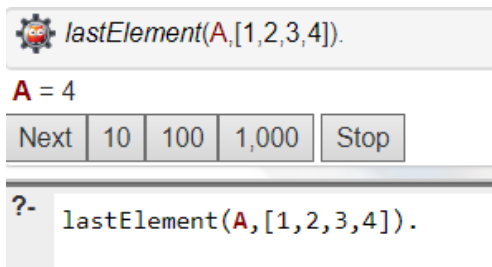


**5.- Write a predicate last/2 which takes a list as its first argument and returns the last element of the list.**

```
lastElement(A,[A]).
```

```
lastElement(A,[_|B]) :- lastElement(A,B).
```

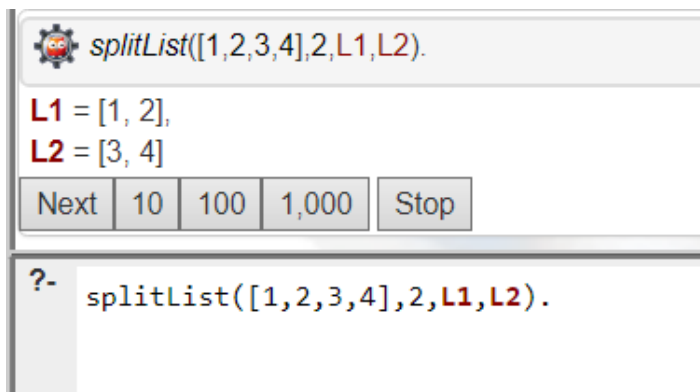


Prolog interpreter window showing the execution of the `lastElement` predicate. The goal is `lastElement(A,[1,2,3,4]).`. The variable `A` is unified with `4`. The window includes a "Next" button and a table with values 10, 100, and 1,000, along with a "Stop" button. The query prompt shows `?- lastElement(A,[1,2,3,4]).`

**6.- Write a predicate split/4 that splits a list into two parts, the length of the first part is given.**

```
splitList(A,0,[],A).
```

```
splitList([B|Bs],C,[B|Ds],Es) :- C > 0, C1 is C - 1, splitList(Bs,C1,Ds,Es).
```



Prolog interpreter window showing the execution of the `splitList` predicate. The goal is `splitList([1,2,3,4],2,L1,L2).`. The variables `L1` and `L2` are unified with `[1, 2]` and `[3, 4]` respectively. The window includes a "Next" button and a table with values 10, 100, and 1,000, along with a "Stop" button. The query prompt shows `?- splitList([1,2,3,4],2,L1,L2).`

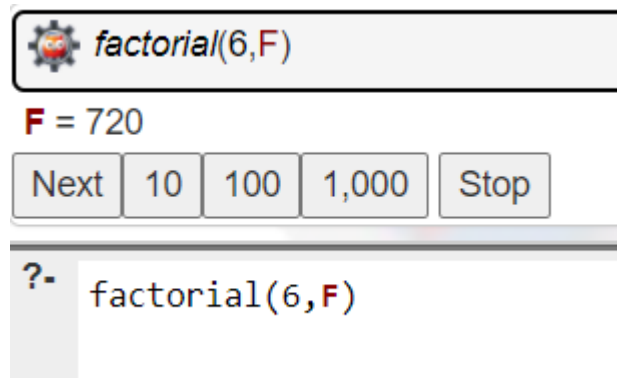
**7. Write a predicate fact/2 which takes a natural number as first argument, and returns the factorial of the number.**

factorial(0,1).

factorial(N, F):-

N > 0,

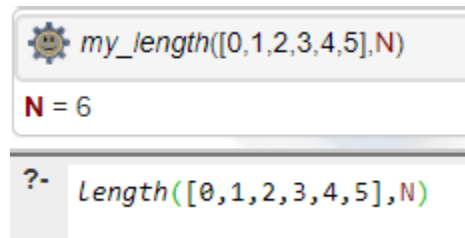
N1 is N-1, factorial(N1, F1), F is N \* F1.



**9. Write a predicate length2/2 which takes a list as first argument, and returns in the second one the number of elements in the list.**

length([],0).

length([\_|L],N) :- my\_length(L,N1), N is N1 + 1.



**16. Define sum/2 to take a list of integers as input and return the output as their sum.**

sum(L, N):-

sum(L, 0, N).

sum([],N,N).

sum([H|T],A,N) :-

A1 is A + H,  
 sum(T,A1,N).

```
sum([1,2,3,4,1,1,1,1,6],N)
N = 20
?- sum([1,2,3,4,1,1,1,1,6],N)
```

**18. Write a predicate dupli/2 which takes two inputs: the first is a list, and the second will be the list with every element duplicated.**

duplicate([],[]).  
 duplicate([A|As],[A,A|Bs]) :- duplicate(As,Bs).

```
duplicate([a,x,y,b,j],A).
A = [a, a, x, x, y, y, b, b, j, j]
?- duplicate([a,x,y,b,j],A).
```

**20. Write a predicate np1i/3 which takes three inputs: the first is a list, the second is the number of times that every elements will be copied and the third element is the new list.**

duplicateList(L1,N,L2) :- duplicateList(L1,N,L2,N).

duplicateList([],[],).  
 duplicateList([\_|As],B,Cs,0) :- duplicateList(As,B,Cs,B).  
 duplicateList([A|As],B,[A|Cs],D) :- D > 0, D1 is D - 1, duplicateList([A|As],B,Cs,D1).  
 duplicateList([1,2,3,d],4,X).



*duplicateList*([1,2,3,d],4,X).

X = [1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, d, d, d, d]

Next

10

100

1,000

Stop