```
/* Amintesc ca Prolog-ul permite supraincarcarea operatorilor, inclusiv a predicatelor,
iar predicatele din fapte, membrii stangi ai regulilor sau interogari pot avea ca argumente si
termeni compusi, nu doar variabile sau constante: */
f.
f(g(_)).
f(X) :- write(X).
f(h(X)) :- write(X), tab(5), write(***).
f(X,Y) :- write(X), tab(3), write(Y).
f(_,f(_),g(_)).
f(X,h(_),g(X)).
/* Interogati (dand ;/Next pentru obtinerea tuturor solutiilor):
?- f.
?- f(Cine).
?- f(10).
?- f(h(Cine)).
?- f(f(Cine)).
ffff
X Cine
?- f(V,W,f(U)).
?- f(A,h(B),C).
```

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/* Amintesc sintaxa pentru liste in Prolog:
         constanta [] este lista vida;
        listele nevide: [Head|Tail] = [|](Head,Tail)
De exemplu: [1,2,3] = [1|[2,3]] = [1,2|[3]] = [1,2,3|[]] = [1,2|[3|[]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]] = [1|[2|[3|[]]]]
[|](1,[|](2,[|](3,[]))) (ultimele doua scrieri sunt desfasurate ca termeni Prolog, ultima fiind cu
operatorul binar [|] scris sub forma uzuala pentru orice operator binar:
nume operator(lista argumentelor)).
Interogati:
?- [1,2,3|[4,5]]=L.
?- [1,2,3|[4,5]]=[1|[2,3|[4|[5]]]].
?- [1,B,3|[D,5]]=[A|[2,C|[4|[E]]]].
Interogati:
?- X is 20+2.
?-X is +(20,2).
Predicatul predefinit =.. :
Termen =.. [OpDominantTermen | ListaArgumenteTermen]
Interogati:
?- f(A,f(X),g(1,2),[a,b]) = ... L.
?- f(A,f(X),g(1,2),[a,b]) = ... [Op|LA].
?- T = ... [f,A,f(X),g(1,2),[a,b]].
?- f(1,g(2),X,Y,Z) = ... [0,A,B,10,20,[3]].
?- f(B,V,X,Y,Z) = ... [0,A,B,10,20,[3]].
?-[1,2,3] = ... [Op|LA].
?-[2,3] = ... [Op|LA].
?- [3] = ... [Op|LA].
?- [] =.. [Op|LA].
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```
?- c =.. [Op|LA].
?- 10 =.. [Op|LA].
?- T=..L.
?- T=..[Op|LA].
*/
```