

thin

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The *thin* command allows parts of a goal that it is thought will not be needed to complete a proof to be removed. It is applicable to whole antecedent or consequent predicates. It is applicable to generic parameters that are unused. It is applicable to declarations that are in the hypothesis and unused, or are already normalized and declare names that are already declared elsewhere in the same schema, or are inclusions that are duplicates of other inclusions in the same schema.

The *thin* command can also be applied to declarations and predicates that, by application of only *elimination* steps, would become thinnable by the above conditions. Such declarations are removed; such predicates that would become antecedents are replaced by *true*; such predicates that would become consequents are replaced by *false*.

1. Tactic example

“thin” d p

This example applies the *thin* command to declaration *d* and predicate *p*.

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