```
%să se șteargă toate secvențele consecutive
÷
add_f([], E, [E]).
add f([H|T], E, [H|R]):- add f(T, E, R).
÷
%elim(L:list, C:list, R:list, LAST:int).
elim([], C, C, _).
elim([ A, B| T], C, R, _):-
    A = := B - 1,
    !,
    elim([B|T], C, R, A).
elim([ A| T], C, R, LAST):-
    A = := LAST + 1,
    !,
    elim(T, C, R, A).
elim([H|T], C, R, _):-
    add_f(C, H, CC),
    elim(T, CC, R, H).
eliminare(L, R):- elim(L, [], R, -1).
```

```
%Sa se adauge după fiecare element dintr-o lista divizorii
elementului.
÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷
add_f([], E, [E]).
add f([H|T], E, [H|R]) := add f(T, E, R).
÷
%add div o(L:list, N:int, D:int, R:list)
%adaugă în lista L toți divizorii lui N
%D divizorii posibili
%R rezultat
add div o(R, N, NN, R):- NN is N+1.
add div o(L, N, D, R):-
    N \mod D = := 0,
    !,
    add f(L, D, LL),
    DD is D+1,
    add_div_o(LL, N, DD, R).
add div o(L, N, D, R):-
    DD is D+1,
    add div o(L, N, DD, R).
%add div(L:list, N:int, R:list)
%adaugă la lista L toți divizorii lui N
%rezultat în R
%iio iii determinist
%adauga(L:list, C:list, R:list)
%adaugă după fiecare element din L toți divizorii lui
%C colectoare
%R rezultat
%iio iii determinist
adauga([], R, R).
adauga([H|T], C, R):-
    add f(C, H, CC),
    add div(CC, H, CCC),
    adauga(T, CCC, R).
```

```
%run(L:list)
%afișează toate elementele din L urmate de divizorii lor
run(L):-
                adauga(L, [], R),
                print(R).
%Sa se inlocuiasca toate aparițiile unui element dintr-o lista cu un
alt
%element.
add f([], E, [E]).
add f([H|T], E, [H|R]):-
                 add f(T, E, R).
%substituie(L:list, C:list, R:list, A:int, B:int)
%substituie orice element A din L cu elementul B
%C colectoare
%R rezultat
%iioii iiiii determinist
substituie([], C, C, _, _).
substituie([A|T], C, R, A, B):-
                 !,
                 add f(C, B, CPP),
                 substituie(T, CPP, R, A, B).
substituie([H|T], C, R, A, B):-
                 add f(C, H, CPP),
                 substituie(T, CPP, R, A, B).
%wrapper run(L:list, R:list, A:int, B:int)
%ioii iiii determinist
run(L, R, A, B) := substituie(L, [], R, A, B).
$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ
```

```
%să se adauge in lista după 1-ul element
%al 3-lea element..... o valoare dată e
add_f([], E, [E]).
add f([H|T], E, [H|R]) := add f(T, E, R).
%inser(L:list, C:list, R:list, E:int, I:int, P:int)
%L lista initială
%C colectoarea
%R rezultatul
%E elementul de adaugat
% I indexul 1 .. 2 ..
% P poziția de adăugare 1...3....7....15....
%P(n) = 2*P(n-1) + 1
%P(0) = 1
% P <- 2*I + 1; I <-- 1 inițial
inser([], C, C, _, _, _).
inser([H|T], C, R, E, I, P):-
    I = := P,
    !,
    add_f(C, H, CC),
    add f(CC, E, CCC),
    IPP is I+1,
    PP is I + I + 1,
    inser(T, CCC, R, E, IPP, PP).
inser([H|T], C, R, E, I, P):-
    add_f(C, H, CC),
    IPP is I+1,
    inser(T, CC, R, E, IPP, P).
inserare(L, E):-
    inser(L, [], R, E, 1, 1),
    print(R).
```

```
%intersectare fără păstrarea dublurilor
%adaugaFin(L:list, E:int, O:list)
%Adaugă elementul E la finalul Listei Listei
%L - lista initială
%E - elementul de adaugat
%O - lista rezultat
%modele de flux: iio, iii
adaugaFin([], E, [E]).
adaugaFin([H|T], E, [H|R]):- adaugaFin(T, E, R).
