

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. The following function definition in LISP is given

```
(DEFUN F(L)
  (COND
    ((NULL L) 0)
    (> (F (CDR L)) 2) (+ (F (CDR L)) (CAR L)))
    (T (+ (F (CDR L)) 1))
  )
)
```

Rewrite the definition in order to avoid the repeated recursive call **(F (CDR L))**. Do NOT redefine the function. Do NOT use SET, SETQ, SETF. Justify your answer.

B. Given two lists composed of integer numbers and sublists of integer numbers, write a SWI-Prolog program that returns a list that contains all sublists that are formed by concatenation of two sublists, one from each of the two lists. For example, for the following two lists: [1,2, [4,2], 6, [3,2]] and [1,2,3,[5,6],8, 5,[2,3], 4,1,[3,3]] the result will be (not necessarily in this order): [[4,2,5,6], [4,2,2,3], [4,2,3,3], [3,2,5,6], [3,2,2,3], [3,2,3,3]].

C. Write a PROLOG program that generates the list of all subsets with at least N elements such that the value of sum of all elements from each subset is divisible with 3, from a list of integers. Write the mathematical models and flow models for the predicates used. For example, for the list $L=[2,3,4]$ and $N=1 \Rightarrow [[3],[2,4],[2,3,4]]$ (not necessarily in this order).

D. Given a nonlinear list, write a Lisp function to return the list with all atoms on level **k** replaced by **0**. The superficial level is assumed 1. **A MAP function shall be used.**

Example for the list (a (1 (2 b)) (c (d)))

(a) k=2 => (a (0 (2 b)) (0 (d)))

(b) k=1 => (0 (1 (2 b)) (c (d)))

(c) k=4 => the list does not change