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Chapter 6. Operations on Objects

This chapter describes the operations on objects, including lists, numbers, characters, strings, vectors, bytevectors, symbols, booleans, hashtables, and enumerations. The first section covers constant objects and quotation. The second section describes generic equivalence predicates for comparing two objects and predicates for determining the type of an object. Later sections describe procedures that deal primarily with one of the object types mentioned above. There is no section treating operations on procedures, since the only operation defined specifically for procedures is application, and this is described in Chapter 5. Operations on ports are covered in the more general discussion of input and output in Chapter 7. A mechanism for defining new data types is described in Chapter 9.

Section 6.1. Constants and Quotation

syntax: `constant`
returns: `constant`

`constant` is any self-evaluating constant, i.e., a number, boolean, character, string, or bytevector. Constants are immutable; see the note in the description of `quote` below.

```
3.2 ⇒ 3.2
#f ⇒ #f
#\c ⇒ #\c
"hi" ⇒ "hi"
#vu8(3 4 5) ⇒ #vu8(3 4 5)
```
　　　　　这是啥？运行不通过

syntax: `(quote obj)`
syntax: `'obj`

returns: `obj`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

`'obj` is equivalent to `(quote obj)`. The abbreviated form is converted into the longer form by the Scheme reader (see `read`).

`quote` inhibits the normal evaluation rule for `obj`, allowing `obj` to be employed as data. Although any Scheme object may be quoted, <mark>quotation is not necessary for self-evaluating constants</mark>, i.e., numbers, booleans, characters, strings, and bytevectors.

Quoted and self-evaluating constants <mark>are immutable</mark>. That is, programs should not alter a constant via `set-car!`, `string-set!`, etc., and implementations are permitted to raise an exception with condition type `&assertion` if such an alteration is attempted. If an attempt to alter an immutable object is undetected, the behavior of the program is unspecified. An implementation may choose to share storage among different constants to save space.

```
(+ 2 3) ⇒ 5
'(+ 2 3) ⇒ (+ 2 3)
(quote (+ 2 3)) ⇒ (+ 2 3)
'a ⇒ a
'cons ⇒ cons
'() ⇒ ()
'7 ⇒ 7
```

syntax: `(quasiquote obj ...)`
syntax: `` `obj ``
syntax: `(unquote obj ...)`
syntax: `,obj`
syntax: `(unquote-splicing obj ...)`
syntax: `,@obj`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

Elixir 的 quote和unquote原来来自于scheme啊

`` `obj `` is equivalent to `(quasiquote obj)`, `,obj` is equivalent to `(unquote obj)`, and `,@obj` is equivalent to `(unquote-splicing obj)`. The abbreviated forms are converted into the longer forms by the Scheme reader (see `read`).

`quasiquote` is similar to `quote`, but it allows parts of the quoted text to be "unquoted." Within a `quasiquote` expression, `unquote` and `unquote-splicing` subforms are evaluated, and everything else is quoted, i.e., left unevaluated. The value of each `unquote` subform is inserted into the output in place of the `unquote` form, while the value of each `unquote-splicing` subform is spliced into the surrounding list or vector structure. `unquote` and `unquote-splicing` are valid only within `quasiquote` expressions.

`quasiquote` expressions <mark>may be nested,</mark> with each `quasiquote` introducing a new level of quotation and each `unquote` or `unquote-splicing` taking away a level of quotation. An expression nested within n `quasiquote` expressions must be within n `unquote` or `unquote-splicing` expressions to be evaluated.

```
`(+ 2 3) ⇒ (+ 2 3)

`(+ 2 ,(* 3 4)) ⇒ (+ 2 12)
`(a b (,(+ 2 3) c) d) ⇒ (a b (5 c) d)
`(a b ,(reverse '(c d e)) f g) ⇒ (a b (e d c) f g)
(let ([a 1] [b 2])
  `(,a . ,b)) ⇒ (1 . 2)

`(+ ,@(cdr '(* 2 3))) ⇒ (+ 2 3)
`(a b ,@(reverse '(c d e)) f g) ⇒ (a b e d c f g)
(let ([a 1] [b 2])
  `(,a ,@b)) ⇒ (1 . 2)
`#(,@(list 1 2 3)) ⇒ #(1 2 3)

'`,(cons 'a 'b) ⇒ `,(cons 'a 'b)
`',(cons 'a 'b) ⇒ '(a . b)
```

`unquote` and `unquote-splicing` forms with zero or more than one subform are valid only in splicing (list or vector) contexts. `(unquote obj ...)` is equivalent to `(unquote obj) ...`, and `(unquote-splicing obj ...)` is equivalent to `(unquote-splicing obj) ....` These forms are primarily useful as intermediate forms in the output of the `quasiquote` expander. They support certain useful nested quasiquotation idioms [3], such as `,@,@`, which has the effect of a doubly indirect splicing when used within a doubly nested and doubly evaluated `quasiquote` expression.

```
`(a (unquote) b) ⇒ (a b)
`(a (unquote (+ 3 3)) b) ⇒ (a 6 b)
`(a (unquote (+ 3 3) (* 3 3)) b) ⇒ (a 6 9 b)

(let ([x '(m n)]) ``(a ,@,@x f)) ⇒ `(a (unquote-splicing m n) f)
(let ([x '(m n)])
  (eval `(let ([m '(b c)] [n '(d e)]) `(a ,@,@x f))
        (environment '(rnrs)))) ⇒ (a b c d e f)
```

`unquote` and `unquote-splicing` are auxiliary keywords for `quasiquote`. It is a syntax violation to reference these identifiers except in contexts where they are recognized as auxiliary keywords.

Section 6.2. Generic Equivalence and Type Predicates

This section describes the basic Scheme predicates (procedures returning one of the boolean values `#t` or `#f`) for determining the type of an object or the equivalence of two objects. The equivalence predicates `eq?`, `eqv?`, and `equal?` are discussed first, followed by the type predicates.

procedure: `(eq? obj₁ obj₂)`
returns: `#t` if obj_1 and obj_2 are identical, `#f` otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

In most Scheme systems, two objects are considered identical if they are represented internally by the same pointer value and distinct (not identical) if they are represented internally by different pointer values, although other criteria, such as time-stamping, are possible.

Although the particular rules for object identity vary somewhat from system to system, the following rules always hold.

- Two objects of different types (booleans, the empty list, pairs, numbers, characters, strings, vectors, symbols, and procedures) are distinct.

- Two objects of the same type with different contents or values are distinct.

- The boolean object `#t` is identical to itself wherever it appears, and `#f` is identical to itself wherever it appears, but `#t` and `#f` are distinct.

- The empty list `()` is identical to itself wherever it appears.

- Two symbols are identical if and only if they have the same name (by `string=?`).

- A constant pair, vector, string, or bytevector is identical to itself, as is a pair, vector, string, or bytevector created by an application of `cons`, `vector`, `string`, `make-bytevector`, etc. Two pairs, vectors, strings, or bytevectors created by different applications of `cons`, `vector`, `string`, `make-bytevector`, etc., are distinct. One consequence is that `cons`, for example, may be used to create a unique object distinct from all other objects.

- Two procedures that may behave differently are distinct. A procedure created by an evaluation of a `lambda` expression is identical to itself. Two procedures created by the same `lambda` expression at different times, or by similar `lambda` expressions, may or may not be distinct.

Although every inexact number is distinct from every exact number, two exact numbers, two inexact numbers, or two characters with the same value may or may not be identical.

Since constant objects are immutable, i.e., programs should not modify them via `vector-set!`, `set-car!`, or any other structure mutation operation, all or portions of different quoted constants or self-evaluating literals may be represented internally by the same object. Thus, `eq?` may return `#t` when applied to equal parts of different immutable constants.

e.g., pairs, vectors, or record instances.

eq? 经常用于原子和引用相等的比较

```
(eq? 'a 3) ⇒ #f
(eq? #t 't) ⇒ #f
(eq? "abc" 'abc) ⇒ #f
(eq? "hi" '(hi)) ⇒ #f
(eq? #f '()) ⇒ #f

(eq? 9/2 7/2) ⇒ #f
(eq? 3.4 53344) ⇒ #f
(eq? 3 3.0) ⇒ #f
(eq? 1/3 #i1/3) ⇒ #f

(eq? 9/2 9/2) ⇒ unspecified
(eq? 3.4 (+ 3.0 .4)) ⇒ unspecified
(let ([x (* 12345678987654321 2)])
  (eq? x x)) ⇒ unspecified
```

注意这一组的结果为 unspecified

```
(eq? #\a #\b) ⇒ #f
(eq? #\a #\a) ⇒ unspecified
(let ([x (string-ref "hi" 0)])
  (eq? x x)) ⇒ unspecified

(eq? #t #t) ⇒ #t
(eq? #f #f) ⇒ #t
(eq? #t #f) ⇒ #f
(eq? (null? '()) #t) ⇒ #t
(eq? (null? '(a)) #f) ⇒ #t

(eq? (cdr '(a)) '()) ⇒ #t

(eq? 'a 'a) ⇒ #t
(eq? 'a 'b) ⇒ #f
(eq? 'a (string->symbol "a")) ⇒ #t

(eq? '(a) '(b)) ⇒ #f
(eq? '(a) '(a)) ⇒ unspecified
(let ([x '(a . b)]) (eq? x x)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x (cons 'a 'b)])
  (eq? x x)) ⇒ #t
(eq? (cons 'a 'b) (cons 'a 'b)) ⇒ #f

(eq? "abc" "cba") ⇒ #f
(eq? "abc" "abc") ⇒ unspecified
(let ([x "hi"]) (eq? x x)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x (string #\h #\i)]) (eq? x x)) ⇒ #t
(eq? (string #\h #\i)
     (string #\h #\i)) ⇒ #f

(eq? '#vu8(1) '#vu8(1)) ⇒ unspecified
(eq? '#vu8(1) '#vu8(2)) ⇒ #f
(let ([x (make-bytevector 10 0)])
  (eq? x x)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x (make-bytevector 10 0)])
  (eq? x (make-bytevector 10 0))) ⇒ #f

(eq? '#(a) '#(b)) ⇒ #f
```

```
(eq? '#(a) '#(a)) ⟹ unspecified
(let ([x '#(a)]) (eq? x x)) ⟹ #t
(let ([x (vector 'a)])
  (eq? x x)) ⟹ #t
(eq? (vector 'a) (vector 'a)) ⟹ #f

(eq? car car) ⟹ #t
(eq? car cdr) ⟹ #f
(let ([f (lambda (x) x)])
  (eq? f f)) ⟹ #t
(let ([f (lambda () (lambda (x) x))])
  (eq? (f) (f))) ⟹ unspecified
(eq? (lambda (x) x) (lambda (y) y)) ⟹ unspecified

(let ([f (lambda (x)
           (lambda ()
             (set! x (+ x 1))
             x))])
  (eq? (f 0) (f 0))) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: (eqv? *obj₁ obj₂*)
returns: #t if *obj₁* and *obj₂* are equivalent, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

eqv? is similar to eq? except eqv? is guaranteed to return #t for two characters that are considered equal by char=? and two numbers that are (a) considered equal by = and (b) cannot be distinguished by any other operation besides eq? and eqv?. A consequence of (b) is that (eqv? -0.0 +0.0) is #f even though (= -0.0 +0.0) is #t in systems that distinguish -0.0 and +0.0, such as those based on IEEE floating-point arithmetic. This is because operations such as / can expose the difference:

```
(/ 1.0 -0.0) ⟹ -inf.0
(/ 1.0 +0.0) ⟹ +inf.0
```

Similarly, although 3.0 and 3.0+0.0i are considered numerically equal, they are not considered equivalent by eqv? if -0.0 and 0.0 have different representations.

```
(= 3.0+0.0i 3.0) ⟹ #t
(eqv? 3.0+0.0i 3.0) ⟹ #f
```

The boolean value returned by eqv? is not specified when the arguments are NaNs.

```
(eqv? +nan.0 (/ 0.0 0.0)) ⟹ unspecified
```

eqv? is less implementation-dependent but generally more expensive than eq?.

```
(eqv? 'a 3) ⟹ #f
(eqv? #t 't) ⟹ #f
(eqv? "abc" 'abc) ⟹ #f
(eqv? "hi" '(hi)) ⟹ #f
(eqv? #f '()) ⟹ #f

(eqv? 9/2 7/2) ⟹ #f
(eqv? 3.4 53344) ⟹ #f
(eqv? 3 3.0) ⟹ #f
(eqv? 1/3 #i1/3) ⟹ #f

(eqv? 9/2 9/2) ⟹ #t
(eqv? 3.4 (+ 3.0 .4)) ⟹ #t
(let ([x (* 1234567898765 4321 2)])
  (eqv? x x)) ⟹ #t

(eqv? #\a #\b) ⟹ #f
(eqv? #\a #\a) ⟹ #t
(let ([x (string-ref "hi" 0)])
  (eqv? x x)) ⟹ #t
```

```
(eqv? #t #t) ⟹ #t
(eqv? #f #f) ⟹ #t
(eqv? #t #f) ⟹ #f
(eqv? (null? '()) #t) ⟹ #t
(eqv? (null? '(a)) #f) ⟹ #t

(eqv? (cdr '(a)) '()) ⟹ #t

(eqv? 'a 'a) ⟹ #t
(eqv? 'a 'b) ⟹ #f
(eqv? 'a (string->symbol "a")) ⟹ #t

(eqv? '(a) '(b)) ⟹ #f
(eqv? '(a) '(a)) ⟹ unspecified
(let ([x '(a . b)]) (eqv? x x)) ⟹ #t
(let ([x (cons 'a 'b)])
  (eqv? x x)) ⟹ #t
(eqv? (cons 'a 'b) (cons 'a 'b)) ⟹ #f

(eqv? "abc" "cba") ⟹ #f
(eqv? "abc" "abc") ⟹ unspecified
(let ([x "hi"]) (eqv? x x)) ⟹ #t
(let ([x (string #\h #\i)]) (eqv? x x)) ⟹ #t
(eqv? (string #\h #\i)
      (string #\h #\i)) ⟹ #f

(eqv? '#vu8(1) '#vu8(1)) ⟹ unspecified
(eqv? '#vu8(1) '#vu8(2)) ⟹ #f
(let ([x (make-bytevector 10 0)])
  (eqv? x x)) ⟹ #t
(let ([x (make-bytevector 10 0)])
  (eqv? x (make-bytevector 10 0))) ⟹ #f

(eqv? '#(a) '#(b)) ⟹ #f
(eqv? '#(a) '#(a)) ⟹ unspecified
(let ([x '#(a)]) (eqv? x x)) ⟹ #t
(let ([x (vector 'a)])
  (eqv? x x)) ⟹ #t
(eqv? (vector 'a) (vector 'a)) ⟹ #f

(eqv? car car) ⟹ #t
(eqv? car cdr) ⟹ #f
(let ([f (lambda (x) x)])
  (eqv? f f)) ⟹ #t
(let ([f (lambda () (lambda (x) x))])
  (eqv? (f) (f))) ⟹ unspecified
(eqv? (lambda (x) x) (lambda (y) y)) ⟹ unspecified

(let ([f (lambda (x)
           (lambda ()
             (set! x (+ x 1))
             x))])
  (eqv? (f 0) (f 0))) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: (equal? *obj₁* *obj₂*)

returns: #t if *obj₁* and *obj₂* have the same structure and contents, #f otherwise

libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

Two objects are equal if they are equivalent according to eqv?, strings that are string=?, bytevectors that are bytevector=?, pairs whose cars and cdrs are equal, or vectors of the same length whose corresponding elements are equal.

equal? is required to terminate even for cyclic arguments and return #t "if and only if the (possibly infinite) unfoldings of its arguments into regular trees are equal as ordered trees" [24]. In essence, two values are equivalent, in the sense of equal?, if the structure of the two objects cannot be distinguished by any composition of pair and vector accessors along with the eqv?, string=?, and bytevector=? procedures for comparing data at the leaves.

```
(equal? 'a 3) ⇒ #f
(equal? #t 't) ⇒ #f
(equal? "abc" 'abc) ⇒ #f
(equal? "hi" '(hi)) ⇒ #f
(equal? #f '()) ⇒ #f

(equal? 9/2 7/2) ⇒ #f
(equal? 3.4 53344) ⇒ #f
(equal? 3 3.0) ⇒ #f
(equal? 1/3 #i1/3) ⇒ #f

(equal? 9/2 9/2) ⇒ #t
(equal? 3.4 (+ 3.0 .4)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x (* 12345678987654321 2)])
  (equal? x x)) ⇒ #t

(equal? #\a #\b) ⇒ #f
(equal? #\a #\a) ⇒ #t
(let ([x (string-ref "hi" 0)])
  (equal? x x)) ⇒ #t

(equal? #t #t) ⇒ #t
(equal? #f #f) ⇒ #t
(equal? #t #f) ⇒ #f
(equal? (null? '()) #t) ⇒ #t
(equal? (null? '(a)) #f) ⇒ #t

(equal? (cdr '(a)) '()) ⇒ #t

(equal? 'a 'a) ⇒ #t
(equal? 'a 'b) ⇒ #f
(equal? 'a (string->symbol "a")) ⇒ #t

(equal? '(a) '(b)) ⇒ #f
(equal? '(a) '(a)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x '(a . b)]) (equal? x x)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x (cons 'a 'b)])
  (equal? x x)) ⇒ #t
(equal? (cons 'a 'b) (cons 'a 'b)) ⇒ #t

(equal? "abc" "cba") ⇒ #f
(equal? "abc" "abc") ⇒ #t
(let ([x "hi"]) (equal? x x)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x (string #\h #\i)]) (equal? x x)) ⇒ #t
(equal? (string #\h #\i)
        (string #\h #\i)) ⇒ #t

(equal? '#vu8(1) '#vu8(1)) ⇒ #t
(equal? '#vu8(1) '#vu8(2)) ⇒ #f
(let ([x (make-bytevector 10 0)])
  (equal? x x)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x (make-bytevector 10 0)])
  (equal? x (make-bytevector 10 0))) ⇒ #t

(equal? '#(a) '#(b)) ⇒ #f
(equal? '#(a) '#(a)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x '#(a)]) (equal? x x)) ⇒ #t
(let ([x (vector 'a)])
  (equal? x x)) ⇒ #t
(equal? (vector 'a) (vector 'a)) ⇒ #t

(equal? car car) ⇒ #t
(equal? car cdr) ⇒ #f
(let ([f (lambda (x) x)])
  (equal? f f)) ⇒ #t
(let ([f (lambda () (lambda (x) x))])
```

```
   (equal? (f) (f))) ⇒ unspecified
(equal? (lambda (x) x) (lambda (y) y)) ⇒ unspecified

(let ([f (lambda (x)
           (lambda ()
             (set! x (+ x 1))
             x))])
  (equal? (f 0) (f 0))) ⇒ #f

(equal?
  (let ([x (cons 'x 'x)])
    (set-car! x x)
    (set-cdr! x x)
    x)
  (let ([x (cons 'x 'x)])
    (set-car! x x)
    (set-cdr! x x)
    (cons x x))) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: (boolean? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is either #t or #f, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

boolean? is equivalent to (lambda (x) (or (eq? x #t) (eq? x #f))).

```
(boolean? #t) ⇒ #t
(boolean? #f) ⇒ #t
(or (boolean? 't) (boolean? '())) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (null? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is the empty list, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

null? is equivalent to (lambda (x) (eq? x '())).

```
(null? '()) ⇒ #t
(null? '(a)) ⇒ #f
(null? (cdr '(a))) ⇒ #t
(null? 3) ⇒ #f
(null? #f) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (pair? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a pair, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(pair? '(a b c)) ⇒ #t
(pair? '(3 . 4)) ⇒ #t
(pair? '()) ⇒ #f
(pair? '#(a b)) ⇒ #f
(pair? 3) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (number? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a number object, #f otherwise
procedure: (complex? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a complex number object, #f otherwise
procedure: (real? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a real number object, #f otherwise
procedure: (rational? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a rational number object, #f otherwise
procedure: (integer? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is an integer object, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

These predicates form a hierarchy: any integer is rational, any rational is real, any real is complex, and any complex is numeric. Most implementations do not provide internal representations for irrational numbers, so all real numbers are typically rational as well.

The `real?`, `rational?`, and `integer?` predicates do not recognize as real, rational, or integer complex numbers with inexact zero imaginary parts.

```
(integer? 1901) ⇒ #t
(rational? 1901) ⇒ #t
(real? 1901) ⇒ #t
(complex? 1901) ⇒ #t
(number? 1901) ⇒ #t

(integer? -3.0) ⇒ #t
(rational? -3.0) ⇒ #t
(real? -3.0) ⇒ #t
(complex? -3.0) ⇒ #t
(number? -3.0) ⇒ #t

(integer? 7+0i) ⇒ #t      注意虚部为0时的判断
(rational? 7+0i) ⇒ #t
(real? 7+0i) ⇒ #t
(complex? 7+0i) ⇒ #t
(number? 7+0i) ⇒ #t

(integer? -2/3) ⇒ #f
(rational? -2/3) ⇒ #t
(real? -2/3) ⇒ #t
(complex? -2/3) ⇒ #t
(number? -2/3) ⇒ #t

(integer? -2.345) ⇒ #f
(rational? -2.345) ⇒ #t
(real? -2.345) ⇒ #t
(complex? -2.345) ⇒ #t
(number? -2.345) ⇒ #t

(integer? 7.0+0.0i) ⇒ #f
(rational? 7.0+0.0i) ⇒ #f
(real? 7.0+0.0i) ⇒ #f
(complex? 7.0+0.0i) ⇒ #t
(number? 7.0+0.0i) ⇒ #t

(integer? 3.2-2.01i) ⇒ #f
(rational? 3.2-2.01i) ⇒ #f
(real? 3.2-2.01i) ⇒ #f
(complex? 3.2-2.01i) ⇒ #t
(number? 3.2-2.01i) ⇒ #t

(integer? 'a) ⇒ #f
(rational? '(a b c)) ⇒ #f
(real? "3") ⇒ #f
(complex? '#(1 2)) ⇒ #f
(number? #\a) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: `(real-valued? obj)`
returns: #t if `obj` is a real number, #f otherwise
procedure: `(rational-valued? obj)`
returns: #t if `obj` is a rational number, #f otherwise
procedure: `(integer-valued? obj)`
returns: #t if `obj` is an integer, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

These predicates are similar to `real?`, `rational?`, and `integer?`, but treat as real, rational, or integral complex numbers with inexact zero imaginary parts.

```
(integer-valued? 1901) ⇒ #t
(rational-valued? 1901) ⇒ #t
(real-valued? 1901) ⇒ #t

(integer-valued? -3.0) ⇒ #t
(rational-valued? -3.0) ⇒ #t
(real-valued? -3.0) ⇒ #t

(integer-valued? 7+0i) ⇒ #t
(rational-valued? 7+0i) ⇒ #t
(real-valued? 7+0i) ⇒ #t

(integer-valued? -2/3) ⇒ #f
(rational-valued? -2/3) ⇒ #t
(real-valued? -2/3) ⇒ #t

(integer-valued? -2.345) ⇒ #f
(rational-valued? -2.345) ⇒ #t
(real-valued? -2.345) ⇒ #t

(integer-valued? 7.0+0.0i) ⇒ #t
(rational-valued? 7.0+0.0i) ⇒ #t
(real-valued? 7.0+0.0i) ⇒ #t

(integer-valued? 3.2-2.01i) ⇒ #f
(rational-valued? 3.2-2.01i) ⇒ #f
(real-valued? 3.2-2.01i) ⇒ #f
```

As with `real?`, `rational?`, and `integer?`, these predicates return `#f` for all non-numeric values.

```
(integer-valued? 'a) ⇒ #f
(rational-valued? '(a b c)) ⇒ #f
(real-valued? "3") ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (char? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a character, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(char? 'a) ⇒ #f
(char? 97) ⇒ #f
(char? #\a) ⇒ #t
(char? "a") ⇒ #f
(char? (string-ref (make-string 1) 0)) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: (string? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a string, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(string? "hi") ⇒ #t
(string? 'hi) ⇒ #f
(string? #\h) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (vector? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a vector, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(vector? '#()) ⇒ #t
(vector? '#(a b c)) ⇒ #t
(vector? (vector 'a 'b 'c)) ⇒ #t
(vector? '()) ⇒ #f
(vector? '(a b c)) ⇒ #f
(vector? "abc") ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (symbol? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a symbol, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(symbol? 't) ⟹ #t
(symbol? "t") ⟹ #f
(symbol? '(t)) ⟹ #f
(symbol? #\t) ⟹ #f
(symbol? 3) ⟹ #f
(symbol? #t) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: (procedure? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a procedure, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(procedure? car) ⟹ #t
(procedure? 'car) ⟹ #f
(procedure? (lambda (x) x)) ⟹ #t
(procedure? '(lambda (x) x)) ⟹ #f
(call/cc procedure?) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: (bytevector? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a bytevector, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

```
(bytevector? #vu8()) ⟹ #t
(bytevector? '#()) ⟹ #f
(bytevector? "abc") ⟹ #f
```

procedure: (hashtable? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a hashtable, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs hashtables), (rnrs)

```
(hashtable? (make-eq-hashtable)) ⟹ #t
(hashtable? '(not a hash table)) ⟹ #f
```

Section 6.3. Lists and Pairs

The pair, or *cons cell*, is the most fundamental of Scheme's structured object types. The most common use for pairs is to build lists, which are ordered sequences of pairs linked one to the next by the *cdr* field. The elements of the list occupy the *car* fields of the pairs. The cdr of the last pair in a *proper list* is the empty list, (); the cdr of the last pair in an *improper list* can be anything other than ().

Pairs may be used to construct binary trees. Each pair in the tree structure is an internal node of the binary tree; its car and cdr are the children of the node.

Proper lists are printed as sequences of objects separated by whitespace and enclosed in parentheses. Matching pairs of brackets ([ ]) may be used in place of parentheses. For example, (1 2 3) and (a [nested list]) are proper lists. The empty list is written as ().

Improper lists and trees require a slightly more complex syntax. A single pair is written as two objects separated by whitespace and a dot, e.g., (a . b). This is referred to as *dotted-pair notation*. Improper lists and trees are also written in dotted-pair notation; the dot appears wherever necessary, e.g., (1 2 3 . 4) or ((1 . 2) . 3). Proper lists may be written in dotted-pair notation as well. For example, (1 2 3) may be written as (1 . (2 . (3 . ()))).

It is possible to create a circular list or a cyclic graph by destructively altering the car or cdr field of a pair, using set-car! or set-cdr!. Such lists are not considered proper lists.

Procedures that accept a *list* argument are required to detect that the list is improper only to the extent that they actually traverse the list far enough either (a) to attempt to operate on a non-list tail or (b) to loop indefinitely due to a circularity. For example, member need not detect that a list is improper if it actually finds the element being sought, and list-ref need never detect circularities, because its recursion is bounded by the index argument.

这一段讲了一个重要的设计原则：如无必要，勿增实体。

procedure: `(cons obj₁ obj₂)`
returns: a new pair whose car and cdr are *obj₁* and *obj₂*
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

cons is the pair constructor procedure. *obj₁* becomes the car and *obj₂* becomes the cdr of the new pair.

