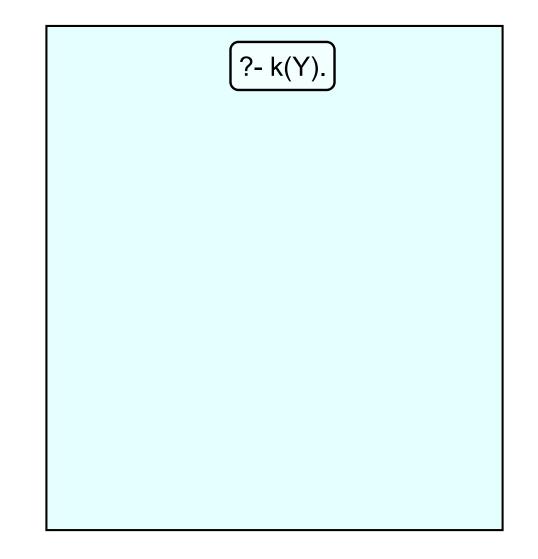
# Busca pela prova

- Agora que conhecemos a unificação, começaremos a aprender como Prolog busca em base de conhecimento para ver se uma consulta é satisfeita.
- Em outras palavras: nós começaremos a aprender sobre a busca pela prova

```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
                                          Base de dados
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
?- k(Y).
                                             Consulta
```

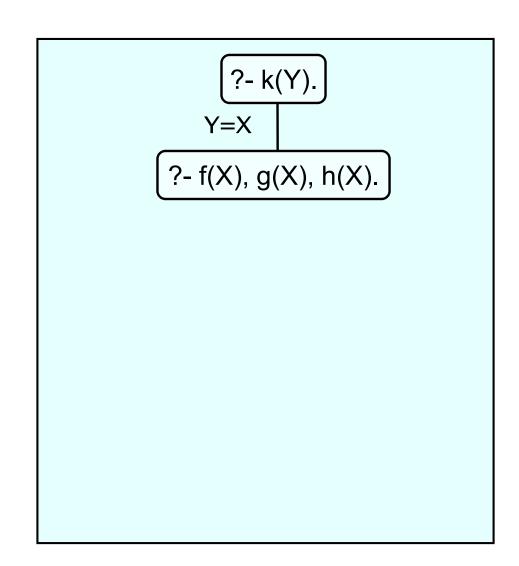
```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
```

?- k(Y).



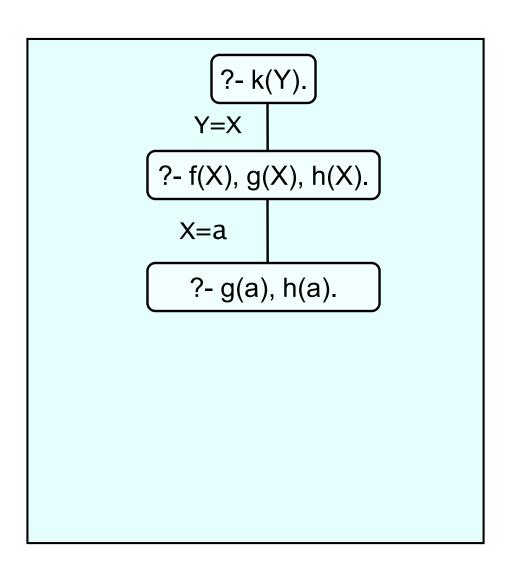
```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
```

```
?- k(Y).
```



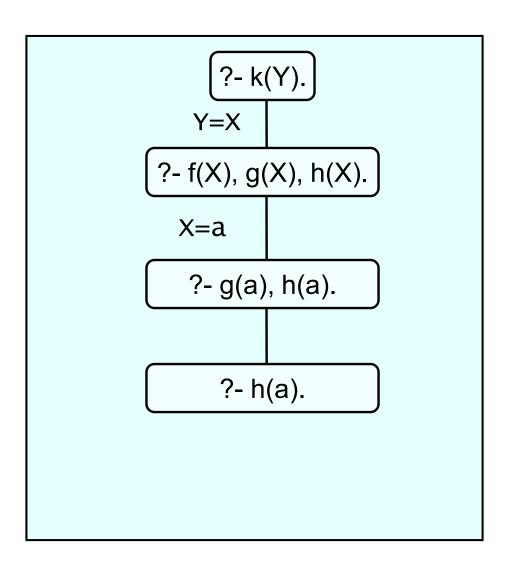
```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
```

```
?- k(Y).
```



