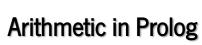


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Prolog Arithmetic

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- Prolog provides a number of basic arithmetic tools;
- Integer and real numbers.

Arithmetic

$$02 + 3 = 5$$

$$0.3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$0.5 - 3 = 2$$

$$0.3 - 5 = -2$$

o 1 is the remainder when 7 is divided by 2

Prolog

?- 5 is 2+3.

?- 12 is 3*4.

?- 2 is 5-3.

?- -2 is 3-5.

?-2 is 4/2.

?-1 is mod(7,2).



Example queries



?- 10 is 5+5.

yes

?- 4 is 2+3.

no

?- X is 3 * 4.

X = 12

yes

?- R is mod(7,2).

R=1

yes







- It is important to know that +, -, / and * do not carry out any arithmetic;
- Expressions such as 3+2, 4-7, 5/5 are ordinary Prolog terms;
 - o Functor: +, -, /, *
 - Arity: 2
 - o Arguments: integers







- To force Prolog to actually evaluate arithmetic expressions, use:
- This is an instruction for Prolog to carry out calculations;
- Because this is not an ordinary Prolog predicate, there are some restrictions.





- Use variables on the left hand side of the **S** predicate;
- o The variables must be instantiated with a variable-free Prolog term;
- This Prolog term must be an arithmetic expression.







- Have the obvious meaning;
- o Force both left and right hand argument to be evaluated.

$$?-2 < 4+1.$$

yes

$$?-4+3 > 5+5.$$

no







- Have the obvious meaning;
- o Force both left and right hand argument to be evaluated.

$$?-4=4.$$

yes

$$?-2+2=4$$
.

no

yes



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Prolog

Recursion

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