

Problem I

Write a procedure `islist` which succeeds if its argument is a list, and fails otherwise.

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CSc 372

Comparative Programming Languages

26: Prolog — Exercises

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Problem III

Write a list subtraction procedure.

Example:

```
?- sub([1,2,4,6,8], [2,6], L).  
    L=[1,4,8].
```

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Problem II

Write a procedure `alter` which changes English sentences according to rules given in the database.

Example:

```
change(you, i).  
change(are, [am, not]).  
change(french, german).  
change(do, no).  
?- alter([do,you,know,french],X).  
   X = [no,i,know,german]  
?- alter([you,are,a,computer],X).  
   X = [i,[am,not],a,computer]
```

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Problem IV

Write a procedure `pick` which returns the first `N` elements of a given list.

Example:

```
?- pick([1,2,4,6,8], 3, L).  
    L=[1,2,4].
```

Problem V

Write a procedure `alt` which produces every other element in a list.

Example:

```
?- alt([1,2,3,4,5,6], A).  
    A = [1,3,5]
```

Problem VI

Write a procedure `del` which removes duplicate elements from a list.

Example:

```
?- del([a,c,x,a,g,c,d,a], A).  
    A = [a,c,x,g,d]
```

Problem VII

Write a procedure `tolower` which converts an atom containing upper case characters to the corresponding atom with only lower case characters.

Example:

```
?- tolower('hEj_HoPp3', A).  
    A = hej_hopp3
```

Problem VIII

Write a procedure `max3` which produces the largest of three integers.

Example:

```
?- max3(3,5,1,X).  
   X = 5
```

Problem IX

Write a procedure `double` which multiplies each element in a list of numbers by 2.

Example:

```
?- double([1,5,3,9,2], A).  
   A = [2,10,6,18,4]
```

Problem X

Write a procedure `ave` which computes the average of a list of numbers.

Example:

```
?- ave([1,5,3,9,2], A).  
   A = 4
```

Problem XI

Write a procedure `sum` which produces the sum of the integers up to and including its first argument.

Example:

```
?- sum(5, S).  
   S = 15
```

Problem XII

Suppose our database contains facts of the form

```
person_age(Name, Age).
person_sex(Name, Sex).
```

where Sex is either male or female. Write a procedure combine which extends the database with additional facts of the form

```
person_full(Name, Age, Sex).
```

The procedure should produce one such fact for each person who has both an age record and a sex record.

Problem XII...

Example: Given the following database

```
person_age(chris, 25). % Yeah, right...
person_sex(chris, male).
person_age(louise, 8).
person_sex(louise, female).
```

combine should produce these additional facts:

```
person_full(chris, 25, male).
person_full(louise, 8, female).
```

Problem XIII

Write a Prolog procedure which reverses the order of Johns children in the database. For example, given the following database

```
child(mary, john).
child(jane, john).
child(bill, john).
```

the goal `?- reversefacts.` should change it to

```
child(bill, john).
child(jane, john).
child(mary, john).
```

Problem XIV

Write a Prolog procedure to assemble a list of someone's children from the facts in the database. The database should remain unchanged.

Example:

```
child(mary, john).
child(jane, john).
child(bill, john).
```

```
?- assemble(john, L).
    L = [mary, jane, bill]
```

Problem XV

Write down the *all* results (including variable bindings) of the following query:

```
?- append([], [1, 2|B], C),
   append([3,4], [5], B).
```

Problem XVI

Write down the *all* results (including variable bindings) of the following query:

```
?- bagof(X, Y^append(X, Y, [1,2,3,4]), Xs).
```

Problem XVII

Write down the *all* results (including variable bindings) of the following query:

```
?- L=[1,2], member(X, L), delete(X, Y, L).
```

Problem XVIII

Write down the *all* results (including variable bindings) of the following query:

```
?- member(X, [a,b,c]), member(Y, [a,b,c]),
   !, X \= Y.
```

Problem XIX

Given the following Prolog database

```
balance(john, 100).
balance(sue, 200).
balance(mary, 100).
balance(paul, 500).
```

list *all* the results of these Prolog queries:

1. `?- bagof(Name, balance(Name, Amount), Names).`
2. `?- bagof(Name, Amount^balance(Name, Amount), Names).`
3. `?- bagof(Name, Name^balance(Name, Amount), Names).`

Problem XX

Describe (in English) what the following predicate does:

```
% Both arguments to bbb are lists.
bbb([], []).
bbb(A, [X|F]) :- append(F, [X], A).
```

Problem XXI

Given the following program

```
a(1,2).
a(3,5).
a(R, S) :- b(R, S), b(S, R).

b(1,3).
b(2,3).
b(3, T) :- b(2, T), b(1, T).
```

list the first answer to this query:

```
?- a(X, Y), b(X, Y)
```

Will there be more than one answer?

Problem XXII

Given the following definitions:

```
f(1, one).
f(s(1), two).
f(s(s(1)), three).
f(s(s(s(X))), N) :- f(X, N).
```

what are the results of these queries? If there is more than one possible answer, give at least two.

1. `?- f(s(1), A).`
2. `?- f(s(s(1)), two).`
3. `?- f(s(s(s(s(s(s(1))))))), C).`
4. `?- f(D, three).`

Problem XXIII

Write a Prolog predicate `sum_abs_diffs(List1, List2, Diffs)` which sums the absolute differences between two integer lists of the same length.

Example:

```
?- sum_abs_diffs([1,2,3], [5,4,2], X).
   X = 7 % abs(1-5) + abs(2-4) + abs(3-2)
```

Problem XXIV

Write a Prolog predicate `transpose(A, AT)` which transposes a rectangular matrix given in row-major order.

Example:

```
?- transpose([[1, 2], [3, 4]], AT).
   AT = [[1, 3], [2, 4]]
```

Problem XXV

Write Prolog predicates that given a database of countries and cities

```
% country(name, population (in thousands),
% capital).
country(sweden, 8823, stockholm).
country(usa, 221000, washington).
country(france, 56000, paris).
% city(name, in_country, population).
city(lund, sweden, 88).
city(paris, usa, 1). % Paris, Texas.
```

Problem XXV...

Answer the following queries:

1. Which countries have cities with the same name as capitals of other countries?
2. In how many countries do more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population live in the capital?
3. Which capitals have a population more than 3 times larger than that of the secondmost populous city?

Problem XXV...

```
%country(name, population (in thousands), capital).
country(sweden, 8823, stockholm).
country(usa, 221000, washington).
country(france, 56000, paris).
country(denmark, 3400, copenhagen).
% city(name, in_country, population).
city(lund, sweden, 88).
city(new_york, usa, 5000). % Paris, Texas.
city(paris, usa, 1). % Paris, Texas.
city(copenhagen, denmark, 1200).
city(aarhus, denmark, 330).
city(odense, denmark, 120).
city(stockholm, sweden, 1300).
city(gothenburg, sweden, 350).
city(washington, usa, 3400).
city(paris, france, 2000).
city(marseilles, france, 1000).
```

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Problem XXVI

Write a Prolog predicate that extracts all words immediately following “the” in a given list of words.

Example:

```
?- find([the, man, closed, the, door,
        of, the, house], X).
X = [man, door, house]
```

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Problem XXVII (Midterm Exam 372/04)

Write a Prolog predicate `dup` that duplicates each element of a list. Example:

```
?- dup([2,5,x], A).
A = [2,2,5,5,x,x]
```

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Problem XXVIII (Midterm Exam 372/04)

The following Prolog program evaluates constant expressions:

```
eval(A+B, V) :- eval(A, V1), eval(B, V2),
                V is V1 + V2.
```

```
eval(A*B, V) :- eval(A, V1), eval(B, V2),
                V is V1 * V2.
```

```
eval(X, X) :- integer(X).
```

```
?- eval(3*4+5, V).
V = 17
```

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Problem XXVIII... (Midterm Exam 372/04)

Modify the program so that it allows the expression to contain variables. Variable values should be taken from an environment (a list of variable/value pairs), like this:

```
?- eval([x=3,y=4], x*y+5, V).  
    V = 17  
?- eval([x=3], x*y+5, V).  
    no
```

Problem XXIX (Midterm Exam 372/04)

Write a predicate `mult` which, for all pairs of numbers between 0 and 9, adds their product to the Prolog database. I.e., the following facts should be asserted:

```
times(0, 0, 0).    % 0*0 = 0  
times(0, 1, 0).    % 0*1 = 0  
...  
times(9, 7, 63).   % 9*7 = 63  
times(9, 8, 72).   % 9*8 = 72  
times(9, 9, 81).   % 9*9 = 81
```

The interaction should be as follows:

```
?- times(5,5,X).  
no  
?- mult.  
yes  
?- times(5,5,X).  
X=25  
?- times(2,9,18)
```

Problem XXX (Midterm Exam 372/04)

Use a *2nd-order-predicate* to write a predicate `alltimes(L)` which, given the `times(X,Y,Z)` database above produces a list of all the multiplication facts:

```
?- alltimes(L).  
L = [1*1=2,1*2=2,1*3=3,...,9*9=81].
```

Problem XXXI (Midterm Exam 372/04)

Show the results (*yes/no*) and resulting variable bindings for the following queries:

- ?- $f(g(X,X), h(Y,Y)) = f(g(Z), Z)$.
- ?- $f(g(X,X), h(Y,Y)) = f(g(h(W,a),Z), Z)$.
- ?- $f(g(X,X), h(-,-)) = f(g(h(W,a),Z), Z)$.
- ?- $f(x(A,B),C) = f(C,x(B,A))$.

Problem XXXII (Final Exam 372/04)

Given this Prolog predicate definition

```
mystery(L, B) :-  
    member(X, L),  
    append(A, [X], L),  
    append(B, C, A),  
    length(B, BL),  
    length(C, CL),  
    BL > CL.
```

what does the query

```
| ?- mystery([1,2,3,4,5],C), write(C), nl, fail  
print?
```