```
(cons 'a '()) ⟹ (a)
(cons 'a '(b c)) ⟹ (a b c)
(cons 3 4) ⟹ (3 . 4)
```

procedure: `(car pair)`
returns: the car of *pair*
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

The empty list is not a pair, so the argument must not be the empty list.

```
(car '(a)) ⟹ a
(car '(a b c)) ⟹ a
(car (cons 3 4)) ⟹ 3
```

procedure: `(cdr pair)`
returns: the cdr of *pair*
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

The empty list is not a pair, so the argument must not be the empty list.

```
(cdr '(a)) ⟹ ()
(cdr '(a b c)) ⟹ (b c)
(cdr (cons 3 4)) ⟹ 4
```

procedure: `(set-car! pair obj)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs mutable-pairs)`

set-car! changes the car of *pair* to *obj*.

```
(let ([x (list 'a 'b 'c)])
  (set-car! x 1)
  x) ⟹ (1 b c)
```

procedure: `(set-cdr! pair obj)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs mutable-pairs)`

set-cdr! changes the cdr of *pair* to *obj*.

```
(let ([x (list 'a 'b 'c)])
  (set-cdr! x 1)
  x) ⟹ (a . 1)
```

procedure: `(caar pair)`
procedure: `(cadr pair)`
procedure: `(cdddddr pair)`
returns: the caar, cadr, ..., or cddddr of *pair*
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

These procedures are defined as the composition of up to four cars and cdrs. The a's and d's between the c and r represent the application of car or cdr in order from right to left. For example, the procedure cadr applied to a pair yields the car of the cdr of the pair and is equivalent to `(lambda (x) (car (cdr x)))`.

```
(caar '((a))) ⟹ a
(cadr '(a b c)) ⟹ b
```

```
(cdddr '(a b c d)) ⇒ (d)
(cadadr '(a (b c))) ⇒ c
```

procedure: `(list obj ...)`
returns: a list of `obj ...`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

`list` is equivalent to (`lambda x x`).

```
(list) ⇒ ()
(list 1 2 3) ⇒ (1 2 3)
(list 3 2 1) ⇒ (3 2 1)
```

procedure: `(cons* obj ... final-obj)`
returns: a list of `obj ...` terminated by `final-obj`
libraries: `(rnrs lists)`, `(rnrs)`

If the objects `obj ...` are omitted, the result is simply `final-obj`. Otherwise, a list of `obj ...` is constructed, as with `list`, except that the final cdr field is `final-obj` instead of `()`. If `final-obj` is not a list, the result is an improper list.

```
(cons* '()) ⇒ ()
(cons* '(a b)) ⇒ (a b)
(cons* 'a 'b 'c) ⇒ (a b . c)
(cons* 'a 'b '(c d)) ⇒ (a b c d)
```

procedure: `(list? obj)`
returns: #t if `obj` is a proper list, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

`list?` must return #f for all improper lists, including cyclic lists. A definition of `list?` is shown on page 67.

```
(list? '()) ⇒ #t
(list? '(a b c)) ⇒ #t
(list? 'a) ⇒ #f
(list? '(3 . 4)) ⇒ #f
(list? 3) ⇒ #f
(let ([x (list 'a 'b 'c)])
  (set-cdr! (cddr x) x)
  (list? x)) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: `(length list)`
returns: the number of elements in `list`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

`length` may be defined as follows, using an adaptation of the hare and tortoise algorithm used for the definition of `list?` on page 67.

```
(define length
  (lambda (x)
    (define improper-list
      (lambda ()
        (assertion-violation 'length "not a proper list" x)))

    (let f ([h x] [t x] [n 0])
      (if (pair? h)
          (let ([h (cdr h)])
            (if (pair? h)
                (if (eq? h t)
                    (improper-list)
                    (f (cdr h) (cdr t) (+ n 2)))
                (if (null? h)
                    (+ n 1)
                    (improper-list))))
          (if (null? h)
```

```
        n
        (improper-list))))))
```

```
(length '()) ⇒ 0
(length '(a b c)) ⇒ 3
(length '(a b . c)) ⇒ exception
(length
  (let ([ls (list 'a 'b)])
    (set-cdr! (cdr ls) ls) ⇒ exception
    ls))
(length
  (let ([ls (list 'a 'b)])
    (set-car! (cdr ls) ls) ⇒ 2
    ls))
```

procedure: (list-ref *list n*)
returns: the *n*th element (zero-based) of *list*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than the length of *list*. list-ref may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define list-ref
  (lambda (ls n)
    (if (= n 0)
        (car ls)
        (list-ref (cdr ls) (- n 1)))))
```

```
(list-ref '(a b c) 0) ⇒ a
(list-ref '(a b c) 1) ⇒ b
(list-ref '(a b c) 2) ⇒ c
```

procedure: (list-tail *list n*)
returns: the *n*th tail (zero-based) of *list*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than or equal to the length of *list*. The result is not a copy; the tail is eq? to the *n*th cdr of *list* (or to *list* itself, if *n* is zero).

list-tail may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define list-tail
  (lambda (ls n)
    (if (= n 0)
        ls
        (list-tail (cdr ls) (- n 1)))))
```

```
(list-tail '(a b c) 0) ⇒ (a b c)
(list-tail '(a b c) 2) ⇒ (c)
(list-tail '(a b c) 3) ⇒ ()
(list-tail '(a b c . d) 2) ⇒ (c . d)
(list-tail '(a b c . d) 3) ⇒ d
(let ([x (list 1 2 3)])
  (eq? (list-tail x 2)
       (cddr x))) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: (append)
procedure: (append *list ... obj*)
returns: the concatenation of the input lists
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

append returns a new list consisting of the elements of the first list followed by the elements of the second list, the elements of the third list, and so on. The new list is made from new pairs for all arguments but the last; the last (which need not be a list) is merely placed at the end of the new structure. append may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define append
  (lambda args
    (let f ([ls '()] [args args])
      (if (null? args)
          ls
          (let g ([ls ls])
            (if (null? ls)
                (f (car args) (cdr args))
                (cons (car ls) (g (cdr ls)))))))))
```

```
(append '(a b c) '()) ⇒ (a b c)
(append '() '(a b c)) ⇒ (a b c)
(append '(a b) '(c d)) ⇒ (a b c d)
(append '(a b) 'c) ⇒ (a b . c)
(let ([x (list 'b)])
  (eq? x (cdr (append '(a) x)))) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: `(reverse list)`
returns: a new list containing the elements of `list` in reverse order
libraries: `(rnrs base),(rnrs)`

reverse may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define reverse
  (lambda (ls)
    (let rev ([ls ls] [new '()])
      (if (null? ls)
          new
          (rev (cdr ls) (cons (car ls) new))))))
```

```
(reverse '()) ⇒ ()
(reverse '(a b c)) ⇒ (c b a)
```

procedure: `(memq obj list)`
procedure: `(memv obj list)`
procedure: `(member obj list)`
returns: the first tail of `list` whose car is equivalent to `obj`, or #f
libraries: `(rnrs lists),(rnrs)`

These procedures traverse the argument `list` in order, comparing the elements of `list` against `obj`. If an object equivalent to `obj` is found, the tail of the list whose first element is that object is returned. If the list contains more than one object equivalent to `obj`, the first tail whose first element is equivalent to `obj` is returned. If no object equivalent to `obj` is found, #f is returned. The equivalence test for `memq` is `eq?`, for `memv` is `eqv?`, and for `member` is `equal?`.

These procedures are most often used as predicates, but their names do not end with a question mark because they return a useful true value in place of #t. `memq` may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define memq
  (lambda (x ls)
    (cond
      [(null? ls) #f]
      [(eq? (car ls) x) ls]
      [else (memq x (cdr ls))])))
```

memv and member may be defined similarly, with `eqv?` and `equal?` in place of `eq?`.

```
(memq 'a '(b c a d e)) ⇒ (a d e)
(memq 'a '(b c d e g)) ⇒ #f
(memq 'a '(b a c a d a)) ⇒ (a c a d a)

(memv 3.4 '(1.2 2.3 3.4 4.5)) ⇒ (3.4 4.5)
(memv 3.4 '(1.3 2.5 3.7 4.9)) ⇒ #f
(let ([ls (list 'a 'b 'c)])
  (set-car! (memv 'b ls) 'z)
```

```
   ls) ⇒ (a z c)

(member '(b) '((a) (b) (c))) ⇒ ((b) (c))
(member '(d) '((a) (b) (c))) ⇒ #f
(member "b" '("a" "b" "c")) ⇒ ("b" "c")

(let ()
  (define member?
    (lambda (x ls)
      (and (member x ls) #t)))
  (member? '(b) '((a) (b) (c)))) ⇒ #t

(define count-occurrences
  (lambda (x ls)
    (cond
      [(memq x ls) =>
       (lambda (ls)
         (+ (count-occurrences x (cdr ls)) 1))]
      [else 0])))

(count-occurrences 'a '(a b c d a)) ⇒ 2
```

procedure: (memp *procedure list*)
returns: the first tail of *list* for whose car *procedure* returns true, or #f
libraries: (rnrs lists), (rnrs)

procedure should accept one argument and return a single value. It should not modify *list*.

```
(memp odd? '(1 2 3 4)) ⇒ (1 2 3 4)
(memp even? '(1 2 3 4)) ⇒ (2 3 4)
(let ([ls (list 1 2 3 4)])
  (eq? (memp odd? ls) ls)) ⇒ #t
(let ([ls (list 1 2 3 4)])
  (eq? (memp even? ls) (cdr ls))) ⇒ #t
(memp odd? '(2 4 6 8)) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (remq *obj list*)
procedure: (remv *obj list*)
procedure: (remove *obj list*)
returns: a list containing the elements of *list* with all occurrences of *obj* removed
libraries: (rnrs lists), (rnrs)

These procedures traverse the argument *list*, removing any objects that are equivalent to *obj*. The elements remaining in the output list are in the same order as they appear in the input list. If a tail of *list* (including *list* itself) contains no occurrences of *obj*, the corresponding tail of the result list may be the same (by eq?) as the tail of the input list.

The equivalence test for remq is eq?, for remv is eqv?, and for remove is equal?.

```
(remq 'a '(a b a c a d)) ⇒ (b c d)
(remq 'a '(b c d)) ⇒ (b c d)

(remv 1/2 '(1.2 1/2 0.5 3/2 4)) ⇒ (1.2 0.5 3/2 4)

(remove '(b) '((a) (b) (c))) ⇒ ((a) (c))
```

procedure: (remp *procedure list*)
returns: a list of the elements of *list* for which *procedure* returns #f
libraries: (rnrs lists), (rnrs)

procedure should accept one argument and return a single value. It should not modify *list*.

remp applies *procedure* to each element of *list* and returns a list containing only the elements for which *procedure* returns #f. The elements of the returned list appear in the same order as they appeared in the original list.

```
(remp odd? '(1 2 3 4)) ⇒ (2 4)
(remp
  (lambda (x) (and (> x 0) (< x 10)))
  '(-5 15 3 14 -20 6 0 -9)) ⇒ (-5 15 14 -20 0 -9)
```

procedure: (filter *procedure list*)
returns: a list of the elements of *list* for which *procedure* returns true
libraries: (rnrs lists), (rnrs)

procedure should accept one argument and return a single value. It should not modify *list*.

filter applies *procedure* to each element of *list* and returns a new list containing only the elements for which *procedure* returns true. The elements of the returned list appear in the same order as they appeared in the original list.

```
(filter odd? '(1 2 3 4)) ⇒ (1 3)
(filter
  (lambda (x) (and (> x 0) (< x 10)))
  '(-5 15 3 14 -20 6 0 -9)) ⇒ (3 6)
```

procedure: (partition *procedure list*)
returns: see below
libraries: (rnrs lists), (rnrs)

procedure should accept one argument and return a single value. It should not modify *list*.

partition applies *procedure* to each element of *list* and returns two values: a new list containing only the elements for which *procedure* returns true, and a new list containing only the elements for which *procedure* returns #f. The elements of the returned lists appear in the same order as they appeared in the original list.

```
(partition odd? '(1 2 3 4)) ⇒ (1 3)
                               (2 4)
(partition
  (lambda (x) (and (> x 0) (< x 10)))
  '(-5 15 3 14 -20 6 0 -9)) ⇒ (3 6)
                               (-5 15 14 -20 0 -9)
```

The values returned by partition can be obtained by calling filter and remp separately, but this would require two calls to *procedure* for each element of *list*.

procedure: (find *procedure list*)
returns: the first element of *list* for which *procedure* returns true, or #f
libraries: (rnrs lists), (rnrs)

procedure should accept one argument and return a single value. It should not modify *list*.

find traverses the argument *list* in order, applying *procedure* to each element in turn. If *procedure* returns a true value for a given element, find returns that element without applying *procedure* to the remaining elements. If *procedure* returns #f for each element of *list*, find returns #f.

If a program must distinguish between finding #f in the list and finding no element at all, memp should be used instead.

```
(find odd? '(1 2 3 4)) ⇒ 1
(find even? '(1 2 3 4)) ⇒ 2
(find odd? '(2 4 6 8)) ⇒ #f
(find not '(1 a #f 55)) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (assq *obj alist*)
procedure: (assv *obj alist*)
procedure: (assoc *obj alist*)

returns: first element of *alist* whose car is equivalent to *obj*, or #f
libraries: (rnrs lists), (rnrs)

The argument *alist* must be an *association list.* An association list is a proper list whose elements are key-value pairs of the form (key . value). Associations are useful for storing information (values) associated with certain objects (keys).

These procedures traverse the association list, testing each key for equivalence with *obj*. If an equivalent key is found, the key-value pair is returned. Otherwise, #f is returned.

The equivalence test for assq is eq?, for assv is eqv?, and for assoc is equal?. assq may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define assq
  (lambda (x ls)
    (cond
      [(null? ls) #f]
      [(eq? (caar ls) x) (car ls)]
      [else (assq x (cdr ls))])))
```

assv and assoc may be defined similarly, with eqv? and equal? in place of eq?.

```
(assq 'b '((a . 1) (b . 2))) ⇒ (b . 2)
(cdr (assq 'b '((a . 1) (b . 2)))) ⇒ 2
(assq 'c '((a . 1) (b . 2))) ⇒ #f

(assv 2/3 '((1/3 . 1) (2/3 . 2))) ⇒ (2/3 . 2)
(assv 2/3 '((1/3 . a) (3/4 . b))) ⇒ #f

(assoc '(a) '(((a) . a) (-1 . b))) ⇒ ((a) . a)
(assoc '(a) '(((b) . b) (a . c))) ⇒ #f

(let ([alist (list (cons 2 'a) (cons 3 'b))])
  (set-cdr! (assv 3 alist) 'c)
  alist) ⇒ ((2 . a) (3 . c))
```

The interpreter given in Section 12.7 represents environments as association lists and uses assq for both variable lookup and assignment.

procedure: (assp *procedure alist*)
returns: first element of *alist* for whose car *procedure* returns true, or #f
libraries: (rnrs lists), (rnrs)

alist must be an *association list.* An association list is a proper list whose elements are key-value pairs of the form (key . value). *procedure* should accept one argument and return a single value. It should not modify *list*.

```
(assp odd? '((1 . a) (2 . b))) ⇒ (1 . a)
(assp even? '((1 . a) (2 . b))) ⇒ (2 . b)
(let ([ls (list (cons 1 'a) (cons 2 'b))])
  (eq? (assp odd? ls) (car ls))) ⇒ #t
(let ([ls (list (cons 1 'a) (cons 2 'b))])
  (eq? (assp even? ls) (cadr ls))) ⇒ #t
(assp odd? '((2 . b))) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (list-sort *predicate list*)
returns: a list containing the elements of *list* sorted according to *predicate*
libraries: (rnrs sorting), (rnrs)

predicate should be a procedure that expects two arguments and returns #t if its first argument must precede its second in the sorted list. That is, if *predicate* is applied to two elements x and y, where x appears after y in the input list, it should return true only if x should appear before y in the output list. If this constraint is met, list-sort performs a stable sort, i.e., two elements are reordered only when necessary according to

predicate. Duplicate elements are not removed. This procedure may call predicate up to *n*log*n* times, where *n* is the length of `list`.

```
(list-sort < '(3 4 2 1 2 5)) ⟹ (1 2 2 3 4 5)
(list-sort > '(0.5 1/2)) ⟹ (0.5 1/2)
(list-sort > '(1/2 0.5)) ⟹ (1/2 0.5)
(list->string
  (list-sort char>?
    (string->list "hello"))) ⟹ "ollhe"
```

Section 6.4. Numbers

Scheme numbers may be classified as integers, rational numbers, real numbers, or complex numbers. This classification is hierarchical, in that all integers are rational, all rational numbers are real, and all real numbers are complex. The predicates `integer?`, `rational?`, `real?`, and `complex?` described in Section 6.2 are used to determine into which of these classes a number falls.

A Scheme number may also be classified as *exact* or *inexact*, depending upon the quality of operations used to derive the number and the inputs to these operations. The predicates `exact?` and `inexact?` may be used to determine the exactness of a number. Most operations on numbers in Scheme are *exactness preserving*: if given exact operands they return exact values, and if given inexact operands or a combination of exact and inexact operands they return inexact values.

Exact integer and rational arithmetic is typically supported to arbitrary precision; the size of an integer or of the denominator or numerator of a ratio is limited only by system storage constraints. Although other representations are possible, inexact numbers are typically represented by *floating-point* numbers supported by the host computer's hardware or by system software. Complex numbers are typically represented as ordered pairs (`real-part`, `imag-part`), where `real-part` and `imag-part` are exact integers, exact rationals, or floating-point numbers.

Scheme numbers are written in a straightforward manner not much different from ordinary conventions for writing numbers. An exact integer is normally written as a sequence of numerals preceded by an optional sign. For example, `3`, `+19`, `-100000`, and `208423089237489374` all represent exact integers.

An exact rational number is normally written as two sequences of numerals separated by a slash (`/`) and preceded by an optional sign. For example, `3/4`, `-6/5`, and `1/1208203823` are all exact rational numbers. A ratio is reduced immediately to lowest terms when it is read and may in fact reduce to an exact integer.

Inexact real numbers are normally written in either floating-point or scientific notation. Floating-point notation consists of a sequence of numerals followed by a decimal point and another sequence of numerals, all preceded by an optional sign. Scientific notation consists of an optional sign, a sequence of numerals, an optional decimal point followed by a second string of numerals, and an exponent; an exponent is written as the letter `e` followed by an optional sign and a sequence of numerals. For example, `1.0` and `-200.0` are valid inexact integers, and `1.5`, `0.034`, `-10e-10` and `1.5e-5` are valid inexact rational numbers. The exponent is the power of ten by which the number preceding the exponent should be scaled, so that `2e3` is equivalent to `2000.0`.

A mantissa width $|w$ may appear as the suffix of a real number or the real components of a complex number written in floating-point or scientific notation. The mantissa width w represents the number of significant bits in the representation of the number. The mantissa width defaults to 53, the number of significant bits in a normalized IEEE double floating-point number, or more. For denormalized IEEE double floating-point numbers, the mantissa width is less than 53. If an implementation cannot represent a number with the mantissa width specified, it uses a representation with at least as many significant bits as requested if possible, otherwise it uses its representation with the largest mantissa width.

Exact and inexact real numbers are written as exact or inexact integers or rational numbers; no provision is made in the syntax of Scheme numbers for nonrational real numbers, i.e., irrational numbers.

Complex numbers may be written in either rectangular or polar form. In rectangular form, a complex number is written as `x+yi` or `x-yi`, where `x` is an integer, rational, or real number and `y` is an unsigned integer, rational, or real number. The real part, `x`, may be omitted, in which case it is assumed to be zero. For example, `3+4i`, `3.2-3/4i`, `+i`, and `-3e-5i` are complex numbers written in rectangular form. In polar form, a complex number is written as `x@y`, where `x` and `y` are integer, rational, or real numbers. For example, `1.1@1.764` and `-1@-1/2` are complex numbers written in polar form.

The syntaxes `+inf.0` and `-inf.0` represent inexact real numbers that represent positive and negative infinity. The syntaxes `+nan.0` and `-nan.0` represent an inexact "not-a-number" (NaN) value. Infinities may be produced by dividing inexact positive and negative values by inexact zero, and NaNs may also be produced by dividing inexact zero by inexact zero, among other ways.

The exactness of a numeric representation may be overridden by preceding the representation by either `#e` or `#i`. `#e` forces the number to be exact, and `#i` forces it to be inexact. For example, `1`, `#e1`, `1/1`, `#e1/1`, `#e1.0`, and `#e1e0` all represent the exact integer 1, and `#i3/10`, `0.3`, `#i0.3`, and `3e-1` all represent the inexact rational 0.3.

Numbers are written by default in base 10, although the special prefixes `#b` (binary), `#o` (octal), `#d` (decimal), and `#x` (hexadecimal) can be used to specify base 2, base 8, base 10, or base 16. For radix 16, the letters `a` through `f` or `A` through `F` serve as the additional numerals required to express digit values 10 through 15. For example, `#b10101` is the binary equivalent of 21_{10}, `#o72` is the octal equivalent of 58_{10}, and `#xC7` is the hexadecimal equivalent of 199_{10}. Numbers written in floating-point and scientific notations are always written in base 10.

If both are present, radix and exactness prefixes may appear in either order.

A Scheme implementation may support more than one size of internal representation for inexact quantities. The exponent markers `s` (*short*), `f` (*single*), `d` (*double*), and `l` (*long*) may appear in place of the default exponent marker `e` to override the default size for numbers written in scientific notation. In implementations that support multiple representations, the default size has at least as much precision as *double*.

A precise grammar for Scheme numbers is given on page .

Any number can be written in a variety of different ways, but the system printer (invoked by `put-datum`, `write`, and `display`) and `number->string` express numbers in a compact form, using the fewest number of digits necessary to retain the property that, when read, the printed number is identical to the original number.

The remainder of this section describes "generic arithmetic" procedures that operate on numbers. The two sections that follow this section describe operations specific to *fixnums* and *flonums*, which are representations of exact, fixed-precision integer values and inexact real values.

The types of numeric arguments accepted by the procedures in this section are implied by the names given to the arguments: `num` for complex numbers (that is, all numbers), `real` for real numbers, `rat` for rational numbers, and `int` for integers. If a `real`, `rat`, or `int` is required, the argument must be considered real, rational, or integral by `real?`, `rational?`, or `integer?`, i.e., the imaginary part of the number must be exactly zero. Where exact integers are required, the name `exint` is used. In each case, a suffix may appear on the name, e.g., int_2.

procedure: `(exact? num)`
returns: `#t` if `num` is exact, `#f` otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(exact? 1) ⟹ #t
(exact? -15/16) ⟹ #t
(exact? 2.01) ⟹ #f
(exact? #i77) ⟹ #f
(exact? #i2/3) ⟹ #f
(exact? 1.0-2i) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: `(inexact? `*num*`)`
returns: `#t` if *num* is inexact, `#f` otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base),(rnrs)`

```
(inexact? -123) ⇒ #f
(inexact? #i123) ⇒ #t
(inexact? 1e23) ⇒ #t
(inexact? +i) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: `(= `*num₁* *num₂* *num₃* ` ...)`
procedure: `(< `*real₁* *real₂* *real₃* ` ...)`
procedure: `(> `*real₁* *real₂* *real₃* ` ...)`
procedure: `(<= `*real₁* *real₂* *real₃* ` ...)`
procedure: `(>= `*real₁* *real₂* *real₃* ` ...)`
returns: `#t` if the relation holds, `#f` otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base),(rnrs)`

The predicate = returns `#t` if its arguments are equal. The predicate < returns `#t` if its arguments are monotonically increasing, i.e., each argument is greater than the preceding ones, while > returns `#t` if its arguments are monotonically decreasing. The predicate <= returns `#t` if its arguments are monotonically nondecreasing, i.e., each argument is not less than the preceding ones, while >= returns `#t` if its arguments are monotonically nonincreasing.

