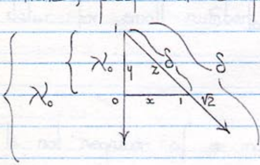
However, it does not as evidenced by $\aleph_0^2$.

26-6-71.

: is this demonstrable for the secant?

"Reductio ad absurdum and tertium non datur are permutative.

Hence, proof that no greatest cardinal exists rests on $\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k p \vee \sim p}$."



: does $y \in \aleph_0 = z \in \delta$?

Is not reductio ad absurdum without issue for $> \aleph_0$?

Cf reductio ad absurdum whilst proving $2^{\aleph_0}$ with $\aleph_p : \vee \sim p$.

27-7-71.

Something like the "sub-extensional" in common for $\aleph_0 < \sim p$.

And that alternation in $\aleph_0 < \sim p$ be eliminable by the mathematical production which is in common.

Produce a power-set by $p/q^{\aleph_0}$ $(q \neq 0)$.

"p/q totally is $\underline{\underline{p/\hat{0}^{\aleph_0}}}$ at some juncture of consideration."

From which $p/\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k$ issues, i.e. $p/\widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k \sim p} = \aleph_0$

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} p \vee \sim p \; < \; \lambda_i$: hence we cancel the "universal-set".

Which is why there exists several empty-sets.

$\lambda_{p/q}{}^{\lambda_0}$, and so on.

28-3-71

"Every proposition is essentially true-false" [Wittgenstein]
"p has the same meaning as not-p" [ibid].

"Negativity overlap", i.e. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^{k} \sim p < \lambda_{1-p}$.

"Negative residual-set": $\sim p$ as a remainder in λ_1.

Hence, this implies identical truth must carry into λ_1. $(\lambda_p \vee \sim p \,.\supset.\, \lambda_{1-p})$.

"It is true λ_0 is a set, hence λ_{1-p} cannot be a set of sets".

Unless, that is, λ_1 augments on truth.

As if λ_1 is "with growth" after $\lambda_p \vee \sim p$.

e.g. $\lambda_{1-p \vee \sim p}$, growing in negation beyond tertium non datur.

$\lambda_0 \cap 2^{\lambda_{\sim p}}$.

29-6-71

From "simultaneous being" λ's are not generic.

That is, nothing is uncompounded before λ-hood.

" $\widehat{p/\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^{k}} = 2^{\sqrt{2}}$ ": compound the denominator.

i.e. give whatever it is that augments the denominator such that $\widehat{p/\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^{k}} = \bar{\bar{n}}$.

i.e. $\widehat{p/\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^{k}}$ as an equivalence (set) of a closed cut

Which, if any, exact (open) cut corresponds to $2^{\sqrt{2}}$?

"From which we get $2^{\aleph\sqrt{2}}$ "

"Equivalent being" for $\aleph$'s. Cf. equivalent being for $\bar{\bar{n}} \supset \aleph_i$.

$\aleph_i \cap 2^{\sqrt{2}}$.

$\aleph_0 \cap \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}-1^{k}\,p \vee \sim p. <. \aleph_{1p \vee \sim p}$.

$\aleph_{0p \vee \sim p} < \aleph_{1p \vee \sim p}$: where is tertium non datur in common ?

"Conversity in common for $\aleph$-hood".

So how does $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$ differ in scale from $\aleph_{1p \vee \sim p}$?

What is $\aleph_0 \cup 2^{\aleph_0}$ when decomposed with consideration of tertium non datur?

Is $\aleph_1 p|q$ an exception to universal sethood ?

$\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$ is not provision for an interstice beyond $\aleph_0$.

For if it were tertium exclusi would be the empty-set.

And that cannot be, for $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$ carries an empty-set as argument.

Similarly it carries a universal-set as argument $\left(\text{Cf. } \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k} = \widehat{0} = \widehat{1}\right)$.

