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(100, 0):-!.
f(I,Y):-J is I+1, f(J,V), V>2, !, K is I-2, Y is K+V-1.
f(I,Y):-J is I+1, f(J,V), Y is V+1.
```

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 computes the greatest common divisor of the numbers situated between two non-numerical atoms (neighbours of a number are not level dependent). **For example**, for the list (A B 12 (5 D (A F (15 B) D (5 F) 4)) C 9) the numbers for which we need to compute the greatest common divisor are: 15 (between F and B), 5 (between D and F) and 4 (between F and C), and the result will be 60. You are not allowed to use the predefined *gcd* Lisp function.

C. For a given value N, generate the list of all permutations with elements N, N+1, ..., 2*N-1 with the property that the absolute value between two consecutive values from the permutation is <=2. Write the mathematical models and flow models for the predicates used.

D. An n-ary tree is represented in Lisp as (node subtree1 subtree2 ...). Write a Lisp function to determine the number of nodes on level **k**. The root level is assumed zero. **A MAP function shall be used.** ***Example*** for the tree (a (b (g)) (c (d (e)) (f)))
a) k=2 => nr=3 (g d f) **b)** k=4 => nr=0 ()