

increment takes N0 as the input

square takes N0 as the input and

inc square takes N0 as the input

and produces N as the output by using an intermediate variable N1 to

increment) and passing it as input to square. The pairs N0-N1 and N1-N are called *accumulators*.

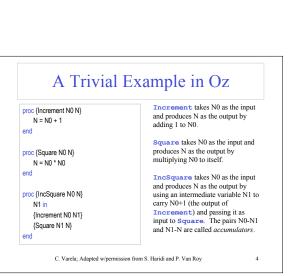
produces N as the output by

multiplying N0 to itself.

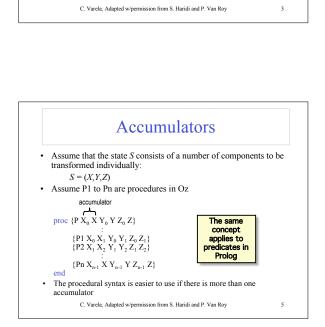
carry N0+1 (the output of

and produces N as the output by

adding 1 to N0.



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A Trivial Example in Prolog

increment(N0,N) :-

N is N0 + 1.

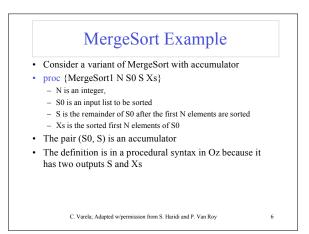
N is N0 \* N0.

inc\_square(N0,N) :-

increment(N0,N1),

square(N1,N).

square(N0.N) :-



1

