## LISTE IN PROLOG

I/ Defining listely in Prolog - Cista regida ru elemente reale: L=[H1, H2,..., Hn], Hi=IR - se utilizarà representarea recursivà a Cister: [=[HIT] zu H= primel
element din listà (Head), irr T= restel lister (Tail).
- exemple: [L=[7,911,13] <7 H=7

= [9,11,13] <7 T= [11,16]  $\underline{4} = \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right] \xrightarrow{H_2} \underbrace{H_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ - declara domenislai listà re ralizegzi prin domains lista = tip-date \* [lista = real x matrice = lista \* 11/ Prelucratea listelor in Prolog 1) Verificana opertenenti unui element intro litto de numero reale. X = R . L=[H1, H2, ..., Hn], Hi & R X & L ? Houghle) Program Prolog domains lista = real \* 2starios 4 member (real, lista) dauses [member (X] [X|]):-!. [member (X, [XIT]): - member(X,T). Execution member (7. [2-1,7,3,10]). member (10, [1,-1,7,2,8]).

2) Cungimea (d'mensiones) unei liste de numer reale. <= LH, H2, .., Hn => L = n. L=[H/T] => []=1+ T, Thogram Procog domains Cista=ral\* predicates lungime (lista, integer) [lungime ([], o). [Cunzime ([HIT], H): - lungime [T, HI], H=1+N1. Executio: Cuppine ([2-1,0,1,3,7,7,2,7], Lungine).