Godel's Incompleteness Theorem

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Godel's "Theorem" is trivial.

Godel assigns a unique number to all the symbols in real numbers via the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra: e.g., the syntactical symbols "+", "-", "x" (multiplication) as well as the actual numbers and powers (e.g. 3^2).

A mathematical "proof" consists of a tautology on each side of the equal sign in its language e.g. 3 + 4 = 6 + 1 = 5 + 2 = 7. At first, one might think the statement "3 + 4 = 7" is a "proof", since it can be reduced to a sum of units on either side.

But that would be a contradiction, according to Godel, because "3 + 4" has a different Godel Number than "7". So the only "proofs" for Godel are G(wff) = G(wff); any other statement is a contradiction by Godel Number.

By that criterion, all systems comprised of symbols (wffs or not) can be proved as true or false, but not both. Even gibberish is true provided their Godel numbers match or false if they don't.

And who decides that the Godel Numbers are equal? I do, since you are probably a figment of my imagination... so TRUST me :)

I call it a tale of an idiot, full of sound and fury, and signifying nothing….

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