

CMSC330 Spring 2014 Practice Problems 7 Solutions

1. Given the following set of clauses:

eats(alf, cats).
eats(mary, cheese).
eats(mary, bread).

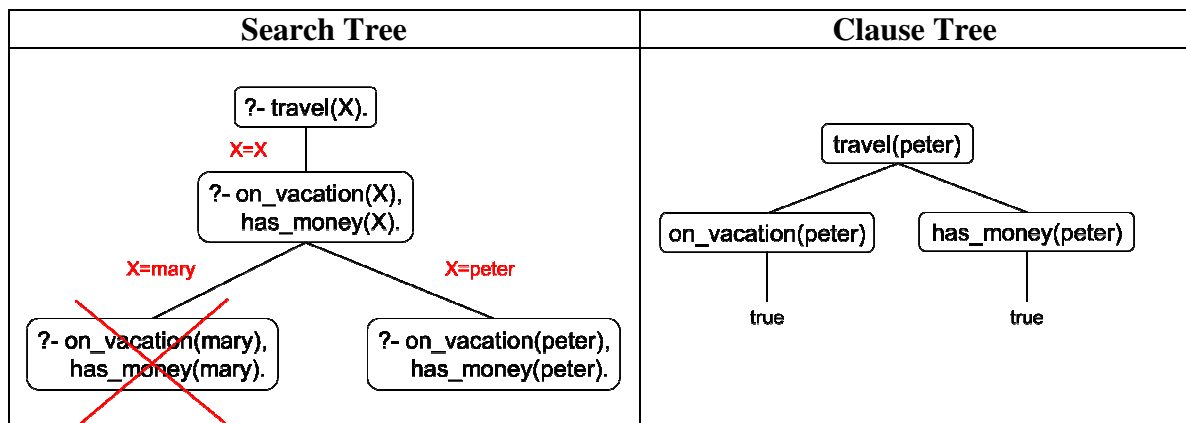
List all answers generated for the following queries

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| a. ?- eats(mary,cheese). | Answers = true. |
| b. ?- eats(mary,cats). | false. |
| c. ?- eats(mary,X). | X=cheese; X=bread. |
| d. ?- eats(X,cats). | X=alf. |
| e. ?- eats(X,alf). | false. |
| f. ?- eats(X,Y). | X=alf,Y=cats;
X=mary,Y=cheese;
X=mary,Y=bread. |

2. Given the following set of clauses:

travel(X) :- on_vacation(X), has_money(X).
on_vacation(mary).
on_vacation(peter).
has_money(peter).

- List all answers generated for ?- on_vacation(X).
**X=mary;
X=peter.**
- List all answers generated for ?- travel(X).
X=peter.
- Draw the Prolog search tree for travel(X).
- Draw the Prolog clause tree for travel(peter).



3. Given the following set of clauses:

foo([X], X).
foo ([_|T],X) :- foo (T,X).

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. ?- foo([1],1). | Answers = true. |
| b. ?- foo([3],1). | false. |
| c. ?- foo([1,2,3],1). | false. |
| d. ?- foo([1,2,3],3). | true. |
| e. ?- foo([1,2,3],X). | X=3. |
| f. ?- foo([X,2,3],1). | false. |
| g. ?- foo([1,2,X],1). | X=1. |
| h. ?- foo([1,2 X],1). | X=[1]. |

4. Given a set of facts of form parent(name1,name2) where (name1 is the parent of name2):

- a. Define a predicate sibling(X,Y) which holds iff X and Y are siblings.
sibling(X,Y) :- parent(Z,X), parent(Z,Y), not(X=Y).
- b. Define a predicate cousin(X,Y) which holds iff X and Y are cousins.
cousin(X,Y) :- parent(Z,X), parent(W,Y), sibling(Z,W).
- c. Define a predicate grandchild(X,Y) which holds iff X is a grandchild of Y.
grandchild(X,Y) :- parent(Z,X), parent(Y,Z).
- d. Define a predicate descendent(X,Y) which holds iff X is a descendent of Y.
descendent(X,Y) :- parent(Y,X).
descendent(X,Y) :- parent(Z,X), descendent(Z,Y).

5. Consider the following genealogical tree (and its graphical representation):

Genealogical Tree	Graphic Representation
parent(a,b). parent(a,c). parent(b,d). parent(b,e). parent(c,f).	<pre> a / \ b c /\ d e f </pre>

List all answers generated by your definitions for the following queries:

a. ?- sibling (X,Y).

X=b, Y=c;
X=c, Y=b;
X=d, Y=e;
X=e, Y=d.

b. ?- cousin(X,Y).

X=d, Y=f;
X=e, Y=f;
X=f, Y=d;
X=f, Y=e.

c. ?- grandchild(X,Y).

X=d, Y=a;
X=e, Y=a;
X=f, Y=a.

d. ?- descendent(X,Y).

