Resolution: Solutions

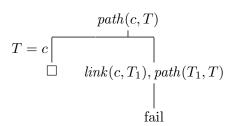
1 Exercise

Consider the following Prolog code:

```
link(a,b).
link(a,c).
link(a,d).
link(b,e).
link(d,f).

path(X,X).
path(X,Y):- link(X,Z), path(Z,Y).
```

1. ? - path(c, T).

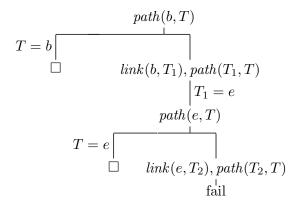


There is only one solution T = c.

2. ? - path(d, T).

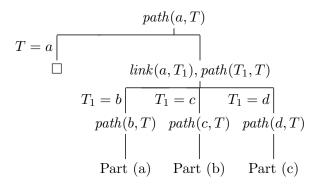
There are two solutions T = d and T = f.

3. ? - path(b, T).



There are two solutions T=b and T=e.

4. ? - path(a, T).



There are five solutions $T=a,\ T=b$, T=c , T=d and T=e.

2 Exercise

Consider the following Prolog code:

```
combine([],[],[]).
combine([X|Xs],Ys,[X|Zs]):- combine(Xs,Ys,Zs).
combine(Xs,[Y|Ys],[Y|Zs]):- combine(Xs,Ys,Zs).
```

1. $? - combine([], [b], L_1).$

$$combine([],[b],L_1)$$

$$|L_1 = [b|L_0]$$

$$combine([],[],L_0)$$

$$|L_0 = []$$

There is one solution $L_1 = [b]$.

2. $? - combine([a], [], L_1).$

$$combine([a], [], L_1)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} L_1 = [a|L_0] \\ combine([], [], L_0) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} L_0 = [] \\ \Box \end{vmatrix}$$

There is one solution $L_1 = [a]$.

3. $? - combine([a], [b], L_2)$.

There are two solutions: $L_2 = [a, b]$ and $L_2 = [b, a]$.

4. $? - combine([a, a], [], L_3).$

$$combine([a, a], [], L_3)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} L_3 = [a|L_1] \\ combine([a], [], L_1) \end{vmatrix}$$
Part (b)

There is one solution $L_3 = [a, a]$.

5. $? - combine([a, a], [b], L_4).$

There are three solutions: $L_4 = [a, a, b]$, $L_4 = [a, b, a]$ and $L_4 = [b, a, a]$.