%interclasare(A:list, B:list, C:list, R:list)
%interclaseaza listele A și B fără duplicate
%A, B - listele de interclasat
%C - lista colectoare
%R - rezultatul final
%modele de flux: iio, iii
%determinist
interclasare([], [], C, C).
interclasare([], [H|T], C, R):-
   last(C, U),
   H == U,
   interclasare([], T, C, R).
interclasare([H|T], [], C, R):-
   last(C, U),
   H == U
   !,
   interclasare(T, [], C, R).
interclasare([], [H|T], C, R):-
   adaugaFin(C, H, C1),
   interclasare([], T, C1, R).
interclasare([H|T], [], C, R):-
   adaugaFin(C, H, C1),
   interclasare (T, [], C1, R).
```

```
interclasare([H|T], B, C, R):-
   last(C, U),
   H == U,
   !,
   interclasare (T, B, C, R).
interclasare(A, [H|T], C, R):-
   last(C, U),
   H == U,
   !,
   interclasare(A, T, C, R).
interclasare([A1|A], [B1|B], C, R):-
   A1 < B1,
   adaugaFin(C, A1, C1),
   interclasare(A, [B1|B], C1, R).
interclasare([A1|A], [B1|B], C, R):-
   A1 == B1,
   adaugaFin(C, A1, C1),
   interclasare(A, B, C1, R).
interclasare([A1|A], [B1|B], C, R):-
   A1 > B1,
   adaugaFin(C, B1, C1),
   interclasare([A1|A], B, C1, R).
%interclasareFull(A:list, B:list, C:list)
%A, B liste de interclasat
%C: lista rezultat(interclasarea)
%determinist
interclasareFull(A, B, C):-interclasare(A, B, [], C).
```

```
%să se determine poziția elementului maxim
 add f([], E, [E]).
add_f([H|T], E, [H|R]):-
                add f(T, E, R).
 %maxim o(L:list, M:int, R:int)
maxim o([], M, M).
maxim o([H|T], M, R):-
                H > M
                !,
                maxim_o(T, H, R).
maxim o([ |T], M, R):-
               maxim o(T, M, R).
%wrapper
maxim([H|T], M) := maxim_o([H|T], H, M).
%poz o(L:list, C:list, R:list, P:int, E:int)
%R lista cu pozițiile pe care se află elementul E din L
%C colectoare
%pozitia actuala din lista
%determinist iio iii
poz_o([], C, C, _, _).
poz_o([H|T], C, R, P, E):-
                H == E,
                add f(C, P, CC),
                PP is P+1,
                poz o(T, CC, R, PP, E).
poz_o([_|T], C, R, P, E):-
               PP is P+1,
                poz o(T, C, R, PP, E).
 %%%wrapper poz(L:list, R:list)
%R lista cu pozitiile pe care se află elementul maxim din L
%ii io determinist
poz(L, R):-
                maxim(L, E),
                poz o(L, [], R, 1, E).
 $\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ
```

```
%determina predecesorul nr reprezentat pe lista
add f([], E, [E]).
add_f([H|T], E, [H|R]):-
    add f(T, E, R).
%pred(N:list, C:list, R:list, TR:int, E:int)
%scade 1 din N
%N număr reprezentat invers pe lista
%colectoare C
%R rezultat
%TR transportul la diferența cu 1
%E prima dată e 1, apoi se mută la 0 pe toată execuția.
%iio iii determinist
pred([],C, R, 1, _):-!,
    add f(C, 1, R).
pred([], C, C, 0, _).
pred([H|T], C, R, TR, E):-
    DIF is H - E - TR,
    DIF < 0,
    !,
    DIFF is 10 + H - E - TR,
    add f(C, DIFF, CC),
    pred(T, CC, R, 1, 0).
pred([H|T], C, R, TR, E):-
    DIF is H - E - TR,
    add f(C, DIF, CC),
    pred(T, CC, R, 0, 0).
%predecesor(L:list, R:list)
%ii io determinist
predecesor(L, R):-
    reverse(L, LL),
    pred(LL, [], RR, 0, 1),
    reverse(R, RR).
```

```
%Se da o lista de numere intregi.
%Se cere sa se scrie de 2 ori in lista
%fiecare număr prim.
%prim o(N:int, D:int)
%verifică dacă N este prim
%D parcurge toți posibilii divizori între 2 și N div 2
%ii determinist
prim_o(N, D):-
    N > 1,
    JN is N div 2,
    D > JN.
prim o(N, D):-
    N > 1,
    M is N mod D,
    M = = 0
    DD is D+1,
    prim_o(N, DD).
%wrapper prim(N:int)
%verifică dacă N este prim
%i determ
prim(N):- prim_o(N, 2).