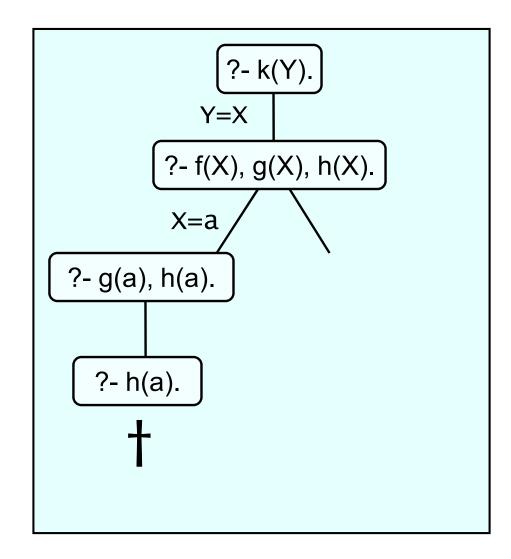
```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
```

```
?- k(Y).
```



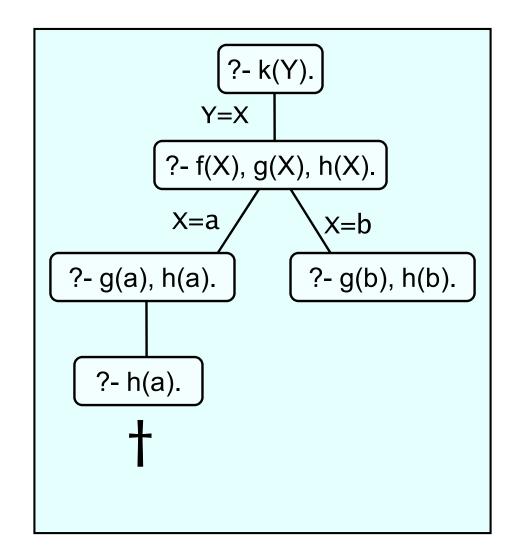
```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
```

```
?- k(Y).
```

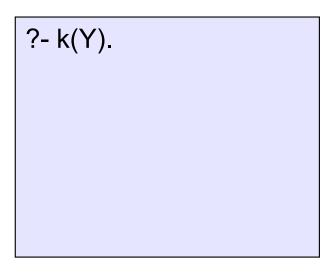


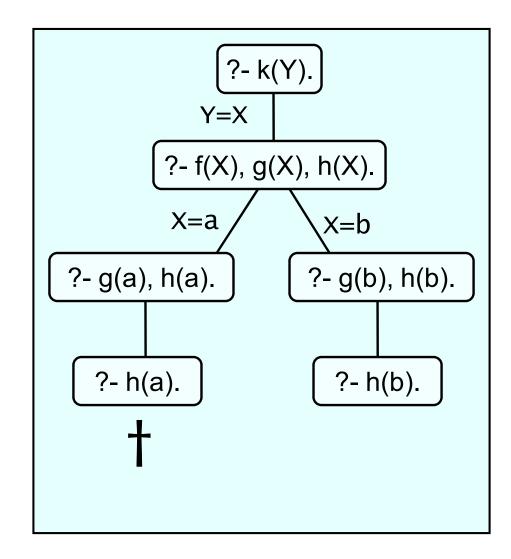
```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
```

```
?- k(Y).
```



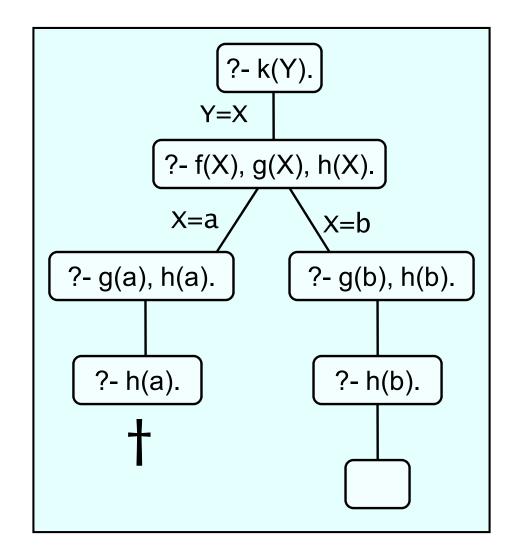
```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
```





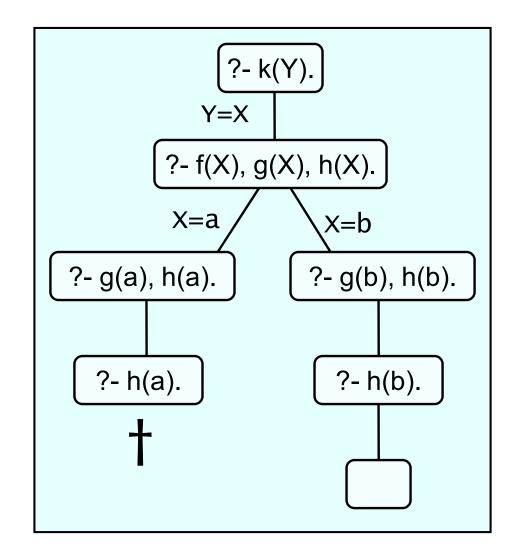
```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
```

```
?- k(Y).
Y=b
```



```
f(a).
f(b).
g(a).
g(b).
h(b).
k(X):- f(X), g(X), h(X).
```

```
?- k(Y).
Y=b.
?-
```



Consulta

```
ama(vicente,maria).
ama(marcelo,maria).

tem_ciume(A,B):-
ama(A,C),
ama(B,C).

P- tem_ciume(X,Y).
```

ama(vicente, maria). ama(marcelo, maria).

tem\_ciume(A,B):ama(A,C), ama(B,C).

