

Taller #3 Prolog

Ejemplo números pares:

The screenshot shows a Prolog interpreter window with the following content:

- Query: `par(10)` → Result: `true` (1 solution)
- Query: `par(13)` → Result: `false` (0 solutions)
- Query: `par(25)` → Result: `false` (0 solutions)
- Query: `par(12)` → Result: `true` (1 solution)
- Query: `par(2)` → Result: `true` (1 solution)

Below the queries is a text area with the prompt `?- par(2)` and a cursor. At the bottom, there are tabs for "Examples", "History", and "Solutions", a checkbox for "table results", and a "Run!" button.

Ejemplo variable anónima:

The screenshot shows a Prolog interpreter window with the following content:

- Query: `tiene(juan, _)` → Result: `true` (1 solution)
- Query: `tiene(juan, X), tiene(ana, X)` → Result: `X = coche` (2 solutions)
- Query: `tiene(juan, _), tiene(pedro, _)` → Result: `true` (1 solution)
- Query: `tiene(juan, _), tiene(pedro, _)` → Result: `true` (2 solutions)

The results show the number of solutions found for each query. The second query shows a binding for the anonymous variable `X` to the value `coche`.

`tiene(juan, X).`

`X = bicicleta`
`X = coche`

`tiene(ana, X).`

`X = coche`

`?- tiene(ana, X).`

Examples History Solutions
☐ table results **Run!**

Predicado “cuadrado”:

`cuadrado(2,R)`

`R = 4`

`?- cuadrado(2,R)`

Examples History Solutions
☐ table results **Run!**

Predicado “media”:

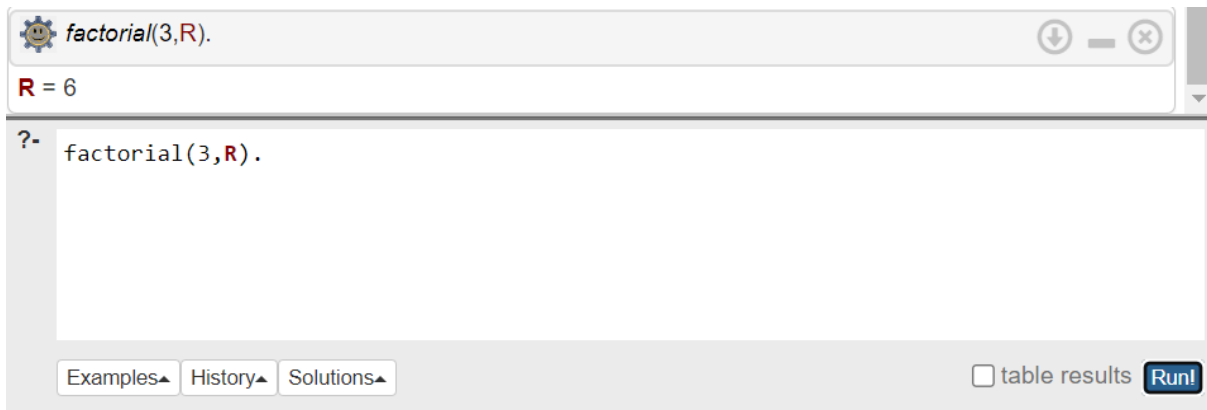
`media(2,3,M).`

`M = 2.5`

`?- media(2,3,M).`

Examples History Solutions
☐ table results **Run!**

Predicado “factorial”:



A screenshot of the SWI-Prolog IDE. The top bar shows a gear icon and the text `factorial(3,R).` with window controls. Below it, a variable declaration `R = 6` is shown. The main text area contains the query `?- factorial(3,R).`. At the bottom, there are buttons for `Examples`, `History`, and `Solutions`, a checkbox for `table results`, and a `Run!` button.

Predicado “Fibonacci”:



A screenshot of the SWI-Prolog IDE. The top bar shows a gear icon and the text `fibonacci(5,R).` with window controls. Below it, a variable declaration `R = 8` is shown. The main text area contains the query `?- fibonacci(5,R).`. At the bottom, there are buttons for `Examples`, `History`, and `Solutions`, a checkbox for `table results`, and a `Run!` button.

Predicado “mcd”:



A screenshot of the SWI-Prolog IDE showing two stacked query windows. The top window has a gear icon, the text `mcd(12, 18, R)`, and window controls, with a variable declaration `R = 6` below it. The bottom window has a gear icon, the text `mcd(18, 12, R)`, and window controls, with a variable declaration `R = 6` below it. The main text area of the bottom window contains the query `?- mcd(18, 12, R)`. At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for `Examples`, `History`, and `Solutions`, a checkbox for `table results`, and a `Run!` button.

Predicado "densidad":

The screenshot shows a Prolog environment with three query windows and a main editor. Each query window contains a query and its result:

- Query: `densidad('Francia', D).`
Result: `D = 93.75`
- Query: `densidad('España', D).`
Result: `D = 89.10891089108911`
- Query: `densidad('Ecuador', D).`
Result: `D = 63.60424028268551`

The main editor at the bottom shows a query prompt `?-` followed by `densidad('Ecuador', D).`. At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for `Examples`, `History`, and `Solutions`, a checkbox for `table results`, and a `Run!` button.