

Building blocks in Scheme

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Announcements

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 - Zoom link: <https://unm.zoom.us/j/92093055438>

Agenda I

- 1 A non-obvious reminder, maybe
- 2 Cons, car and cdr
- 3 S-expressions
- 4 Lists

Parenthesis are auxiliary symbols in math

$$x * (y + z) = (((x)) * ((y + ((z))))))$$

In some programming languages, parenthesis are auxiliary symbols too, in some cases

$$x*(y + z) = (((x))*((y + ((z))))))$$

Parenthesis have a special meaning in Scheme!



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- The `cons` function taking two arguments and returns an “cons cell” containing such arguments.
- The `car` function accepts a “cons cell” as single argument and returns its first component, i.e. $(\text{car } (\text{cons } x \ y)) \rightarrow x$.
- The `cdr` function accepts a “cons cell” as single argument and returns its second component, i.e. $(\text{cdr } (\text{cons } x \ y)) \rightarrow y$.

S-expressions in Schemes

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- Pairs
- Non-pairs, also known as atomic expressions

Recursive definition

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- Any **atomic expression** x is a **s-expression**.
- If x and y are **s-expressions**, then $(\text{cons } x \ y)$ is also a **s-expression**.

Recursive definition

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- '() is a **list**.

Recursive definition

Definition

- '() is a **list**.
- If x is a **s-expression** and y a **list**, then $(\text{cons } x \ y)$ is a **list**.

Thought provoking

- Is '() an atom or a list?

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- What **is** (+ 2 3)? A list or an s-expression? Both?
- What are **programs** in Scheme?