

Laborator 11
Prioritati pentru reguli. Functii
Cateva probleme rezolvate

1. Scrieti un program care sa calculeze lungimea unei liste, fara sa distruga lista.

Indicatie: se creeaza o copie a listei.

R:

```
(deffacts fapte (lista 1 2 3 4 5))
```

```
(defrule initiala
```

```
  (declare (salience 3))
```

```
  (lista $?a)
```

```
  (not (lista1 $?))
```

```
  (not (nr ?))
```

```
=>
```

```
  (assert (lista1 $?a))
```

```
  (assert (nr 0))
```

```
)
```

```
(defrule lungime
```

```
  (declare (salience 2))
```

```
  ?f1<-(lista1 ?x $?a)
```

```
  ?f2<-(nr ?y)
```

```
=>
```

```
  (retract ?f1)
```

```
  (retract ?f2)
```

```
  (assert (lista1 $?a))
```

```
  (assert (nr (+ ?y 1)))
```

```
)
```

```

(defrule finala
  (declare (salience 1))
  ?f<-(lista1 $?a)
  (nr ?)
=>
  (retract ?f)
)

```

2. Scrieti un program care genereaza toate permutarile unei multimi. Multimea se reprezinta ca o lista.

R:

```

(deffacts fapte (lista 1 2 3 4))

```

```

(defrule permutari
  (lista $?a ?x ?y $?b)
=>
  (assert (lista $?a ?y ?x $?b))
)

```

3. Scrieti un program care sa citeasca lungimea si latimea unui dreptunghi si care sa afiseze aria si perimetrul dreptunghiului. Pentru arie si perimetru se vor folosi 2 functii.

R:

```

(deffunction perimetru
  (?a ?b)
  (+ ?a ?a ?b ?b)
)

```

```

(deffunction arie
  (?a ?b)
  (* ?a ?b)
)

```

)

(defrule initiala

(not (lungime ?))

(not (latime ?))

=>

(printout t "Lungimea = ")

(assert (lungime (read)))

(printout t "Latimea = ")

(assert (latime (read)))

)

(defrule finala

(lungime ?x)

(latime ?y)

=>

(printout t "Perimetrul este: " (perimetru ?x ?y) crlf "Aria este: " (arie ?x ?y) crlf)

)

4. Scrieti un program care sa citeasca un numar natural n si sa afiseze n!.

R:

(defrule initiala

(declare (salience 3))

(not (n ?))

(not (fact ?))

(not (cnt ?))

=>

(printout t "n = ")

(assert (n (read)))

(assert (fact 1))

(assert (cnt 1))

)

(defrule factorial

 (declare (salience 2))

 (n ?x)

 ?f<-(cnt ?y&:(<= ?y ?x))

 ?g<-(fact ?z)

=>

 (retract ?f)

 (retract ?g)

 (assert (cnt (+ ?y 1)))

 (assert (fact (* ?z ?y)))

)

(defrule finala

 (declare (salience 1))

 (n ?x)

 (fact ?y)

 ?f<-(cnt ?)

=>

 (retract ?f)

 (printout t ?x "!" = ?y crlf)

)

5. Scrieti un program care sa citeasca un numar natural n si sa afiseze al n-lea termen al sirului Fibonacci.

R:

(defrule initiala

 (declare (salience 3))

 (not (n ?))

 (not (fibo ? ?))

```

(not (cnt ?))
=>
(printout t "n = ")
(assert (n (read)))
(assert (fibo 0 1))
(assert (cnt 1))
)

(defrule fibonacci
  (declare (salience 2))
  (n ?x)
  ?f<-(cnt ?y&:(<= ?y ?x))
  ?g<-(fibo ?z1 ?z2)
=>
  (retract ?f)
  (retract ?g)
  (assert (cnt (+ ?y 1)))
  (assert (fibo ?z2 (+ ?z1 ?z2)))
)

(defrule finala
  (declare (salience 1))
  (n ?x)
  (fibo ?y ?z)
  ?f<-(cnt ?)
=>
  (retract ?f)
  (printout t "fibo(" ?x ") = ?y crlf)
)

```

6. Scrieti un program care sa citeasca 2 numere naturale m si n si sa afiseze cmmdc(m,n).

R:

(defrule initiala

 (declare (salience 3))

 (not (nr ? ?))

 (not (nr1 ? ?))

=>

 (printout t "Dati numerele: " crlf)

 (assert (nr (read) (read)))

 (assert (sablon))

)

(defrule initiala2

 (declare (salience 3))

 (nr ?x ?y)

 (not (nr1 ? ?))

 ?f<-(sablon)

=>

 (retract ?f)

 (assert (nr1 ?x ?y))

)

(defrule cmmdc

 (declare (salience 2))

 ?f<-(nr1 ?x ?y&:(> ?y 0))

=>

 (retract ?f)

 (assert (nr1 ?y (mod ?x ?y)))

)

```
(defrule finala
  (declare (salience 1))
  (nr ?x ?y)
  ?f<-(nr1 ?a ?b)
=>
  (retract ?f)
  (assert (cmmdc ?a))
  (printout t "cmmdc(" ?x "," ?y ")=" ?a crlf)
)
```