As implied by the names of the arguments, = is defined for complex arguments while the other relational predicates are defined only for real arguments. Two complex numbers are considered equal if their real and imaginary parts are equal. Comparisons involving NaNs always return `#f`.

```
(= 7 7) ⇒ #t
(= 7 9) ⇒ #f

(< 2e3 3e2) ⇒ #f
(<= 1 2 3 3 4 5) ⇒ #t
(<= 1 2 3 4 5) ⇒ #t

(> 1 2 2 3 3 4) ⇒ #f
(>= 1 2 2 3 3 4) ⇒ #f

(= -1/2 -0.5) ⇒ #t
(= 2/3 .667) ⇒ #f
(= 7.2+0i 7.2) ⇒ #t
(= 7.2-3i 7) ⇒ #f

(< 1/2 2/3 3/4) ⇒ #t
(> 8 4.102 2/3 -5) ⇒ #t

(let ([x 0.218723452])
  (< 0.210 x 0.220)) ⇒ #t

(let ([i 1] [v (vector 'a 'b 'c)])
  (< -1 i (vector-length v))) ⇒ #t

(apply < '(1 2 3 4)) ⇒ #t
(apply > '(4 3 3 2)) ⇒ #f

(= +nan.0 +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(< +nan.0 +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(> +nan.0 +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(>= +inf.0 +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(>= +nan.0 -inf.0) ⇒ #f
(> +nan.0 0.0) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: `(+ `*num* ` ...)`
returns: the sum of the arguments *num* `...`
libraries: `(rnrs base),(rnrs)`

When called with no arguments, + returns 0.

```
(+) ⟹ 0
(+ 1 2) ⟹ 3
(+ 1/2 2/3) ⟹ 7/6
(+ 3 4 5) ⟹ 12
(+ 3.0 4) ⟹ 7.0
(+ 3+4i 4+3i) ⟹ 7+7i
(apply + '(1 2 3 4 5)) ⟹ 15
```

procedure: (- *num*)
returns: the additive inverse of *num*
procedure: (- *num₁ num₂ num₃ ...*)
returns: the difference between *num₁* and the sum of *num₂ num₃* ...
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

```
(- 3) ⟹ -3
(- -2/3) ⟹ 2/3
(- 4 3.0) ⟹ 1.0
(- 3.25+4.25i 1/4+1/4i) ⟹ 3.0+4.0i
(- 4 3 2 1) ⟹ -2
```

procedure: (* *num ...*)
returns: the product of the arguments *num* ...
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

When called with no arguments, * returns 1.

```
(*) ⟹ 1
(* 3.4) ⟹ 3.4
(* 1 1/2) ⟹ 1/2
(* 3 4 5.5) ⟹ 66.0
(* 1+2i 3+4i) ⟹ -5+10i
(apply * '(1 2 3 4 5)) ⟹ 120
```

procedure: (/ *num*)
returns: the multiplicative inverse of *num*
procedure: (/ *num₁ num₂ num₃ ...*)
returns: the result of dividing *num₁* by the product of *num₂ num₃* ...
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

```
(/ -17) ⟹ -1/17
(/ 1/2) ⟹ 2
(/ .5) ⟹ 2.0
(/ 3 4) ⟹ 3/4
(/ 3.0 4) ⟹ .75
(/ -5+10i 3+4i) ⟹ 1+2i
(/ 60 5 4 3 2) ⟹ 1/2
```

procedure: (zero? *num*)
returns: #t if *num* is zero, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

zero? is equivalent to (lambda (x) (= x 0)).

```
(zero? 0) ⟹ #t
(zero? 1) ⟹ #f
(zero? (- 3.0 3.0)) ⟹ #t
(zero? (+ 1/2 1/2)) ⟹ #f
(zero? 0+0i) ⟹ #t
(zero? 0.0-0.0i) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: (positive? *real*)
returns: #t if *real* is greater than zero, #f otherwise

libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

positive? is equivalent to `(lambda (x) (> x 0))`.

```
(positive? 128) ⇒ #t
(positive? 0.0) ⇒ #f
(positive? 1.8e-15) ⇒ #t
(positive? -2/3) ⇒ #f
(positive? .001-0.0i) ⇒ exception: not a real number
```

procedure: `(negative? real)`
returns: #t if *real* is less than zero, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

negative? is equivalent to `(lambda (x) (< x 0))`.

```
(negative? -65) ⇒ #t
(negative? 0) ⇒ #f
(negative? -0.0121) ⇒ #t
(negative? 15/16) ⇒ #f
(negative? -7.0+0.0i) ⇒ exception: not a real number
```

procedure: `(even? int)`
returns: #t if *int* is even, #f otherwise
procedure: `(odd? int)`
returns: #t if *int* is odd, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(even? 0) ⇒ #t
(even? 1) ⇒ #f
(even? 2.0) ⇒ #t
(even? -120762398465) ⇒ #f
(even? 2.0+0.0i) ⇒ exception: not an integer
```

```
(odd? 0) ⇒ #f
(odd? 1) ⇒ #t
(odd? 2.0) ⇒ #f
(odd? -120762398465) ⇒ #t
(odd? 2.0+0.0i) ⇒ exception: not an integer
```

procedure: `(finite? real)`
returns: #t if *real* is finite, #f otherwise
procedure: `(infinite? real)`
returns: #t if *real* is infinite, #f otherwise
procedure: `(nan? real)`
returns: #t if *real* is a NaN, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(finite? 2/3) ⇒ #t
(infinite? 2/3) ⇒ #f
(nan? 2/3) ⇒ #f
```

```
(finite? 3.1415) ⇒ #t
(infinite? 3.1415) ⇒ #f
(nan? 3.1415) ⇒ #f
```

```
(finite? +inf.0) ⇒ #f
(infinite? -inf.0) ⇒ #t
(nan? -inf.0) ⇒ #f
```

```
(finite? +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(infinite? +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(nan? +nan.0) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: `(quotient int₁ int₂)`
returns: the integer quotient of int_1 and int_2
procedure: `(remainder int₁ int₂)`
returns: the integer remainder of int_1 and int_2
procedure: `(modulo int₁ int₂)`
returns: the integer modulus of int_1 and int_2
libraries: `(rnrs r5rs)`

The result of `remainder` has the same sign as int_1, while the result of `modulo` has the same sign as int_2.

```
(quotient 45 6) ⇒ 7
(quotient 6.0 2.0) ⇒ 3.0
(quotient 3.0 -2) ⇒ -1.0

(remainder 16 4) ⇒ 0
(remainder 5 2) ⇒ 1
(remainder -45.0 7) ⇒ -3.0
(remainder 10.0 -3.0) ⇒ 1.0
(remainder -17 -9) ⇒ -8

(modulo 16 4) ⇒ 0
(modulo 5 2) ⇒ 1
(modulo -45.0 7) ⇒ 4.0
(modulo 10.0 -3.0) ⇒ -2.0
(modulo -17 -9) ⇒ -8
```

procedure: `(div x₁ x₂)`
procedure: `(mod x₁ x₂)`
procedure: `(div-and-mod x₁ x₂)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

If x_1 and x_2 are exact, x_2 must not be zero. These procedures implement number-theoretic integer division, with the `div` operation being related to `quotient` and the `mod` operation being related to `remainder` or `modulo`, but in both cases extended to handle real numbers.

The value n_d of (`div` x_1 x_2) is an integer, and the value x_m of (`mod` x_1 x_2) is a real number such that $x_1 = n_d \cdot x_2 + x_m$ and $0 \le x_m < |x_2|$. In situations where the implementation cannot represent the mathematical results prescribed by these equations as a number object, `div` and `mod` return an unspecified number or raise an exception with condition type `&implementation-restriction`.

The `div-and-mod` procedure behaves as if defined as follows.

```
(define (div-and-mod x1 x2) (values (div x1 x2) (mod x1 x2)))
```

That is, unless it raises an exception in the circumstance described above, it returns two values: the result of calling `div` on the two arguments and the result of calling `mod` on the two arguments.

```
(div 17 3) ⇒ 5
(mod 17 3) ⇒ 2
(div -17 3) ⇒ -6
(mod -17 3) ⇒ 1
(div 17 -3) ⇒ -5
(mod 17 -3) ⇒ 2
(div -17 -3) ⇒ 6
(mod -17 -3) ⇒ 1

(div-and-mod 17.5 3) ⇒ 5.0
                       2.5
```

procedure: `(div0 x₁ x₂)`
procedure: `(mod0 x₁ x₂)`

procedure: `(div0-and-mod0 x₁ x₂)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

If x_1 and x_2 are exact, x_2 must not be zero. These procedures are similar to `div`, `mod`, and `div-and-mod`, but constrain the "mod" value differently, which also affects the "div" value. The value n_d of `(div0 x₁ x₂)` is an integer, and the value x_m of `(mod0 x₁ x₂)` is a real number such that $x_1 = n_d \cdot x_2 + x_m$ and $-|x_2/2| \le x_m < |x_2/2|$. In situations where the implementation cannot represent the mathematical results prescribed by these equations as a number object, `div0` and `mod0` return an unspecified number or raise an exception with condition type `&implementation-restriction`.

The `div0-and-mod0` procedure behaves as if defined as follows.

```
(define (div0-and-mod0 x1 x2) (values (div0 x1 x2) (mod0 x1 x2)))
```

That is, unless it raises an exception in the circumstance described above, it returns two values: the result of calling `div0` on the two arguments and the result of calling `mod0` on the two arguments.

```
(div0 17 3) ⇒ 6
(mod0 17 3) ⇒ -1
(div0 -17 3) ⇒ -6
(mod0 -17 3) ⇒ 1
(div0 17 -3) ⇒ -6
(mod0 17 -3) ⇒ -1
(div0 -17 -3) ⇒ 6
(mod0 -17 -3) ⇒ 1

(div0-and-mod0 17.5 3) ⇒ 6.0
                         -0.5
```

procedure: `(truncate real)`
returns: the integer closest to `real` toward zero
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

If `real` is an infinity or NaN, `truncate` returns `real`.

```
(truncate 19) ⇒ 19
(truncate 2/3) ⇒ 0
(truncate -2/3) ⇒ 0
(truncate 17.3) ⇒ 17.0
(truncate -17/2) ⇒ -8
```

procedure: `(floor real)`
returns: the integer closest to `real` toward $-\infty$
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

If `real` is an infinity or NaN, `floor` returns `real`.

```
(floor 19) ⇒ 19
(floor 2/3) ⇒ 0
(floor -2/3) ⇒ -1
(floor 17.3) ⇒ 17.0
(floor -17/2) ⇒ -9
```

procedure: `(ceiling real)`
returns: the integer closest to `real` toward $+\infty$
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

If `real` is an infinity or NaN, `ceiling` returns `real`.

```
(ceiling 19) ⇒ 19
(ceiling 2/3) ⇒ 1
(ceiling -2/3) ⇒ 0
```

```
(ceiling 17.3) ⇒ 18.0
(ceiling -17/2) ⇒ -8
```

procedure: (round *real*)
returns: the integer closest to *real*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

If *real* is exactly between two integers, the closest even integer is returned. If *real* is an infinity or NaN, round returns *real*.

```
(round 19) ⇒ 19
(round 2/3) ⇒ 1
(round -2/3) ⇒ -1
(round 17.3) ⇒ 17.0
(round -17/2) ⇒ -8
(round 2.5) ⇒ 2.0
(round 3.5) ⇒ 4.0
```

procedure: (abs *real*)
returns: the absolute value of *real*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

abs is equivalent to (lambda (x) (if (< x 0) (- x) x)). abs and magnitude (see page 183) are identical for real inputs.

```
(abs 1) ⇒ 1
(abs -3/4) ⇒ 3/4
(abs 1.83) ⇒ 1.83
(abs -0.093) ⇒ 0.093
```

procedure: (max *real₁* *real₂* ...)
returns: the maximum of *real₁* *real₂* ...
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(max 4 -7 2 0 -6) ⇒ 4
(max 1/2 3/4 4/5 5/6 6/7) ⇒ 6/7
(max 1.5 1.3 -0.3 0.4 2.0 1.8) ⇒ 2.0
(max 5 2.0) ⇒ 5.0
(max -5 -2.0) ⇒ -2.0
(let ([ls '(7 3 5 2 9 8)])
  (apply max ls)) ⇒ 9
```

procedure: (min *real₁* *real₂* ...)
returns: the minimum of *real₁* *real₂* ...
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(min 4 -7 2 0 -6) ⇒ -7
(min 1/2 3/4 4/5 5/6 6/7) ⇒ 1/2
(min 1.5 1.3 -0.3 0.4 2.0 1.8) ⇒ -0.3
(min 5 2.0) ⇒ 2.0
(min -5 -2.0) ⇒ -5.0
(let ([ls '(7 3 5 2 9 8)])
  (apply min ls)) ⇒ 2
```

procedure: (gcd *int* ...)
returns: the greatest common divisor of its arguments *int* ...
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

The result is always nonnegative, i.e., factors of -1 are ignored. When called with no arguments, gcd returns 0.

```
(gcd) ⇒ 0
(gcd 34) ⇒ 34
```

```
(gcd 33.0 15.0) ⇒ 3.0
(gcd 70 -42 28) ⇒ 14
```

procedure: `(lcm int ...)`
returns: the least common multiple of its arguments `int ...`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

The result is always nonnegative, i.e., common multiples of -1 are ignored. Although `lcm` should probably return ∞ when called with no arguments, it is defined to return 1. If one or more of the arguments is 0, `lcm` returns 0.

```
(lcm) ⇒ 1
(lcm 34) ⇒ 34
(lcm 33.0 15.0) ⇒ 165.0
(lcm 70 -42 28) ⇒ 420
(lcm 17.0 0) ⇒ 0.0
```

procedure: `(expt num₁ num₂)`
returns: num_1 raised to the num_2 power
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

If both arguments are 0, `expt` returns 1.

```
(expt 2 10) ⇒ 1024
(expt 2 -10) ⇒ 1/1024
(expt 2 -10.0) ⇒ 9.765625e-4
(expt -1/2 5) ⇒ -1/32
(expt 3.0 3) ⇒ 27.0
(expt +i 2) ⇒ -1
```

procedure: `(inexact num)`
returns: an inexact representation of `num`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

If `num` is already inexact, it is returned unchanged. If no inexact representation for `num` is supported by the implementation, an exception with condition type `&implementation-violation` may be raised. `inexact` may also return `+inf.0` or `-inf.0` for inputs whose magnitude exceeds the range of the implementation's inexact number representations.

```
(inexact 3) ⇒ 3.0
(inexact 3.0) ⇒ 3.0
(inexact -1/4) ⇒ -.25
(inexact 3+4i) ⇒ 3.0+4.0i
(inexact (expt 10 20)) ⇒ 1e20
```

procedure: `(exact num)`
returns: an exact representation of `num`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

If `num` is already exact, it is returned unchanged. If no exact representation for `num` is supported by the implementation, an exception with condition type `&implementation-violation` may be raised.

```
(exact 3.0) ⇒ 3
(exact 3) ⇒ 3
(exact -.25) ⇒ -1/4
(exact 3.0+4.0i) ⇒ 3+4i
(exact 1e20) ⇒ 100000000000000000000
```

procedure: `(exact->inexact num)`
returns: an inexact representation of `num`
procedure: `(inexact->exact num)`
returns: an exact representation of `num`
libraries: `(rnrs r5rs)`

These are alternative names for `inexact` and `exact`, supported for compatibility with the Revised[5] Report.

procedure: (`rationalize` *real₁* *real₂*)
returns: see below
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

`rationalize` returns the simplest rational number that differs from *real₁* by no more than *real₂*. A rational number $q_1 = n_1/m_1$ is simpler than another rational number $q_2 = n_2/m_2$ if $|n_1| \leq |n_2|$ and $|m_1| \leq |m_2|$ and either $|n_1| < |n_2|$ or $|m_1| < |m_2|$.

```
(rationalize 3/10 1/10) ⟹ 1/3
(rationalize .3 1/10) ⟹ 0.3333333333333333
(eqv? (rationalize .3 1/10) #i1/3) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: (`numerator` *rat*)
returns: the numerator of *rat*
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

If *rat* is an integer, the numerator is *rat*.

```
(numerator 9) ⟹ 9
(numerator 9.0) ⟹ 9.0
(numerator 0.0) ⟹ 0.0
(numerator 2/3) ⟹ 2
(numerator -9/4) ⟹ -9
(numerator -2.25) ⟹ -9.0
```

procedure: (`denominator` *rat*)
returns: the denominator of *rat*
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

If *rat* is an integer, including zero, the denominator is one.

```
(denominator 9) ⟹ 1
(denominator 9.0) ⟹ 1.0
(denominator 0) ⟹ 1
(denominator 0.0) ⟹ 1.0
(denominator 2/3) ⟹ 3
(denominator -9/4) ⟹ 4
(denominator -2.25) ⟹ 4.0
```

procedure: (`real-part` *num*)
returns: the real component of *num*
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

If *num* is real, `real-part` returns *num*.

```
(real-part 3+4i) ⟹ 3
(real-part -2.3+0.7i) ⟹ -2.3
(real-part -i) ⟹ 0
(real-part 17.2) ⟹ 17.2
(real-part -17/100) ⟹ -17/100
```

procedure: (`imag-part` *num*)
returns: the imaginary component of *num*
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

If *num* is real, `imag-part` returns exact zero.

```
(imag-part 3+4i) ⟹ 4
(imag-part -2.3+0.7i) ⟹ 0.7
(imag-part -i) ⟹ -1
```

```
(imag-part -2.5) ⟹ 0
(imag-part -17/100) ⟹ 0
```

procedure: `(make-rectangular real₁ real₂)`
returns: a complex number with real component `real₁` and imaginary component `real₂`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(make-rectangular -2 7) ⟹ -2+7i
(make-rectangular 2/3 -1/2) ⟹ 2/3-1/2i
(make-rectangular 3.2 5.3) ⟹ 3.2+5.3i
```

procedure: `(make-polar real₁ real₂)`
returns: a complex number with magnitude `real₁` and angle `real₂`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(make-polar 2 0) ⟹ 2
(make-polar 2.0 0.0) ⟹ 2.0+0.0i
(make-polar 1.0 (asin -1.0)) ⟹ 0.0-1.0i
(eqv? (make-polar 7.2 -0.588) 7.2@-0.588) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: `(angle num)`
returns: the angle part of the polar representation of `num`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

The range of the result is $-\pi$ (exclusive) to $+\pi$ (inclusive).

```
(angle 7.3@1.5708) ⟹ 1.5708
(angle 5.2) ⟹ 0.0
```

procedure: `(magnitude num)`
returns: the magnitude of `num`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

`magnitude` and `abs` (see page [178]) are identical for real arguments. The magnitude of a complex number $x + yi$ is $+\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

```
(magnitude 1) ⟹ 1
(magnitude -3/4) ⟹ 3/4
(magnitude 1.83) ⟹ 1.83
(magnitude -0.093) ⟹ 0.093
(magnitude 3+4i) ⟹ 5
(magnitude 7.25@1.5708) ⟹ 7.25
```

procedure: `(sqrt num)`
returns: the principal square root of `num`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

Implementations are encouraged, but not required, to return exact results for exact inputs to `sqrt` whenever feasible.

```
(sqrt 16) ⟹ 4
(sqrt 1/4) ⟹ 1/2
(sqrt 4.84) ⟹ 2.2
(sqrt -4.84) ⟹ 0.0+2.2i
(sqrt 3+4i) ⟹ 2+1i
(sqrt -3.0-4.0i) ⟹ 1.0-2.0i
```

procedure: `(exact-integer-sqrt n)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

This procedure returns two nonnegative exact integers s and r where $n = s^2 + r$ and $n < (s + 1)^2$.

```
(exact-integer-sqrt 0) ⇒ 0
                         0
(exact-integer-sqrt 9) ⇒ 3
                       ⇒ 0
(exact-integer-sqrt 19) ⇒ 4
                        ⇒ 3
```

procedure: (exp *num*)
returns: e to the *num* power
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(exp 0.0) ⇒ 1.0
(exp 1.0) ⇒ 2.7182818284590455
(exp -.5) ⇒ 0.6065306597126334
```

procedure: (log *num*)
returns: the natural logarithm of *num*
procedure: (log *num₁* *num₂*)
returns: the base-*num₂* logarithm of *num₁*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(log 1.0) ⇒ 0.0
(log (exp 1.0)) ⇒ 1.0
(/ (log 100) (log 10)) ⇒ 2.0
(log (make-polar (exp 2.0) 1.0)) ⇒ 2.0+1.0i

(log 100.0 10.0) ⇒ 2.0
(log .125 2.0) ⇒ -3.0
```

procedure: (sin *num*)
procedure: (cos *num*)
procedure: (tan *num*)
returns: the sine, cosine, or tangent of *num*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

The argument is specified in radians.

```
(sin 0.0) ⇒ 0.0
(cos 0.0) ⇒ 1.0
(tan 0.0) ⇒ 0.0
```

procedure: (asin *num*)
procedure: (acos *num*)
returns: the arc sine or the arc cosine of *num*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

The result is in radians. The arc sine and arc cosine of a complex number z are defined as follows.

$$\sin^{-1}(z) = -i \log(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2})$$

$$\cos^{-1}(z) = \pi/2 - \sin^{-1}(z)$$

```
(define pi (* (asin 1) 2))
(= (* (acos 0) 2) pi) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: (atan *num*)
procedure: (atan *real₁* *real₂*)
returns: see below
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

When passed a single complex argument *num* (the first form), atan returns the arc tangent of *num*. The arc tangent of a complex number z is defined as follows.

$$\tan^{-1}(z) = (\log(1 + iz) - \log(1 - iz))/(2i)$$

When passed two real arguments (the second form), `atan` is equivalent to `(lambda (y x) (angle (make-rectangular x y)))`.

```
(define pi (* (atan 1) 4))
(= (* (atan 1.0 0.0) 2) pi) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: `(bitwise-not exint)`
returns: the bitwise not of `exint`
procedure: `(bitwise-and exint ...)`
returns: the bitwise and of `exint ...`
procedure: `(bitwise-ior exint ...)`
returns: the bitwise inclusive or of `exint ...`
procedure: `(bitwise-xor exint ...)`
returns: the bitwise exclusive or of `exint ...`
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic bitwise)`, `(rnrs)`

The inputs are treated as if represented in two's complement, even if they are not represented that way internally.

```
(bitwise-not 0) ⟹ -1
(bitwise-not 3) ⟹ -4

(bitwise-and #b01101 #b00111) ⟹ #b00101
(bitwise-ior #b01101 #b00111) ⟹ #b01111
(bitwise-xor #b01101 #b00111) ⟹ #b01010
```

procedure: `(bitwise-if exint`$_1$ `exint`$_2$ `exint`$_3$`)`
returns: the bitwise "if" of its arguments
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic bitwise)`, `(rnrs)`

The inputs are treated as if represented in two's complement, even if they are not represented that way internally.

For each bit set in `exint`$_1$, the corresponding bit of the result is taken from `exint`$_2$, and for each bit not set in `exint`$_1$, the corresponding bit of the result is taken from x_3.

```
(bitwise-if #b101010 #b111000 #b001100) ⟹ #b101100
```

`bitwise-if` might be defined as follows:

```
(define bitwise-if
  (lambda (exint1 exint2 exint3)
    (bitwise-ior
      (bitwise-and exint1 exint2)
      (bitwise-and (bitwise-not exint1) exint3))))
```

procedure: `(bitwise-bit-count exint)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic bitwise)`, `(rnrs)`

For nonnegative inputs, `bitwise-bit-count` returns the number of bits set in the two's complement representation of `exint`. For negative inputs, it returns a negative number whose magnitude is one greater than the number of bits not set in the two's complement representation of `exint`, which is equivalent to `(bitwise-not (bitwise-bit-count (bitwise-not exint)))`.

```
(bitwise-bit-count #b00000) ⟹ 0
(bitwise-bit-count #b00001) ⟹ 1
(bitwise-bit-count #b00100) ⟹ 1
(bitwise-bit-count #b10101) ⟹ 3
```

```
(bitwise-bit-count -1) ⟹ -1
(bitwise-bit-count -2) ⟹ -2
(bitwise-bit-count -4) ⟹ -3
```

procedure: (bitwise-length *exint*)
returns: see below
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic bitwise), (rnrs)

This procedure returns the number of bits of the smallest two's complement representation of *exint*, not including the sign bit for negative numbers. For 0 bitwise-length returns 0.

```
(bitwise-length #b00000) ⟹ 0
(bitwise-length #b00001) ⟹ 1
(bitwise-length #b00100) ⟹ 3
(bitwise-length #b00110) ⟹ 3

(bitwise-length -1) ⟹ 0
(bitwise-length -6) ⟹ 3
(bitwise-length -9) ⟹ 4
```

procedure: (bitwise-first-bit-set *exint*)
returns: the index of the least significant bit set in *exint*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic bitwise), (rnrs)

The input is treated as if represented in two's complement, even if it is not represented that way internally.

If *exint* is 0, bitwise-first-bit-set returns -1.

```
(bitwise-first-bit-set #b00000) ⟹ -1
(bitwise-first-bit-set #b00001) ⟹ 0
(bitwise-first-bit-set #b01100) ⟹ 2

(bitwise-first-bit-set -1) ⟹ 0
(bitwise-first-bit-set -2) ⟹ 1
(bitwise-first-bit-set -3) ⟹ 0
```

procedure: (bitwise-bit-set? *exint₁* *exint₂*)
returns: #t if bit *exint₂* of *exint₁* is set, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic bitwise), (rnrs)

exint₂ is taken as a zero-based index for the bits in the two's complement representation of *exint₁*. The two's complement representation of a nonnegative number conceptually extends to the left (toward more significant bits) with an infinite number of zero bits, and the two's complement representation of a negative number conceptually extends to the left with an infinite number of one bits. Thus, exact integers can be used to represent arbitrarily large sets, where 0 is the empty set, -1 is the universe, and bitwise-bit-set? is used to test for membership.

```
(bitwise-bit-set? #b01011 0) ⟹ #t
(bitwise-bit-set? #b01011 2) ⟹ #f

(bitwise-bit-set? -1 0) ⟹ #t
(bitwise-bit-set? -1 20) ⟹ #t
(bitwise-bit-set? -3 1) ⟹ #f

(bitwise-bit-set? 0 5000) ⟹ #f
(bitwise-bit-set? -1 5000) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: (bitwise-copy-bit *exint₁* *exint₂* *exint₃*)
returns: *exint₁* with bit *exint₂* replaced by *exint₃*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic bitwise), (rnrs)

exint₂ is taken as a zero-based index for the bits in the two's complement representation of *exint₁*. *exint₃* must be 0 or 1. This procedure effectively clears or sets the specified bit depending on the value of *exint₃*.

$exint_1$ is treated as if represented in two's complement, even if it is not represented that way internally.

```
(bitwise-copy-bit #b01110 0 1) ⟹ #b01111
(bitwise-copy-bit #b01110 2 0) ⟹ #b01010
```

procedure: (`bitwise-bit-field` $exint_1$ $exint_2$ $exint_3$)
returns: see below
libraries: (`rnrs arithmetic bitwise`),(`rnrs`)

$exint_2$ and $exint_3$ must be nonnegative, and $exint_2$ must not be greater than $exint_3$. This procedure returns the number represented by extracting from $exint_1$ the sequence of bits from $exint_2$ (inclusive) to $exint_3$ (exclusive). $exint_1$ is treated as if represented in two's complement, even if it is not represented that way internally.

```
(bitwise-bit-field #b10110 0 3) ⟹ #b00110
(bitwise-bit-field #b10110 1 3) ⟹ #b00011
(bitwise-bit-field #b10110 2 3) ⟹ #b00001
(bitwise-bit-field #b10110 3 3) ⟹ #b00000
```

procedure: (`bitwise-copy-bit-field` $exint_1$ $exint_2$ $exint_3$ $exint_4$)
returns: see below
libraries: (`rnrs arithmetic bitwise`),(`rnrs`)

$exint_2$ and $exint_3$ must be nonnegative, and $exint_2$ must not be greater than $exint_3$. This procedure returns $exint_1$ with the n bits from $exint_2$ (inclusive) to $exint_3$ (exclusive) replaced by the low-order n bits of $exint_4$. $exint_1$ and $exint_4$ are treated as if represented in two's complement, even if they are not represented that way internally.

```
(bitwise-copy-bit-field #b10000 0 3 #b10101) ⟹ #b10101
(bitwise-copy-bit-field #b10000 1 3 #b10101) ⟹ #b10010
(bitwise-copy-bit-field #b10000 2 3 #b10101) ⟹ #b10100
(bitwise-copy-bit-field #b10000 3 3 #b10101) ⟹ #b10000
```

procedure: (`bitwise-arithmetic-shift-right` $exint_1$ $exint_2$)
returns: $exint_1$ arithmetically shifted right by $exint_2$ bits
procedure: (`bitwise-arithmetic-shift-left` $exint_1$ $exint_2$)
returns: $exint_1$ shifted left by $exint_2$ bits
libraries: (`rnrs arithmetic bitwise`),(`rnrs`)

$exint_2$ must be nonnegative. $exint_1$ is treated as if represented in two's complement, even if it is not represented that way internally.

```
(bitwise-arithmetic-shift-right #b10000 3) ⟹ #b00010
(bitwise-arithmetic-shift-right -1 1) ⟹ -1
(bitwise-arithmetic-shift-right -64 3) ⟹ -8

(bitwise-arithmetic-shift-left #b00010 2) ⟹ #b01000
(bitwise-arithmetic-shift-left -1 2) ⟹ -4
```

procedure: (`bitwise-arithmetic-shift` $exint_1$ $exint_2$)
returns: see below
libraries: (`rnrs arithmetic bitwise`),(`rnrs`)

If $exint_2$ is negative, `bitwise-arithmetic-shift` returns the result of arithmetically shifting $exint_1$ right by $exint_2$ bits. Otherwise, `bitwise-arithmetic-shift` returns the result of shifting $exint_1$ left by $exint_2$ bits. $exint_1$ is treated as if represented in two's complement, even if it is not represented that way internally.

```
(bitwise-arithmetic-shift #b10000 -3) ⟹ #b00010
(bitwise-arithmetic-shift -1 -1) ⟹ -1
(bitwise-arithmetic-shift -64 -3) ⟹ -8
```

```
(bitwise-arithmetic-shift #b00010 2) ⇒ #b01000
(bitwise-arithmetic-shift -1 2) ⇒ -4
```

Thus, `bitwise-arithmetic-shift` behaves as if defined as follows.

```
(define bitwise-arithmetic-shift
  (lambda (exint1 exint2)
    (if (< exint2 0)
        (bitwise-arithmetic-shift-right exint1 (- exint2))
        (bitwise-arithmetic-shift-left exint1 exint2))))
```

procedure: (`bitwise-rotate-bit-field` $exint_1$ $exint_2$ $exint_3$ $exint_4$)
returns: see below
libraries: (`rnrs arithmetic bitwise`), (`rnrs`)

$exint_2$, $exint_3$, and $exint_4$ must be nonnegative, and $exint_2$ must not be greater than $exint_3$. This procedure returns the result of shifting the bits of $exint_1$ from bit $exint_2$ (inclusive) through bit $exint_3$ (exclusive) left by (`mod` $exint_4$ (`-` $exint_3$ $exint_2$)) bits, with the bits shifted out of the range inserted at the bottom end of the range. $exint_1$ is treated as if represented in two's complement, even if it is not represented that way internally.

```
(bitwise-rotate-bit-field #b00011010 0 5 3) ⇒ #b00010110
(bitwise-rotate-bit-field #b01101011 2 7 3) ⇒ #b01011011
```

procedure: (`bitwise-reverse-bit-field` $exint_1$ $exint_2$ $exint_3$)
returns: see below
libraries: (`rnrs arithmetic bitwise`), (`rnrs`)

$exint_2$ and $exint_3$ must be nonnegative, and $exint_2$ must not be greater than $exint_3$. This procedure returns the result of reversing the bits of $exint_1$ from bit $exint_2$ (inclusive) through bit $exint_3$ (exclusive). $exint_1$ is treated as if represented in two's complement, even if it is not represented that way internally.

```
(bitwise-reverse-bit-field #b00011010 0 5) ⇒ #b00001011
(bitwise-reverse-bit-field #b01101011 2 7) ⇒ #b00101111
```

procedure: (`string->number` *string*)
procedure: (`string->number` *string* *radix*)
returns: the number represented by *string*, or #f
libraries: (`rnrs base`), (`rnrs`)

If *string* is a valid representation of a number, that number is returned, otherwise #f is returned. The number is interpreted in radix *radix*, which must be an exact integer in the set {2,8,10,16}. If not specified, *radix* defaults to 10. Any radix specifier within *string*, e.g., #x, overrides the *radix* argument.

```
(string->number "0") ⇒ 0
(string->number "3.4e3") ⇒ 3400.0
(string->number "#x#e-2e2") ⇒ -738
(string->number "#e-2e2" 16) ⇒ -738
(string->number "#i15/16") ⇒ 0.9375
(string->number "10" 16) ⇒ 16
```

procedure: (`number->string` *num*)
procedure: (`number->string` *num* *radix*)
procedure: (`number->string` *num* *radix* *precision*)
returns: an external representation of *num* as a string
libraries: (`rnrs base`), (`rnrs`)

The num is expressed in radix *radix*, which must be an exact integer in the set {2,8,10,16}. If not specified, *radix* defaults to 10. In any case, no radix specifier appears in the resulting string.

The external representation is such that, when converted back into a number using `string->number`, the resulting numeric value is equivalent to *num*. That is, for all inputs:

```
(eqv? (string->number
        (number->string num radix)
        radix)
      num)
```

returns `#t`. An exception with condition type `&implementation-restriction` is raised if this is not possible.

If *precision* is provided, it must be an exact positive integer, *num* must be inexact, and *radix* must be 10. In this case, the real part and, if present, the imaginary part of the number are each printed with an explicit mantissa width *m*, where *m* is the least possible value greater than or equal to *precision* that makes the expression above true.

If *radix* is 10, inexact values of *num* are expressed using the fewest number of significant digits possible [5] without violating the above restriction.

```
(number->string 3.4) ⇒ "3.4"
(number->string 1e2) ⇒ "100.0"
(number->string 1e-23) ⇒ "1e-23"
(number->string -7/2) ⇒ "-7/2"
(number->string 220/9 16) ⇒ "DC/9"
```

Section 6.5. Fixnums

Fixnums represent exact integers in the fixnum range, which is required to be a closed range $[-2^{w-1}, 2^{w-1} - 1]$, where *w* (the *fixnum width*) is at least 24. The implementation-specific value of *w* may be determined via the procedure `fixnum-width`, and the endpoints of the range may be determined via the procedures `least-fixnum` and `greatest-fixnum`.

The names of arithmetic procedures that operate only on fixnums begin with the prefix `"fx"` to set them apart from their generic counterparts.

Procedure arguments required to be fixnums are named *fx*, possibly with a suffix, e.g., *fx₂*.

Unless otherwise specified, the numeric values of fixnum-specific procedures are fixnums. If the value of a fixnum operation should be a fixnum, but the mathematical result would be outside the fixnum range, an exception with condition type `&implementation-restriction` is raised.

Bit and shift operations on fixnums assume that fixnums are represented in two's complement, even if they are not represented that way internally.

procedure: `(fixnum? obj)`
returns: `#t` if *obj* is a fixnum, `#f` otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(fixnum? 0) ⇒ #t
(fixnum? -1) ⇒ #t
(fixnum? (- (expt 2 23))) ⇒ #t
(fixnum? (- (expt 2 23) 1)) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: `(least-fixnum)`
returns: the least (most negative) fixnum supported by the implementation
procedure: `(greatest-fixnum)`
returns: the greatest (most positive) fixnum supported by the implementation
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(fixnum? (- (least-fixnum) 1)) ⇒ #f
(fixnum? (least-fixnum)) ⇒ #t
```

```
(fixnum? (greatest-fixnum)) ⟹ #t
(fixnum? (+ (greatest-fixnum) 1)) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: `(fixnum-width)`
returns: the implementation-dependent *fixnum width*
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums), (rnrs)`

As described in the lead-in to this section, the fixnum width determines the size of the fixnum range and must be at least 24.

```
(define w (fixnum-width))
(= (least-fixnum) (- (expt 2 (- w 1)))) ⟹ #t
(= (greatest-fixnum) (- (expt 2 (- w 1)) 1)) ⟹ #t
(>= w 24) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: `(fx=? fx₁ fx₂ fx₃ ...)`
procedure: `(fx<? fx₁ fx₂ fx₃ ...)`
procedure: `(fx>? fx₁ fx₂ fx₃ ...)`
procedure: `(fx<=? fx₁ fx₂ fx₃ ...)`
procedure: `(fx>=? fx₁ fx₂ fx₃ ...)`
returns: #t if the relation holds, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums), (rnrs)`

The predicate `fx=?` returns #t if its arguments are equal. The predicate `fx<?` returns #t if its arguments are monotonically increasing, i.e., each argument is greater than the preceding ones, while `fx>?` returns #t if its arguments are monotonically decreasing. The predicate `fx<=?` returns #t if its arguments are monotonically nondecreasing, i.e., each argument is not less than the preceding ones, while `fx>=?` returns #t if its arguments are monotonically nonincreasing.

```
(fx=? 0 0) ⟹ #t
(fx=? -1 1) ⟹ #f
(fx<? (least-fixnum) 0 (greatest-fixnum)) ⟹ #t
(let ([x 3]) (fx<=? 0 x 9)) ⟹ #t
(fx>? 5 4 3 2 1) ⟹ #t
(fx<=? 1 3 2) ⟹ #f
(fx>=? 0 0 (least-fixnum)) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: `(fxzero? fx)`
returns: #t if *fx* is zero, #f otherwise
procedure: `(fxpositive? fx)`
returns: #t if *fx* is greater than zero, #f otherwise
procedure: `(fxnegative? fx)`
returns: #t if *fx* is less than zero, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums), (rnrs)`

`fxzero?` is equivalent to `(lambda (x) (fx=? x 0))`, `fxpositive?` is equivalent to `(lambda (x) (fx>? x 0))`, and `fxnegative?` to `(lambda (x) (fx<? x 0))`.

```
(fxzero? 0) ⟹ #t
(fxzero? 1) ⟹ #f

(fxpositive? 128) ⟹ #t
(fxpositive? 0) ⟹ #f
(fxpositive? -1) ⟹ #f

(fxnegative? -65) ⟹ #t
(fxnegative? 0) ⟹ #f
(fxnegative? 1) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: `(fxeven? fx)`
returns: #t if *fx* is even, #f otherwise
procedure: `(fxodd? fx)`

returns: #t if *fx* is odd, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums), (rnrs)

```
(fxeven? 0) ⇒ #t
(fxeven? 1) ⇒ #f
(fxeven? -1) ⇒ #f
(fxeven? -10) ⇒ #t

(fxodd? 0) ⇒ #f
(fxodd? 1) ⇒ #t
(fxodd? -1) ⇒ #t
(fxodd? -10) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (fxmin *fx₁* *fx₂* ...)
returns: the minimum of *fx₁* *fx₂* ...
procedure: (fxmax *fx₁* *fx₂* ...)
returns: the maximum of *fx₁* *fx₂* ...
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums), (rnrs)

```
(fxmin 4 -7 2 0 -6) ⇒ -7

(let ([ls '(7 3 5 2 9 8)])
  (apply fxmin ls)) ⇒ 2

(fxmax 4 -7 2 0 -6) ⇒ 4

(let ([ls '(7 3 5 2 9 8)])
  (apply fxmax ls)) ⇒ 9
```

procedure: (fx+ *fx₁* *fx₂*)
returns: the sum of *fx₁* and *fx₂*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums), (rnrs)

```
(fx+ -3 4) ⇒ 1
```

procedure: (fx- *fx*)
returns: the additive inverse of *fx*
procedure: (fx- *fx₁* *fx₂*)
returns: the difference between *fx₁* and *fx₂*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums), (rnrs)

```
(fx- 3) ⇒ -3
(fx- -3 4) ⇒ -7
```

procedure: (fx* *fx₁* *fx₂*)
returns: the product of *fx₁* and *fx₂*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums), (rnrs)

```
(fx* -3 4) ⇒ -12
```

procedure: (fxdiv *fx₁* *fx₂*)
procedure: (fxmod *fx₁* *fx₂*)
procedure: (fxdiv-and-mod *fx₁* *fx₂*)
returns: see below
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums), (rnrs)

fx₂ must not be zero. These are fixnum-specific versions of the generic div, mod, and div-and-mod.

```
(fxdiv 17 3) ⇒ 5
(fxmod 17 3) ⇒ 2
(fxdiv -17 3) ⇒ -6
(fxmod -17 3) ⇒ 1
```

```
(fxdiv 17 -3) ⇒ -5
(fxmod 17 -3) ⇒ 2
(fxdiv -17 -3) ⇒ 6
(fxmod -17 -3) ⇒ 1

(fxdiv-and-mod 17 3) ⇒ 5
                      2
```

procedure: (fxdiv0 *fx₁ fx₂*)
procedure: (fxmod0 *fx₁ fx₂*)
procedure: (fxdiv0-and-mod0 *fx₁ fx₂*)
returns: see below
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)

fx₂ must not be zero. These are fixnum-specific versions of the generic div0, mod0, and div0-and-mod0.

```
(fxdiv0 17 3) ⇒ 6
(fxmod0 17 3) ⇒ -1
(fxdiv0 -17 3) ⇒ -6
(fxmod0 -17 3) ⇒ 1
(fxdiv0 17 -3) ⇒ -6
(fxmod0 17 -3) ⇒ -1
(fxdiv0 -17 -3) ⇒ 6
(fxmod0 -17 -3) ⇒ 1

(fxdiv0-and-mod0 17 3) ⇒ 6
                        -1
```

procedure: (fx+/carry *fx₁ fx₂ fx₃*)
procedure: (fx-/carry *fx₁ fx₂ fx₃*)
procedure: (fx*/carry *fx₁ fx₂ fx₃*)
returns: see below
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)

When an ordinary fixnum addition, subtraction, or multiplication operation overflows, an exception is raised. These alternative procedures instead return a carry and also allow the carry to be propagated to the next operation. They can be used to implement portable code for multiple-precision arithmetic.

These procedures return the two fixnum values of the following computations. For fx+/carry:

```
(let* ([s (+ fx₁ fx₂ fx₃)]
       [s0 (mod0 s (expt 2 (fixnum-width)))]
       [s1 (div0 s (expt 2 (fixnum-width)))])
  (values s0 s1))
```

for fx-/carry:

```
(let* ([d (- fx₁ fx₂ fx₃)]
       [d0 (mod0 d (expt 2 (fixnum-width)))]
       [d1 (div0 d (expt 2 (fixnum-width)))])
  (values d0 d1))
```

and for fx*/carry:

```
(let* ([s (+ (* fx₁ fx₂) fx₃)]
       [s0 (mod0 s (expt 2 (fixnum-width)))]
       [s1 (div0 s (expt 2 (fixnum-width)))])
  (values s0 s1))
```

procedure: (fxnot *fx*)
returns: the bitwise not of *fx*
procedure: (fxand *fx* ...)
returns: the bitwise and of *fx* ...

procedure: (fxior *fx* ...)
returns: the bitwise inclusive or of *fx* ...
procedure: (fxxor *fx* ...)
returns: the bitwise exclusive or of *fx* ...
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)

```
(fxnot 0) ⟹ -1
(fxnot 3) ⟹ -4

(fxand #b01101 #b00111) ⟹ #b00101
(fxior #b01101 #b00111) ⟹ #b01111
(fxxor #b01101 #b00111) ⟹ #b01010
```

procedure: (fxif fx_1 fx_2 fx_3)
returns: the bitwise "if" of its arguments
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)

For each bit set in fx_1, the corresponding bit of the result is taken from fx_2, and for each bit not set in fx_1, the corresponding bit of the result is taken from x_3.

```
(fxif #b101010 #b111000 #b001100) ⟹ #b101100
```

fxif might be defined as follows:

```
(define fxif
  (lambda (fx1 fx2 fx3)
    (fxior (fxand fx1 fx2)
           (fxand (fxnot fx1) fx3))))
```

procedure: (fxbit-count *fx*)
returns: see below
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)

For nonnegative inputs, fxbit-count returns the number of bits set in the two's complement representation of *fx*. For negative inputs, it returns a negative number whose magnitude is one greater than the number of bits not set in *fx*, which is equivalent to (fxnot (fxbit-count (fxnot *fx*))).

```
(fxbit-count #b00000) ⟹ 0
(fxbit-count #b00001) ⟹ 1
(fxbit-count #b00100) ⟹ 1
(fxbit-count #b10101) ⟹ 3

(fxbit-count -1) ⟹ -1
(fxbit-count -2) ⟹ -2
(fxbit-count -4) ⟹ -3
```

procedure: (fxlength *fx*)
returns: see below
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)

This procedure returns the number of bits of the smallest two's complement representation of *fx*, not including the sign bit for negative numbers. For 0 fxlength returns 0.

```
(fxlength #b00000) ⟹ 0
(fxlength #b00001) ⟹ 1
(fxlength #b00100) ⟹ 3
(fxlength #b00110) ⟹ 3

(fxlength -1) ⟹ 0
(fxlength -6) ⟹ 3
(fxlength -9) ⟹ 4
```

procedure: `(fxfirst-bit-set fx)`
returns: the index of the least significant bit set in `fx`
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums)`, `(rnrs)`

If `fx` is 0, `fxfirst-bit-set` returns -1.

```
(fxfirst-bit-set #b00000) ⇒ -1
(fxfirst-bit-set #b00001) ⇒ 0
(fxfirst-bit-set #b01100) ⇒ 2

(fxfirst-bit-set -1) ⇒ 0
(fxfirst-bit-set -2) ⇒ 1
(fxfirst-bit-set -3) ⇒ 0
```

procedure: `(fxbit-set? fx₁ fx₂)`
returns: #t if bit fx_2 of fx_1 is set, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums)`, `(rnrs)`

fx_2 must be nonnegative. It is taken as a zero-based index for the bits in the two's complement representation of fx_1, with the sign bit virtually replicated an infinite number of positions to the left.

```
(fxbit-set? #b01011 0) ⇒ #t
(fxbit-set? #b01011 2) ⇒ #f

(fxbit-set? -1 0) ⇒ #t
(fxbit-set? -1 20) ⇒ #t
(fxbit-set? -3 1) ⇒ #f
(fxbit-set? 0 (- (fixnum-width) 1)) ⇒ #f
(fxbit-set? -1 (- (fixnum-width) 1)) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: `(fxcopy-bit fx₁ fx₂ fx₃)`
returns: fx_1 with bit fx_2 replaced by fx_3
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums)`, `(rnrs)`

fx_2 must be nonnegative and less than the value of `(- (fixnum-width) 1)`. fx_3 must be 0 or 1. This procedure effectively clears or sets the specified bit depending on the value of fx_3.

