

Resolution: Solutions

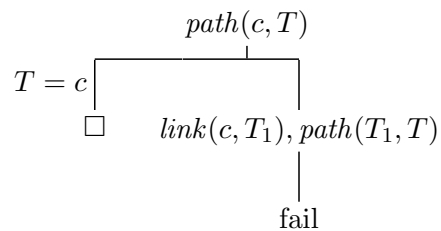
1 Exercise

Consider the following Prolog code:

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

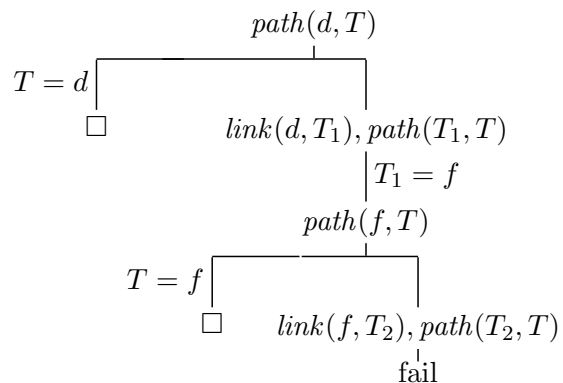
```
path(X,X).
path(X,Y):- link(X,Z), path(Z,Y).
```

1. ? - path(c,T).



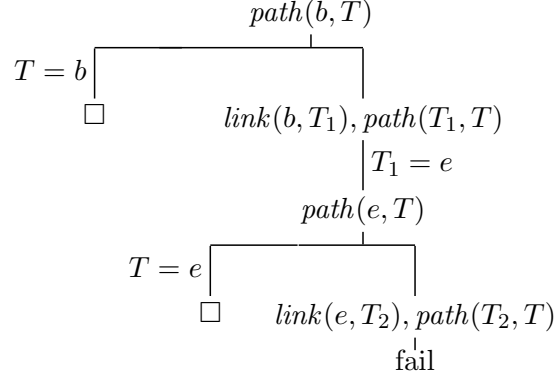
There is only one solution $T = c$.

2. ? - path(d,T).



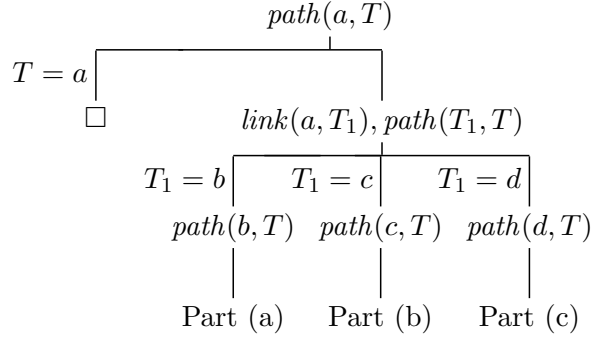
There are two solutions $T = d$ and $T = f$.

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

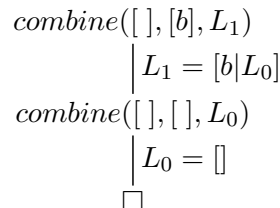
Consider the following Prolog code:

```

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

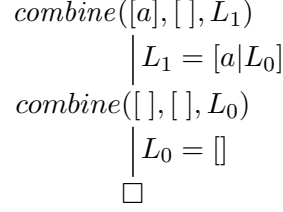
```

1. ? – combine([], [b], L1).



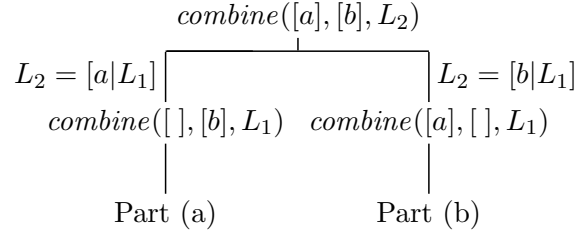
There is one solution $L_1 = [b]$.

2. ? – `combine`([a], [], L₁).



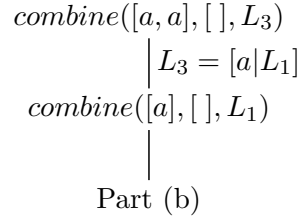
There is one solution $L_1 = [a]$.

3. ? – `combine`([a], [b], L₂).



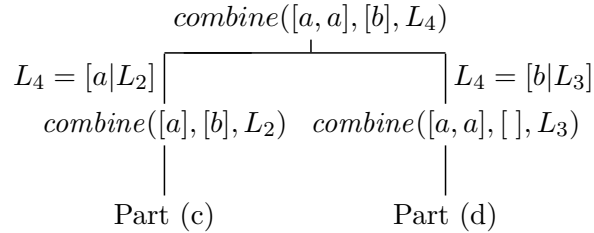
There are two solutions: $L_2 = [a, b]$ **and** $L_2 = [b, a]$.

4. ? – `combine`([a, a], [], L₃).



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

5. ? – `combine`([a, a], [b], L₄).



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