

POPL2 (09-04-2020)

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Sub-goal order

- Choice in premises
- Multiplication : times (m, n, p)

$$0 \times n = 0$$

$$(m + 1) \times n = (m \times n) + n$$

Sub-goal order

- Choice in premises
- Multiplication : times (m,n,p)

$$\begin{aligned}0 \times n &= 0 \\ (m + 1) \times n &= (m \times n) + n\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{times}(z, N, z)} \text{tz}$$

$$\frac{\text{times}(M, N, P) \quad \text{plus}(P, N, Q)}{\text{times}(s(M), N, Q)} \text{ts}$$

Multiplication

- Compute $1 * 2 = Q$

$$\frac{}{\text{times}(z, N, z)} \text{tz}$$

$$\frac{\text{times}(M, N, P) \quad \text{plus}(P, N, Q)}{\text{times}(s(M), N, Q)} \text{ts}$$

Multiplication

- Compute $1 * 2 = Q$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\text{times}(z, N, z)} \text{tz} \qquad \frac{\text{times}(M, N, P) \quad \text{plus}(P, N, Q)}{\text{times}(s(M), N, Q)} \text{ts} \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \\
 \frac{\text{times}(z, s(s(z)), P) \quad \text{plus}(P, s(s(z)), Q)}{\text{times}(s(z), s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ts}
 \end{array}$$

Multiplication

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 \vdots \qquad \vdots \\
 \frac{\text{times}(z, s(s(z)), P) \quad \text{plus}(P, s(s(z)), Q)}{\text{times}(s(z), s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ts} \\
 \vdots \\
 \frac{\frac{}{\text{times}(z, s(s(z)), P)} \text{tz} \quad \text{plus}(P, s(s(z)), Q)}{\text{times}(s(z), s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ts}
 \end{array}$$

Multiplication

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$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\text{times}(z, N, z)} \text{tz} \qquad \frac{\text{times}(M, N, P) \quad \text{plus}(P, N, Q)}{\text{times}(s(M), N, Q)} \text{ts} \\
 \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \\
 \frac{\text{times}(z, s(s(z)), P) \quad \text{plus}(P, s(s(z)), Q)}{\text{times}(s(z), s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ts} \\
 \\
 \frac{\frac{}{\text{times}(z, s(s(z)), P)} \text{ts } (P = z) \quad \frac{}{\text{plus}(P, s(s(z)), Q)} \text{pz } (Q = s(s(z)))}{\text{times}(s(z), s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ts.}
 \end{array}$$

Multiplication

- Compute $1 * 2 = Q$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\text{times}(z, N, z)} \text{tz} \qquad \frac{\text{times}(M, N, P) \quad \text{plus}(P, N, Q)}{\text{times}(s(M), N, Q)} \text{ts} \\
 \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \\
 \frac{\text{times}(z, s(s(z)), P) \quad \text{plus}(P, s(s(z)), Q)}{\text{times}(s(z), s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ts} \\
 \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \\
 \frac{\text{times}(z, s(s(z)), P) \quad \frac{\text{plus}(P_1, s(s(z)), Q_1)}{\text{plus}(P, s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ps } (P = s(P_1), Q = s(Q_1))}{\text{times}(s(z), s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ts.}
 \end{array}$$

Multiplication

- Compute $1 * 2 = Q$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\text{times}(z, N, z)} \text{tz} \\
 \vdots \\
 \frac{\text{times}(z, s(s(z)), P) \quad \text{plus}(P, s(s(z)), Q)}{\text{times}(s(z), s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ts} \\
 \vdots \\
 \frac{\text{times}(z, s(s(z)), P) \quad \frac{\text{plus}(P_2, s(s(z)), Q_2)}{\text{plus}(P_1, s(s(z)), Q_1)} \text{ps } (P_1 = s(P_2), Q_1 = s(Q_2))}{\text{plus}(P, s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ps } (P = s(P_1), Q = s(Q_1)) \\
 \frac{}{\text{times}(s(z), s(s(z)), Q)} \text{ts}
 \end{array}$$

Computation can
go indefinitely

Sub-goal order

- order in which subgoals are solved can have a strong impact on the computation.
 - search either completes in two steps or does not terminate.
- attack the subgoals in left-to-right order.
- two definitions, entirely equivalent from the logical point of view, can be very different operationally

Unification

- determine if the conjecture matches the conclusion of an inference rule \Leftrightarrow goal unifies with the head of a clause
- Rules and Goals may contain variables
- $\text{plus}(s(z), s(z), R)$ and the clause $\text{plus}(s(M), N, s(P)) \text{ :- } \text{plus}(M, N, P)$.
- match up corresponding subterms.
- $M = z$, $N = s(z)$, and $R = s(P)$.
- solve $\text{plus}(z, s(z), P) = \text{plus}(z, N, N)$ which sets $N = s(z)$ and $P = s(z)$.
- This process is called *unification*, and the equations for the variables we generate represent the *unifier*.

