HW3 LISP Report

執行環境: Ubuntu 16.04

Problem1:

```
🦬 problem1.pl 🗶 🦬 problem2.pl
                                mproblem3.pl
      isPrime(2) :- !.
      isPrime(3) :- !.
      isPrime(X) :-
          X > 3,
          X \mod 2 = = 0,
          N max is floor(sqrt(X)),
          isPrime (X,3,N max).
      isPrime_(X,N,N max) :-
          ( N > N_max
          -> true
          ; 0 = X \mod N,
             M is N + 2,
             isPrime (X,M,N max)
      twoPrime(X):-
          Y is X - 2,
              isPrime(Y)
          -> output(2,Y),true
              C is 2 + 1,
              D is Y - 1,
              twoPrime (X,C,D)
      twoPrime (X,Y,Z):-
              isPrime(Y), isPrime(Z)
          -> output(Y,Z), true
              D is X - C,
              twoPrime (X,C,D)
      output(A,B):-
         write("Output: "), write(A), tab(1), write(B), nl.
      main :
                                              ·Input a number A
          write("Input: "), read(A),
          A > 2, 0 = := A \mod 2,
                                               check A > 2 and A is even
          twoPrime(A), halt.
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                                               find the two prime numbers
      :- initialization(main).
```

執行方式&執行結果:

```
walltsai@walltsai-System-Product-Name:~/Programming_Language/PL_HW3$ swipl -q -s problem1.pl
Input: 100.
Output: 3 97
walltsai@walltsai-System-Product-Name:~/Programming_Language/PL_HW3$ ■
```

Problem2:

```
ancestor(A,B) :- parent(A,B).
ancestor(A,B) :- parent(X,B), ancestor(A,X).
parent input(1):- true,!.
parent_input(N):-
    N > 1, read(A), read(B), assert(parent(A,B)),
                                                         input iteration repeat for N-1 times
    M is N-1, parent input(M).
                                                         read A and B, add fact parent(A,B)
                                                         N - 1, start next input
lca input(0):- true,!.
lca input(N):-
                                                         if N == 1 break
    N > 0, read(A), read(B), lca(A,B,N),
                                                        input iteration repeat for N times
    M is N-1, lca input(M).
                                                        read A and B, lca(A,B,N)
answer(0):- true,!.
                                                        N - 1, start next input,
answer(N):-
                                                        if N == 0 break
    N > 0, output(N,X), write(X),
    nl, M is N-1, answer(M).
                                                      output answer N times
                                                        find X with fact output(N,X)
lca(A,B,N) :-
                                                        write(X), nl
  A=:=B -> assert(output(N,A));
                                                        N-1, next output
  ancestor(A,B) -> assert(output(N,A));
 parent(X,A),lca(X,B,N).
                                                    find lowest common ancestor
                                                       if A==B, add fact output(N,A)
шати:
    read(N), parent_input(N),
                                                       else if A is B's ancestor
    read(M), lca_input(M),
                                                          add fact output(N,A)
    answer(M), halt.
                                                       else A= (A's parent), lca(X,B,N)
:- initialization(main).
```

執行方式&執行結果:

```
walltsai@walltsai-System-Product-Name:~/Programming_Language/PL_HW3$ swipl -q -s problem2.pl
|: 6.
|: 1. 2.
|: 2. 3.
|: 1. 4.
|: 4. 5.
|: 4. 6.
|: 3.
|: 3. 4.
|: 5. 6.
|: 1. 2.
1
4
1
walltsai@walltsai-System-Product-Name:~/Programming_Language/PL_HW3$
```

Problem3:

```
path(A,B) :- walk(A,B,[]).
walk(A,B,V) :-
    edge(A,X),
    not(member(X,V)),
        B = X
        walk(X,B,[A|V])
edge input(0):- true,!.
                                                          read AB, add fact edge(A,B)
edge input(N):-
    \overline{N} > 0, read(A), read(B), assert(edge(A,B)),
    M is N-1, edge input(M).
                                                        input iteration repeat N times
con input(0):- true,!.
                                                        read AB, check if A and B connected
con input(N):-
    N > 0, read(A), read(B),
                                                        next loop
     con(A,B,N), M is N-1, con input(M).
                                                        output iteration for N times
answer(0):- true,!.
answer(N):-
                                                        find X with fact output(N,X)
    N > 0, output(N,X), write(X), nl,
                                                        print X, next loop
    M is N-1, answer(M).
                                                      check A and B is connected or not
con(A.B.N) :-
  path(A,B) -> assert(output(N, "Yes"));
                                                      if path(A,B) is true, add fact output(N,Yes)
  assert(output(N, "No")).
                                                      else add fact output(N,No)
                                                 → read N E, N nodes and E edges
    read(N), read(E), edge_input(E),
    read(M), con_input(M),
                                                    input the edges
    answer(M), halt.
                                                    read M, check M queries
:- initialization(main).
                                                    output M answers
```

執行方式&執行結果: