

47. 4.2018

$2 \equiv 1 + 1$

is / 2

Term is Expression.

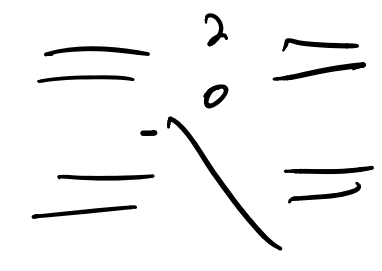
Term = *typical SA*

S. 173

2 - 2 is 1 + 1.

2 - X is 1 + 1.

$X = 2$



Používání termínů

- podobnost

\approx

\approx

$\approx \approx$

- výpočet hodnoty

is

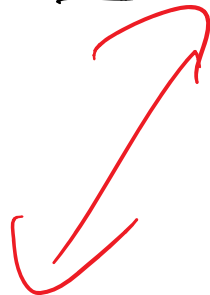
$\approx \approx$

$\approx \approx \approx \approx \approx$

- podobnost

$\approx \approx$

$\approx \approx$



$$[X, Y]^T$$

$$[m, p]$$

$$[m | [p]]$$

$$[m, p | []]$$

$$[- | -]$$

$$[X | Y]$$

$$[]$$

$\text{drc_cids}([A, B]) :-$
 $\text{number}(A), \text{number}(B).$

$\text{numbers}([H|T]) :-$
 $\text{number}(H), \text{numbers}(T).$

$\text{numbers}([])$
 $2 - \text{numbers}([1, 2, 9]).$

$[1, 2]$

[H | T] % all_hms (+list)

same list

same list

~~all_hms([H | T]) :-~~

all_hms(H), all_hms(T).

~~all_hms(F) :- number(F).~~

all_hms([]).

$\text{some_num}(\text{[H|T]}) :-$
 $\text{number}(H).$

① $\text{some_num}(\text{[X|T]}) :- \text{not}(\text{number}(H)),$
 $\text{some_num}(T).$



$\text{some_num}([1, 2, 9]) \text{ write}(X),$
 $\text{some_num}([2, 9]) \text{ some_num}([9])$

The text shows a sequence of recursive calls. The first call is $\text{some_num}([1, 2, 9])$ with $\text{write}(X)$ to its right. An arrow points from $\text{write}(X)$ to the next call, $\text{some_num}([2, 9])$. Another arrow points from $\text{some_num}([2, 9])$ to the final call, $\text{some_num}([9])$. The word "fail" is written near the arrows, indicating the failure of the $\text{number}(H)$ predicate in the second clause of the definition.

some_number ([H I]) :-

some_number (H).

some_number ([H I T]) :-

some_number (T).

A some_number (E) :- number (E).

Glava 1 -

podmerna 11
podmerna 2.

Glava 2 :-

podmerna 11
podmerna 3

H :- podmerna 1, (P2 i P3)₂
→

TEST PRITOMNOSTI PRVKU \wedge U ŽOŽ
S NEJAKOU VL

$\langle \text{hladný} \rangle ([H | -] \dots)$

$\langle \text{hladný} ([- (T) \dots]) \rangle \stackrel{\langle \text{el-tes} \rangle (H)}{:-} \langle \text{hladný} (T \dots) \rangle$

[-]

VŠETKY PRVKY NÁS J VČASTNOSTI

REDUKCIA

+ ?² N

počet-hm ($[H \mid T]_k^N$) :-

number (H), počet-hm (T, TN),
N is TN + 1

počet-hm ($[~~H~~ \mid T]_k^N$) :-

počet-hm (T, N)

počet-hm ($[]_k^{\emptyset}$) :-