÷
add f([], E, [E]).
add_f([H|T], E, [H|R]):-
    add_f(T, E, R).
```

```
%scrie(L:list, C:list, R:list)
%scrie de două ori toate primele din L
%C colectoare
%R rezultat
%iio iii determinist
scrie([], C, C).
scrie([H|T], C, R):-
    prim(H),
    !,
    add f(C, H, CC),
    add_f(CC, H, CCC),
    scrie(T, CCC, R).
scrie([H|T], C, R):-
    add f(C, H, CC),
    scrie(T, CC, R).
%wrapper run(L:lista)
%i determinist
%afișează rezultatul
run(L):-
    scrie(L, [], R),
    print(R).
%să se scrie un predicat care determina
%produsul unui nr reprezentat pe lista
%cu o anumită cifră
%reverse o(L:list, C:list, R:rezultat)
reverse_o([], C, C).
reverse o([H|T], C, R):-
    reverse_o(T, [H|C], R).
reverse(L, R) := reverse_o(L, [], R).
```

```
$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ$\circ
 %produs(N:list, E:int, R:int, T:transport, P:int, RR:int)
 %N nr reprezentat INVERS pe lista
%N * E
 %R rezultat
%T transport
%P puterea
%RR rezultat final
produs([], _, R, T, P, RR):-
                    RR is (T * P) + R.
produs([H|T], E, R, TR, P, RR):-
                     PROD is ( E * H ) + TR,
                    PROD > 10,
                     !,
                    PP is PROD mod 10,
                    TRN is PROD div 10,
                    PRODF is R + (PP * P),
                    PN is P * 10,
                    produs(T, E, PRODF, TRN, PN, RR).
produs([H|T], E, R, TR, P, RR):-
                    PROD is (E * H) + TR,
                    PN is P * 10,
                    PRODF is R + (PROD * P),
                    produs(T, E, PRODF, 0, PN, RR).
 %wrapper
 %inversează lista de numere înainte de apel
 %iii iio determinist
produs f(L, E, R):-
                    reverse(L, LL).
                    produs(LL, E, 0, 0, 1, R).
```

```
%Sa se determine cea mai lungă secvența de numere pare consecutive
%lista (dacă sunt mai multe secvențe de lungime maximă, una dintre
÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷
add f([], E, [E]).
add f([H|T], E, [H|R]):-add f(T, E, R).
÷
%secv o(L:list, I:int S:int, SM:int, DM:int, RS:int, RD:int)
%determină în RS și RD începutul și finalul celei mai lungi secvențe
% de nr pare consecutive din L
%I indicele curent
%S > 0 dacă suntem într-o secvență (indică începutul ei)
%SM și DM limitele secvenței maxime găsite până la acel punct
%NU funcționează dacă secvența se termină cu ultimul element
% pentru asta se adaugă artificial un 1 la finalul listei
%terminare lista
secv_o([], _, SM, DM, SM, DM).
%începe o secvență nouă
secv_o([A,B|T], I, -1, SM, DM, RS, RD):-
     A mod 2 = := 0,
     B = := A + 2,
     !,
     S is I,
     IPP is I+1,
     write('ÎNCEPE '),
    print(A),
    write('\n'),
     secv o([B|T], IPP, S, SM, DM, RS, RD).
%continua o secventa
secv o([A,B|T], I, S, SM, DM, RS, RD):-
     S = \ -1
     A mod 2 = := 0,
     B = := A + 2,
     !,
    write('CONTINUA'),
    print(A),
00
9
    write('\n'),
     IPP is I+1,
     secv o([B|T], IPP, S, SM, DM, RS, RD).
```

```
%se termină o secvență care e mai lungă decât maximă
secv_o([A, B|T], I, S, SM, DM, RS, RD):-
     S = = -1
     A mod 2 = := 0,
     B = \setminus = A + 2,
     LEN is I - S,
     LENV is DM - SM,
     LEN >= LENV,
     !,
     write('STOP >='),
응
    print(A),
     write('\n'),
     IPP is I+1,
     secv_o([B|T], IPP, -1, S, I, RS, RD).
%se termină o secvență care NU e mai lungă decât maximă
secv_o([A, B|T], I, S, SM, DM, RS, RD):-
     S = \setminus = -1
     A mod 2 = := 0,
     B = \ = \ A + 2,
     LEN is I - S,
     LENV is DM - SM,
     LEN < LENV,
     !,
     IPP is I+1,
     write('STOP <'),
00
00
    print(A),
     write('\n'),
     secv_o([B|T], IPP, -1, SM, DM, RS, RD).