```
(fxcopy-bit #b01110 0 1) ⇒ #b01111
(fxcopy-bit #b01110 2 0) ⇒ #b01010
```

procedure: `(fxbit-field fx₁ fx₂ fx₃)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums)`, `(rnrs)`

fx_2 and fx_3 must be nonnegative and less than the value of `(fixnum-width)`, and fx_2 must not be greater than fx_3. This procedure returns the number represented by extracting from fx_1 the sequence of bits from fx_2 (inclusive) to fx_3 (exclusive).

```
(fxbit-field #b10110 0 3) ⇒ #b00110
(fxbit-field #b10110 1 3) ⇒ #b00011
(fxbit-field #b10110 2 3) ⇒ #b00001
(fxbit-field #b10110 3 3) ⇒ #b00000
```

procedure: `(fxcopy-bit-field fx₁ fx₂ fx₃ fx₄)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums)`, `(rnrs)`

fx_2 and fx_3 must be nonnegative and less than the value of `(fixnum-width)`, and fx_2 must not be greater than fx_3. This procedure returns fx_1 with n bits from fx_2 (inclusive) to fx_3 (exclusive) replaced by the low-order n bits of x_4.

```
(fxcopy-bit-field #b10000 0 3 #b10101) ⇒ #b10101
(fxcopy-bit-field #b10000 1 3 #b10101) ⇒ #b10010
(fxcopy-bit-field #b10000 2 3 #b10101) ⇒ #b10100
(fxcopy-bit-field #b10000 3 3 #b10101) ⇒ #b10000
```

procedure: `(fxarithmetic-shift-right fx₁ fx₂)`
returns: fx_1 arithmetically shifted right by fx_2 bits
procedure: `(fxarithmetic-shift-left fx₁ fx₂)`
returns: fx_1 shifted left by fx_2 bits
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)`

fx_2 must be nonnegative and less than the value of `(fixnum-width)`.

```
(fxarithmetic-shift-right #b10000 3) ⇒ #b00010
(fxarithmetic-shift-right -1 1) ⇒ -1
(fxarithmetic-shift-right -64 3) ⇒ -8
```

```
(fxarithmetic-shift-left #b00010 2) ⇒ #b01000
(fxarithmetic-shift-left -1 2) ⇒ -4
```

procedure: `(fxarithmetic-shift fx₁ fx₂)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)`

The absolute value of fx_2 must be less than the value of `(fixnum-width)`. If fx_2 is negative, `fxarithmetic-shift` returns the result of arithmetically shifting fx_1 right by fx_2 bits. Otherwise, `fxarithmetic-shift` returns the result of shifting fx_1 left by fx_2 bits.

```
(fxarithmetic-shift #b10000 -3) ⇒ #b00010
(fxarithmetic-shift -1 -1) ⇒ -1
(fxarithmetic-shift -64 -3) ⇒ -8
(fxarithmetic-shift #b00010 2) ⇒ #b01000
(fxarithmetic-shift -1 2) ⇒ -4
```

Thus, `fxarithmetic-shift` behaves as if defined as follows.

```
(define fxarithmetic-shift
  (lambda (fx1 fx2)
    (if (fx<? fx2 0)
        (fxarithmetic-shift-right fx1 (fx- fx2))
        (fxarithmetic-shift-left fx1 fx2))))
```

procedure: `(fxrotate-bit-field fx₁ fx₂ fx₃ fx₄)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)`

fx_2, fx_3, and fx_4 must be nonnegative and less than the value of `(fixnum-width)`, fx_2 must not be greater than fx_3, and fx_4 must not be greater than the difference between fx_3 and fx_2.

This procedure returns the result of shifting the bits of fx_1 from bit fx_2 (inclusive) through bit fx_3 (exclusive) left by fx_4 bits, with the bits shifted out of the range inserted at the bottom end of the range.

```
(fxrotate-bit-field #b00011010 0 5 3) ⇒ #b00010110
(fxrotate-bit-field #b01101011 2 7 3) ⇒ #b01011011
```

procedure: `(fxreverse-bit-field fx₁ fx₂ fx₃)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic fixnums),(rnrs)`

fx_2 and fx_3 must be nonnegative and less than the value of `(fixnum-width)`, and fx_2 must not be greater than fx_3. This procedure returns the result of reversing the bits of fx_1 from bit fx_2 (inclusive) through bit fx_3

(exclusive).

```
(fxreverse-bit-field #b00011010 0 5) ⇒ #b00001011
(fxreverse-bit-field #b01101011 2 7) ⇒ #b00101111
```

Section 6.6. Flonums

Flonums represent inexact real numbers. Implementations are required to represent as a flonum any inexact real number whose lexical syntax contains no vertical bar and no exponent marker other than e, but are not required to represent any other inexact real number as a flonum.

Implementations typically use the IEEE double-precision floating-point representation for flonums, but implementations are not required to do so or even to use a floating-point representation of any sort, despite the name "flonum."

This section describes operations on flonums. Flonum-specific procedure names begin with the prefix "fl" to set them apart from their generic counterparts.

Procedure arguments required to be flonums are named *fl*, possibly with suffix, e.g., fl_2. Unless otherwise specified, the numeric values of flonum-specific procedures are flonums.

procedure: (flonum? *obj*)
returns: #t if *obj* is a flonum, otherwise #f
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums),(rnrs)

```
(flonum? 0) ⇒ #f
(flonum? 3/4) ⇒ #f
(flonum? 3.5) ⇒ #t
(flonum? .02) ⇒ #t
(flonum? 1e10) ⇒ #t
(flonum? 3.0+0.0i) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (fl=? fl_1 fl_2 fl_3 ...)
procedure: (fl<? fl_1 fl_2 fl_3 ...)
procedure: (fl>? fl_1 fl_2 fl_3 ...)
procedure: (fl<=? fl_1 fl_2 fl_3 ...)
procedure: (fl>=? fl_1 fl_2 fl_3 ...)
returns: #t if the relation holds, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums),(rnrs)

The predicate fl=? returns #t if its arguments are equal. The predicate fl<? returns #t if its arguments are monotonically increasing, i.e., each argument is greater than the preceding ones, while fl>? returns #t if its arguments are monotonically decreasing. The predicate fl<=? returns #t if its arguments are monotonically nondecreasing, i.e., each argument is not less than the preceding ones, while fl>=? returns #t if its arguments are monotonically nonincreasing. When passed only one argument, each of these predicates returns #t.

Comparisons involving NaNs always return #f.

```
(fl=? 0.0 0.0) ⇒ #t
(fl<? -1.0 0.0 1.0) ⇒ #t
(fl>? -1.0 0.0 1.0) ⇒ #f
(fl<=? 0.0 3.0 3.0) ⇒ #t
(fl>=? 4.0 3.0 3.0) ⇒ #t
(fl<? 7.0 +inf.0) ⇒ #t
(fl=? +nan.0 0.0) ⇒ #f
(fl=? +nan.0 +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(fl<? +nan.0 +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(fl<=? +nan.0 +inf.0) ⇒ #f
(fl>=? +nan.0 +inf.0) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (flzero? *fl*)
returns: #t if *fl* is zero, #f otherwise
procedure: (flpositive? *fl*)
returns: #t if *fl* is greater than zero, #f otherwise
procedure: (flnegative? *fl*)
returns: #t if *fl* is less than zero, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums), (rnrs)

flzero? is equivalent to (lambda (x) (fl=? x 0.0)), flpositive? is equivalent to
(lambda (x) (fl>? x 0.0)), and flnegative? to (lambda (x) (fl<? x 0.0)).

Even if the flonum representation distinguishes -0.0 from +0.0, -0.0 is considered both zero and nonnegative.

```
(flzero? 0.0) ⇒ #t
(flzero? 1.0) ⇒ #f

(flpositive? 128.0) ⇒ #t
(flpositive? 0.0) ⇒ #f
(flpositive? -1.0) ⇒ #f

(flnegative? -65.0) ⇒ #t
(flnegative? 0.0) ⇒ #f
(flnegative? 1.0) ⇒ #f

(flzero? -0.0) ⇒ #t
(flnegative? -0.0) ⇒ #f

(flnegative? +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(flzero? +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(flpositive? +nan.0) ⇒ #f

(flnegative? +inf.0) ⇒ #f
(flnegative? -inf.0) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: (flinteger? *fl*)
returns: #t if *fl* is integer, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums), (rnrs)

```
(flinteger? 0.0) ⇒ #t
(flinteger? -17.0) ⇒ #t
(flinteger? +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(flinteger? +inf.0) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (flfinite? *fl*)
returns: #t if *fl* is finite, #f otherwise
procedure: (flinfinite? *fl*)
returns: #t if *fl* is infinite, #f otherwise
procedure: (flnan? *fl*)
returns: #t if *fl* is a NaN, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums), (rnrs)

```
(flfinite? 3.1415) ⇒ #t
(flinfinite? 3.1415) ⇒ #f
(flnan? 3.1415) ⇒ #f

(flfinite? +inf.0) ⇒ #f
(flinfinite? -inf.0) ⇒ #t
(flnan? -inf.0) ⇒ #f

(flfinite? +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(flinfinite? +nan.0) ⇒ #f
(flnan? +nan.0) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: `(fleven? fl-int)`
returns: #t if `fl-int` is even, #f otherwise
procedure: `(flodd? fl-int)`
returns: #t if `fl-int` is odd, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic flonums)`, `(rnrs)`

`fl-int` must be an integer-valued flonum.

```
(fleven? 0.0) ⇒ #t
(fleven? 1.0) ⇒ #f
(fleven? -1.0) ⇒ #f
(fleven? -10.0) ⇒ #t

(flodd? 0.0) ⇒ #f
(flodd? 1.0) ⇒ #t
(flodd? -1.0) ⇒ #t
(flodd? -10.0) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: `(flmin fl`$_1$` fl`$_2$` ...)`
returns: the minimum of `fl`$_1$` fl`$_2$` ...`
procedure: `(flmax fl`$_1$` fl`$_2$` ...)`
returns: the maximum of `fl`$_1$` fl`$_2$` ...`
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic flonums)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(flmin 4.2 -7.5 2.0 0.0 -6.4) ⇒ -7.5

(let ([ls '(7.1 3.5 5.0 2.6 2.6 8.0)])
  (apply flmin ls)) ⇒ 2.6

(flmax 4.2 -7.5 2.0 0.0 -6.4) ⇒ 4.2

(let ([ls '(7.1 3.5 5.0 2.6 2.6 8.0)])
  (apply flmax ls)) ⇒ 8.0
```

procedure: `(fl+ fl ...)`
returns: the sum of the arguments `fl ...`
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic flonums)`, `(rnrs)`

When called with no arguments, `fl+` returns `0.0`.

```
(fl+) ⇒ 0.0
(fl+ 1.0 2.5) ⇒ 3.25
(fl+ 3.0 4.25 5.0) ⇒ 12.25
(apply fl+ '(1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0)) ⇒ 15.0
```

procedure: `(fl- fl)`
returns: the additive inverse of `fl`
procedure: `(fl- fl`$_1$` fl`$_2$` fl`$_3$` ...)`
returns: the difference between `fl`$_1$` and the sum of `fl`$_2$` fl`$_3$` ...`
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic flonums)`, `(rnrs)`

With an IEEE floating-point representation of flonums, the single-argument `fl-` is equivalent to

```
(lambda (x) (fl* -1.0 x))
```

or

```
(lambda (x) (fl- -0.0 x))
```

but not

```
(lambda (x) (fl- 0.0 x))
```

since the latter returns `0.0` rather than `-0.0` for `0.0`.

```
(fl- 0.0) ⇒ -0.0
(fl- 3.0) ⇒ -3.0
(fl- 4.0 3.0) ⇒ 1.0
(fl- 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0) ⇒ -2.0
```

procedure: `(fl* fl ...)`
returns: the product of the arguments `fl ...`
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic flonums)`, `(rnrs)`

When called with no arguments, `fl*` returns `1.0`.

```
(fl*) ⇒ 1.0
(fl* 1.5 2.5) ⇒ 3.75
(fl* 3.0 -4.0 5.0) ⇒ -60.0
(apply fl* '(1.0 -2.0 3.0 -4.0 5.0)) ⇒ 120.0
```

procedure: `(fl/ fl)`
returns: the multiplicative inverse of `fl`
procedure: `(fl/ fl₁ fl₂ fl₃ ...)`
returns: the result of dividing `fl₁` by the product of `fl₂ fl₃ ...`
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic flonums)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(fl/ -4.0) ⇒ -0.25
(fl/ 8.0 -2.0) ⇒ -4.0
(fl/ -9.0 2.0) ⇒ -4.5
(fl/ 60.0 5.0 3.0 2.0) ⇒ 2.0
```

procedure: `(fldiv fl₁ fl₂)`
procedure: `(flmod fl₁ fl₂)`
procedure: `(fldiv-and-mod fl₁ fl₂)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic flonums)`, `(rnrs)`

These are flonum-specific versions of the generic `div`, `mod`, and `div-and-mod`.

```
(fldiv 17.0 3.0) ⇒ 5.0
(flmod 17.0 3.0) ⇒ 2.0
(fldiv -17.0 3.0) ⇒ -6.0
(flmod -17.0 3.0) ⇒ 1.0
(fldiv 17.0 -3.0) ⇒ -5.0
(flmod 17.0 -3.0) ⇒ 2.0
(fldiv -17.0 -3.0) ⇒ 6.0
(flmod -17.0 -3.0) ⇒ 1.0

(fldiv-and-mod 17.5 3.75) ⇒ 4.0
                             2.5
```

procedure: `(fldiv0 fl₁ fl₂)`
procedure: `(flmod0 fl₁ fl₂)`
procedure: `(fldiv0-and-mod0 fl₁ fl₂)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs arithmetic flonums)`, `(rnrs)`

These are flonum-specific versions of the generic `div0`, `mod0`, and `div0-and-mod0`.

```
(fldiv0 17.0 3.0) ⇒ 6.0
(flmod0 17.0 3.0) ⇒ -1.0
(fldiv0 -17.0 3.0) ⇒ -6.0
(flmod0 -17.0 3.0) ⇒ 1.0
(fldiv0 17.0 -3.0) ⇒ -6.0
(flmod0 17.0 -3.0) ⇒ -1.0
```

```
(fldiv0 -17.0 -3.0) ⟹ 6.0
(flmod0 -17.0 -3.0) ⟹ 1.0

(fldiv0-and-mod0 17.5 3.75) ⟹ 5.0
                                  -1.25
```

procedure: (flround *fl*)
returns: the integer closest to *fl*
procedure: (fltruncate *fl*)
returns: the integer closest to *fl* toward zero
procedure: (flfloor *fl*)
returns: the integer closest to *fl* toward $-\infty$
procedure: (flceiling *fl*)
returns: the integer closest to *fl* toward $+\infty$
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums), (rnrs)

If *fl* is an integer, NaN, or infinity, each of these procedures returns *fl*. If *fl* is exactly between two integers, flround returns the closest even integer.

```
(flround 17.3) ⟹ 17.0
(flround -17.3) ⟹ -17.0
(flround 2.5) ⟹ 2.0
(flround 3.5) ⟹ 4.0

(fltruncate 17.3) ⟹ 17.0
(fltruncate -17.3) ⟹ -17.0

(flfloor 17.3) ⟹ 17.0
(flfloor -17.3) ⟹ -18.0

(flceiling 17.3) ⟹ 18.0
(flceiling -17.3) ⟹ -17.0
```

procedure: (flnumerator *fl*)
returns: the numerator of *fl*
procedure: (fldenominator *fl*)
returns: the denominator of *fl*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums), (rnrs)

If *fl* is an integer, including 0.0, or infinity, the numerator is *fl* and the denominator is 1.0.

```
(flnumerator -9.0) ⟹ -9.0
(fldenominator -9.0) ⟹ 1.0
(flnumerator 0.0) ⟹ 0.0
(fldenominator 0.0) ⟹ 1.0
(flnumerator -inf.0) ⟹ -inf.0
(fldenominator -inf.0) ⟹ 1.0
```

The following hold for IEEE floats, but not necessarily other flonum representations.

```
(flnumerator 3.5) ⟹ 7.0
(fldenominator 3.5) ⟹ 2.0
```

procedure: (flabs *fl*)
returns: absolute value of *fl*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums), (rnrs)

```
(flabs 3.2) ⟹ 3.2
(flabs -2e-20) ⟹ 2e-20
```

procedure: (flexp *fl*)
returns: *e* to the *fl* power
procedure: (fllog *fl*)
returns: the natural logarithm of *fl*

procedure: (fllog *fl₁* *fl₂*)
returns: the base-*fl₂* logarithm of *fl₁*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums),(rnrs)

```
(flexp 0.0) ⟹ 1.0
(flexp 1.0) ⟹ 2.7182818284590455

(fllog 1.0) ⟹ 0.0
(fllog (exp 1.0)) ⟹ 1.0
(fl/ (fllog 100.0) (fllog 10.0)) ⟹ 2.0

(fllog 100.0 10.0) ⟹ 2.0
(fllog .125 2.0) ⟹ -3.0
```

procedure: (flsin *fl*)
returns: the sine of *fl*
procedure: (flcos *fl*)
returns: the cosine of *fl*
procedure: (fltan *fl*)
returns: the tangent of *fl*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums),(rnrs)

procedure: (flasin *fl*)
returns: the arc sine of *fl*
procedure: (flacos *fl*)
returns: the arc cosine of *fl*
procedure: (flatan *fl*)
returns: the arc tangent of *fl*
procedure: (flatan *fl₁* *fl₂*)
returns: the arc tangent of fl_1/fl_2
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums),(rnrs)

procedure: (flsqrt *fl*)
returns: the principal square root of *fl*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums),(rnrs)

Returns the principal square root of *fl*. The square root of -0.0 should be -0.0. The result for other negative numbers may be a NaN or some other unspecified flonum.

```
(flsqrt 4.0) ⟹ 2.0
(flsqrt 0.0) ⟹ 0.0
(flsqrt -0.0) ⟹ -0.0
```

procedure: (flexpt *fl₁* *fl₂*)
returns: *fl₁* raised to the *fl₂* power
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums),(rnrs)

If *fl₁* is negative and *fl₂* is not an integer, the result may be a NaN or some other unspecified flonum. If *fl₁* and *fl₂* are both zero, the result is 1.0. If *fl₁* is zero and *fl₂* is positive, the result is zero. In other cases where *fl₁* is zero, the result may be a NaN or some other unspecified flonum.

```
(flexpt 3.0 2.0) ⟹ 9.0
(flexpt 0.0 +inf.0) ⟹ 0.0
```

procedure: (fixnum->flonum *fx*)
returns: the flonum representation closest to *fx*
procedure: (real->flonum *real*)
returns: the flonum representation closest to *real*
libraries: (rnrs arithmetic flonums),(rnrs)

`fixnum->flonum` is a restricted variant of `inexact`. `real->flonum` is a restricted variant of `inexact` when the input is an exact real; when it is an inexact non-flonum real, it coverts the inexact non-flonum real into the closest flonum.

```
(fixnum->flonum 0) ⇒ 0.0
(fixnum->flonum 13) ⇒ 13.0

(real->flonum -1/2) ⇒ -0.5
(real->flonum 1s3) ⇒ 1000.0
```

Section 6.7. Characters

Characters are atomic objects representing letters, digits, special symbols such as $ or -, and certain nongraphic control characters such as space and newline. Characters are written with a #\ prefix. For most characters, the prefix is followed by the character itself. The written character representation of the letter A, for example, is #\A. The characters newline, space, and tab may be written in this manner as well, but they can be written more clearly as #\newline, #\space, and #\tab. Other character names are supported as well, as defined by the grammar for character objects on page 457. Any Unicode character may be written with the syntax #\x*n*, where *n* consists of one or more hexadecimal digits and represents a valid Unicode scalar value.

This section describes the operations that deal primarily with characters. See also the following section on strings and Chapter 7 on input and output for other operations relating to characters.

procedure: (char=? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
procedure: (char<? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
procedure: (char>? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
procedure: (char<=? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
procedure: (char>=? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
returns: #t if the relation holds, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

These predicates behave in a similar manner to the numeric predicates =, <, >, <=, and >=. For example, char=? returns #t when its arguments are equivalent characters, and char<? returns #t when its arguments are monotonically increasing character (Unicode scalar) values.

```
(char>? #\a #\b) ⇒ #f
(char<? #\a #\b) ⇒ #t
(char<? #\a #\b #\c) ⇒ #t
(let ([c #\r])
  (char<=? #\a c #\z)) ⇒ #t
(char<=? #\Z #\W) ⇒ #f
(char=? #\+ #\+) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: (char-ci=? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
procedure: (char-ci<? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
procedure: (char-ci>? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
procedure: (char-ci<=? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
procedure: (char-ci>=? *char₁ char₂ char₃* ...)
returns: #t if the relation holds, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs unicode), (rnrs)

These predicates are identical to the predicates char=?, char<?, char>?, char<=?, and char>=? except that they are case-insensitive, i.e., compare the case-folded versions of their arguments. For example, char=? considers #\a and #\A to be distinct values; char-ci=? does not.

```
(char-ci<? #\a #\B) ⇒ #t
(char-ci=? #\W #\w) ⇒ #t
(char-ci=? #\= #\+) ⇒ #f
(let ([c #\R])
```

```
  (list (char<=? #\a c #\z)
        (char-ci<=? #\a c #\z))) ⟹ (#f #t)
```

procedure: `(char-alphabetic? char)`
returns: #t if *char* is a letter, #f otherwise
procedure: `(char-numeric? char)`
returns: #t if *char* is a digit, #f otherwise
procedure: `(char-whitespace? char)`
returns: #t if *char* is whitespace, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs unicode), (rnrs)`

A character is alphabetic if it has the Unicode "Alphabetic" property, numeric if it has the Unicode "Numeric" property, and whitespace if has the Unicode "White_Space" property.

```
(char-alphabetic? #\a) ⟹ #t
(char-alphabetic? #\T) ⟹ #t
(char-alphabetic? #\8) ⟹ #f
(char-alphabetic? #\$) ⟹ #f

(char-numeric? #\7) ⟹ #t
(char-numeric? #\2) ⟹ #t
(char-numeric? #\X) ⟹ #f
(char-numeric? #\space) ⟹ #f

(char-whitespace? #\space) ⟹ #t
(char-whitespace? #\newline) ⟹ #t
(char-whitespace? #\Z) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: `(char-lower-case? char)`
returns: #t if *char* is lower case, #f otherwise
procedure: `(char-upper-case? char)`
returns: #t if *char* is upper case, #f otherwise
procedure: `(char-title-case? char)`
returns: #t if *char* is title case, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs unicode), (rnrs)`

A character is upper-case if it has the Unicode "Uppercase" property, lower-case if it has the "Lowercase" property, and title-case if it is in the Lt general category.

