

disjunction

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The *disjunction* command replaces logical predicates by equivalent predicates in disjunctive normal form, i.e. with disjunctions outermost. It also moves negations to be innermost. For *disjunction* to be applicable, the outermost operators of the logical predicate must be negations, conjunctions and disjunctions, in a combination that is not already in disjunctive normal form. Here is an example.

$$(p_1 \vee p_2) \wedge \neg p_3 \implies p_1 \wedge \neg p_3 \vee p_2 \wedge \neg p_3$$

1. Tactic example

“disjunction” p_4 p_5

This example applies the *disjunction* command to predicates p_4 and p_5 .

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