

Functional and logic programming

- written exam -

Important:

1. Subjects are graded as follows: of - 1p; A – 1.5p; B - 2.5p; C - 2.5p; D - 2.5p.
2. Prolog problems will be resolved using SWI Prolog. The following are required: (1) explanation of the code and of the reasoning behind it; (2) recursive model that solves the problem, for all the predicates used; (3) specification of every predicate (parameters and their meaning, flow model, type of the predicate - deterministic/non-deterministic).
3. Lisp problems will be resolved using Common Lisp. The following are required: (1) explanation of the code and of the reasoning behind it; (2) recursive model that solves the problem, for each function used; (3) specification of every function (parameters and their meaning).

A. The following function definition in LISP is given

```
(DEFUN F(G L)
  (COND
    ((NULL L) NIL)
    (> (FUNCALL G L) 0) (CONS (FUNCALL G L) (F (CDR L))))
    (T (FUNCALL G L))
  )
)
```

Rewrite the definition in order to avoid the repeated call (**FUNCALL G L**). Do NOT redefine the function. Do NOT use SET, SETQ, SETF. Justify your answer.

B. Given a linear list of numbers, write a SWI-Prolog program that replaces every sequence of consecutive equal numbers with the sum of the sequence. This process must be repeated until there are no consecutive equal elements in the list. For example, for the list [1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 10], the result will be [1, 8, 5, 6, 42, 10].

C. Write a PROLOG program that generates the list of all permutations with the property the absolute value of difference between two consecutive values from each permutation is ≤ 3 . Write the mathematical models and flow models for the predicates used. For example, for $L=[2,7,5] \Rightarrow [[2,5,7], [7,5,2]]$ (not necessarily in this order).

D. Given a nonlinear list, write a Lisp function to replace all even numerical values with their natural successor. **A MAP function shall be used.**

Example for the list (1 s 4 (2 f (7))) the result is (1 s 5 (3 f (7))).