```
(char-lower-case? #\r) ⟹ #t
(char-lower-case? #\R) ⟹ #f

(char-upper-case? #\r) ⟹ #f
(char-upper-case? #\R) ⟹ #t

(char-title-case? #\I) ⟹ #f
(char-title-case? #\x01C5) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: `(char-general-category char)`
returns: a symbol representing the Unicode general category of *char*
libraries: `(rnrs unicode), (rnrs)`

The return value is one of the symbols Lu, Ll, Lt, Lm, Lo, Mn, Mc, Me, Nd, Nl, No, Ps, Pe, Pi, Pf, Pd, Pc, Po, Sc, Sm, Sk, So, Zs, Zp, Zl, Cc, Cf, Cs, Co, or Cn.

```
(char-general-category #\a) ⟹ Ll
(char-general-category #\space) ⟹ Zs
(char-general-category #\x10FFFF) ⟹ Cn
```

procedure: `(char-upcase char)`
returns: the upper-case character counterpart of *char*
libraries: `(rnrs unicode), (rnrs)`

If *char* is a lower- or title-case character and has a single upper-case counterpart, `char-upcase` returns the upper-case counterpart. Otherwise `char-upcase` returns *char*.

```
(char-upcase #\g) ⟹ #\G
(char-upcase #\G) ⟹ #\G
(char-upcase #\7) ⟹ #\7
(char-upcase #\ς) ⟹ #\Σ
```

procedure: (`char-downcase` *char*)
returns: the lower-case character equivalent of *char*
libraries: (`rnrs unicode`), (`rnrs`)

If *char* is an upper- or title-case character and has a single lower-case counterpart, `char-downcase` returns the lower-case counterpart. Otherwise `char-downcase` returns *char*.

```
(char-downcase #\g) ⟹ #\g
(char-downcase #\G) ⟹ #\g
(char-downcase #\7) ⟹ #\7
(char-downcase #\ς) ⟹ #\ς
```

procedure: (`char-titlecase` *char*)
returns: the title-case character equivalent of *char*
libraries: (`rnrs unicode`), (`rnrs`)

If *char* is an upper- or lower-case character and has a single title-case counterpart, `char-titlecase` returns the title-case counterpart. Otherwise, if it is not a title-case character, has no single title-case counterpart, but does have a single upper-case counterpart, `char-titlecase` returns the upper-case counterpart. Otherwise `char-titlecase` returns *char*.

```
(char-titlecase #\g) ⟹ #\G
(char-titlecase #\G) ⟹ #\G
(char-titlecase #\7) ⟹ #\7
(char-titlecase #\ς) ⟹ #\Σ
```

procedure: (`char-foldcase` *char*)
returns: the case-folded character equivalent of *char*
libraries: (`rnrs unicode`), (`rnrs`)

If *char* has a case-folded counterpart, `char-foldcase` returns the case-folded counterpart. Otherwise, `char-foldcase` returns *char*. For most characters, (`char-foldcase` *char*) is equivalent to (`char-downcase` (`char-upcase` *char*)), but for Turkic İ and ı, `char-foldcase` acts as the identity.

```
(char-foldcase #\g) ⟹ #\g
(char-foldcase #\G) ⟹ #\g
(char-foldcase #\7) ⟹ #\7
(char-foldcase #\ς) ⟹ #\σ
```

procedure: (`char->integer` *char*)
returns: the Unicode scalar value of *char* as an exact integer
libraries: (`rnrs base`), (`rnrs`)

```
(char->integer #\newline) ⟹ 10
(char->integer #\space) ⟹ 32
(- (char->integer #\Z) (char->integer #\A)) ⟹ 25
```

procedure: (`integer->char` *n*)
returns: the character corresponding to the Unicode scalar value *n*
libraries: (`rnrs base`), (`rnrs`)

n must be an exact integer and a valid Unicode scalar value, i.e., $0 \leq n \leq \#xD7FF$ or $\#xE000 \leq n \leq 10FFFF$.

```
(integer->char 48) ⟹ #\0
(integer->char #x3BB) ⟹ #\λ
```

Section 6.8. Strings

Strings are sequences of characters and are often used as messages, character buffers, or containers for blocks of text. Scheme provides operations for creating strings, extracting characters from strings, obtaining substrings, concatenating strings, and altering the contents of strings.

A string is written as a sequence of characters enclosed in double quotes, e.g., `"hi there"`. A double quote may be introduced into a string by preceding it by a backward slash, e.g., `"two \"quotes\" within"`. A backward slash may also be included by preceding it with a backward slash, e.g., `"a \\slash"`. Various special characters can be inserted with other two-character sequences, e.g., `\n` for newline, `\r` for carriage return, and `\t` for tab. Any Unicode character may be inserted with the syntax `#\x`n`;`, where n consists of one or more hexadecimal digits and represents a valid Unicode scalar value. A grammar defining the precise syntax of strings is given on page 458.

Strings are indexed by exact nonnegative integers, and the index of the first element of any string is 0. The highest valid index for a given string is one less than its length.

procedure: (`string=?` $string_1$ $string_2$ $string_3$ ...)
procedure: (`string<?` $string_1$ $string_2$ $string_3$ ...)
procedure: (`string>?` $string_1$ $string_2$ $string_3$ ...)
procedure: (`string<=?` $string_1$ $string_2$ $string_3$ ...)
procedure: (`string>=?` $string_1$ $string_2$ $string_3$ ...)
returns: `#t` if the relation holds, `#f` otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

As with `=`, `<`, `>`, `<=`, and `>=`, these predicates express relationships among all of the arguments. For example, `string>?` determines if the lexicographic ordering of its arguments is monotonically decreasing.

The comparisons are based on the character predicates `char=?` and `char<?`. Two strings are lexicographically equivalent if they are the same length and consist of the same sequence of characters according to `char=?`. If two strings differ only in length, the shorter string is considered to be lexicographically less than the longer string. Otherwise, the first character position at which the strings differ (by `char=?`) determines which string is lexicographically less than the other, according to `char<?`.

Two-argument `string=?` may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define string=?
  (lambda (s1 s2)
    (let ([n (string-length s1)])
      (and (= (string-length s2) n)
           (let loop ([i 0])
             (or (= i n)
                 (and (char=? (string-ref s1 i) (string-ref s2 i))
                      (loop (+ i 1)))))))))
```

Two-argument `string<?` may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define string<?
  (lambda (s1 s2)
    (let ([n1 (string-length s1)] [n2 (string-length s2)])
      (let loop ([i 0])
        (and (not (= i n2))
             (or (= i n1)
                 (let ([c1 (string-ref s1 i)] [c2 (string-ref s2 i)])
                   (or (char<? c1 c2)
                       (and (char=? c1 c2)
                            (loop (+ i 1)))))))))))
```

These definitions may be extended straightforwardly to support three or more arguments. `string<=?`, `string>?`, and `string>=?` may be defined similarly.

```
(string=? "mom" "mom") ⇒ #t
(string<? "mom" "mommy") ⇒ #t
(string>? "Dad" "Dad") ⇒ #f
(string=? "Mom and Dad" "mom and dad") ⇒ #f
(string<? "a" "b" "c") ⇒ #t
```

procedure: (string-ci=? *string₁* *string₂* *string₃* ...)
procedure: (string-ci<? *string₁* *string₂* *string₃* ...)
procedure: (string-ci>? *string₁* *string₂* *string₃* ...)
procedure: (string-ci<=? *string₁* *string₂* *string₃* ...)
procedure: (string-ci>=? *string₁* *string₂* *string₃* ...)
returns: #t if the relation holds, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs unicode), (rnrs)

These predicates are identical to string=?, string<?, string>?, string<=?, and string>=? except that they
are case-insensitive, i.e., compare the case-folded versions of their arguments.

```
(string-ci=? "Mom and Dad" "mom and dad") ⇒ #t
(string-ci<=? "say what" "Say What!?") ⇒ #t
(string-ci>? "N" "m" "L" "k") ⇒ #t
(string-ci=? "Stra\sse" "Strasse") ⇒ #t
```

procedure: (string *char* ...)
returns: a string containing the characters *char* ...
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

```
(string) ⇒ ""
(string #\a #\b #\c) ⇒ "abc"
(string #\H #\E #\Y #\!) ⇒ "HEY!"
```

procedure: (make-string *n*)
procedure: (make-string *n* *char*)
returns: a string of length *n*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer. If *char* is supplied, the string is filled with *n* occurrences of *char*,
otherwise the characters contained in the string are unspecified.

```
(make-string 0) ⇒ ""
(make-string 0 #\x) ⇒ ""
(make-string 5 #\x) ⇒ "xxxxx"
```

procedure: (string-length *string*)
returns: the number of characters in *string*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

The length of a string is always an exact nonnegative integer.

```
(string-length "abc") ⇒ 3
(string-length "") ⇒ 0
(string-length "hi there") ⇒ 8
(string-length (make-string 1000000)) ⇒ 1000000
```

procedure: (string-ref *string* *n*)
returns: the *n*th character (zero-based) of *string*
libraries: (rnrs base), (rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than the length of *string*.

```
(string-ref "hi there" 0) ⇒ #\h
(string-ref "hi there" 5) ⇒ #\e
```

procedure: `(string-set! string n char)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs mutable-strings)`

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than the length of `string`. `string-set!` changes the *n*th element of `string` to `char`.

```
(let ([str (string-copy "hi three")])
  (string-set! str 5 #\e)
  (string-set! str 6 #\r)
  str) ⇒ "hi there"
```

procedure: `(string-copy string)`
returns: a new copy of `string`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

This procedure creates a new string with the same length and contents as `string`.

```
(string-copy "abc") ⇒ "abc"
```

```
(let ([str "abc"])
  (eq? str (string-copy str))) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: `(string-append string ...)`
returns: a new string formed by concatenating the strings `string ...`
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

```
(string-append) ⇒ ""
(string-append "abc" "def") ⇒ "abcdef"
(string-append "Hey " "you " "there!") ⇒ "Hey you there!"
```

The following implementation of `string-append` recurs down the list of strings to compute the total length, then allocates the new string, then fills it up as it unwinds the recursion.

```
(define string-append
  (lambda args
    (let f ([ls args] [n 0])
      (if (null? ls)
          (make-string n)
          (let* ([s1 (car ls)]
                 [m (string-length s1)]
                 [s2 (f (cdr ls) (+ n m))])
            (do ([i 0 (+ i 1)] [j n (+ j 1)])
                ((= i m) s2)
              (string-set! s2 j (string-ref s1 i))))))))
```

procedure: `(substring string start end)`
returns: a copy of `string` from `start` (inclusive) to `end` (exclusive)
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

`start` and `end` must be exact nonnegative integers; `start` must be less than the length of `string`, while `end` may be less than or equal to the length of `string`. If `end ≤ start`, a string of length zero is returned. `substring` may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define substring
  (lambda (s1 m n)
    (let ([s2 (make-string (- n m))])
      (do ([j 0 (+ j 1)] [i m (+ i 1)])
          ((= i n) s2)
        (string-set! s2 j (string-ref s1 i))))))
```

```
(substring "hi there" 0 1) ⇒ "h"
(substring "hi there" 3 6) ⇒ "the"
(substring "hi there" 5 5) ⇒ ""
```

```
(let ([str "hi there"])
  (let ([end (string-length str)])
    (substring str 0 end))) ⟹ "hi there"
```

procedure: `(string-fill! string char)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs mutable-strings)`

`string-fill!` sets every character in `string` to `char`.

```
(let ([str (string-copy "sleepy")])
  (string-fill! str #\Z)
  str) ⟹ "ZZZZZZ"
```

`string-fill!` might be defined as follows:

```
(define string-fill!
  (lambda (s c)
    (let ([n (string-length s)])
      (do ([i 0 (+ i 1)])
          ((= i n))
        (string-set! s i c)))))
```

An alternative definition is given on page 276.

procedure: `(string-upcase string)`
returns: the upper-case equivalent of `string`
procedure: `(string-downcase string)`
returns: the lower-case equivalent of `string`
procedure: `(string-foldcase string)`
returns: the case-folded equivalent of `string`
procedure: `(string-titlecase string)`
returns: the title-case equivalent of `string`
libraries: `(rnrs unicode)`, `(rnrs)`

These procedures implement Unicode's locale-independent case mappings from scalar-value sequences to scalar-value sequences. These mappings do not always map single characters to single characters, so the length of the result string may differ from the length of `string`. If the result string is the same as `string` (by `string=?`), `string` or a copy of `string` may be returned. Otherwise, the result string is newly allocated. `string-foldcase` does not use the special mappings for Turkic languages.

`string-titlecase` converts the first cased character of each word in `string` to its title-case counterpart and converts each other character to its lower-case counterpart. Word breaks are recognized as specified in Unicode Standard Annex #29 [8].

```
(string-upcase "Hi") ⟹ "HI"
(string-downcase "Hi") ⟹ "hi"
(string-foldcase "Hi") ⟹ "hi"

(string-upcase "Straße") ⟹ "STRASSE"
(string-downcase "Straße") ⟹ "straße"
(string-foldcase "Straße") ⟹ "strasse"
(string-downcase "STRASSE")  ⟹ "strasse"

(string-downcase "Σ") ⟹ "σ"

(string-titlecase "kNock KNoCK") ⟹ "Knock Knock"
(string-titlecase "who's there?") ⟹ "Who's There?"
(string-titlecase "r6rs") ⟹ "R6rs"
(string-titlecase "R6RS") ⟹ "R6rs"
```

procedure: `(string-normalize-nfd string)`
returns: the Unicode normalized form D of `string`

procedure: `(string-normalize-nfkd` *string*`)`
returns: the Unicode normalized form KD of *string*
procedure: `(string-normalize-nfc` *string*`)`
returns: the Unicode normalized form C of *string*
procedure: `(string-normalize-nfkc` *string*`)`
returns: the Unicode normalized form KC of *string*
libraries: `(rnrs unicode)`, `(rnrs)`

If the result string is the same as *string* (by `string=?`), *string* or a copy of *string* may be returned. Otherwise, the result string is newly allocated.

```
(string-normalize-nfd "\xE9;") ⇒ "e\x301;"
(string-normalize-nfc "\xE9;") ⇒ "\xE9;"
(string-normalize-nfd "\x65;\x301;") ⇒ "e\x301;"
(string-normalize-nfc "\x65;\x301;") ⇒ "\xE9;"
```

procedure: `(string->list` *string*`)`
returns: a list of the characters in *string*
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

`string->list` allows a string to be converted into a list, so that Scheme's list-processing operations may be applied to the processing of strings. `string->list` may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define string->list
  (lambda (s)
    (do ([i (- (string-length s) 1) (- i 1)]
         [ls '() (cons (string-ref s i) ls)])
        ((< i 0) ls))))
```

```
(string->list "") ⇒ ()
(string->list "abc") ⇒ (#\a #\b #\c)
(apply char<? (string->list "abc")) ⇒ #t
(map char-upcase (string->list "abc")) ⇒ (#\A #\B #\C)
```

procedure: `(list->string` *list*`)`
returns: a string of the characters in *list*
libraries: `(rnrs base)`, `(rnrs)`

list must consist entirely of characters.

`list->string` is the functional inverse of `string->list`. A program might use both procedures together, first converting a string into a list, then operating on this list to produce a new list, and finally converting the new list back into a string.

`list->string` may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define list->string
  (lambda (ls)
    (let ([s (make-string (length ls))])
      (do ([ls ls (cdr ls)] [i 0 (+ i 1)])
          ((null? ls) s)
        (string-set! s i (car ls))))))
```

```
(list->string '()) ⇒ ""
(list->string '(#\a #\b #\c)) ⇒ "abc"
(list->string
  (map char-upcase
       (string->list "abc"))) ⇒ "ABC"
```

Section 6.9. Vectors

Vectors are more convenient and efficient than lists for some applications. Whereas accessing an arbitrary element in a list requires a linear traversal of the list up to the selected element, arbitrary vector elements are accessed in constant time. The *length* of a vector is the number of elements it contains. Vectors are indexed by exact nonnegative integers, and the index of the first element of any vector is 0. The highest valid index for a given vector is one less than its length.

As with lists, the elements of a vector can be of any type, and a single vector can hold more than one type of object.

A vector is written as a sequence of objects separated by whitespace, preceded by the prefix #(and followed by). For example, a vector consisting of the elements a, b, and c would be written #(a b c).

procedure: (vector *obj* ...)
returns: a vector of the objects *obj* ...
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

```
(vector) ⟹ #()
(vector 'a 'b 'c) ⟹ #(a b c)
```

procedure: (make-vector *n*)
procedure: (make-vector *n* *obj*)
returns: a vector of length *n*
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer. If *obj* is supplied, each element of the vector is filled with *obj*; otherwise, the elements are unspecified.

```
(make-vector 0) ⟹ #()
(make-vector 0 '#(a)) ⟹ #()
(make-vector 5 '#(a)) ⟹ #(#(a) #(a) #(a) #(a) #(a))
```

procedure: (vector-length *vector*)
returns: the number of elements in *vector*
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

The length of a vector is always an exact nonnegative integer.

```
(vector-length '#()) ⟹ 0
(vector-length '#(a b c)) ⟹ 3
(vector-length (vector 1 '(2) 3 '#(4 5))) ⟹ 4
(vector-length (make-vector 300)) ⟹ 300
```

procedure: (vector-ref *vector* *n*)
returns: the *n*th element (zero-based) of *vector*
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than the length of *vector*.

```
(vector-ref '#(a b c) 0) ⟹ a
(vector-ref '#(a b c) 1) ⟹ b
(vector-ref '#(x y z w) 3) ⟹ w
```

procedure: (vector-set! *vector* *n* *obj*)
returns: unspecified
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than the length of *vector*. vector-set! changes the *n*th element of *vector* to *obj*.

```
(let ([v (vector 'a 'b 'c 'd 'e)])
  (vector-set! v 2 'x)
  v) ⟹ #(a b x d e)
```

procedure: (vector-fill! *vector obj*)
returns: unspecified
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

vector-fill! replaces each element of *vector* with *obj*. It may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define vector-fill!
  (lambda (v x)
    (let ([n (vector-length v)])
      (do ([i 0 (+ i 1)])
          ((= i n))
        (vector-set! v i x)))))

(let ([v (vector 1 2 3)])
  (vector-fill! v 0)
  v) ⇒ #(0 0 0)
```

procedure: (vector->list *vector*)
returns: a list of the elements of *vector*
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

vector->list provides a convenient method for applying list-processing operations to vectors. It may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define vector->list
  (lambda (s)
    (do ([i (- (vector-length s) 1) (- i 1)]
         [ls '() (cons (vector-ref s i) ls)])
        ((< i 0) ls))))

(vector->list (vector)) ⇒ ()
(vector->list '#(a b c)) ⇒ (a b c)

(let ((v '#(1 2 3 4 5)))
  (apply * (vector->list v))) ⇒ 120
```

procedure: (list->vector *list*)
returns: a vector of the elements of *list*
libraries: (rnrs base),(rnrs)

list->vector is the functional inverse of vector->list. The two procedures are often used in combination to take advantage of a list-processing operation. A vector may be converted to a list with vector->list, this list processed in some manner to produce a new list, and the new list converted back into a vector with list->vector.

list->vector may be defined without error checks as follows.

```
(define list->vector
  (lambda (ls)
    (let ([s (make-vector (length ls))])
      (do ([ls ls (cdr ls)] [i 0 (+ i 1)])
          ((null? ls) s)
        (vector-set! s i (car ls))))))

(list->vector '()) ⇒ #()
(list->vector '(a b c)) ⇒ #(a b c)

(let ([v '#(1 2 3 4 5)])
  (let ([ls (vector->list v)])
    (list->vector (map * ls ls)))) ⇒ #(1 4 9 16 25)
```

procedure: (vector-sort *predicate vector*)
returns: a vector containing the elements of *vector*, sorted according to *predicate*
procedure: (vector-sort! *predicate vector*)

returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs sorting)`, `(rnrs)`

predicate should be a procedure that expects two arguments and returns `#t` if its first argument must precede its second in the sorted vector. That is, if *predicate* is applied to two elements *x* and *y*, where *x* appears after *y* in the input vector, the predicate should return true only if *x* should appear before *y* in the output vector. If this constraint is met, `vector-sort` performs a stable sort, i.e., two elements are reordered only when necessary according to *predicate*. `vector-sort!` performs the sort destructively and does not necessarily perform a stable sort. Duplicate elements are not removed. *predicate* should not have any side effects.

`vector-sort` may call *predicate* up to *n*log*n* times, where *n* is the length of *vector*, while `vector-sort!` may call the predicate up to n^2 times. The looser bound for `vector-sort!` allows an implementation to use a quicksort algorithm, which may be faster in some cases than algorithms that have the tighter *n*log*n* bound.

```
(vector-sort < '#(3 4 2 1 2 5)) ⇒ #(1 2 2 3 4 5)
(vector-sort > '#(0.5 1/2)) ⇒ #(0.5 1/2)
(vector-sort > '#(1/2 0.5)) ⇒ #(1/2 0.5)

(let ([v (vector 3 4 2 1 2 5)])
  (vector-sort! < v)
  v) ⇒ #(1 2 2 3 4 5)
```

Section 6.10. Bytevectors

Bytevectors are vectors of raw binary data. Although nominally organized as a sequence of exact unsigned 8-bit integers, a bytevector can be interpreted as a sequence of exact signed 8-bit integers, exact signed or unsigned 16-bit, 32-bit, 64-bit, or arbitrary-precision integers, IEEE single or double floating-point numbers, or arbitrary combinations of the above.

The length of a bytevector is the number of 8-bit bytes it stores, and indices into a bytevector are always given as byte offsets. Any data element may be aligned at any byte offset, regardless of the underlying hardware's alignment requirements, and may be represented using a specified endianness (see below) that differs from that prescribed by the hardware. Special, typically more efficient operators are provided for 16-, 32-, and 64-bit integers and single and double floats that are in their *native* format, i.e,. with the endianness of the underlying hardware and stored at an index that is a multiple of the size in bytes of the integer or float.

The endianness of a multi-byte data value determines how it is laid out in memory. In *big-endian* format, the value is laid out with the more significant bytes at lower indices, while in *little-endian* format, the value is laid out with the more significant bytes at higher indices. When a bytevector procedure accepts an endianness argument, the argument may be the symbol `big`, representing the big-endian format, or the symbol `little`, representing the little-endian format. Implementations may extend these procedures to accept other endianness symbols. The native endianness of the implementation may be obtained via the procedure `native-endianness`.

Bytevectors are written with the `#vu8(` prefix in place of the `#(` prefix for vectors, e.g., `#vu8(1 2 3)`. The elements of a bytevector specified in this manner are always given as 8-bit unsigned exact integers, i.e., integers from 0 to 255 inclusive, written using any valid syntax for such numbers. Like strings, bytevectors are self-evaluating, so they need not be quoted.

```
'#vu8(1 2 3) ⇒ #vu8(1 2 3)
#vu8(1 2 3) ⇒ #vu8(1 2 3)
#vu8(#x3f #x7f #xbf #xff) ⇒ #vu8(63 127 191 255)
```

syntax: `(endianness symbol)`
returns: *symbol*
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors)`, `(rnrs)`

symbol must be the symbol `little`, the symbol `big`, or some other symbol recognized by the implementation as an endianness symbol. It is a syntax violation if *symbol* is not a symbol or if it is not recognized by the

implementation as an endianness symbol.

```
(endianness little) ⟹ little
(endianness big) ⟹ big
(endianness "spam") ⟹ exception
```

procedure: (native-endianness)
returns: a symbol naming the implementation's native endianness
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

The return value is the symbol little, the symbol big, or some other endianness symbol recognized by the implementation. It typically reflects the endianness of the underlying hardware.

```
(symbol? (native-endianness)) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: (make-bytevector n)
procedure: (make-bytevector n fill)
returns: a new bytevector of length n
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

If fill is supplied, each element of the bytevector is initialized to fill; otherwise, the elements are unspecified. The fill value must be a signed or unsigned 8-bit value, i.e., a value in the range -128 to 255 inclusive. A negative fill value is treated as its two's complement equivalent.

```
(make-bytevector 0) ⟹ #vu8()
(make-bytevector 0 7) ⟹ #vu8()
(make-bytevector 5 7) ⟹ #vu8(7 7 7 7 7)
(make-bytevector 5 -7) ⟹ #vu8(249 249 249 249 249)
```

procedure: (bytevector-length bytevector)
returns: the length of bytevector in 8-bit bytes
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

```
(bytevector-length #vu8()) ⟹ 0
(bytevector-length #vu8(1 2 3)) ⟹ 3
(bytevector-length (make-bytevector 300)) ⟹ 300
```

procedure: (bytevector=? $bytevector_1$ $bytevector_2$)
returns: #t if the relation holds, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

Two bytevectors are equal by bytevector=? if and only if they have the same length and same contents.

