

# Opgave 1

Her er et program med mulige løsninger:

```
myst([H|T] - [H|S], T - S).
```

```
% Kan bruges til at definere en rotate
```

```
rotate(N, L, A) :-  
    append(L, V, LV),  
    rot(N, LV - V, A - []).
```

```
rot(0, X, X).  
rot(N, L-V, NL - NV) :-  
    N > 0,  
    myst(L - V, ML - MV),  
    N1 is N - 1,  
    rot(N1, ML - MV, NL - NV).
```

```
% Man kan ogsaa bruge append, men da append selv er O(N) bliver  
% denne loesning O(N^2).
```

```
rotten_rotate(0, L, L).  
rotten_rotate(N, [H|T], A) :-  
    N > 0,  
    append(T, [H], Onestep),  
    N1 is N - 1,  
    rotten_rotate(N1, Onestep, A).
```

```
% Endelig er der ogsaa muligheden at samle leddene op i en liste  
% for saa til sidst at klistre dem paa i enden med append.
```

```
collect_rotate(N, L, A) :-  
    collect_rot(N, V - V, L, A).
```

```
collect_rot(0, F - [], R, A) :-  
    append(R, F, A).
```

```
collect_rot(N, S - [H|NT], [H|T], A) :-  
    N > 0,  
    N1 is N - 1,  
    collect_rot(N1, S - NT, T, A).
```

Og her en kørsel af dem:

```
| ?- myst([1,2,3,4] - [1,2], X).
```

```
X = [2,3,4]-[2]
```

```
yes
```

```
| ?- myst([1,2,3,4] - [1,2], X), myst(X,Y).
```

```
X = [2,3,4]-[2]
```

```
Y = [3,4]-[]
```

```
yes
```

```
| ?- myst(X - Y, [1,2] -Z).
```

```
X = [A,1,2]
```

```
Y = [A|Z]
```

```
yes
```

```
| ?- rotate(2, [a,b,c,d,e,f], X).
```

```
X = [c,d,e,f,a,b] ?
```

```
yes
```

```
| ?- rotate(2, Y, [a,b,c,d,e,f]).
```

```
Y = [e,f,a,b,c,d] ?
```

## Opgave 2:

Her er en løsning lavet ved bogens algoritme (fra Appendix B):

```
?- conj_form(all(X,all(Y,s(X,Y)->(~(m(X)#all(Z,(t(X,Z)&(~m(Z))))))))).
```

```
implout: all(_15,all(_16,~s(_15,_16)# ~ (m(_15)#all(_22,t(_15,_22)& ~m(_22))))
```

```
negin: all(_15,all(_16,~s(_15,_16)# ~m(_15)&exists(_22,~t(_15,_22)#m(_22))))
```

```
skolem: all(_15,all(_16,~s(_15,_16)# ~m(_15)& ~t(_15,f3(_16,_15))#m(f3(_16,_15))))
```

```
univout: ~s(_15,_16)# ~m(_15)& ~t(_15,f3(_16,_15))#m(f3(_16,_15))
```

```
conjnfn: (~s(_15,_16)# ~m(_15))& ~s(_15,_16)# ~t(_15,f3(_16,_15))#m(f3(_16,_15))
```

```
clausify: [cl([], [s(_15,_16),m(_15)]), cl([m(f3(_16,_15))], [s(_15,_16),t(_15,f3(_16,_15))]]
```

```
:- s(_15,_16), m(_15).
```

```
m(f3(_16,_15)) :- s(_15,_16), t(_15,f3(_16,_15)).
```

## Sp. 2.b:

```
| ?- q(X),p(X).
```

```
X = c ?
```

```
X = c ?      og fortsaetter saadan ad infinitum!!!!!!
```

```
| ?- q(c),!,p(X).
```

```
X = a ?
```

```
X = b ?
```

```
X = b ?      og fortsaetter saadan ad infinitum!!!!!!
```

## Opgave 3

```
bin :: Int -> [Int]
```

```
bin 0 = [1]
```

```
bin n = [1] ++ [a+b | (a,b) <- zip prev (tail prev)] ++ [1]
      where prev = bin (n-1)
```

```
pascal 0 = do print [1]
             return [1]
```

```
pascal n = do prev <- pascal (n-1)
             now <- return ([1] ++ [a+b | (a,b) <- zip prev (tail prev)] ++ [1])
             print now
             return now
```

## Og en kørsel:

```
Hugs session for:
```

```
Prelude.hs
```

```
bin.hs
```

```
Main> bin 4
```

```
[1,4,6,4,1]
```

```
Main> pascal 4
```

```
[1]
```

```
[1,1]
```

```
[1,2,1]
```

```
[1,3,3,1]
```

```
[1,4,6,4,1]
```

```
Main> :t pascal
```

```
pascal :: (Num a, Num b) => a -> IO [b]
```

```
Main>
```

## Opgave 4

De opgivne funktioner har følgende signaturer:

```
sd      :: (Eq a) => [a] -> [a] -> [a]
sd      =  foldl (flip (db (==)))

db      :: (a -> a -> Bool) -> a -> [a] -> [a]
db f x []      = []
db f x (y:ys)  = if f x y then ys else y : db f x ys
```

og er simple omskrivninger af definitionen af mængde-differens operatoren der findes i biblioteksmodulet List.hs:

```
infix 5 \\  
  
(\\)      :: (Eq a) => [a] -> [a] -> [a]
(\\) = foldl (flip delete)  
  
delete    :: (Eq a) => a -> [a] -> [a]
delete    = deleteBy (==)  
  
deleteBy  :: (a -> a -> Bool) -> a -> [a] -> [a]
deleteBy eq x []      = []
deleteBy eq x (y:ys)  = if x 'eq' y then ys else y : deleteBy eq x ys
```

### Bevisskitse til sp. 4.c

Funktionen  $(db (==)) :: a \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$  er en funktion af 2 parametre. Lad  $x :: a$  og  $zs :: [a]$ , vi ønsker da at vise at  $x \notin (db (==)) x zs :: [a]$ . Dette er trivielt tilfældet såfremt  $zs = []$  ved den første regel for  $db$ . Ved induktion i længden af listen  $zs$  fås resultatet ved den anden regel for  $db$ .

Lad os indføre funktionen  $fdb = flip (db (==)) :: [a] \rightarrow a \rightarrow [a]$ , der er identisk med  $db (==)$ , bortset fra at den forventer sine argumenter i den omvendte rækkefølge.  $foldl$  har typesignaturen  $(x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x \rightarrow [y] \rightarrow x$ , og sammenholdes dette med typen for  $fdb :: [a] \rightarrow a \rightarrow [a]$  ses det at  $foldl fdb :: [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$

Kaldet  $foldl fdb ys xs$  folder funktionen  $fdb$  på listen  $ys$  sammen med samtlige enkelt-elementer fra listen  $xs$ , dvs. samtlige forekomster af elementer i  $xs$  fjernes i  $ys$ .