

## cut conjoined

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The *cut conjoined* command introduces a new predicate. It is applicable to any existing predicate, and causes the disjunction of the new predicate and its negation to be conjoined with the inspected predicate.

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

The new predicate  $p_1$  can be either keyed-in by the user into a dialogue box using the same mark-up as used in the specification, or if a predicate with identical textual appearance is in the same window, that predicate can be crossed. The new predicate  $p_1$  must be type-correct in the environment of the inspected predicate. In the dialogue box case, any previous response will still be there and can be reused or revised.

See also the [cut disjointed](#) and [lemma](#) and [cut apart](#) commands.

### 1. Tactic example

“*cut conjoined*” “ $p_1$ ”  $p_2$



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This example applies the *cut conjoined* command to the predicate  $p_2$  to introduce the predicate given by “ $p_1$ ”. If the string argument is omitted from the tactic, it will be prompted for using a dialogue box.

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