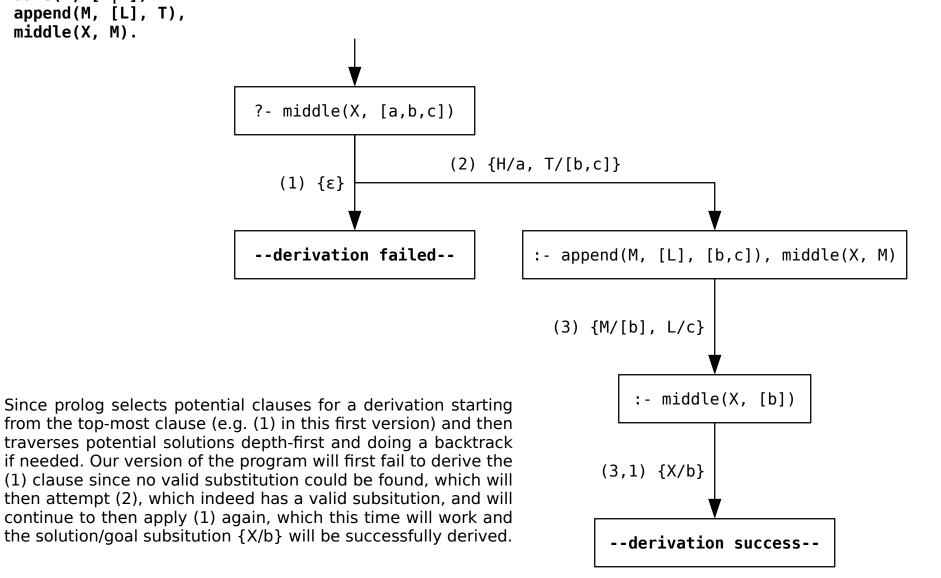
```
Program Version 1:
(1) middle(X, [X]).
(2) middle(X, [H|T]) :-
(3) append(M, [L], T),
(4) middle(X, M).
```



```
Program Version 2:
(1) middle(X, [H|T]) :-
(2)
      append(M, [L], T),
(3)
      middle(X, M).
(4) middle(X, [X]).
                                   ?- middle(X, [a,b,c])
                                                                   (4) \{\epsilon\}
                         (1) \{H/a, T/[b,c]\}
                                                                                  --derivation failed--
                         :- append(M, [L], [b,c]), middle(X, M)
                            (2) \{M/[b], L/c\}
                                                                     Similar to the first version of the prog.,
                                      :- middle(X, [b])
                                                                     the query will succeed, and the tree it-
                                                                     self wil look quite similar, but rotated.
                                                                     Instead of first failing the derivation, it
                                                                     will succeed in deriving the answer in
                                  (3,4) \{X/b\}
                                                                     its first try. This happens, as has been
                                                                     said before, because of the selection
                                                                     strategy being implemented by Prolog.
                                   --derivation success--
```

```
Program Version 3:
(1) middle(X, [H|T]) :-
(2)
      middle(X, M),
(3)
      append(M, [L], T).
(4) middle(X, [X]).
                                   ?- middle(X, [a,b,c])
                                                                  (4) \{\epsilon\}
                         (1) \{H/a, T/[b,c]\}
                                                                                 --derivation failed--
                         :- middle(X, M), append(M, [L], [b,c])
                                                      (3) \{M/[b], L/c\}
                                      (2) \{\epsilon\}
                                  --infinite derivation--
                                                                     :- middle(X, [b])
                                                                 (2,4) \{X/b\}
           Again, the derivation is affected by the
           Prolog selection strategies, instead of
           picking 'append' before 'middle' when
           expanding clause (1), the program will
                                                                  --derivation success--
           find itself trying to find the middle and
           with no additional information gained.
           Look at program version 1 and 2, when
           the 'append' was before, allowing the
```

derivation to actually resolve variables.

```
Program Version 4:
(1) middle(X, [X]).
(2) middle(X, [H|T]) :-
(3)
      middle(X, M),
(4)
      append(M, [L], T).
                                    ?- middle(X, [a,b,c])
                                                            (2) \{H/a, T/[b,c]\}
                                       (1) \{\epsilon\}
                                    --derivation failed--
                                                                      :- middle(X, M), append(M, [L], [b,c])
                                                                 (4) \{M/[b], L/c\}
                                                                                             (3) \{\epsilon\}
                                                                               --infinite derivation--
                                               :- middle(X, [b])
                                           (3,1) \{X/b\}
                                                                           Finally, in this last case of the first goal
                                                                           the program will actually be able to get
                                                                           one successful derivation before being
                                            --derivation success--
                                                                           stuck again in infinite derivation. Since
                                                                           the base case appears first in the prog.
                                                                           it will be evaluated first, and 'append'
                                                                           will already have been substituted, the
```

base case can then just plug values in.