

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. Let L be a list of numbers and given the following PROLOG predicate definition with flow model (i, o):

$f([], 0).$

$f([H|T], S) :- \underline{f(T, S1)}, S1 \geq 2, !, S \text{ is } S1 + H.$

$f([_|T], S) :- \underline{f(T, S1)}, S \text{ is } S1 + 1.$

Rewrite the definition in order to avoid the recursive call $\underline{f(T, S)}$ in both clauses. Do NOT redefine the predicate. Justify your answer.

B. 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).

C. Given a nonlinear list, write a Lisp function to return the list with all atoms on the 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