```
(bytevector=? #vu8() #vu8()) ⟹ #t
(bytevector=? (make-bytevector 3 0) #vu8(0 0 0)) ⟹ #t
(bytevector=? (make-bytevector 5 0) #vu8(0 0 0)) ⟹ #f
(bytevector=? #vu8(1 127 128 255) #vu8(255 128 127 1)) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: (bytevector-fill! bytevector fill)
returns: unspecified
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

The fill value must be a signed or unsigned 8-bit value, i.e., a value in the range -128 to 255 inclusive. A negative fill value is treated as its two's complement equivalent.

bytevector-fill! replaces each element of bytevector with fill.

```
(let ([v (make-bytevector 6)])
  (bytevector-fill! v 255)
  v) ⟹ #vu8(255 255 255 255 255 255)

(let ([v (make-bytevector 6)])
```

```
  (bytevector-fill! v -128)
  v) ⇒ #vu8(128 128 128 128 128 128)
```

procedure: (bytevector-copy *bytevector*)
returns: a new bytevector that is a copy of *bytevector*
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

bytevector-copy creates a new bytevector with the same length and contents as *bytevector*.

```
(bytevector-copy #vu8(1 127 128 255)) ⇒ #vu8(1 127 128 255)
```

```
(let ([v #vu8(1 127 128 255)])
  (eq? v (bytevector-copy v))) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: (bytevector-copy! *src src-start dst dst-start n*)
returns: unspecified
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

src and *dst* must be bytevectors. *src-start*, *dst-start*, and *n* must be exact nonnegative integers. The sum of *src-start* and *n* must not exceed the length of *src*, and the sum of *dst-start* and *n* must not exceed the length of *dst*.

bytevector-copy! overwrites the *n* bytes of *dst* starting at *dst-start* with the *n* bytes of *src* starting at *src-start*. This works even if *dst* is the same bytevector as *src* and the source and destination locations overlap. That is, the destination is filled with the bytes that appeared at the source before the operation began.

```
(define v1 #vu8(31 63 95 127 159 191 223 255))
(define v2 (make-bytevector 10 0))
```

```
(bytevector-copy! v1 2 v2 1 4)
v2 ⇒ #vu8(0 95 127 159 191 0 0 0 0 0)
```

```
(bytevector-copy! v1 5 v2 7 3)
v2 ⇒ #vu8(0 95 127 159 191 0 0 191 223 255)
```

```
(bytevector-copy! v2 3 v2 0 6)
v2 ⇒ #vu8(159 191 0 0 191 223 0 191 223 255)
```

```
(bytevector-copy! v2 0 v2 1 9)
v2 ⇒ #vu8(159 159 191 0 0 191 223 0 191 223)
```

procedure: (bytevector-u8-ref *bytevector n*)
returns: the 8-bit unsigned byte at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than the length of *bytevector*.

The value is returned as an exact 8-bit unsigned integer, i.e., a value in the range 0 to 255 inclusive.

```
(bytevector-u8-ref #vu8(1 127 128 255) 0) ⇒ 1
(bytevector-u8-ref #vu8(1 127 128 255) 2) ⇒ 128
(bytevector-u8-ref #vu8(1 127 128 255) 3) ⇒ 255
```

procedure: (bytevector-s8-ref *bytevector n*)
returns: the 8-bit signed byte at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors), (rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than the length of *bytevector*.

The value returned is an exact 8-bit signed integer, i.e., a value in the range -128 to 127 inclusive, and is the equivalent of the stored value treated as a two's complement value.

```
(bytevector-s8-ref #vu8(1 127 128 255) 0) ⇒ 1
(bytevector-s8-ref #vu8(1 127 128 255) 1) ⇒ 127
```

```
(bytevector-s8-ref #vu8(1 127 128 255) 2) ⟹ -128
(bytevector-s8-ref #vu8(1 127 128 255) 3) ⟹ -1
```

procedure: (bytevector-u8-set! *bytevector n u8*)
returns: unspecified
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors),(rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than the length of *bytevector*. *u8* must be an 8-bit unsigned
value, i.e., a value in the range 0 to 255 inclusive.

bytevector-u8-set! changes the 8-bit value at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector* to *u8*.

```
(let ([v (make-bytevector 5 -1)])
  (bytevector-u8-set! v 2 128)
  v) ⟹ #vu8(255 255 128 255 255)
```

procedure: (bytevector-s8-set! *bytevector n s8*)
returns: unspecified
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors),(rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer less than the length of *bytevector*. *s8* must be an 8-bit signed value,
i.e., a value in the range -128 to 127 inclusive.

bytevector-s8-set! changes the 8-bit value at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector* to the two's complement
equivalent of *s8*.

```
(let ([v (make-bytevector 4 0)])
  (bytevector-s8-set! v 1 100)
  (bytevector-s8-set! v 2 -100)
  v) ⟹ #vu8(0 100 156 0)
```

procedure: (bytevector->u8-list *bytevector*)
returns: a list of the 8-bit unsigned elements of *bytevector*
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors),(rnrs)

```
(bytevector->u8-list (make-bytevector 0)) ⟹ ()
(bytevector->u8-list #vu8(1 127 128 255)) ⟹ (1 127 128 255)

(let ([v #vu8(1 2 3 255)])
  (apply * (bytevector->u8-list v))) ⟹ 1530
```

procedure: (u8-list->bytevector *list*)
returns: a new bytevector of the elements of *list*
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors),(rnrs)

list must consist entirely of exact 8-bit unsigned integers, i.e., values in the range 0 to 255 inclusive.

```
(u8-list->bytevector '()) ⟹ #vu8()
(u8-list->bytevector '(1 127 128 255)) ⟹ #vu8(1 127 128 255)

(let ([v #vu8(1 2 3 4 5)])
  (let ([ls (bytevector->u8-list v)])
    (u8-list->bytevector (map * ls ls)))) ⟹ #vu8(1 4 9 16 25)
```

procedure: (bytevector-u16-native-ref *bytevector n*)
returns: the 16-bit unsigned integer at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*
procedure: (bytevector-s16-native-ref *bytevector n*)
returns: the 16-bit signed integer at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*
procedure: (bytevector-u32-native-ref *bytevector n*)
returns: the 32-bit unsigned integer at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*
procedure: (bytevector-s32-native-ref *bytevector n*)
returns: the 32-bit signed integer at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*
procedure: (bytevector-u64-native-ref *bytevector n*)

returns: the 64-bit unsigned integer at index *n* (zero-based) of `bytevector`
procedure: `(bytevector-s64-native-ref bytevector n)`
returns: the 64-bit signed integer at index *n* (zero-based) of `bytevector`
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors),(rnrs)`

n must be an exact nonnegative integer. It indexes the starting byte of the value and must be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value: 2 for 16-bit values, 4 for 32-bit values, and 8 for 64-bit values. The sum of *n* and the number of bytes occupied by the value must not exceed the length of `bytevector`. The native endianness is assumed.

The return value is an exact integer in the appropriate range for the number of bytes occupied by the value. Signed values are the equivalent of the stored value treated as a two's complement value.

```
(define v #vu8(#x12 #x34 #xfe #x56 #xdc #xba #x78 #x98))
```

If native endianness is big:

```
(bytevector-u16-native-ref v 2) ⇒ #xfe56
(bytevector-s16-native-ref v 2) ⇒ #x-1aa
(bytevector-s16-native-ref v 6) ⇒ #x7898

(bytevector-u32-native-ref v 0) ⇒ #x1234fe56
(bytevector-s32-native-ref v 0) ⇒ #x1234fe56
(bytevector-s32-native-ref v 4) ⇒ #x-23458768

(bytevector-u64-native-ref v 0) ⇒ #x1234fe56dcba7898
(bytevector-s64-native-ref v 0) ⇒ #x1234fe56dcba7898
```

If native endianness is little:

```
(bytevector-u16-native-ref v 2) ⇒ #x56fe
(bytevector-s16-native-ref v 2) ⇒ #x56fe
(bytevector-s16-native-ref v 6) ⇒ #x-6788

(bytevector-u32-native-ref v 0) ⇒ #x56fe3412
(bytevector-s32-native-ref v 0) ⇒ #x56fe3412
(bytevector-s32-native-ref v 4) ⇒ #x-67874524

(bytevector-u64-native-ref v 0) ⇒ #x9878badc56fe3412
(bytevector-s64-native-ref v 0) ⇒ #x-67874523a901cbee
```

procedure: `(bytevector-u16-native-set! bytevector n u16)`
procedure: `(bytevector-s16-native-set! bytevector n s16)`
procedure: `(bytevector-u32-native-set! bytevector n u32)`
procedure: `(bytevector-s32-native-set! bytevector n s32)`
procedure: `(bytevector-u64-native-set! bytevector n u64)`
procedure: `(bytevector-s64-native-set! bytevector n s64)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors),(rnrs)`

n must be an exact nonnegative integer. It indexes the starting byte of the value and must be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value: 2 for 16-bit values, 4 for 32-bit values, and 8 for 64-bit values. The sum of *n* and the number of bytes occupied by the value must not exceed the length `bytevector`. `u16` must be a 16-bit unsigned value, i.e., a value in the range 0 to 2^{16} - 1 inclusive; `s16` must be a 16-bit signed value, i.e., a value in the range -2^{15} to 2^{15} - 1 inclusive; `u32` must be a 32-bit unsigned value, i.e., a value in the range 0 to 2^{32} - 1 inclusive; `s32` must be a 32-bit signed value, i.e., a value in the range -2^{31} to 2^{31} - 1 inclusive; `u64` must be a 64-bit unsigned value, i.e., a value in the range 0 to 2^{64} - 1 inclusive; and `s64` must be a 64-bit signed value, i.e., a value in the range -2^{63} to 2^{63} - 1 inclusive. The native endianness is assumed.

These procedures store the given value in the 2, 4, or 8 bytes starting at index *n* (zero-based) of `bytevector`. Negative values are stored as their two's complement equivalent.

```
(define v (make-bytevector 8 0))
(bytevector-u16-native-set! v 0 #xfe56)
(bytevector-s16-native-set! v 2 #x-1aa)
(bytevector-s16-native-set! v 4 #x7898)
```

If native endianness is big:

```
v ⟹ #vu8(#xfe #x56 #xfe #x56 #x78 #x98 #x00 #x00)
```

If native endianness is little:

```
v ⟹ #vu8(#x56 #xfe #x56 #xfe #x98 #x78 #x00 #x00)
```

```
(define v (make-bytevector 16 0))
(bytevector-u32-native-set! v 0 #x1234fe56)
(bytevector-s32-native-set! v 4 #x1234fe56)
(bytevector-s32-native-set! v 8 #x-23458768)
```

If native endianness is big:

```
v ⟹ #vu8(#x12 #x34 #xfe #x56 #x12 #x34 #xfe #x56
         #xdc #xba #x78 #x98 #x00 #x00 #x00 #x00)
```

If native endianness is little:

```
v ⟹ #vu8(#x56 #xfe #x34 #x12 #x56 #xfe #x34 #x12
         #x98 #x78 #xba #xdc #x00 #x00 #x00 #x00)
```

```
(define v (make-bytevector 24 0))
(bytevector-u64-native-set! v 0 #x1234fe56dcba7898)
(bytevector-s64-native-set! v 8 #x1234fe56dcba7898)
(bytevector-s64-native-set! v 16 #x-67874523a901cbee)
```

If native endianness is big:

```
v ⟹ #vu8(#x12 #x34 #xfe #x56 #xdc #xba #x78 #x98
         #x12 #x34 #xfe #x56 #xdc #xba #x78 #x98
         #x98 #x78 #xba #xdc #x56 #xfe #x34 #x12)
```

If native endianness is little:

```
v ⟹ #vu8(#x98 #x78 #xba #xdc #x56 #xfe #x34 #x12
         #x98 #x78 #xba #xdc #x56 #xfe #x34 #x12
         #x12 #x34 #xfe #x56 #xdc #xba #x78 #x98)
```

procedure: `(bytevector-u16-ref bytevector n eness)`
returns: the 16-bit unsigned integer at index n (zero-based) of `bytevector`
procedure: `(bytevector-s16-ref bytevector n eness)`
returns: the 16-bit signed integer at index n (zero-based) of `bytevector`
procedure: `(bytevector-u32-ref bytevector n eness)`
returns: the 32-bit unsigned integer at index n (zero-based) of `bytevector`
procedure: `(bytevector-s32-ref bytevector n eness)`
returns: the 32-bit signed integer at index n (zero-based) of `bytevector`
procedure: `(bytevector-u64-ref bytevector n eness)`
returns: the 64-bit unsigned integer at index n (zero-based) of `bytevector`
procedure: `(bytevector-s64-ref bytevector n eness)`
returns: the 64-bit signed integer at index n (zero-based) of `bytevector`
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors)`, `(rnrs)`

n must be an exact nonnegative integer and indexes the starting byte of the value. The sum of n and the number of bytes occupied by the value (2 for 16-bit values, 4 for 32-bit values, and 8 for 32-bit values) must not exceed the length of `bytevector`. n need *not* be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value. `eness` must be a valid endianness symbol naming the endianness.

The return value is an exact integer in the appropriate range for the number of bytes occupied by the value. Signed values are the equivalent of the stored value treated as a two's complement value.

```
(define v #vu8(#x12 #x34 #xfe #x56 #xdc #xba #x78 #x98 #x9a #x76))
(bytevector-u16-ref v 0 (endianness big)) ⇒ #x1234
(bytevector-s16-ref v 1 (endianness big)) ⇒ #x34fe
(bytevector-s16-ref v 5 (endianness big)) ⇒ #x-4588

(bytevector-u32-ref v 2 'big) ⇒ #xfe56dcba
(bytevector-s32-ref v 3 'big) ⇒ #x56dcba78
(bytevector-s32-ref v 4 'big) ⇒ #x-23458768

(bytevector-u64-ref v 0 'big) ⇒ #x1234fe56dcba7898
(bytevector-s64-ref v 1 'big) ⇒ #x34fe56dcba78989a

(bytevector-u16-ref v 0 (endianness little)) ⇒ #x3412
(bytevector-s16-ref v 1 (endianness little)) ⇒ #x-1cc
(bytevector-s16-ref v 5 (endianness little)) ⇒ #x78ba

(bytevector-u32-ref v 2 'little) ⇒ #xbadc56fe
(bytevector-s32-ref v 3 'little) ⇒ #x78badc56
(bytevector-s32-ref v 4 'little) ⇒ #x-67874524

(bytevector-u64-ref v 0 'little) ⇒ #x9878badc56fe3412
(bytevector-s64-ref v 1 'little) ⇒ #x-6567874523a901cc
```

procedure: `(bytevector-u16-set!` *bytevector n u16 eness*`)`
procedure: `(bytevector-s16-set!` *bytevector n s16 eness*`)`
procedure: `(bytevector-u32-set!` *bytevector n u32 eness*`)`
procedure: `(bytevector-s32-set!` *bytevector n s32 eness*`)`
procedure: `(bytevector-u64-set!` *bytevector n u64 eness*`)`
procedure: `(bytevector-s64-set!` *bytevector n s64 eness*`)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors)`, `(rnrs)`

n must be an exact nonnegative integer and indexes the starting byte of the value. The sum of *n* and the number of bytes occupied by the value must not exceed the length of *bytevector*. *n* need *not* be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value. *u16* must be a 16-bit unsigned value, i.e., a value in the range 0 to 2^{16} - 1 inclusive; *s16* must be a 16-bit signed value, i.e., a value in the range -2^{15} to 2^{15} - 1 inclusive; *u32* must be a 32-bit unsigned value, i.e., a value in the range 0 to 2^{32} - 1 inclusive; *s32* must be a 32-bit signed value, i.e., a value in the range -2^{31} to 2^{31} - 1 inclusive; *u64* must be a 64-bit unsigned value, i.e., a value in the range 0 to 2^{64} - 1 inclusive; and *s64* must be a 64-bit signed value, i.e., a value in the range -2^{63} to 2^{63} - 1 inclusive. *eness* must be a valid endianness symbol naming the endianness.

These procedures store the given value in the 2, 4, or 8 bytes starting at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*. Negative values are stored as their two's complement equivalent.

```
(define v (make-bytevector 8 0))
(bytevector-u16-set! v 0 #xfe56 (endianness big))
(bytevector-s16-set! v 3 #x-1aa (endianness little))
(bytevector-s16-set! v 5 #x7898 (endianness big))
v ⇒ #vu8(#xfe #x56 #x0 #x56 #xfe #x78 #x98 #x0)

(define v (make-bytevector 16 0))
(bytevector-u32-set! v 0 #x1234fe56 'little)
(bytevector-s32-set! v 6 #x1234fe56 'big)
(bytevector-s32-set! v 11 #x-23458768 'little)
v ⇒ #vu8(#x56 #xfe #x34 #x12 #x0 #x0
         #x12 #x34 #xfe #x56 #x0
         #x98 #x78 #xba #xdc #x0)

(define v (make-bytevector 28 0))
(bytevector-u64-set! v 0 #x1234fe56dcba7898 'little)
(bytevector-s64-set! v 10 #x1234fe56dcba7898 'big)
```

```
(bytevector-s64-set! v 19 #x-67874523a901cbee 'big)
v ⇒ #vu8(#x98 #x78 #xba #xdc #x56 #xfe #x34 #x12 #x0 #x0
         #x12 #x34 #xfe #x56 #xdc #xba #x78 #x98 #x0
         #x98 #x78 #xba #xdc #x56 #xfe #x34 #x12 #x0)
```

procedure: `(bytevector-uint-ref `*`bytevector n eness size`*`)`
returns: the `size`-byte unsigned integer at index `n` (zero-based) of `bytevector`
procedure: `(bytevector-sint-ref `*`bytevector n eness size`*`)`
returns: the `size`-byte signed integer at index `n` (zero-based) of `bytevector`
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors)`,`(rnrs)`

`n` must be an exact nonnegative integer and indexes the starting byte of the value. `size` must be an exact positive integer and specifies the number of bytes occupied by the value. The sum of `n` and `size` must not exceed the length of `bytevector`. `n` need *not* be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value. `eness` must be a valid endianness symbol naming the endianness.

The return value is an exact integer in the appropriate range for the number of bytes occupied by the value. Signed values are the equivalent of the stored value treated as a two's complement value.

```
(define v #vu8(#x12 #x34 #xfe #x56 #xdc #xba #x78 #x98 #x9a #x76))

(bytevector-uint-ref v 0 'big 1) ⇒ #x12
(bytevector-uint-ref v 0 'little 1) ⇒ #x12
(bytevector-uint-ref v 1 'big 3) ⇒ #x34fe56
(bytevector-uint-ref v 2 'little 7) ⇒ #x9a9878badc56fe

(bytevector-sint-ref v 2 'big 1) ⇒ #x-02
(bytevector-sint-ref v 1 'little 6) ⇒ #x78badc56fe34
(bytevector-sint-ref v 2 'little 7) ⇒ #x-6567874523a902

(bytevector-sint-ref (make-bytevector 1000 -1) 0 'big 1000) ⇒ -1
```

procedure: `(bytevector-uint-set! `*`bytevector n uint eness size`*`)`
procedure: `(bytevector-sint-set! `*`bytevector n sint eness size`*`)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors)`,`(rnrs)`

`n` must be an exact nonnegative integer and indexes the starting byte of the value. `size` must be an exact positive integer and specifies the number of bytes occupied by the value. The sum of `n` and `size` must not exceed the length of `bytevector`. `n` need *not* be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value. `uint` must be an exact integer in the range 0 to $2^{size \cdot 8}$ - 1 inclusive. `sint` must be an exact integer in the range $-2^{size \cdot 8-1}$ to $2^{size \cdot 8-1}$ - 1 inclusive. `eness` must be a valid endianness symbol naming the endianness.

These procedures store the given value in the `size` bytes starting at index `n` (zero-based) of `bytevector`. Negative values are stored as their two's complement equivalent.

```
(define v (make-bytevector 5 0))
(bytevector-uint-set! v 1 #x123456 (endianness big) 3)
v ⇒ #vu8(0 #x12 #x34 #x56 0)

(define v (make-bytevector 7 -1))
(bytevector-sint-set! v 1 #x-8000000000 (endianness little) 5)
v ⇒ #vu8(#xff 0 0 0 0 #x80 #xff)
```

procedure: `(bytevector->uint-list `*`bytevector eness size`*`)`
returns: a new list of the `size`-bit unsigned elements of `bytevector`
procedure: `(bytevector->sint-list `*`bytevector eness size`*`)`
returns: a new list of the `size`-bit signed elements of `bytevector`
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors)`,`(rnrs)`

`eness` must be a valid endianness symbol naming the endianness. `size` must be an exact positive integer and specifies the number of bytes occupied by the value. It must be a value that evenly divides the length of

bytevector.

```
(bytevector->uint-list (make-bytevector 0) 'little 3) ⟹ ()

(let ([v #vu8(1 2 3 4 5 6)])
  (bytevector->uint-list v 'big 3)) ⟹ (#x010203 #x040506)

(let ([v (make-bytevector 80 -1)])
  (bytevector->sint-list v 'big 20)) ⟹ (-1 -1 -1 -1)
```

procedure: (uint-list->bytevector *list eness size*)
procedure: (sint-list->bytevector *list eness size*)
returns: a new bytevector of the elements of *list*
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors),(rnrs)

eness must be a valid endianness symbol naming the endianness. *size* must be an exact positive integer and specifies the number of bytes occupied by the value. For uint-list->bytevector, *list* must consist entirely of *size*-byte exact unsigned integers, i.e., values in the range 0 to $2^{size \cdot 8}$ - 1 inclusive. For sint-list->bytevector, *list* must consist entirely of *size*-byte exact signed integers, i.e., values in the range $-2^{size \cdot 8 - 1}$ to $2^{size \cdot 8 - 1}$ - 1 inclusive. Each value occupies *size* bytes in the resulting bytevector, whose length is thus *size* times the length of *list*.

```
(uint-list->bytevector '() 'big 25) ⟹ #vu8()
(sint-list->bytevector '(0 -1) 'big 3) ⟹ #vu8(0 0 0 #xff #xff #xff)

(define (f size)
  (let ([ls (list (- (expt 2 (- (* 8 size) 1)))
                  (- (expt 2 (- (* 8 size) 1)) 1))])
    (sint-list->bytevector ls 'little size)))
(f 6) ⟹ #vu8(#x00 #x00 #x00 #x00 #x00 #x80
             #xff #xff #xff #xff #xff #x7f)
```

procedure: (bytevector-ieee-single-native-ref *bytevector n*)
returns: the single floating-point value at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*
procedure: (bytevector-ieee-double-native-ref *bytevector n*)
returns: the double floating-point value at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors),(rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer. It indexes the starting byte of the value and must be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value: 4 for single floats, 8 for double. The sum of *n* and the number of bytes occupied by the value must not exceed the length of *bytevector*. The native endianness is assumed.

The return value is an inexact real number. Examples appear after the mutation operators below.

procedure: (bytevector-ieee-single-native-set! *bytevector n x*)
procedure: (bytevector-ieee-double-native-set! *bytevector n x*)
returns: unspecified
libraries: (rnrs bytevectors),(rnrs)

n must be an exact nonnegative integer. It indexes the starting byte of the value and must be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value: 4 for single floats, 8 for double. The sum of *n* and the number of bytes occupied by the value must not exceed the length of *bytevector*. The native endianness is assumed.

These procedures store the given value as an IEEE-754 single or double floating-point value at index *n* (zero-based) of *bytevector*.

```
(define v (make-bytevector 8 0))
(bytevector-ieee-single-native-set! v 0 .125)
(bytevector-ieee-single-native-set! v 4 -3/2)
(list
  (bytevector-ieee-single-native-ref v 0)
  (bytevector-ieee-single-native-ref v 4)) ⟹ (0.125 -1.5)
```

```
(bytevector-ieee-double-native-set! v 0 1e23)
(bytevector-ieee-double-native-ref v 0) ⟹ 1e23
```

procedure: `(bytevector-ieee-single-ref` *bytevector n eness*`)`
returns: the single floating-point value at index *n* (zero-based) of `bytevector`
procedure: `(bytevector-ieee-double-ref` *bytevector n eness*`)`
returns: the double floating-point value at index *n* (zero-based) of `bytevector`
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors)`,`(rnrs)`

n must be an exact nonnegative integer and indexes the starting byte of the value. The sum of *n* and the number of bytes occupied by the value (4 for a single float, 8 for a double) must not exceed the length of `bytevector`. *n* need *not* be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value. `eness` must be a valid endianness symbol naming the endianness.

The return value is an inexact real number. Examples appear after the mutation operators below.

procedure: `(bytevector-ieee-single-set!` *bytevector n x eness*`)`
procedure: `(bytevector-ieee-double-set!` *bytevector n x eness*`)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs bytevectors)`,`(rnrs)`

n must be an exact nonnegative integer and indexes the starting byte of the value. The sum of *n* and the number of bytes occupied by the value (4 for a single float, 8 for a double) must not exceed the length of `bytevector`. *n* need *not* be a multiple of the number of bytes occupied by the value. `eness` must be a valid endianness symbol naming the endianness.

These procedures store the given value as an IEEE-754 single or double floating-point value at index *n* (zero-based) of `bytevector`.

