



# Försättsblad till skriftlig tentamen vid Linköpings Universitet

<b>Datum för tentamen</b>	2010-04-06
<b>Sal (1)</b> Om tentan går i flera salar ska du bifoga ett försättsblad till varje sal och <u>ringa in</u> vilken sal som avses	
<b>Tid</b>	8-12
<b>Kurskod</b>	TDDD08
<b>Provkod</b>	TEN
<b>Kursnamn/benämning</b> <b>Provnamn/benämning</b>	LOGIKPROGRAMMERING
<b>Institution</b>	IDA
<b>Antal uppgifter som ingår i tentamen</b>	9
<b>Jour/Kursansvarig</b> Ange vem som besöker salen	ULF NILSSON
<b>Telefon under skrivtiden</b>	1935/0768601935
<b>Besöker salen ca kl.</b>	9:30
<b>Kursadministratör/kontaktperson</b> (namn + tfnr + mailaddress)	Gunilla Mellheden
<b>Tillåtna hjälpmedel</b>	Inga
<b>Övrigt</b>	Inget
<b>Vilken typ av papper ska användas, rutigt eller linjerat</b>	Valfritt
<b>Antal exemplar i påsen</b>	

## Exam in TDDD08/TDDA41 LOGIC PROGRAMMING

Tuesday 6 April, 2010, 8:00–12:00

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No means of assistance (inga hjälpmedel)!  
Grading will rely on the following limits (out of max 36):

Grade	3	4	5
Points	$\geq 18$	$\geq 24$	$\geq 30$

Ulf Nilsson can be reached on phone 1935 or 076-8601935 during the exam.  
You may answer in English or in Swedish as you prefer.  
**REMEMBER TO GIVE MOTIVATIONS TO ALL ANSWERS!!!**

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1. Determine which of the following pairs of terms that are unifiable, and provide the mgu in case there is one:

| ?-  $p(f(X), X, f(Y)) = p(Y, f(Z), Z)$ .  
| ?-  $p(f(X), f(Y), X) = p(Z, Z, W)$ .  
| ?-  $p(X1, X2, X3) = p(f(X2, X2), f(X3, X3), a)$ .  
| ?-  $[X, Y|X] = [f(Z), X, X]$ .

(4 points)

2. Assume that the standard definition of `append/3` is given:

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

Define each of the following relations using exactly one definite clause (i.e. you are not allowed to use disjunction or negation):

```
last(X, List)    X is the last element in List.  
member(X, List) X is a member in List.  
copies(List)    List contains several occurrences of some element.  
prefix(L, List) L is a prefix of List.
```

(4 points for reasonable solutions)

3. Assume that we have an alphabet without function symbols containing the constants  $\{a, b, c, d\}$  and the predicate symbols  $\{p/1, q/2\}$ . Let  $\mathfrak{S}$  be the Herbrand interpretation:

$$\{p(a), p(b), q(a, a), q(a, b), q(a, c), q(a, d), q(b, b), q(c, b)\}$$

Which of the following formulas are true in  $\mathfrak{S}$ ?

- (a)  $\forall X(p(X) \leftrightarrow q(X, X))$ .
- (b)  $\forall X(p(X) \vee \exists Yq(Y, X))$ .
- (c)  $\exists X\forall Y(p(X) \wedge q(X, Y))$ .
- (d)  $\forall X\exists Y(q(X, Y) \rightarrow p(Y))$ .

(4 points)

4. Translate the following DCG into a Prolog program (using the approach of most Prolog systems):

```
p(N) --> a(N,M), b(M,0).
a(N,N) --> [].
a(s(N),M) --> [a], a(N,M).
b(N,N) --> [].
b(s(N),M) --> [b], b(N,M).
```

Show that the string [a,a,b] is contained in the language of  $p(s(s(s(0))))$ , using the resulting program.

(4 points)

5. Consider the following Prolog program:

```
p(X) :- q(X), r(X).      % (*)
p(X) :- q(X).
q(X) :- s(X).
q(X) :- t(X).
r(X) :- t(X).
r(X) :- u(X).
s(a).
t(b).
u(c).
```

In what places in the clause marked (\*) can we put a cut so that only one solution to the goal  $:- p(X)$  is found?

(4 points)

6. Consider the following general program:

```
p(X) ← ¬q(X).
q(X) ← ¬r(X).
q(X) ← s(X), t(X).
r(X) ← u(X).
r(X) ← t(X).
s(f(X)) ← t(X).
t(a).
```

Draw the SLDNF-forest of the goal  $\leftarrow p(X)$  given that Prolog's computation rule is used.

(4 points)

7. Every definite program  $P$  has a least Herbrand model  $M_P$ . Let  $\mathfrak{S}$  be a Herbrand interpretation of  $P$  such that  $M_P \subseteq \mathfrak{S}$ . Is it true that  $\mathfrak{S}$  must be a Herbrand model of  $P$ ? Provide a proof or a counter-example.

(4 points)

8. Write a Prolog program that defines a predicate `between(X,Y,Z)` which holds if the arguments are integers and  $X \leq Y \leq Z$ . Given the goal `:- between(1,N,5)` the program should generate (one-by-one) all integers in the closed interval 1–5.

(4 points for a reasonable program)

9. A Datalog program  $P$  is a definite program without any function symbols. That is, terms are either constants or variables. Demonstrate that there must be some natural number  $n$  such that

$$T_P^n(\emptyset) = T_P^{n+1}(\emptyset).$$

(4 points)