

一个简单的求和程序

```
sum_to(1, 1).  
sum_to(N, R) :-  
    N1 is N - 1,  
    sum_to(N1, R1),  
    R is N + R1.  
  
?- sum_to(3, X).
```



运行结果是

```
?- sum_to(3,X).
```

```
X = 6 ;
```

```
ERROR: Stack limit (1.0Gb) exceeded
```

```
ERROR:   Stack sizes: local: 1.0Gb, global: 30Kb, trail:  
1Kb
```

```
ERROR:   Stack depth: 11,183,606, last-call: 0%, Choice  
points: 3
```

```
ERROR:   In:
```

```
ERROR:   [11,183,606] user:sum_to(-11183593, _7882)
```

```
ERROR:   [11,183,605] user:sum_to(-11183592, _7902)
```

```
ERROR:   [11,183,604] user:sum_to(-11183591, _7922)
```

```
ERROR:   [11,183,603] user:sum_to(-11183590, _7942)
```



```
ERROR:      [11,183,602] user:sum_to(-11183589, _7962)
ERROR:
ERROR: Use the --stack_limit=size[KMG] command line option or
ERROR: ?- set_prolog_flag(stack_limit, 2_147_483_648). to
double the limit.
```

原因是当运行到`sum_to(1, R)`的时候，尽管`sum_to(1, 1)`已经提供解，但是`sum_to(N, R)`的第二个定义还会运行，称为回溯 (Backtracking)。

糟糕的是：这个运行是无法终止的。

解决前面的问题可以用剪切(Cut)技术,
将程序改为

```
sum_to(1, 1) :- !.  
sum_to(N, R) :-  
    N1 is N - 1,  
    sum_to(N1, R1),  
    R is N + R1.
```

```
?- sum_to(3, X).
```

剪切技术体现在“!”上, 相应的运行结果是:

```
?- sum_to(3, X).  
X = 6.
```

如果不用剪切技术,还有另外一种解决方案,就是加入一句“\+(N = 1)”:

```
sum_to(1, 1).  
sum_to(N, R) :-  
    \+(N = 1),  
    N1 is N - 1,  
    sum_to(N1, R1),  
    R is N + R1.
```

运行结果是:

```
?- sum_to(3, X).  
X = 6 ;  
false.
```

一个飞鸟的例子

```
bird(sparrow).  
bird(eagle).  
bird(duck).  
bird(crow).  
bird(ostrich).  
bird(puffin).  
bird(swan).  
bird(albatross).  
bird(starling).
```

```
bird(owl).  
bird(kingfisher).  
bird(thrush).  
  
can_fly(ostrich):- fail.  
can_fly(X):-bird(X).  
  
?- can_fly(ostrich).  
true.
```

要纠正这个错误，可以使用cut with failure组合，改为

```
can_fly(ostrich):-!,fail.
```

```
can_fly(X):-bird(X).
```

再运行就对了

```
?- can_fly(ostrich).
```

```
false.
```

加速器

考虑以下两种方法实现阶乘:

```
fact_simple(0, 1):- !.
```

```
fact_simple(N, F) :-
```

```
    N1 is N-1,
```

```
    fact_simple(N1, F1),
```

```
    F is N*F1.
```

```
?- fact_simple(6, F).
```

```
F = 720.
```

Prolog系统需要维持一个不断增长的堆栈。

使用加速器(Accumulator), 避免维护堆栈。

```
fact_acc(N, F) :- fact_acc(N, 1, F).  
fact_acc(0, Acc, Acc) :- !.  
fact_acc(N, Acc0, F) :-  
    N1 is N-1,  
    Acc is Acc0 * N,  
    fact_acc(N1, Acc, F).  
?- fact_acc(6, F).  
F = 720.
```

无加速器版的实现不断调用自己完成计算, 而有加速器版的实现使用Acc作为加速变量(中间变量).

计算Fibonacci数列

```
fib(1,1):- !.  
fib(2,1):- !.  
fib(S,N) :-  
    A is S-1,  
    B is S-2,  
    fib(A,C),  
    fib(B,D),  
    N is C+D.  
?- fib(38,X).  
X = 39088169.
```

```
fibonacci(N,F):-  
    N > 0,  
    fibacc(N,0,1,F).  
fibacc(1,_,F,F):- !.  
fibacc(N,A1,A2,F) :-  
    N1 is N-1,  
    Acc is A1+A2,  
    fibacc(N1,A2,Acc,F).  
?- fibonacci(38,X).  
X = 39088169.
```

加速效果在N=38的时候已经很明显，不用加速器运行时间很长，而使用加速器非常快。