

PARENTHESES EVERYWHERE FORMAT CODE WELL

scheme

```
atoms
  1 "ab"
lists
  (atom, list)
  either atom or list
```

procedure

```
put it in a list
takes first element and treats it as a procedure
  tries to evaluate all subsequent items in list
  (+ 1 2)
  3
  (+ 1 2 3 4 5)
  15
  (+ 1 2 3 (+ 99 2) 5)
  112
natural tree structure to it
```

scheme lists are really linked lists

"cons cells"

create single cell with the cons operator

list by definition

```
last element points to an empty list () atom
(cons 1 '())
```

non list

```
(cons 1 2)
'(1.2)
. indicates "the rest"
```

(quote ( ))

```
no evaluation on its arguments, returns the list
' is short hand for quote
```

```
(cons '(1 2) '(3 4))
>'((1 2) 3 4)
```

head and tail:

```
head: car
tail: cdr
```

```
> (car '(1 2 3))
1
> (cdr '(1 2 3))
'(2 3)
```

will not work on the empty list:  
empty list is not technically a list, it's an atom

#t is true

```
(number? 5)
#t
(symbol? 'a)
#t
```

```
pair?
list?
```

list procedure:  
creates a list after evaluating shit

```
top level name definitions
(define x 1)
(define y 3)
(+ x y)
4
```

```
functions
(define (procedure_name args)
  (program)
)
```

```
(lambda (arguments)
  (expressions to run)
)
```

can use lambda always if we so desire

```
(if predicate
  then_part
  else_part
)
```

cond: like switch

```
(cond ((predicate) (expr)) ((predicate) (expr)) (else ()))
```

= numerical equivalence

eq? if objects are the same (ie address is the same)

eqv? type and value

equal? for sequences and strings

```
(let (bindings) (body))
```

evaluates to the result of the last one

```
(define (apnd l e)
```

```
  (if (null? l)
```

```
      (list e)
```

```
      (cons (car l) (apnd (cdr l) e))
```

```
  )
```

```
)
```

```
(define (apndl l1 l2)
```

```
  (if (null? l2)
```

```
      l1
```

```
      (apndl (apnd l1 (car l2)) (cdr l2))
```

```
  )
```

```
)
```

really fucking slow

use library append, this shit too naive