```
(define v (make-bytevector 10 #xc7))
(bytevector-ieee-single-set! v 1 .125 'little)
(bytevector-ieee-single-set! v 6 -3/2 'big)
(list
  (bytevector-ieee-single-ref v 1 'little)
  (bytevector-ieee-single-ref v 6 'big)) ⟹ (0.125 -1.5)
v ⟹ #vu8(#xc7 #x0 #x0 #x0 #x3e #xc7 #xbf #xc0 #x0 #x0)

(bytevector-ieee-double-set! v 1 1e23 'big)
(bytevector-ieee-double-ref v 1 'big) ⟹ 1e23
```

Section 6.11. Symbols

Symbols are used for a variety of purposes as symbolic names in Scheme programs. Strings could be used for most of the same purposes, but an important characteristic of symbols makes comparisons between symbols much more efficient. This characteristic is that two symbols with the same name are identical in the sense of `eq?`. The reason is that the Scheme reader (invoked by `get-datum` and `read`) and the procedure `string->symbol` catalog symbols in an internal symbol table and always return the same symbol whenever the same name is encountered. Thus, no character-by-character comparison is needed, as would be needed to compare two strings.

The property that two symbols may be compared quickly for equivalence makes them ideally suited for use as identifiers in the representation of programs, allowing fast comparison of identifiers. This property also makes symbols useful for a variety of other purposes. For example, symbols might be used as messages passed between procedures, labels for list-structured records, or names for objects stored in an association list (see `assq` in Section 6.3).

Symbols are written without double quotes or other bracketing characters. Parentheses, double quotes, spaces, and most other characters with a special meaning to the Scheme reader are not allowed within the printed representation of a symbol. These and any other Unicode character may appear anywhere within the

printed representation of a symbol with the syntax `#\x`*n*`;`, where *n* consists of one or more hexadecimal digits and represents a valid Unicode scalar value.

The grammar for symbols on page 458 gives a precise definition of the syntax of symbols.

procedure: (`symbol=?` *symbol₁* *symbol₂*)
returns: `#t` if the two symbols are the same, `#f` otherwise
libraries: (`rnrs base`), (`rnrs`)

Symbols can also be compared with `eq?`, which is typically more efficient than `symbol=?`.

```
(symbol=? 'a 'a) ⟹ #t
(symbol=? 'a (string->symbol "a")) ⟹ #t
(symbol=? 'a 'b) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: (`string->symbol` *string*)
returns: a symbol whose name is *string*
libraries: (`rnrs base`), (`rnrs`)

`string->symbol` records all symbols it creates in an internal table that it shares with the system reader. If a symbol whose name is equivalent to string (according to the predicate `string=?`) already exists in the table, this symbol is returned. Otherwise, a new symbol is created with *string* as its name; this symbol is entered into the table and returned.

The effect of modifying a string after it is used as an argument to `string->symbol` is unspecified.

```
(string->symbol "x") ⟹ x

(eq? (string->symbol "x") 'x) ⟹ #t
(eq? (string->symbol "X") 'x) ⟹ #f

(eq? (string->symbol "x")
     (string->symbol "x")) ⟹ #t

(string->symbol "()") ⟹ \x28;\x29;
```

procedure: (`symbol->string` *symbol*)
returns: a string, the name of *symbol*
libraries: (`rnrs base`), (`rnrs`)

The string returned by `symbol->string` should be treated as immutable. Unpredictable behavior can result if a string passed to `string->symbol` is altered with `string-set!` or by any other means.

```
(symbol->string 'xyz) ⟹ "xyz"
(symbol->string 'Hi) ⟹ "Hi"
(symbol->string (string->symbol "()")) ⟹ "()"
```

Section 6.12. Booleans

While every Scheme object has a truth value when used in a conditional context, with every object but `#f` counting as true, Scheme provides the dedicated true value `#t` for use when a value of an expression should convey nothing more than that it is true.

procedure: (`boolean=?` *boolean₁* *boolean₂*)
returns: `#t` if the two booleans are the same, `#f` otherwise
libraries: (`rnrs base`), (`rnrs`)

The boolean values `#t` and `#f` may also be compared with `eq?`, which is typically more efficient than `boolean=?`.

```
(boolean=? #t #t) ⟹ #t
(boolean=? #t #f) ⟹ #f
(boolean=? #t (< 3 4)) ⟹ #t
```

Section 6.13. Hashtables

Hashtables represent sets of associations between arbitrary Scheme values. They serve essentially the same purpose as association lists (see page 165) but are typically much faster when large numbers of associations are involved.

procedure: `(make-eq-hashtable)`
procedure: `(make-eq-hashtable size)`
returns: a new mutable eq hashtable
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`, `(rnrs)`

If *size* is provided, it must be a nonnegative exact integer indicating approximately how many elements the hashtable should initially hold. Hashtables grow as needed, but when the hashtable grows it generally must rehash all of the existing elements. Providing a nonzero *size* can help limit the amount of rehashing that must be done as the table is initially populated.

An eq hashtable compares keys using the `eq?` (pointer equality) procedure and typically employs a hash function based on object addresses. Its hash and equivalence functions are suitable for any Scheme object.

```
(define ht1 (make-eq-hashtable))
(define ht2 (make-eq-hashtable 32))
```

procedure: `(make-eqv-hashtable)`
procedure: `(make-eqv-hashtable size)`
returns: a new mutable eqv hashtable
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`, `(rnrs)`

If *size* is provided, it must be a nonnegative exact integer indicating approximately how many elements the hashtable should initially hold. Hashtables grow as needed, but when the hashtable grows it generally must rehash all of the existing elements. Providing a nonzero *size* can help limit the amount of rehashing that must be done as the table is initially populated.

An eqv hashtable compares keys using the `eqv?` procedure and typically employs a hash function based on object addresses for objects that are identifiable with `eq?`. Its hash and equivalence functions are suitable for any Scheme object.

procedure: `(make-hashtable hash equiv?)`
procedure: `(make-hashtable hash equiv? size)`
returns: a new mutable hashtable
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`, `(rnrs)`

hash and *equiv?* must be procedures. If *size* is provided, it must be a nonnegative exact integer indicating approximately how many elements the hashtable should initially hold. Hashtables grow as needed, but when the hashtable grows it generally must rehash all of the existing elements. Providing a nonzero *size* can help limit the amount of rehashing that must be done as the table is initially populated.

The new hashtable computes hash values using *hash* and compares keys using *equiv?*, neither of which should modify the hashtable. *equiv?* should compare two keys and return false only if the two keys should be distinguished. *hash* should accept a key as an argument and return a nonnegative exact integer value that is the same each time it is called with arguments that *equiv?* does not distinguish. The *hash* and *equiv?* procedures need not accept arbitrary inputs as long as the hashtable is used only for keys that they do accept, and both procedures may assume that the keys are immutable as long as the keys are not modified while they have associations stored in the table. The hashtable operation may call *hash* and *equiv?* once, not at all, or multiple times for each hashtable operation.

```
(define ht (make-hashtable string-hash string=?))
```

procedure: `(hashtable-mutable?` *hashtable*`)`
returns: #t if *hashtable* is mutable, #f otherwise
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`, `(rnrs)`

Hashtables returned by one of the hashtable creation procedures above are mutable, but those created by `hashtable-copy` may be immutable. Immutable hashtables cannot be altered by any of the procedures `hashtable-set!`, `hashtable-update!`, `hashtable-delete!`, or `hashtable-clear!`.

```
(hashtable-mutable? (make-eq-hashtable)) ⇒ #t
(hashtable-mutable? (hashtable-copy (make-eq-hashtable))) ⇒ #f
```

procedure: `(hashtable-hash-function` *hashtable*`)`
returns: the hash function associated with *hashtable*
procedure: `(hashtable-equivalence-function` *hashtable*`)`
returns: the equivalence function associated with *hashtable*
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`, `(rnrs)`

`hashtable-hash-function` returns #f for eq and eqv hashtables.

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(hashtable-hash-function ht) ⇒ #f
(eq? (hashtable-equivalence-function ht) eq?) ⇒ #t

(define ht (make-hashtable string-hash string=?))
(eq? (hashtable-hash-function ht) string-hash) ⇒ #t
(eq? (hashtable-equivalence-function ht) string=?) ⇒ #t
```

procedure: `(equal-hash` *obj*`)`
procedure: `(string-hash` *string*`)`
procedure: `(string-ci-hash` *string*`)`
procedure: `(symbol-hash` *symbol*`)`
returns: an exact nonnegative integer hash value
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`, `(rnrs)`

These procedures are hash functions suitable for use with the appropriate Scheme predicate: `equal?` for `equal-hash`, `string=?` for `string-hash`, `string-ci=?` for `string-ci-hash`, and `symbol=?` (or `eq?`) for `symbol-hash`. The hash values returned by `equal-hash`, `string-hash`, and `string-ci-hash` are typically dependent on the current structure and contents of the input values and are thus unsuitable if keys are modified while they have associations in a hashtable.

procedure: `(hashtable-set!` *hashtable key obj*`)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`, `(rnrs)`

hashtable must be a mutable hashtable. *key* should be an appropriate key for the hashtable's hash and equivalence functions. *obj* may be any Scheme object.

`hashtable-set!` associates *key* with *obj* in *hashtable*, replacing the existing association, if any.

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(hashtable-set! ht 'a 73)
```

procedure: `(hashtable-ref` *hashtable key default*`)`
returns: see below
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`, `(rnrs)`

key should be an appropriate key for the hashtable's hash and equivalence functions. *default* may be any Scheme object.

`hashtable-ref` returns the value associated with *key* in *hashtable*. If no value is associated with *key* in *hashtable*, `hashtable-ref` returns *default*.

```
(define p1 (cons 'a 'b))
(define p2 (cons 'a 'b))

(define eqht (make-eq-hashtable))
(hashtable-set! eqht p1 73)
(hashtable-ref eqht p1 55) ⟹ 73
(hashtable-ref eqht p2 55) ⟹ 55

(define equalht (make-hashtable equal-hash equal?))
(hashtable-set! equalht p1 73)
(hashtable-ref equalht p1 55) ⟹ 73
(hashtable-ref equalht p2 55) ⟹ 73
```

procedure: (`hashtable-contains?` *hashtable key*)
returns: #t if an association for *key* exists in *hashtable*, #f otherwise
libraries: (`rnrs hashtables`), (`rnrs`)

key should be an appropriate key for the hashtable's hash and equivalence functions.

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(define p1 (cons 'a 'b))
(define p2 (cons 'a 'b))
(hashtable-set! ht p1 73)
(hashtable-contains? ht p1) ⟹ #t
(hashtable-contains? ht p2) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: (`hashtable-update!` *hashtable key procedure default*)
returns: unspecified
libraries: (`rnrs hashtables`), (`rnrs`)

hashtable must be a mutable hashtable. *key* should be an appropriate key for the hashtable's hash and equivalence functions. *default* may be any Scheme object. *procedure* should accept one argument, should return one value, and should not modify *hashtable*.

`hashtable-update!` applies *procedure* to the value associated with *key* in *hashtable*, or to *default* if no value is associated with *key* in *hashtable*. If *procedure* returns, `hashtable-update!` associates *key* with the value returned by *procedure*, replacing the old association, if any.

A version of `hashtable-update!` that does not verify that it receives arguments of the proper type might be defined as follows.

```
(define hashtable-update!
  (lambda (ht key proc value)
    (hashtable-set! ht key
      (proc (hashtable-ref ht key value)))))
```

An implementation may, however, be able to implement `hashtable-update!` more efficiently by avoiding multiple hash computations and hashtable lookups.

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(hashtable-update! ht 'a
  (lambda (x) (* x 2))
  55)
(hashtable-ref ht 'a 0) ⟹ 110
(hashtable-update! ht 'a
  (lambda (x) (* x 2))
  0)
(hashtable-ref ht 'a 0) ⟹ 220
```

procedure: (`hashtable-delete!` *hashtable key*)
returns: unspecified

libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`,`(rnrs)`

hashtable must be a mutable hashtable. *key* should be an appropriate key for the hashtable's hash and equivalence functions.

`hashtable-delete!` drops any association for *key* from *hashtable*.

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(define p1 (cons 'a 'b))
(define p2 (cons 'a 'b))
(hashtable-set! ht p1 73)
(hashtable-contains? ht p1) ⇒ #t
(hashtable-delete! ht p1)
(hashtable-contains? ht p1) ⇒ #f
(hashtable-contains? ht p2) ⇒ #f
(hashtable-delete! ht p2)
```

procedure: `(hashtable-size `*hashtable*`)`
returns: number of entries in *hashtable*
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`,`(rnrs)`

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(define p1 (cons 'a 'b))
(define p2 (cons 'a 'b))
(hashtable-size ht) ⇒ 0
(hashtable-set! ht p1 73)
(hashtable-size ht) ⇒ 1
(hashtable-delete! ht p1)
(hashtable-size ht) ⇒ 0
```

procedure: `(hashtable-copy `*hashtable*`)`
procedure: `(hashtable-copy `*hashtable* *mutable?*`)`
returns: a new hashtable containing the same entries as *hashtable*
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`,`(rnrs)`

If *mutable?* is present and not false, the copy is mutable; otherwise, the copy is immutable.

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(define p1 (cons 'a 'b))
(hashtable-set! ht p1 "c")
(define ht-copy (hashtable-copy ht))
(hashtable-mutable? ht-copy) ⇒ #f
(hashtable-delete! ht p1)
(hashtable-ref ht p1 #f) ⇒ #f
(hashtable-delete! ht-copy p1) ⇒ exception: not mutable
(hashtable-ref ht-copy p1 #f) ⇒ "c"
```

procedure: `(hashtable-clear! `*hashtable*`)`
procedure: `(hashtable-clear! `*hashtable* *size*`)`
returns: unspecified
libraries: `(rnrs hashtables)`,`(rnrs)`

hashtable must be a mutable hashtable. If *size* is provided, it must be a nonnegative exact integer.

`hashtable-clear!` removes all entries from *hashtable*. If size is provided, the hashtable is reset to the given size, as if newly created by one of the hashtable creation operations with size argument *size*.

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(define p1 (cons 'a 'b))
(define p2 (cons 'a 'b))
(hashtable-set! ht p1 "first")
(hashtable-set! ht p2 "second")
(hashtable-size ht) ⇒ 2
(hashtable-clear! ht)
```

```
(hashtable-size ht) ⟹ 0
(hashtable-ref ht p1 #f) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: (hashtable-keys *hashtable*)
returns: a vector containing the keys in *hashtable*
libraries: (rnrs hashtables), (rnrs)

The keys may appear in any order in the returned vector.

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(define p1 (cons 'a 'b))
(define p2 (cons 'a 'b))
(hashtable-set! ht p1 "one")
(hashtable-set! ht p2 "two")
(hashtable-set! ht 'q "three")
(hashtable-keys ht) ⟹ #((a . b) q (a . b))
```

procedure: (hashtable-entries *hashtable*)
returns: two vectors: one of keys and a second of values
libraries: (rnrs hashtables), (rnrs)

`hashtable-entries` returns two values. The first is a vector containing the keys in *hashtable*, and the second is a vector containing the corresponding values. The keys and values may appear in any order, but the order is the same for the keys and for the corresponding values.

```
(define ht (make-eq-hashtable))
(define p1 (cons 'a 'b))
(define p2 (cons 'a 'b))
(hashtable-set! ht p1 "one")
(hashtable-set! ht p2 "two")
(hashtable-set! ht 'q "three")
(hashtable-entries ht) ⟹ #((a . b) q (a . b))
                         #("two" "three" "one")
```

Section 6.14. Enumerations

Enumerations are ordered sets of symbols, typically used to name and manipulate options, as with the buffer modes and file options that may be specified when files are created.

syntax: (define-enumeration *name* (*symbol* ...) *constructor*)
libraries: (rnrs enums), (rnrs)

A `define-enumeration` form is a definition and can appear anywhere any other definition can appear.

The `define-enumeration` syntax creates a new enumeration set with the specified symbols in the specified order forming the enumeration's universe. It defines a new syntactic form named by *name* that may be used to verify that a symbol is in the universe. If *x* is in the universe, (*name x*) evaluates to *x*. It is a syntax violation if *x* is not in the universe.

`define-enumeration` also defines a new syntactic form named by *constructor* that may be used to create subsets of the enumeration type. If *x* ... are each in the universe, (*constructor x* ...) evaluates to an enumeration set containing *x* .... Otherwise, it is a syntax violation. The same symbol may appear more than once in *x* ..., but the resulting set contains only one occurrence of the symbol.

```
(define-enumeration weather-element
  (hot warm cold sunny rainy snowy windy)
  weather)

(weather-element hot) ⟹ hot
(weather-element fun) ⟹ syntax violation
(weather hot sunny windy) ⟹ #<enum-set>
(enum-set->list (weather rainy cold rainy)) ⟹ (cold rainy)
```

procedure: (make-enumeration *symbol-list*)
returns: an enumeration set
libraries: (rnrs enums),(rnrs)

This procedure creates a new enumeration type whose universe comprises the elements of *symbol-list*, which must be a list of symbols, in the order of their first appearance in the list. It returns the universe of the new enumeration type as an enumeration set.

```
(define positions (make-enumeration '(top bottom above top beside)))
(enum-set->list positions) ⇒ (top bottom above beside)
```

procedure: (enum-set-constructor *enum-set*)
returns: an enumeration-set construction procedure
libraries: (rnrs enums), (rnrs)

This procedure returns a procedure *p* that may be used to create subsets of the universe of *enum-set*. *p* must be passed a list of symbols, and each element of the list must be an element of the universe of *enum-set*. The enumeration set returned by *p* contains all and only the symbols in the list it is passed. The value returned by *p* may contain elements not in *enum-set* if the universe of *enum-set* contains those elements.

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(one two three four)))
(define p1 (enum-set-constructor e1))
(define e2 (p1 '(one three)))
(enum-set->list e2) ⇒ (one three)
(define p2 (enum-set-constructor e2))
(define e3 (p2 '(one two four)))
(enum-set->list e3) ⇒ (one two four)
```

procedure: (enum-set-universe *enum-set*)
returns: the universe of *enum-set*, as an enumeration set
libraries: (rnrs enums), (rnrs)

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(a b c a b c d)))
(enum-set->list (enum-set-universe e1)) ⇒ (a b c d)
(define e2 ((enum-set-constructor e1) '(c)))
(enum-set->list (enum-set-universe e2)) ⇒ (a b c d)
```

procedure: (enum-set->list *enum-set*)
returns: a list of the elements of *enum-set*
libraries: (rnrs enums), (rnrs)

The symbols in the resulting list appear in the order given to them when the enumeration type of enum-set was created.

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(a b c a b c d)))
(enum-set->list e1) ⇒ (a b c d)
(define e2 ((enum-set-constructor e1) '(d c a b)))
(enum-set->list e2) ⇒ (a b c d)
```

procedure: (enum-set-subset? *enum-set$_1$* *enum-set$_2$*)
returns: #t if *enum-set$_1$* is a subset of *enum-set$_2$*, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs enums), (rnrs)

An enumeration set *enum-set$_1$* is a subset of an enumeration set *enum-set$_2$* if and only if the universe of *enum-set$_1$* is a subset of the universe of *enum-set$_2$* and each element of *enum-set$_1$* is an element of *enum-set$_2$*.

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(a b c)))
(define e2 (make-enumeration '(a b c d e)))
(enum-set-subset? e1 e2) ⇒ #t
(enum-set-subset? e2 e1) ⇒ #f
(define e3 ((enum-set-constructor e2) '(a c)))
```

```
(enum-set-subset? e3 e1) ⟹ #f
(enum-set-subset? e3 e2) ⟹ #t
```

procedure: (enum-set=? *enum-set₁ enum-set₂*)
returns: #t if *enum-set₁* and *enum-set₂* are equivalent, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs enums),(rnrs)

Two enumeration sets *enum-set₁* and *enum-set₂* are equivalent if each is a subset of the other.

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(a b c d)))
(define e2 (make-enumeration '(b d c a)))
(enum-set=? e1 e2) ⟹ #t
(define e3 ((enum-set-constructor e1) '(a c)))
(define e4 ((enum-set-constructor e2) '(a c)))
(enum-set=? e3 e4) ⟹ #t
(enum-set=? e3 e2) ⟹ #f
```

enum-set=? could be defined in terms of enum-set-subset? as follows.

```
(define enum-set=?
  (lambda (e1 e2)
    (and (enum-set-subset? e1 e2) (enum-set-subset? e2 e1))))
```

procedure: (enum-set-member? *symbol enum-set*)
returns: #t if symbol is an element of *enum-set*, #f otherwise
libraries: (rnrs enums),(rnrs)

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(a b c d e)))
(define e2 ((enum-set-constructor e1) '(d b)))
(enum-set-member? 'c e1) ⟹ #t
(enum-set-member? 'c e2) ⟹ #f
```

procedure: (enum-set-union *enum-set₁ enum-set₂*)
returns: the union of *enum-set₁* and *enum-set₂*
procedure: (enum-set-intersection *enum-set₁ enum-set₂*)
returns: the intersection of *enum-set₁* and *enum-set₂*
procedure: (enum-set-difference *enum-set₁ enum-set₂*)
returns: the difference of *enum-set₁* and *enum-set₂*
libraries: (rnrs enums),(rnrs)

enum-set₁ and *enum-set₂* must have the same enumeration type. Each procedure returns a new enumeration set representing the union, intersection, or difference of the two sets.

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(a b c d)))
(define e2 ((enum-set-constructor e1) '(a c)))
(define e3 ((enum-set-constructor e1) '(b c)))
(enum-set->list (enum-set-union e2 e3)) ⟹ (a b c)
(enum-set->list (enum-set-intersection e2 e3)) ⟹ (c)
(enum-set->list (enum-set-difference e2 e3)) ⟹ (a)
(enum-set->list (enum-set-difference e3 e2)) ⟹ (b)
(define e4 (make-enumeration '(b d c a)))
(enum-set-union e1 e4) ⟹ exception: different enumeration types
```

procedure: (enum-set-complement *enum-set*)
returns: the complement of *enum-set* relative to its universe
libraries: (rnrs enums),(rnrs)

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(a b c d)))
(enum-set->list (enum-set-complement e1)) ⟹ ()
(define e2 ((enum-set-constructor e1) '(a c)))
(enum-set->list (enum-set-complement e2)) ⟹ (b d)
```

procedure: `(enum-set-projection` *enum-set$_1$* *enum-set$_2$*`)`
returns: the projection of *enum-set$_1$* into the universe of *enum-set$_2$*
libraries: `(rnrs enums),(rnrs)`

Any elements of *enum-set$_1$* not in the universe of *enum-set$_2$* are dropped. The result is of the same enumeration type as *enum-set$_2$*.

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(a b c d)))
(define e2 (make-enumeration '(a b c d e f g)))
(define e3 ((enum-set-constructor e1) '(a d)))
(define e4 ((enum-set-constructor e2) '(a c e g)))
(enum-set->list (enum-set-projection e4 e3)) ⇒ (a c)
(enum-set->list
  (enum-set-union e3
    (enum-set-projection e4 e3))) ⇒ (a c d)
```

procedure: `(enum-set-indexer` *enum-set*`)`
returns: a procedure that returns the index of a symbol in the universe of *enum-set*
libraries: `(rnrs enums),(rnrs)`

`enum-set-indexer` returns a procedure *p* that, when applied to a symbol in the universe of *enum-set*, returns the index of the symbol (zero-based) in the ordered set of symbols that form the universe. If applied to a symbol not in the universe, *p* returns `#f`.

```
(define e1 (make-enumeration '(a b c d)))
(define e2 ((enum-set-constructor e1) '(a d)))
(define p (enum-set-indexer e2))
(list (p 'a) (p 'c) (p 'e)) ⇒ (0 2 #f)
```