

LABORATOR 3:

Ex1. Verificarea unei liste dacă este palindrom

rev([], []).

rev([H|T], L) :- rev(T, N), append(N, [H], L).

palindrome(L) :- rev(L, L).

L = [a, b, a]

palindrome([a, b, a]) :- rev([a, b, a], [a, b, a])

rev([a, b, a], [a, b, a]) :- rev([b, a], N), append(N, [a], [a, b, a])

rev([b, a], N) :- rev([a], N2), append(N2, [b], N)

rev([a], N2) :- rev([], N3), append(N3, [a], N2)

rev([], N3) ⇒ N3 = []

↳ aici dacă nu ajunge să fie L da false?

Ex2

#saia de mine

remove_duplicates([], []).

remove_duplicates([H|T], [H|T2]) :- remove_duplicates(T, T2), not(member(H, T2)).

remove_duplicates([_|T], L) :- remove_duplicates(T, L).

#din laborator

remove_duplicates([], []).

remove_duplicates([H|L], M) :- remove_duplicates(L, M), member(H, M).

remove_duplicates([H|L], [H|M]) :- remove_duplicates(L, M), not(member(H, M)).

Ex3. $atimes(X, L, N) = \text{True}$ dacă X apare de N ori în L

variantă scrisă de mine care nu face substituții adică la quel trebuie
faze valori

$atimes(-, [], -)$.

$atimes(X, [H, T], N) :- N \geq 0, X \text{ is } H, N2 \text{ is } N-1, \text{atimes}(X, T, N2)$.

$atimes(X, [_], N) :- atimes(X, [], N)$.

variantă laborator care face substituții pt. X și N

$atimes(-, [], 0)$.

$atimes(N, [H, T], X) :- atimes(N, T, Y), X \text{ is } Y+1$.

$atimes(N, [H, T], X) :- atimes(N, T, X), H \neq N$.
↳ diferit

$atimes(3, [3, 1, 2, 1], X) :- atimes(3, [1, 2, 1], Y), X \text{ is } Y+1$
 $X = 0+1 = 1$

$atimes(3, [1, 2, 1], Y)$

...

$Y=0$

? $atimes(N, [3, 1, 2, 1], 2) :-$

Ex4. Soluția pentru insertie

$[47, 23, 12, 17, 30]$
 H
 $[T, T]$

$insertsort([T, T])$.

$insertsort([H, T], L) :- insertsort(T, L1),$
 $insert(H, L1, L)$.

$insert(X, [T, T], L)$.

$insert(X, [H, T], [X, [H, T]]) :- X < H$.

$insert(X, [H, T], [H, L]) :- X \geq H, insert(X, T, L)$.

$[47] 23 12 17 30$

considerăm rect. format din 47 sortat
23 eliminat

$23 47 12 17 30$

$12 23 47 17 30$

$12 17 23 47 30$

$12 17 23 30 47$

$$\text{insertsort}(\underbrace{[47]}_H, \underbrace{[23, 30]}_T, L) := \underbrace{\text{insertsort}(T, L_1)}_{\text{recursion}}, \text{insert}(47, L_1, L).$$
$$\text{insertSort}([23, 30], L_1) :- \text{insertSort}([30], L_2), \text{insert}(23, L_2, L_1).$$
$$\text{insertset}([30|L], L_2) :- \text{insertset}(L, L_3), \text{insert}(30, L_3, L_2),$$

\downarrow
 $[30]$

\downarrow
 $[]$

\downarrow
 $[]$

insert (30, C₁, L₂):-
 $\hookrightarrow L_2 = [30]$

$$L_2 = [30]$$

$\hookrightarrow L_2 = [30]$

$\times \text{ insert } [23, [30], L_1] :- 23 < 30 \Rightarrow \text{insert}(23, [30], \underbrace{[23, [30]]}_{L_1})$
 $[23, 30]?$

[23, 30]?

[23, 30]?

$$\text{insert}(47, [23, 30], L) : 47 > 23 \Rightarrow \text{insert}(47, [23, 30], [23, T_2]) : -$$

$$\text{insert}(47, [30], T_2)$$

$$\text{insert}(47, [30], 47)$$
$$\text{import (47, [30], T_2)}_{[30, 47]}$$

insert (47, [30 | -], T₂) :- 47 > 30, insert (47, [T₁, T₃])
 \downarrow
 [30 | 47] [47]

[47]

[23, 30, 47]

Ex5. Quick Sort

Quicksort (53, 53).

$$[57, 23, 30]$$

$$H \quad T \quad \downarrow \text{call mai mrai}$$

$$\text{QuickSort}(CJ, CJ).$$

$$\text{QuickSort}(CHIT, L) := \text{split}(H, T, A, B), \text{QuickSort}(A, M), \text{QuickSort}(B, N),$$

$$\text{pivot?} \quad \text{append}(M, CHIN, L).$$

9900001 M, CHIN, 41.

↓ ↓
cele mai mici în N cele mai mari decât H

↓
în N este mai mari
decât H

split $(-, [J, [J, [J]]]$,
 from when elem. div tail

split(-, [J, J, J, J]),
 split(X, [H, I, J], [H, I, A], B) :- H < X, split(X, I, A, B). + il punem in A doar
 este maxim

$split(X, [H|T], A, [H|B]) :- H \geq X, split(X, T, A/B).$ ← -- female -- male