

Meta-Interpreter 1:

```
prove(true) :- !.  
prove((Goal1, Goal2)) :- !, prove(Goal1), prove(Goal2).  
prove(Goal) :- clause(Goal, Body), prove(Body).
```

Meta-Interpreter 2:

```
prove(true) :- !.  
prove((Goal1, Goal2)) :- !, prove(Goal2), prove(Goal1).  
prove(Goal) :- clause(Goal, Body), prove(Body).
```

Meta-Interpreter 3:

```
prove(true,0) :- !.  
prove((Goal1,Goal2),N) :- !, prove(Goal1,N1), prove(Goal2,N2),  
                           N is N1+N2.  
prove(Goal,N) :- clause(Goal, Body), prove(Body,N1),  
                N is N1+1.
```

Klassisches append:

`append([], Ys, Ys).`

`append([X|Xs], Ys, [X|Zs]) :- append(Xs, Ys, Zs).`

app mit Differenzlisten:

`app(Xs - Ys, Ys - Zs, Xs - Zs).`

Beispielgrammatik $G = (N, T, S, P)$

- $N = \{ \text{Satz, Nominalphrase, Verbalphrase, Artikel, Nomen, Verb} \}$
- $T = \{ \text{a, the, cat, mouse, scares, hates} \}$
- $S = \text{Satz}$
- P besteht aus folgenden Regeln:

Satz	→	Nominalphrase Verbalphrase
Nominalphrase	→	Artikel Nomen
Verbalphrase	→	Verb
Verbalphrase	→	Verb Nominalphrase
Artikel	→	a
Artikel	→	the
Nomen	→	cat
Nomen	→	mouse
Verb	→	scares
Verb	→	hates

$L(G)$ enthält: a cat scares the mouse, the mouse hates the cat,
a mouse scares a mouse, a mouse hates

Beispielgrammatik in Prolog

```
satz --> nominalphrase, verbalphrase.  
nominalphrase --> artikel, nomen.  
verbalphrase --> verb.  
verbalphrase --> verb, nominalphrase.  
artikel --> [a].  
artikel --> [the].  
nomen --> [cat].  
nomen --> [mouse].  
verb --> [scares].  
verb --> [hates].
```

Überführung in Prolog-Klauseln

```
satz(S, R) :- nominalphrase(S, VP), verbalphrase(VP, R)  
nominalphrase(NP, R) :- artikel(NP, N), nomen(N, R).  
verbalphrase(VP, R) :- verb(VP, R).  
verbalphrase(VP, R) :- verb(VP, NP), nominalphrase(NP, R).  
artikel([a | R], R).  
artikel([the | R], R).  
nomen([cat | R], R).  
nomen([mouse | R], R).  
verb([scares | R], R).  
verb([hates | R], R).
```