

Functional and logic programming

- written exam -

Important:

1. Subjects are graded as follows: By default - 1p; A – 2p; B - 4p; C - 3p.
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(G L)
  (COND
    ((NULL L) NIL)
    (> (FUNCALL G L) 0) (CONS (FUNCALL G L) (F (CDR L))))
    (T (FUNCALL G L))
  )
)
```

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

B. Write a PROLOG program that generates the list of all arrangements of **k** elements from a list of integer numbers, for which the product of the elements is less than a value **V** given. Write the mathematical models and flow models for the predicates used. For example, for the list [1, 2, 3], **k**=2 and **V**=7 \Rightarrow [[1,2],[2,1],[1,3],[3,1],[2,3],[3,2]] (not necessarily in this order).

C. An n-ary tree is represented in Lisp as (node subtree1 subtree2 ...). Write a Lisp program to return the ***height*** of a node of a tree. **A MAP function shall be used.**

Example for the tree (a (b (g)) (c (d (e)) (f)))

a) nod=e => the height is 0 **b)** nod=v => the height is -1 **c)** nod=c => the height is 2.