8 Prolog (ACR)

In this question you should ensure that your predicates behave appropriately with backtracking. You may not make use of extra-logical built-in predicates such as findAll. Use of the cut operator is permitted unless specified otherwise. You may ignore the possibility of overflow or division by zero.

(a) A term can either be an atom, variable or a compound term. Define each of these. [3 marks]

(b) Euclid’s algorithm for computing the greatest common divisor of two integers can be implemented in ML as:

```
fun gcd(a,0) = a
  | gcd(a,b) = gcd(b, a mod b);
```

Provide an implementation in Prolog without using the cut operator. [4 marks]

(c) We can represent fractions using the compound term div/2. For example div(1,3) represents $\frac{1}{3}$.

Implement a predicate simplify which transforms a fraction into its smallest exact representation. For example, simplify(div(8,4),B) should unify B with 2, and simplify(div(4,8),A) should unify A with div(1,2). Your predicate should avoid unnecessary computation. [5 marks]

(d) We can also represent arithmetic expressions involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. For example, the expression $3 \frac{5}{2-1} + 4$ is represented as add(mul(3,div(5,sub(2,1))),4).

Implement a predicate reduce which reduces an arithmetic expression to its smallest exact representation e.g. reduce(add(div(1,2),div(1,4)),A) should unify A with div(3,4). [8 marks]