%în afara oricărei secvențe
secv_o([A, B|T], I, _, SM, DM, RS, RD):-
     A = = B - 2
     IPP is I+1,
     write('AFARA'),
90
    print(A),
     write('\n'),
     secv o([B|T], IPP, -1, SM, DM, RS, RD).
```

```
%în afara oricărei secvențe ultimul element
secv_o([A|T], I, _, SM, DM, RS, RD):-
     A mod 2 = := 1,
     IPP is I+1,
     write('AFARA '),
    print(A),
90
   write('\n'),
     secv o(T, IPP, -1, SM, DM, RS, RD).
%secv(L:list, S:int, D:int)
%secvența maximă de pare consecutive
%începutul secvenței în S și finalul în D
%0 0 dacă nu s-a găsit așa ceva
secv(L, S, D):-
     add f(L, 1, LL),
     secv o(LL, 1, -1, 0, 0, S, D).
%cut o(L:list, I:int, S:int, D:int, C:list, R:list)
%taie lista între indicii S și D
cut o([H|T], I, S, D, C, R):-
     I >= S,
     D >= I,
     !,
     add f(C, H, CC),
     IPP is I+1,
     cut_o(T, IPP, S, D, CC, R).
cut_o([], _, _, _, C, C).
cut o([ |T], I, S, D, C, R):-
     IPP is I + 1,
     cut o(T, IPP, S, D, C, R).
cut(L, S, D, R) := cut_o(L, 1, S, D, [], R).
```

```
%afișarea secventei
%run(L:list)
%i determinist
run(L):-
    secv(L, S, D),
    cut(L, S, D, R),
    print(R).
%sortare cu pastrarea dublurilor
÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷
add_f([], E, [E]).
add f([H|T], E, [H|R]):-
    add f(T, E, R).
÷
%min o(L:list, M:int, R:int)
%calculează în R minimul dintr-o lista L
%M se modifică pe parcurs
%iio iii determinist
min o([], M, M).
min o([H|T], M, R):-
    M > H
    !,
    min o(T, H, R).
min_o([_|T], M, R):-
    min_o(T, M, R).
%wrapper min(L:list, M:int)
%minimul M din lista L
min([H|T], M) := min o([H|T], H, M).
```

```
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 %elimina o(L:list, E:int, C:list, R:list)
 %elimina prima apariție a elementului E din lista L
%C colectoare R rezultat
%determinist iiio iiii
elimina o([], , C, C).
elimina o([H|T], E, C, R):-
                                   H == E,
                                    !,
                                   elimina_o(T, 'n', C, R).
elimina_o([H|T], E, C, R):-
                                   add f(C, H, CC),
                                   elimina o(T, E, CC, R).
elimina(L, E, R):- elimina o(L, E, [], R).
& $\circ$ & $\ci
%sortare o(L:list, C:list, R:list)
%sortează lista L în R
%C variabilă colectoare
%iii iio determinist
sortare o([], C, C).
sortare o(L, C, R):-
                                   min(L, M),
                                   elimina(L, M, LL),
                                    add f(C, M, CC),
                                    sortare_o(LL, CC, R).
sortare(L, R) :- sortare o(L, [], R).
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%sortare cu eliminarea dublurilor
 add f([], E, [E]).
add_f([H|T], E, [H|R]):-
                  add f(T, E, R).
 ÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷÷
 %min o(L:list, M:int, R:int)
 %calculează în R minimul dintr-o lista L
 %M se modifică pe parcurs
 %iio iii determinist
min o([], M, M).
min o([H|T], M, R):-
                M > H
                  !,
                  min o(T, H, R).
min o([ |T], M, R):-
                  min_o(T, M, R).
 %wrapper min(L:list, M:int)
 %minimul M din lista L
min([H|T], M) := min o([H|T], H, M).
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 %elimina o(L:list, E:int, C:list, R:list)
 %elimina toate aparițiile elementului E din lista L
 %C colectoare R rezultat
 %determinist iiio iiii
elimina_o([], _, C, C).
elimina o([H|T], E, C, R):-
                  H == E,
                   !,
                   elimina o(T, E, C, R).
elimina_o([H|T], E, C, R):-
                   add f(C, H, CC),
                   elimina o(T, E, CC, R).
elimina(L, E, R):- elimina o(L, E, [], R).