X=b, Y=a;
X=c, Y=a;
X=d, Y=b;
X=e, Y=b;
X=f, Y=c;
X=d, Y=a;
X=e, Y=a;
X=f, Y=a.

6. Given the following set of clauses:

```
jedi(luke).
jedi(yoda).
sith(vader).
sith(maul).
fight(X,Y) :- jedi(X), sith(Y).
fight(X,Y) :- sith(X), X\=Y, sith(Y).
fight(X,Y) :- jedi(X), !, jedi(Y).
```

List all answers generated for the following queries

a. ?- fight(luke,yoda).	Answers = true.
b. ?- fight(luke,vader).	true.
c. ?- fight(vader,yoda).	false.
d. ?- fight(vader,maul).	true.
e. ?- fight(luke,X).	X=vader; X=maul; X=luke; X=yoda.
f. ?- fight(vader,X).	false.
g. ?- fight(X,yoda).	X=luke.
h. ?- fight(X,maul).	X=luke; X=yoda; X=vader.
i. ?- fight(X,Y).	X=luke, Y=vader; X=luke, Y=maul; X=yoda, Y=vader; X=yoda, Y=maul; X=luke, Y=luke; X=luke, Y=yoda.

7. Given the following set of clauses, what is the output for `foo([3,1,2,0],R)`, if any?

Part	Code	Answer
A	<code>foo([H _], H). foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X).</code>	R=3; R=1; R=2; R=0.
B	<code>foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X). foo([H _], H).</code>	R=0; R=2; R=1; R=3.
C	<code>foo([H _], H) :- H > 1. foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X).</code>	R=3; R=2.
D	<code>foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X). foo([H _], H) :- H > 1.</code>	R=2; R=3.
E	<code>foo([H _], H) :- H > 1, !. foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X).</code>	R=3.
F	<code>foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X). foo([H _], H) :- H > 1, !.</code>	R=2; R=3.
G	<code>foo([H _], H). foo([_ T],X) :- X > 1, foo(T,X).</code>	R=3; error (X not instantiated).
H	<code>foo([_ T],X) :- X > 1, foo(T,X). foo([H _], H).</code>	error (X not instantiated).
I	<code>foo([H _], H). foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X), X > 1.</code>	R=3; R=2.
J	<code>foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X), X > 1. foo([H _], H).</code>	R=2; R=3.
K	<code>foo([H _], H). foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X), !, X > 1.</code>	R=3.
L	<code>foo([_ T],X) :- foo(T,X), !, X > 1. foo([H _], H).</code>	false.

8. Define a predicate `reverse(L,K)` which holds if and only if the list `K` is the reverse of the list `L`.

Naive, inefficient (quadratic) solution:

```
naive_reverse([ ],[ ]).
naive_reverse([X|L],K) :- naive_reverse(L,M), concat(M,[X],K).
```

Fast (linear), tail-recursive solution:

```
fast_reverse(L,K) :- revHelper(L,K,[ ]).
revHelper([ ],K,K).
revHelper([X|L],K,M) :- revHelper(L,K,[X|M]),
```

9. Define a predicate `add_up_list(L,X)` which, given a list of integers `L`, returns a list of integers in which each element is the sum of all the elements in `L` up to the same position.
Example:

```
?- add_up_list([1,2,3,4],X).
X = [1,3,6,10].
```

```
add_up_list(L,K) :- addHelper(L,K,0).
addHelper([ ],[ ],_).
addHelper([X|L],[Y|K],Z) :- Y is Z+X, addHelper(L,K,Y).
```

10. Consider the following Prolog predicate definition

```
remove_at(X,[X|Xs],1,Xs).
remove_at(X,[Y|Xs],K,[Y|Ys]) :- K1 is K - 1, remove_at(X,Xs,K1,Ys).
```

It works for queries like

```
?- remove_at(X,[a,b,c,d],2,R).
X = b,
R = [a,c,d].
```

However, it throws an exception for queries like

```
?- remove_at(c,[a,b,c,d],V,R).
ERROR: remove_at/4: Arguments are not sufficiently instantiated
```

Modify the predicate definition to make it work for the above query.

```
remove_at(X,[X|Xs],1,Xs).
remove_at(X,[Y|Xs],K,[Y|Ys]) :- remove_at(X,Xs,K1,Ys), K is K1 + 1.
```

11. Write the prolog predicate `flatten(L,R)` that flattens a list of lists in `L` to a single list `R`.

The equivalent OCaml function is given by

```
let rec flatten l = match l with
| [] | [[]] -> []
| [ ]::t -> flatten t
| [h]::t -> h::flatten t
| ((h1::t1)::t) -> h1::flatten(t1::t);;
```

```
flatten([ ],[ ]) :- !.
flatten([[ ]],[ ]) :- !.
flatten([_|T2],T) :- flatten(T2,T), !.
flatten([H|T2],[H|T]) :- flatten(T2,T), !.
flatten([H1|T1]|T2],[H1|T]) :- flatten([T1|T2],T).
```