?- tem\_ciume(X,Y).

?- tem\_ciume(X,Y).

```
ama(vicente,maria).
ama(marcelo,maria).
```

```
tem_ciume(A,B):-
ama(A,C),
ama(B,C).
```

?- tem\_ciume(X,Y).

```
?- tem_ciume(X,Y).
            Y=B
      X=A
?- ama(A,C), ama(B,C).
```

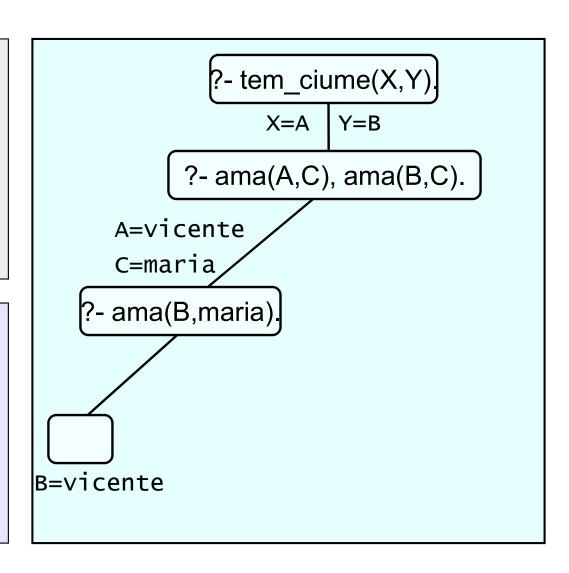
```
ama(vicente,maria).
ama(marcelo,maria).
tem_ciume(A,B):-
ama(A,C),
ama(B,C).
```

?- tem\_ciume(X,Y).

```
?- tem_ciume(X,Y).
                    Y=B
              X=A
        ?- ama(A,C), ama(B,C).
  A=vicente
  C=maria
?- ama(B,maria).
```

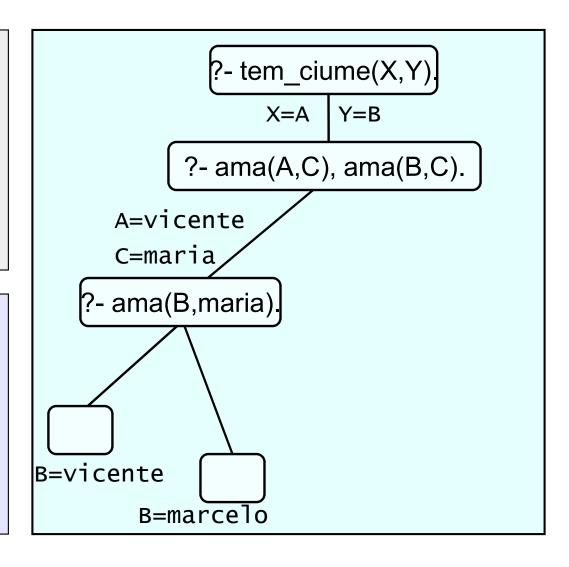
```
ama(vicente,maria).
ama(marcelo,maria).
tem_ciume(A,B):-
ama(A,C),
ama(B,C).
```

```
?- tem_ciume(X,Y).
X=vicente
Y=vicente
```



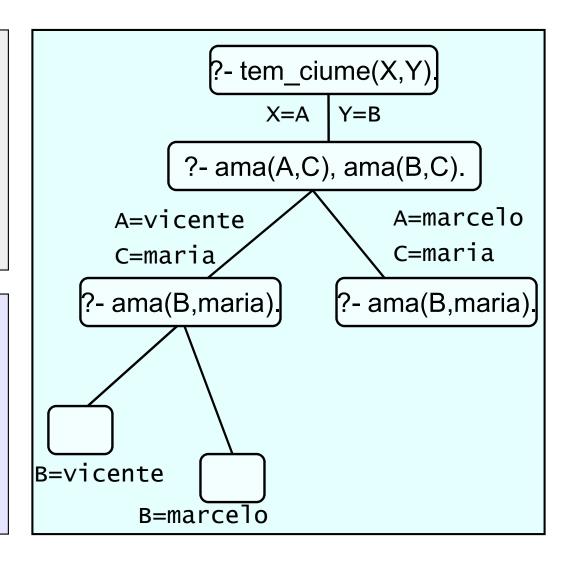
```
ama(vicente,maria).
ama(marcelo,maria).
tem_ciume(A,B):-
ama(A,C),
ama(B,C).
```