And if strict alternation held thereof, $\lambda_{0p \vee \sim p} . \supset . \lambda_i(\hat{0})$ could not occur.

For $\lambda_{0p \vee \sim p} < \lambda_i(\hat{0})$, so λ's further than λ_0 cannot "not exist".

"Conversity for $\lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$": which is not simply to say tertium non datur fails for further λ's.

Is tertium non datur anywhere applicable beyond $\lambda_1 p/q$?

Can λ_1 follow λ_0 with tertium non datur "spanning the continuum" ?

Is a function without tertium non datur absolute apriori ?

1 - 7 - 71

"$\sim p$'s entirety" is a secant of identity. N.B.

In case of which we "affirm unevenly".

Cf. is existence odd or even ?

Cf. "$\sim p$'s non-existence" to $\lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$'s existence.

"$\sim p$ cannot contradict existence but only compare with the existence of negation".

2 - 7 - 71.

Get $\aleph$'s to terminate or repeat.

$2^{\aleph_0} - \hat{\alpha}$: extend the scale.

What consequence issues from $\hat{b} - \aleph_{p/q}$?

e.g. operations of plus and minus beyond $\aleph_0$.

So is "everywhere contradictory" a possibility beyond $\aleph_0$?

Consider p and $\sim p$ the same by $2^{\aleph_0} + \hat{\alpha}$ and $2^{\aleph_0} - \hat{\alpha}$.

Then how might the inequality of infinite sets be yielded by contradiction ?

e.g. "From contradiction everything follows!"

i.e. $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \delta$ (by $C_0 \sim N < C_1$).

$C_1 \sim N$ is contradictory. $\supset$. $C_1 > \overline{\overline{C_0}} = \aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$

What is $\sim p$ "across the region of the diagonal"?

$\aleph_{C_1 \vee \sim C_1} = 2^{\aleph_0}$ by strict alternation.

But if $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$, i.e. tertium non datur bound by $\aleph_0, < \delta$,
then C_1 is without tertium non datur

$\therefore C_1 \neq 2^{\aleph_0}$.

State $\aleph_{-C_1}$.

$\aleph_{C_1 \vee -C_1} = 2^{\sim p \vee \sim p}$: to which exponent ?

$\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \sim C_1$ (with $\sim C_1 \neq C_1$).

Have regard to $C_1 - C_0$ as an adjunct of "mixed difference".

Prove $C_1 - C_0 \frown \aleph_1 p/q$.

Does $C p/q = \aleph_i p/q$?

As if $C_1 - C_0$ were a ratio "amidst the uncountable".

Effect the comparison "number terminating p/q or number repeating p/q" with $\aleph_{\sqrt{p/q}}$.

$\aleph_{1\sqrt{p/q}} < \aleph_1 p/q$ (which negates the continuum hypothesis if $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \sim p$).

$\aleph_2 p/q \equiv \aleph_{1 p/q < 2}$.

$\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \underset{i<k}{\aleph_i}\sqrt{p/q} < \aleph_1 p/q < \underset{k<m}{\aleph_k}\sqrt{p/q} < \aleph_{m=1}$.

Then position $\aleph_{\sim p \vee \sim p}$ accordingly.

"Plural being" for $\sim p$ ($\aleph_{\sim p} \vee \sim p$).

Is the impossibility proof of $\sqrt{\aleph_i}$ without tertium non datur ?

Is $\aleph_{\sim p \vee \sim p}$ "without limit" ?

Situate $\sim p$ for $\underset{i<k}{\aleph_i}\sqrt{p/q} < \aleph_1 p/q < \underset{k<m}{\aleph_k}\sqrt{p/q}$.

$C_1 > C_0 - N$: otherwise a contradiction obtains.

Contradiction obtains, however, by $C_1 > \aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$.

"Negative dilemma" then for $C_1 > \lambda_{p \vee -p}$, unless a further form of conversity is in being.

Neither λ_i as being nor in being.

