

Mutually Inclusive

- C: What is the difference between the two, thing and that which is able to perform a function?
- D: They are mutually inclusive.
- C: It follows that the subjects, the two—thing and that which is able to perform a function, are mutually inclusive.
- D: I accept it.
- C: The subjects, the two—thing and that which is able to perform a function, are mutually inclusive—
- D: Because of (1) being different and (2) having all eight approaches of pervasion.
- C: It follows that the subjects, the two—thing and that which is able to perform a function, are different.
- D: I accept it.
- C: The subjects, the two—thing and that which is able to perform a function, are different—
- D: Because of (1) being existents and (2) not being one.
- C: It follows that if they (1) are existents and (2) are not one, then they are necessarily different.
- D: I accept it.
- C: It follows that the subjects, the two—thing and that which is able to perform a function, have all eight approaches of pervasion.
- D: I accept it.
- C: The subjects, the two—thing and that which is able to perform a function, have all eight approaches of pervasion—
- D: Because (1) whatever is a thing is necessarily able to perform a function, (2) whatever is able to perform a function is necessarily a thing, (3) whatever is not a thing is necessarily not able to perform a function, (4) whatever is not able to perform a function is necessarily not a thing, (5) if a thing exists, then that which is able to perform a function necessarily exists, (6) if that which is able to perform a function exists, then a thing necessarily exists, (7) if a thing does not exist, then that which is able to perform a function necessarily does not exist, and (8) if that which is able to perform a function does not exist, then a thing necessarily does not exist.
- C: It follows that if those eight are established, then thing and that which is able to perform a function necessarily have all eight approaches of pervasion.
- D: I accept it.