Functional and logic programming
- **written exam -**

Important:

1. Subjects are graded as follows: of - 1p; A – 1.5p; B - 2.5p; C - 2.5p; D - 2.5p.
2. Prolog problems will be resolved using SWI Prolog. The following are required: (1) explanation of the code and of the reasoning behind it; (2) recursive model that solves the problem, for all the predicates used; (3) specification of every predicate (parameters and their meaning, flow model, type of the predicate - deterministic/non-deterministic).
3. Lisp problems will be resolved using Common Lisp. The following are required: (1) explanation of the code and of the reasoning behind it; (2) recursive model that solves the problem, for each function used; (3) specification of every function (parameters and their meaning).

A. Given the following PROLOG predicate definition **f(integer, integer),** with the flow model (i, o):

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f(50, 1):-!.
f(I,Y):-J is I+1, f(J,S), S<1, !, K is I-2, Y is K.
f(I,Y):-J is I+1, f(J,Y).
```

Rewrite the definition in order to avoid the recursive call **f(J,V)** in both clauses. Do NOT redefine the predicate. Justify your answer.

B. Given a nonlinear list containing both numerical and non-numerical atoms, write a LISP program that returns the list from which non-numerical atoms are eliminated from 3 to 3 (counting from the left to the right, considering all elements regardless of level). The resulted list will keep the structure of the initial list. For example, for the list (A B 12 (5 D (A F (10 B) D (5 F) 1)) C 9 (F 4 (D) 9 (F (H 7) K) (P 4)) X) the result will be the list (A B 12 (5 (A F (10) D (5 F) 1)) 9 (F 4 (D) 9 ((H 7) K) (4)) X).

C. Write a PROLOG program that generates the list of all arrangements of k elements with the value of sum of all elements from each arrangement equal with a given S, from a list of integers. Write the mathematical models and flow models for the predicates used. For example, for the list [6, 5, 3, 4], **k**=2 and **S**=9⇒ [[6,3],[3,6],[5,4],[4,5]] (not necessarily in this order).

D. An n-ary tree is represented in Lisp as (node subtree1 subtree2 ...).. Write a function to return the list of nodes on even levels, in increasing level order (0, 2, …). The root level is assumed zero. **A MAP function shall be used.**
Example for the tree (a (b (g)) (c (d (e (h))) (f))) => (a g d f h)