## Formal contradiction arising from a universal form of Godel's Theorem

## One-step Gödel theorem

Let *K* be *any* a consistent, sufficiently strong logic. Then

 $G_0$   $(\exists X)(\Sigma \not\vdash_K X \text{ and } \Sigma \vDash_K X)$ 

In words, "There exists at a statement *X*, such that there is no proof of *X* in *K* from the axioms  $\Sigma$ , but *X* is a consequence in *K* of  $\Sigma$ ." There may be many such statements *X*, but Godel's theorem explicitly constructs one such statement,  $Q = \Sigma \nvdash_K Q$ . *Q* is an instance of  $G_0$ . Allowing the universalization of this statement, we obtain:

## Universal Gödel theorem

Let *K* be *any* a consistent, sufficiently strong logic. Then

 $G \qquad (\forall \Sigma) (\exists X) (\Sigma \not\vdash_K X \text{ and } \Sigma \vDash_K X)$ 

In words, "Given a sufficiently strong logic *K*, then for **all** extensions of *K* formed by adjoining new axioms to *K* to form a set of axioms  $\Sigma$  there exists at a statement *X*, such that there is no proof of *X* in *K* from the axioms  $\Sigma$ , but *X* is a consequence in *K* of  $\Sigma$ ."

## Formal contradiction

$$\begin{split} \Sigma * \vdash_{K} G \\ \Sigma * \vdash_{K} (\forall \Sigma) (\exists X) (\Sigma \nvDash_{K} X \text{ and } \Sigma \vDash_{K} X) \\ \Sigma * \vdash_{K} (\exists X) (\Sigma \nvDash_{K} X \text{ and } \Sigma \vDash_{K} X) \\ \Sigma * \vdash_{K} (\exists X) (\Sigma * \nvDash_{K} X \text{ and } \Sigma \vDash_{K} X) \\ \Sigma * \vdash_{K} (\Sigma * \nvDash_{K} Q \text{ and } \Sigma \ast \vDash_{K} Q) \\ \Sigma * \vdash_{K} \Sigma * \nvDash_{K} Q \text{ and } \Sigma \ast \vDash_{K} Q) \\ \Sigma * \vdash_{K} \Sigma * \nvDash_{K} Q \text{ and } \Sigma \ast \vdash_{K} \Sigma \varkappa_{K} Q \\ \Sigma * \vdash_{K} \nvDash_{K} Q \text{ and } \Sigma \ast \vdash_{K} Q \\ \Sigma * \vdash_{K} \swarrow_{K} Q \text{ and } \Sigma \ast \vdash_{K} Q \\ \Sigma * \nvDash_{K} Q \text{ and } \Sigma \ast \vdash_{K} Q \end{split}$$

The assumption that the **universal** Gödel's theorem is one of the first-order logics leads to a formal contradiction, albeit that the assumption that the **one-step** Gödel's theorem is first-order does not entail such a contradiction.