$\lambda_{p/q} > C_0 \sim N$: present a proof.

How many diagonals in $\lambda_{p/q}$'s proof?

3-7-71

$\lambda_{-p \vee -p}$: the choice of the secant of identity.

$\lambda_{-p \vee -p} \neq \hat{0}$.

"By $\sim \lambda_0$ we cannot mean less than $\lambda_{p \vee -p}$".

Identify negation by $2^{-p \vee -p}$.

Note we always add in a proliferation of λ's.

Select existentially from p and ~p.

Where is tertium non datur in the Axiom of Selection?

4 - 7 - 71

"Nor is the quality of the cardinal number of the continuum known any better than its quantity" [Gödel].

$p \vee \sim p < \lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$: then are the former poles of the latter ?

"What either is or is not" $< \lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$.

What is oxymoron by characteristic is neither contradictory nor not.

"Either is contradictory or is not contradictory" $\leqslant \lambda_0$, but contradiction is $\lambda_p = \lambda_{\sim p}$.

Therefore $\lambda_0 = \lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$ only; only this allows decision for Aristotlean adjectives.

i.e. solution for tertium non datur is not situated $< \lambda_0$.

Consider negation as exclusion: "everything that is not p". Then if p be contiguous with $\bar{\bar{n}}$, $p \vee \hat{O} . < . \lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$, i.e. $\sim\sim p < \lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$.

Thus a secant of identity subsists for the contiguous $p \wedge \lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$, i.e. $p \equiv \lambda_0 . \wedge . \lambda_p \equiv \lambda_{\sim p}$

When negation is considered as exclusive, p and λ_p differ.

Therefore we have "identity by exclusion", i.e. we exclude identitas indiscernibilium for p and λ_p.

We exclude "allowance of decision" for tertium non datur in $\lambda_p \vee \sim p$, but not in $\sim p$.

$\lambda_{\sim p} \vee \sim p$: for which negation is a secant.

Is $\lambda_p \vee \sim p$ to be decided in existence? (Only by $\lambda_{\sim p} \vee \sim p$).

But cf. disjunction as an open cut for $\widehat{p/q} \sim \lambda_p \vee \sim p$.

$\lambda_p \vee \sim p \,.<.\, \sim p$ (by $p \vee \hat{0} \,.<.\, \lambda_p \vee \sim p$), then $\sim p \not\prec \hat{0}$.

$\lambda_{\widehat{p/q}}$: conceive of intermediate cardinal number when $\lambda_p \vee \sim p \,.<.\, \sim p$.

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k p \vee \sim p < \sim p$: only secant of negation.

11-7-71

$\lambda_p \vee \sim p \,.<.\, \sim p \,.<.\, \lambda_1$.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \lambda_p \vee \sim p \,.<.\, \sim p_{p/q} \,.<\, \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_p \vee \sim p \,.<\, .\, \sim p_{\sqrt{2}} \end{array}\right\} \text{Evaluate} \sim p.$$

e.g. $\lambda_p \vee (\lambda_1 = \sim p_{p/q}) \,.<.\, \sim p\sqrt{2}$.

Alternatively, $\lambda_p \vee \lambda_1 < \sim p < \sim p\sqrt{2}$.

Evidently $\sim p_{p/q} < \sim p\sqrt{2} < \sim p_{p/q}$.

$\left| \widehat{p / \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1^k \omega} \right| < \sim p\sqrt{2}$

12 - 7 - 71

$p / \lambda_{p \vee \sim p} \supset \lambda_0 / \lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$, assumed.

$p / \lambda_{p \vee \sim p} \supset \lambda_0 / \lambda_{p \vee \sim p} \neq \hat{0}$ (by $\lambda_{p \vee \sim p} = \lambda \hat{0}$).

If $\lambda_0 / \lambda_{p \vee \sim p} = \hat{0}$, then $\lambda_0 / \lambda_{\sim p \vee \sim p} = \sim p$.

i.e. $\lambda_0 / \lambda_{\sim p \vee \sim p} \supset \sim p \vee \sim p = \sim p$, etc.

