Логическое программирование

Кевролетин В.В. группа с8503а(256)

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1 Задание 7

1.1 Условие

Применить подход, реализующий метод подъема на вершину, к решению задачи о волке, козе и капусте. Сравнить результаты со случаем, когда используется поиск в глубину.

1.2 Решение

Метод подъема на вершину является обобщением метода поиска в глубину, поэтому код, используемый для поиска решения в глубину можно легко использовать (при правильном структурировании кода) для метода подъема в глубину. Единственное отличие - необходимо реализовать весовую функцию. В качестве весовой функции возьмем количество животных на правом берегу:

```
value(wgc( , , Right), Res) :- length(Right, Res).
```

1.2.1 Исходный код

• Фреймворк

```
findall (M, move (State, M), Moves),
          evaluate and order (Moves, State, [], MVs),
          member ( (Move, Value), MVs).
 evaluate and order ([Move|Moves], State, MVs, OrderedMVs) :-
          update (State, Move, State1),
          value (State1, Value),
          insert ((Move, Value), MVs, MVs1),
          evaluate and order (Moves, State, MVs1, OrderedMVs).
 evaluate and order ([], State, MVs, MVs).
 insert(MV, [], [MV]).
 insert((M,V),[(M1,V1)|MVs],[(M,V),(M1,V1)|MVs]) :-
          V >= V1.
 insert((M,V),[(M1,V1)|MVs],[(M1,V1)|MVs1]) :-
          V < V1, insert ((M,V), MVs, MVs1).
 /*
           Testing the Framework */
 test hill climb (Problem, Moves) :-
          initial state (Problem, State),
          solve_hill_climb(State, [State], Moves).
• Задача о волке, козе и капусте
 initial state (wgc, wgc(left, [wolf, goat, cabbage], [])).
 value(wgc( , , Right), Res) :- length(Right, A).
 final_state(wgc(right, [], [wolf, goat, cabbage])).
 move(wgc(left,L,R),Cargo) :- member(Cargo,L).
 move(wgc(right, L,R), Cargo) :- member(Cargo,R).
 move(wgc(B,L,R), alone).
 update(wgc(B,L,R), Cargo, wgc(B1,L1,R1)) :-
          update boat (B, B1), update banks (Cargo, B, L, R, L1, R1).
 update boat (left, right).
 update boat (right, left).
 update banks (alone, B, L, R, L, R).
 update banks (Cargo, left, L, R, L1, R1):-
          select (Cargo, L, L1), insert (Cargo, R, R1).
 update banks (Cargo, right, L, R, L1, R1):-
          select (Cargo, R, R1), insert (Cargo, L, L1).
 insert(X, [Y|Ys], [X,Y|Ys]) :-
          precedes(X,Y).
 insert(X, [Y|Ys], [Y|Zs]) :-
```

```
\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{precedes}\left(Y,X\right), \ \operatorname{insert}\left(X,Ys,Zs\right). \\ \operatorname{insert}\left(X,\left[\right],\left[X\right]\right). \\ \\ \operatorname{precedes}\left(\operatorname{wolf},X\right). \\ \operatorname{precedes}\left(X,\operatorname{cabbage}\right). \\ \\ \operatorname{legal}\left(\operatorname{wgc}\left(\operatorname{left},L,R\right)\right) := \ \ + \ \operatorname{illegal}\left(R\right). \\ \operatorname{legal}\left(\operatorname{wgc}\left(\operatorname{right},L,R\right)\right) := \ \ + \ \operatorname{illegal}\left(L\right). \\ \\ \operatorname{illegal}\left(\operatorname{Bank}\right) := \ \operatorname{member}\left(\operatorname{wolf},\operatorname{Bank}\right), \ \operatorname{member}\left(\operatorname{goat},\operatorname{Bank}\right). \\ \operatorname{illegal}\left(\operatorname{Bank}\right) := \ \operatorname{member}\left(\operatorname{goat},\operatorname{Bank}\right), \ \operatorname{member}\left(\operatorname{cabbage},\operatorname{Bank}\right). \\ \operatorname{select}\left(X,\left[X|Xs\right],Xs\right). \\ \operatorname{select}\left(X,\left[Y|Ys\right],\left[Y|Zs\right]\right) := \\ \operatorname{select}\left(X,Ys,Zs\right). \end{array}
```

1.2.2 Тесты

Метод подъёма на вершину позволяет найти решение задачи. Решение отлично от решения, полученного поиском в глубину но состоит из такого же числа действий:

```
\label{eq:continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous
```