```

```
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%sortare o(L:list, C:list, R:list)
%sortează lista L în R
%C variabilă colectoare
%iii iio determinist
sortare o([], C, C).
sortare o(L, C, R):-
                 min(L, M),
                 elimina(L, M, LL),
                 add f(C, M, CC),
                 sortare o(LL, CC, R).
sortare(L, R) := sortare(L, R).
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%să se scrie un predicat care înlocuiește
%un element cu o altă listă data.
%add_f(L:lista, E:int, C:lista)
%adauga la final elementul L
%iii, iio determinist
add f([], E, [E]).
add f([H|T], E, [H|C]):-add f(T, E, C).
÷
%concat(A:lista, B:lista, C:lista, O:lista)
%concatenează A și B
%C colectoare
%O rezultat
%iiio, iiii determinist
concat([], [], C, C).
concat([H|T], B, C, O):-
                 add_f(C, H, R),
                 concat(T, B, R, O).
concat([], [H|T], C, O):-
                 add f(C, H, R),
                 concat([], T, R, 0).
```

```
%concatenare full
concatenare(A, B, C):-concat(A, B, [], C).
%sub(A:lista, L:lista, C:lista, O:lista, E:int)
%substituie toate elementele E din A cu lista L
%C colectoare
%O rezultat
%iiioi, iiiii determinist
\operatorname{sub}([\ ]\ ,\ \underline{\ },\ C\ ,\ C\ ,\ \underline{\ }) .
sub([H|T], L, C, O, E):-
     H == E,
     !,
     concatenare(C, L, R),
     sub(T, L, R, O, E).
sub([H|T], L, C, O, E):-
     concatenare(C, [H], R),
     sub(T, L, R, O, E).
%substituie(A:lista, L:lista, E:int, C:list)
%wrapper
substituie(A, L, E, C):-
     sub(A, L, [], C, E).
%pretty print
run(A, L, E):-
     substituie(A, L, E, C),
     write(C).
```

```
%determina succesorul nr reprezentat pe lista
add f([], E, [E]).
add_f([H|T], E, [H|R]):-
    add f(T, E, R).
%succ(N:list, C:list, R:list, TR:int, E:int)
%aduna 1 la N
%N numar reprezentat invers pe lista
%colectoare C
%R rezultat
%TR transportul la suma cu 1
%E prima dată e 1, apoi se mută la 0 pe toată execuția.
%iio iii determinist
succ([],C, R, 1, _):-!,
    add f(C, 1, R).
succ([], C, C, 0, _).
succ([H|T], C, R, TR, E):-
    SUMA is H + E + TR,
    SUMA >= 10,
    !,
    UC is SUMA mod 10,
    add f(C, UC, CC),
    succ(T, CC, R, 1, 0).
succ([H|T], C, R, TR, E):-
    SUMA is H + E + TR,
    add f(C, SUMA, CC),
    succ(T, CC, R, 0, 0).
%succesor(L:list, R:list)
%ii io determinist
succesor(L, R):-
    reverse(L, LL),
    succ(LL, [], RR, 0, 1),
    reverse (R, RR).
```

```
%suma a două numere reprezentate pe listă
%reverse o(L, C, R)
reverse_o([], C, C).
reverse o([H|T], C, R):-
     reverse o(T, [H|C], R).
reverse(L, R) := reverse_o(L, [], R).
%suma(A:list, B:list, T:int, S:int, P:int, R:int)
%calculează suma nr A și B reprezentate pe liste
%A și B sunt scrise invers
%T transportul
%S suma care crește
%P puterea
%R rezultatul
%iiiio iiiii determinist
suma([], [], _, S,_, S).
suma([], [H|T], TR, S, P, R):-
    PP is P*10,
     SUMA is ((H + TR) * P) + S,
     suma([], T, 0, SUMA, PP, R).
suma([H|T], [], TR, S, P, R):-
    PP is P*10,
     SUMA is ((H + TR) * P) + S,
     suma(T, [], 0, SUMA, PP, R).
suma([A|TA], [B|TB], TR, S,P, R):-
    PP is P* 10,
     SABT is A + B + TR,
    SABT > 10,
     !,
     SUMA is ((SABT mod 10) * P) + S,
     suma(TA, TB, 1, SUMA, PP, R).
suma([A|TA], [B|TB], TR, S, P, R):-
    PP is P* 10,
     SUMA is ((A + B + TR) * P) + S,
     suma(TA, TB, 0, SUMA, PP, R).
```