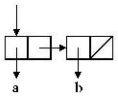
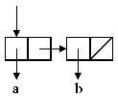
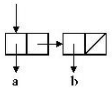
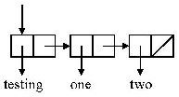
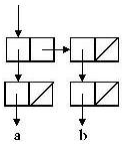
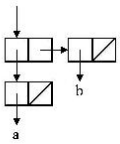
Symbols and Quote

Scheme uses the character `'` to distinguish between symbols and their values. The value of `'x` is the symbol `x` and not the value of the thing named `x`.

The quote syntax `'expr` is interpreted by the reader as syntactic sugar for `(quote expr)`.

Practice giving the printed representation and the box-and-pointer diagram for each of the following:

`'(a b)` ⇒ `(a b)` 	`(cons 'a '(b))` ⇒ `(a b)` 
`(list 'a 'b)` ⇒ `(a b)` 	`(quote (testing one two))` ⇒ `(testing one two)` 
`(list '(a) '(b))` ⇒ `((a) (b))` 	`(cons '(a) '(b))` ⇒ `((a) b)` 

Given the definitions above the line below, what does the #cheme interpreter print for each of the expressions below the line?

```
(define a 3)
(define b 4)
(define c (list 5 6))
```

```
(define p (list cons +))
(define q '(cons +))
(define r (list 'cons '+))
```

```
(define x '(a b))
(define alpha '(a Greek letter))
(define beta '(I don't know))
```

```
(list 'a b)
⇒ (a 4)

'(a b)
⇒ (a b)

(cons b x)
⇒ (4 a b)

(list 'b c)
⇒ (b (5 6))
```

```
(car x)
⇒ a

(cdr alpha)
⇒ (Greek letter)

((car p) 3 4)
⇒ (3 . 4)

((cadr p) 3 4)
⇒ 7
```

```
((car r) 3 4)
⇒ Error -- can't apply a symbol

((cadr q) 3 4)
⇒ Error -- can't apply a symbol

(car ''a)
⇒ quote

beta
⇒ (I don (quote t) know)
```

Symbol Equality

To determine if two numbers are identical, we use the Scheme primitive `=`. To determine if two symbols are identical, we use the Scheme primitive `eq?`. For example,

```
(eq? 'apples 'apples)
⇒ #t
```

```
(eq? 'apples 'oranges)
⇒ #f
```

We will discuss other variations of `eq?` and other equality predicates next week, but remember that the behavior of `eq?` on numerical arguments is **unspecified**:

```
(eq? 1 1)
⇒ unspecified
```

```
(let ((x (+ 1 2)))
  (eq? x x))
⇒ unspecified
```

Building memq

`(memq <item> <list>)` will return return a sublist beginning with the first occurrence of the symbol `<item>`. If the symbol `<item>` is not contained in the `<list>`, then `memq` will return false.

```
(define (memq item lst)
  (cond ((null? lst) false)
        ((eq? item (car lst)) lst)
        (else (memq item (cdr lst)))))
```

What is the result of using `memq` in the following situations:

```
(memq 'robots '(building robots is fun))
⇒ (robots is fun)
(memq 'robot '(building robots is fun))
⇒ false
```

```
(memq 'bolts '(screws (bolts washers)
nails))
⇒ false
(memq 'bolts '(screws (bolts washers)
nails bolts pins))
⇒ (bolts pins)
```

Puzzle

Can you write a scheme expression that prints itself?

(Hint: Consider how a cell reproduces. It contains its own blueprint (the DNA strand in the nucleus); reproduction involves (a) copying the blueprint, (b) implementing the blueprint. That is, it uses the blueprint twice.)

```
((lambda (x)
   (list x (list (quote quote) x)))
 (quote (lambda (x)
          (list x (list (quote quote) x)))))
```

Administrivia

- Quiz #1 Statistics:
  - Average: 76
  - Approximate ranges: A(100-85) B(84-69) C(68-53) D/F(52-0)
- Problem Set #3 : Due next Wednesday