Scheme

1. Special Forms

(a) \textit{quote} - \texttt{(quote expr)}
   Returns whatever the reader built for \texttt{expr}.

2. Procedures

(a) \texttt{(eq? v1 v2)} - returns true if \texttt{v1} and \texttt{v2} are bitwise identical. “Works on” symbols, booleans, and pairs. Doesn’t “work on” numbers and strings.

(b) \texttt{(eqv? v1 v2)} - like \texttt{eq?} except it “works on” numbers.

(c) \texttt{(equal? v1 v2)} - return true if \texttt{v1} and \texttt{v2} print out the same. “Works on” almost everything.

Problems

1. Evaluation - give printed value. \texttt{x} is 5.
   \begin{itemize}
   \item \texttt{3}
   \item \texttt{x}
   \item \texttt{''x}
   \item \texttt{(quote (3 4))}
   \item \texttt{('+ 3 4)}
   \item \texttt{(if '(= x 0) 7 8)}
   \item \texttt{(eq? 'x 'X)}
   \end{itemize}
(eq? (list 1 2) (list 1 2))

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Sets

A set is a collection of unique elements. Attempting to add a second copy of an element to a set will not change the set. We’ll be working with sets of symbols.

(define (empty-set)
  (cons 'set nil))

(define (set-elements set)
  (cdr set))

2. Write set-contains? which returns #t if the set contains the element.

    (define (set-contains? elem set)
      ...
      )

3. Write set-add which adds an element to a set if the set does not already contain it.

    (define (set-add elem set)
      ...
      )

Another useful set procedure:

    (define (set-union set1 set2)
      (fold-right set-add set1 (set-elements set2)))

Boolean Formulas

A boolean formula is a formula containing boolean operations and boolean variables. A boolean variable is either true or false. and, or, and not are all boolean operations. For the purposes of this problem, and and or will be defined to take exactly two inputs.

Example formulas:
a
(not b)
(or b (not c))
(and (not a) (not c))
(not (or (not a) c))
(and (or a (not b)) (or (not a) c))

Some useful procedures:

(define (variable? exp)
  (symbol? exp))
(define (make-variable var)
  var)
(define (variable-name exp)
  exp)

(define (or? exp)
  (and (pair? exp) (eq? (car exp) 'or)))
(define (make-or exp1 exp2)
  (list 'or exp1 exp2))
(define (or-first exp)
  (cadr exp))
(define (or-second exp)
  (caddr exp))

(define (and? exp)
  (and (pair? exp) (eq? (car exp) 'and)))
(define (make-and exp1 exp2)
  (list 'and exp1 exp2))
(define (and-first exp)
  (cadr exp))
(define (and-second exp)
  (caddr exp))

4. Write selectors, constructor, and predicate for not

5. Given a formula, we’d like to be able to tell which variables it involves. `formula-variables` should return the set of variables used in the formula.
6. Given a formula and a list of variable assignments, decide whether the formula is \texttt{#t} or \texttt{#f}. Assume that you have a procedure \texttt{(variable-value bindings vname)}, which takes a list of assignments and a variable name and returns the value assigned to the variable.

\begin{verbatim}
(define (formula-value exp bindings)
  (cond ((variable? exp)
         (set-add (variable-name exp) (empty-set)))
        ((not? exp)
         (formula-value (not-operand exp))))
\end{verbatim}