1. 使用语言: prolog (swi-prolog)

2. 过河问题:

假设初始时人和船都在左岸,过河后都在右岸。

将过河过程中人员及小船在两岸的分布情况对应到一个状态,这里我用一个 list 来表示, list 中的元素代表当前在左岸的人或船,例如,初始状态为[policeman, criminal, father, mother, son1, son2, daughter1, daughter2, boat], 末状态为[]。

将不安全的状态根据要求用谓词 unsafe (State) 表示出来。将每次过河时,用来表示状态的 list 会做出更新,这里更新时要考虑到只有一部分人是可以划船的,该过程用谓词 move (State, NewState) 表示。

最后,通过类似于递归的过程,将上一步 move 产生的 NewState 作为下一步的初始的 State,每移动一次后判断当前状态是否安全,且该状态是否已经出现过。直到 move 产生的 新状态为末状态时结束。

运行方式:双击 crossingRiver.pl 文件,输入 start. **产生输出如下**(每个 list 代表一个状态):

```
1 ?- start.
Path:
[policeman, criminal, father, mother, son1, son2, daughter1, daughter2, boat]
[father, mother, son1, son2, daughter1, daughter2]
[policeman, boat, father, mother, son1, son2, daughter1, daughter2] [father, mother, son2, daughter1, daughter2]
[criminal,policeman,boat,father,mother,son2,daughter1,daughter2]
[criminal,policeman,mother,daughter1,daughter2]
[father, boat, criminal, policeman, mother, daughter1, daughter2]
[criminal, policeman, daughter1, daughter2]
[mother,boat,criminal,policeman,daughter1,daughter2]
[mother,daughter1,daughter2]
[father,boat,mother,daughter1,daughter2]
[daughter1,daughter2]
[mother,boat,daughter1,daughter2]
[daughter2]
[criminal,policeman,boat,daughter2]
[policeman, boat, criminal]
[criminal]
```

true 🛮

答案解释:

全在左岸.

Policeman 带 criminal 到右岸,

Policeman 独自回到左岸,

Policeman 带 son1 到右岸,

Policeman 带 criminal 回到左岸,

Father 带 son2 到右岸.

Father 独自回到左岸.

Father 带 mother 到右岸,

Mother 独自回到左岸,

Policeman 带 criminal 到右岸.

Father 独自回到左岸,

Father 带 mother 到右岸,

Mother 独自回到左岸,

Mother 带 daughter1 到右岸,

Policeman 带 criminal 回到左岸,

Policeman 带 daughter2 到右岸,

Policeman 独自回到左岸,

Policeman 带 criminal 到右岸。

3. Einstein's puzzle

用 Mans = [man(N1, C1, D1, P1, S1), man(N2, C2, D2, P2, S2), man(N3, C3, D3, P3, S3), man(N4, C4, D4, P4, S4), man(N5, C5, D5, P5, S5)] 来表示这五个人按照顺序的组合方式,其中 man(N, C, D, P, S)表示某一个人。

将所有给出的条件都放在一个谓词 rule(Mans)里,用合取的方式连接,这样就可以就可以得到满足条件的 Mans。再在 Mans 中找出包含 fish 的 man 即可。

运行方式:双击 Einstein.pl, 输入 start.

输出结果:

1 ?- start.

German

true

答案解释: 养鱼的是德国人。

4. 车主问题:

与前一个问题类似,区别在于对于每个人所说的话有两种情况,说谎和未说谎。两种不同的情况用析取的方式连接。

运行方式:双击 cars.pl, 输入 start.

输出结果:

1 ?- start.

[driver(George, Chevrolet, 25), driver(Doc, Dodge, 15), driver(Tito, Toyota, 20), driver(Jimmy, Ford, 30)]

答案解释:

George: Chevrolet, 25

Doc : Dodge, 15 Tito : Toyota, 20 Jimmy : Ford, 20