Consider the task of normalising sum expressions. For example, the sums 

\((a + b) + (c + d)\) and \((a + (b + (c + d)))\) may be normalised into a standard form

that is left associative: \(a + b + c + d\) or equivalently \(((a + b) + c) + d\). Write a Prolog

procedure to define predicate \texttt{normsum} such that the goal \texttt{normsum(X,Y)} succeeds

when the sum expression \(X\) normalises to \(Y\). Procedures not using the technique of
difference structures will not receive full marks. [20 marks]