

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(L)
  (COND
    ((NULL L) NIL)
    (> (F (CAR L)) 0) (CONS (F (CAR L)) (F (CDR L))))
    (T (F (CAR L)))
  )
)
```

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

B. Write a PROLOGO program that generates the list of arrangements of k elements from a list of integer numbers, having the given product P . Write the mathematical models and flow models for the predicates used. For example, for the list $[2, 5, 3, 4, 10]$, $k=2$ and $P=20 \Rightarrow [[2,10],[10,2],[5,4],[4,5]]$ (not necessarily in this order).

C. An n-ary tree is represented in Lisp as (node subtree1 subtree2 ...). Write a Lisp function to replace all nodes on the given level **k** with a given value **e**. The root level is assumed zero. **A MAP function shall be used.** ***Example*** for the tree (a (b (g)) (c (d (e)) (f))) and **e=h**
(a) k=2 => (a (b (h)) (c (h (e)) (h)))) **(b)** k=4 => (a (b (g)) (c (d (e)) (f)))