

cut disjointed

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

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

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 conjoined](#) and [lemma](#) and [cut apart](#) commands.

1. Tactic example

“cut disjointed” “ p_1 ” p_2



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This example applies the *cut disjointed* 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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