Foundations of Logic Programming
Tutorial 4 (on November 29th)

Lukas Schweizer

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Exercise 4.1:
Show with the help of the Prolog tree how the cut is used in the following program,

```
  r(a).
  r(b).
   q(a) ← r(X), !, p(a).
q(f(X)) ← r(X).
   p(X) ← r(X).
p(f(X)) ← q(X), !, r(X).
p(g(X)) ← r(X).
```

and where the query `?- p(X).` is taken. What would happen without the cut?

Exercise 4.2:
Consider the following program together with the query `?- r(X).`

```
q(b).
r(a).
s(b).
 p(X) ← q(X),s(X),!.
 p(X) ← r(X).
 r(X) ← s(X).
 r(X) ← p(X),!,q(X).
```

a) Show with the help of the Prolog tree how the *cut* is used, i.e. indicate explicitly, if branches are eliminated from the tree.

b) Give the output in the order of the computation.

Exercise 4.3:

```
t(a).                          (1)
t(b).                          (2)
s(b).                          (3)
s(c).                          (4)
q(X,Y) :- p(X), r(Y).          (5)
p(X) :- t(X).                  (6)
p(X) :- s(X).                  (7)
r(X) :- s(X), !.               (8)
```

Query `?- q(a,X)`

Exercise 4.4:
The built-in predicate `fail/0`, fails when Prolog encounters it as a goal. Thus, it can be viewed as an instruction for backtracking. On the other hand, the cut predicate `!`, blocks backtracking.

Define the predicate `neg/1` which allows you to express *negation as failure*.