"$\sim p$ without characteristics of $\lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$ or $2^{p \vee \sim p}$".

State either $2^{\hat{0}}$ or $2^{2^{\sqrt{2}}}$ by $\sim p$.

$2^{2^{\sqrt{2}}} \supset \lambda_0^{2^{\sqrt{2}}}$.

$(\lambda_{p \vee \sim p})^{2^{\sqrt{2}}}$.

Relate $2^{\sqrt{2}}$ to $\lambda_{\sim p}$. (Hint: $2^{\sqrt{2}} \notin 2^{\lambda_0}$).

Prove $2^{\sqrt{2}} \subset {}_1\lambda_{p/q}$.

13 - 7 - 71.

For $\lambda_{\sim p \vee \sim p}$ not to be vacuous, $\lambda_{\sim p} \vee \sim p_{p/q}$ $(\lambda_{\sim p} < x \leqslant \sim p_{p/q})$.

But consider "$\sim p$ differs from p beyond $\lambda_{p \vee \sim p}$".

Consider $\lim {}_i\lambda_{\lambda_0} \supset {}_1\lambda_{p/q}$.

Cf.ed to $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \ldots\ldots \lambda_{\lambda_0} \ldots < {}_i\lambda_{p/q} < \ldots \lambda^*_{\lambda_0}, \lambda^*_{\lambda_0 - 1}, \ldots$

Try $\lambda^*_{\lambda_0 - 1} \equiv \lambda_{\lambda_0 - \widehat{\sum_{\kappa=0}^{\infty} 1^{\kappa} p \vee \sim p}}$.

$\chi_{-p} \neq \sim p$: with the (latter) larger magnitude "of χ_η".

What is incommensurability for χ's?

As if χ_{np} existed $> \chi_{p/q}$. ($\chi_{-p} < \sim p_{p/q} < \chi_{np}$).

i.e. $\chi_{-p} < \sim p_{p/q} < \varepsilon_{\chi_p}$.

χ-hood with $\chi_{p/q}$ interpolating "$\chi_{p \vee \sim p}$ in the higher case".

14-7-71.

"$\chi_{p \vee \sim p}$ is the limit of tertium non datur".

"$\chi_0 + \delta$ is not true (as $\chi_{p \vee \sim p}$ is true)."

"Therefore $\chi_{-p \vee \sim p}$ is false, and $\chi_0 + \delta < \chi_{-p \vee \sim p}$".

"Therefore $\chi_0 + \delta$ is neither true nor false".

"$\chi_{p/q}$ < tertium non datur", – state the evaluation.

"Negative equivalence sets". $\supset$. $\sim \chi_0$.

But, if not, then $\sim \chi_0 = \chi_0$.

Select existentially without χ_p or χ_{-p} (which is not to say $\chi_{-p \vee \sim p}$ does not exist).

Enter the negative into χ_0 by $\chi_{\sim(p \vee \sim p)} . \supset . \chi_{\sim(\omega \vee {}^*\omega)}$.

i.e. such that a cut appears in χ_0-hood.

Then χ_{Np} is manifested.

$\aleph_{\sqrt{p}}$ is neither true nor false. (Cf. $\aleph_{\sqrt{p}} < {}^*\omega + \aleph_0 < \aleph_{\sqrt{p}}$!)

15 - 7 - 71

Where is $\aleph_{\sqrt{p}}$ for $\phi(\ldots\eta\ldots)$?

$\aleph_{\sim(\sim p \vee \sim p)} < \aleph_i$.

$\aleph_{\sim(\sim p\sqrt{n} \vee p)} < \aleph_n$.

$\aleph_{\sim(\sim p\sqrt{n} \vee p)} \neq \aleph_p$.

$\aleph_{p\sqrt{n}}$: meaning "of $\aleph_\eta$".