?- tem\_ciume(X,Y).
X=vicente
Y=vicente;
X=vicente
Y=marcelo



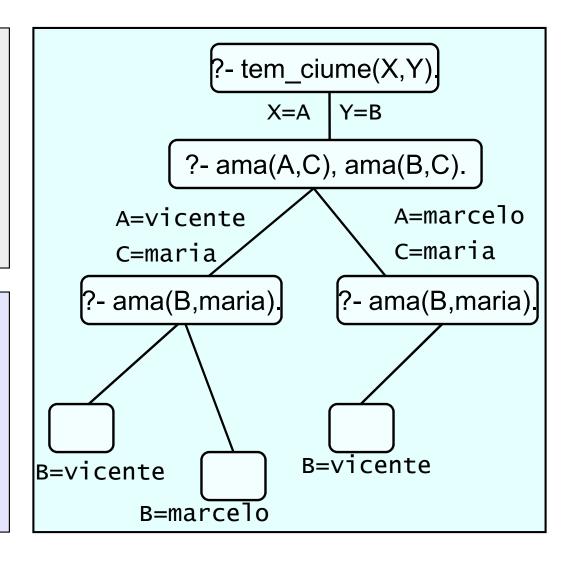
```
ama(vicente,maria).
ama(marcelo,maria).
tem_ciume(A,B):-
ama(A,C),
ama(B,C).
```

?- tem\_ciume(X,Y).
X=vicente
Y=vicente;
X=vicente
Y=marcelo;



```
ama(vicente,maria).
ama(marcelo,maria).
tem_ciume(A,B):-
ama(A,C),
ama(B,C).
```

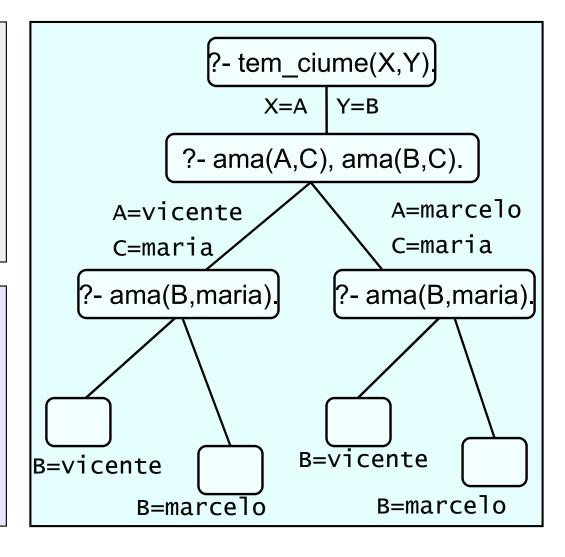
X=vicente
Y=marcelo;
X=marcelo
Y=vicente



```
ama(vicente,maria).
ama(marcelo,maria).

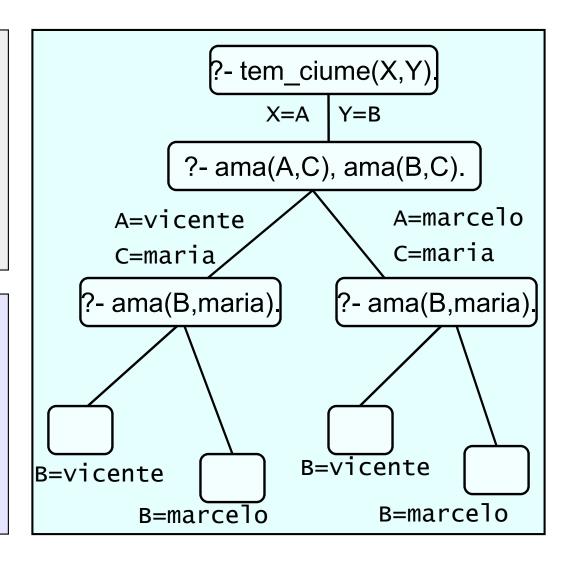
tem_ciume(A,B):-
ama(A,C),
ama(B,C).
```

X=marcelo
Y=vicente;
X=marcelo
Y=marcelo



```
ama(vicente,maria).
ama(marcelo,maria).
tem_ciume(A,B):-
ama(A,C),
ama(B,C).
```

X=marcelo
Y=vicente;
X=marcelo
Y=marcelo



#### Referências

- Luis, A. M. Palazzo, Introdução à Programação Prolog, Educat, 1997.
- Slides da Profa Solange ICMC-USP Inteligência Artificial.