Prolog

$$\frac{J_1 \dots J_n}{J} R \qquad J \leftarrow J_1, \dots, J_n. \qquad J \text{ if } J_1 \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } J_n.$$

left-pointing arrow is rendered as ‘:-’

Prolog terminology for an inference rule is a *clause*, where J is the *head* of the clause and J_1, \dots, J_n is the *body*.

“search for a clause whose head matches the goal”

Prolog

$$\frac{}{\text{even}(z)} \text{ evz}$$

$$\frac{\text{even}(N)}{\text{even}(s(s(N)))} \text{ evs}$$

$$\frac{\text{plus}(M, N, P)}{\text{plus}(s(M), N, s(P))} \text{ ps}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{plus}(z, N, N)} \text{ pz.}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{times}(z, N, z)} \text{ tz}$$

$$\frac{\text{times}(M, N, P) \quad \text{plus}(P, N, Q)}{\text{times}(s(M), N, Q)} \text{ ts}$$

Prolog

$$\frac{}{\text{even}(z)} \text{ evz} \qquad \frac{\text{even}(N)}{\text{even}(s(s(N)))} \text{ evs}$$

```
even(z).
even(s(s(N))) :- even(N).
```

$$\frac{\text{plus}(M, N, P)}{\text{plus}(s(M), N, s(P))} \text{ ps}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{plus}(z, N, N)} \text{ pz.}$$

```
plus(s(M), N, s(P)) :- plus(M, N, P).
plus(z, N, N).
```

$$\frac{}{\text{times}(z, N, z)} \text{ tz}$$

$$\frac{\text{times}(M, N, P) \quad \text{plus}(P, N, Q)}{\text{times}(s(M), N, Q)} \text{ ts}$$

```
times(z, N, z).
times(s(M), N, Q) :-
    times(M, N, P),
    plus(P, N, Q).
```

Clauses are tried in the order they are presented in the program. Subgoals are solved in the order they are presented in the body of a clause.

Type Predicates

- Lists : `[a,b,c]` or `[a | [b | [c | []]]]` or `[a, b | [c, []]]`
- list `a, b, c` would be represented as `cons(a, cons(b, cons(c, nil)))`
- `plus(z, N, N).`
- `plus(s(M), N, s(P)) :- plus(M, N, P).`
- `plus(s(z), [a, b, c], s([a, b, c])).`
- what does it mean to add 1 and a list ?
- Definition above lacks types !

Type predicates

define a predicate nat with the rules

$$\frac{}{\text{nat}(z)} \text{ nz} \qquad \frac{\text{nat}(N)}{\text{nat}(s(N))} \text{ ns}$$

$$\frac{\text{nat}(N)}{\text{plus}(z, N, N)} \text{ pz} \qquad \frac{\text{plus}(M, N, P)}{\text{plus}(s(M), N, s(P))} \text{ ps}$$

```
nat(z).  
nat(s(N)) :- nat(N).
```

```
plus(z, N, N) :- nat(N).  
plus(s(M), N, s(P)) :- plus(M, N, P).
```


List Types

```
list([]).  
list([X|Xs]) :- list(Xs).
```

```
natlist([]).  
natlist([N|Ns]) :- nat(N), natlist(Ns).
```

List operations

$$\text{member}(X, \text{cons}(X, Ys))$$
$$\text{member}(X, Ys)$$

$$\text{member}(X, \text{cons}(Y, Ys))$$
$$\text{member}(X, [X|Ys]).$$
$$\text{member}(X, [Y|Ys]) :- \text{member}(X, Ys).$$
$$?- \text{member}(a, [a,b,a,c]).$$
$$?- \text{member}(X, [a,b,a,c]).$$

List operations

- Member predicate is inefficient : when we find the first matching element there is no need to traverse the remainder of the list, although the member predicate above will always do so.
- to only check membership, or find the first occurrence of an element in a list

List operations

- Member predicate is inefficient : when we find the first matching element there is no need to traverse the remainder of the list, although the member predicate above will always do so.
- to only check membership, or find the first occurrence of an element in a list

$$\frac{}{\text{member}(X, \text{cons}(X, Ys))} \qquad \frac{X \neq Y \quad \text{member}(X, Ys)}{\text{member}(X, \text{cons}(Y, Ys))}$$

`member1(X, [X|Ys]).`

`member1(X, [Y|Ys]) :- X \= Y, member1(X, Ys).`

`?- member1(a, [a,b,a,c]).`

`?- member1(X, [a,b,a,c]).`

List operations

```
prefix([], Ys).  
prefix([X|Xs], [X|Ys]) :- prefix(Xs, Ys).
```

```
?- prefix(Xs, [a,b,c,d]).
```

List operations

```
prefix([], Ys).  
prefix([X|Xs], [X|Ys]) :- prefix(Xs, Ys).
```

```
?- prefix(Xs, [a,b,c,d]).  
Xs = [] ;  
Xs = [a] ;  
Xs = [a,b] ;  
Xs = [a,b,c] ;  
Xs = [a,b,c,d] .
```

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

```
prefix2(Xs, Ys) :- append(Xs, _, Ys).
```