$\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} \leqslant \aleph_{p\sqrt{n}}$, but $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < (\aleph_{p\sqrt{n}})^n$;

i.e. $(\aleph_{p\sqrt{n}})^n = \aleph_p$

So $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \aleph_p$ is contradictory.

$\aleph_{\sim(\sim p\sqrt{n} \vee p)} \neq \aleph_{\sim p}$;

So $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \aleph_{\sim p}$ is not contradictory.

i.e. $\aleph_{\sim p} < \aleph_{\sim p p/q}$: for "some negation".

16-7-71.

The "extensionally maximal" in contradiction for $\aleph_0$ is $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$.
So if $\aleph_p$ be greater in magnitude than $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$, $\aleph_p$ cannot contradict $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$ (by tertium non datur "with confinement"). Therefore $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$ and $\aleph_p$ are equal in magnitude.

Tautology and contradiction cannot surpass $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$; for $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$ is "the" limit of tertium non datur.

If $\aleph_i$, in any form, should exist, then $\aleph_{\sim p \vee \sim p}$ will exist. Hence $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \sim p$ will exist.

If identity beyond $\aleph_0$ exists (e.g. $C_1 = 2^{\aleph_0}$), then $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < p$ $(\aleph_0 < p)$ exists.

If $C_1 = 2^{\aleph_0}$ exists $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p}$ is not the limit of tertium non datur (by $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < p$ and $\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \sim p$).

Unless, that is, they cannot be selected.

What occurs for tertium non datur when $C_1 \neq 2^{\aleph_0}$?

What model occurs when $\aleph_1$ is the limit of tertium non datur?

17-7-71

$2^{\aleph_0}$'s "existence" considered:

"From a false premise anything follows. ⊃ from infinite false premises everything follows".

Should such premises be of order $2^{\aleph_0}$, finite subsets necessarily exist for everything to follow from.

Thus what follows from $2^{\aleph_0}$ – everything – includes the subsets of $2^{\aleph_0}$.

As this is contradictory, so everything follows from a contradiction.

If everything follows from a contradiction then $2^{\aleph_0}$ does.

2-8-71.

Place $C_1 = 2^{\aleph_0}$ in $\aleph_0 < \aleph_i p/q$.

$C_1 = 2^{\aleph_0}$: this is beyond $\aleph p \vee \sim p$'s "ceiling".

So what resemblance of aspect occurs beyond $\aleph p \vee \sim p$?

Express $C_1 = 2^{\aleph_0}$ alternatively by intermediate cardinal number.

Consider "negation as a transfinite fraction".

Is not the first intermediate cardinal number also infinitesimal?

$(C_1 - \aleph_i p/q) - C_0$, $(\aleph_i p/q - C_1) - \aleph_i p/q$, etc.

$\aleph_i p/q - \aleph_0 \neq C_1$.

Confluence occurs beyond $\aleph p \vee \sim p$ whenever p and $\sim p$ occur.

So when tertium non datur is $< \aleph_0$, signs of operations in $p \vee \sim p$ are beyond $\aleph_0$.

By which argument $2^{\aleph_0} + \hat{\alpha}$ and $2^{\aleph_0} - \hat{\alpha}$ are confluent.

Recognise plus and minus in finite magnitude as out of the uncountable.

"Finite confluence" $(p = \sim p)$ by sign being beyond $\aleph p \vee \sim p$.

"Constant sign" is taken as a secant of existence for finite magnitude and $\aleph$'s.

[Plus and minus with their composite manifestations are not "of $\aleph_0$"].

Explain plus and minus for $\aleph_i p/q$.

$$p \vee \sim p \,.\equiv.\, \aleph_p \,.\vee.\, \aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \sim p.$$

$$p \vee \aleph_{\sim p} \,.\supset.\, \widehat{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -1p} \vee (\aleph_{p \vee \sim p} < \sim p_{p/q}).$$