generalization

The *generalization* command disjoins with a predicate a similar predicate from which selected free variables are universally quantified.

$$p(i) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad p(i) \lor (\forall\, i : \tau \bullet p(i))$$

Interactively, one or more free variables (reference expressions) within the predicate must be crossed, and the predicate itself must be selected and inspected. All the selections must be within a goal.

The *generalization* command is analogous to the *quantification tac* command in reverse. It is particularly useful in preparing a numeric formula for the *linear decision* command, which is not applicable in the presence of free variables.

1. Tactic example

"generalization" p e_1 e_2

This example applies the *generalization* command to predicate p containing free variables e_1 and e_2.

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