

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(L1 L2)
  (APPEND (F (CAR L1) L2)
    (COND
      ((NULL L1) (CDR L2))
      (T (LIST (F (CAR L1) L2) (CAR L2)))
    )
  )
)
```

Rewrite the definition in order to avoid the double recursive call **F (CAR L1) L2**. Do NOT redefine the function. Do NOT use SET, SETQ, SETF. Justify your answer.0

B. Write a PROLOG program that determines from a list made of integer numbers, the list of subsets with at least 2 elements, composed of numbers in strictly increasing order. Write the mathematical models and flow models for the predicates used. For example for the list [1, 8, 6, 4] \Rightarrow [[1,8],[1,6],[1,4],[6,8],[4,8],[4,6],[1,4,6],[1,4,8],[1,6,8],[4,6,8],[1,4,6,8]] (not necessarily in this order).

C. Write a Lisp function to substitute an element **e** by other element **e1** at all odd levels of a nonlinear list. The superficial level is assumed 1. **A MAP function shall be used.**

Example, for the list (1 d (2 d (d))), **e**=d and **e1**=f the result is (1 f (2 d (f))).