

Evolution

- Raise **n** to the power of **m** and **m** to the power of **n**
 - $((\lambda x \lambda y ((a)(x)y)(b)(y)x) \lambda f \lambda z (f)^{\{n\}} z) \lambda f \lambda z (f)^{\{m\}} z)$
Produces big term. Grows exponentially.
Could be computed in 2 threads
- Compute something equal in 1..n threads
 - $(\lambda y (..(x)y)..)y)(\lambda x x)^{\{n\}} z$
Big term that produces small result. We compute
In m threads a lot of identities ($id\ x = x$; $id(id(id...))$)
- Bigger term = more time to serialise/deserialise

- Each case run 10 times and median is taken**
- PC: 16gb RAM, Intel core i7 - 8 logical cores**



Exponential term

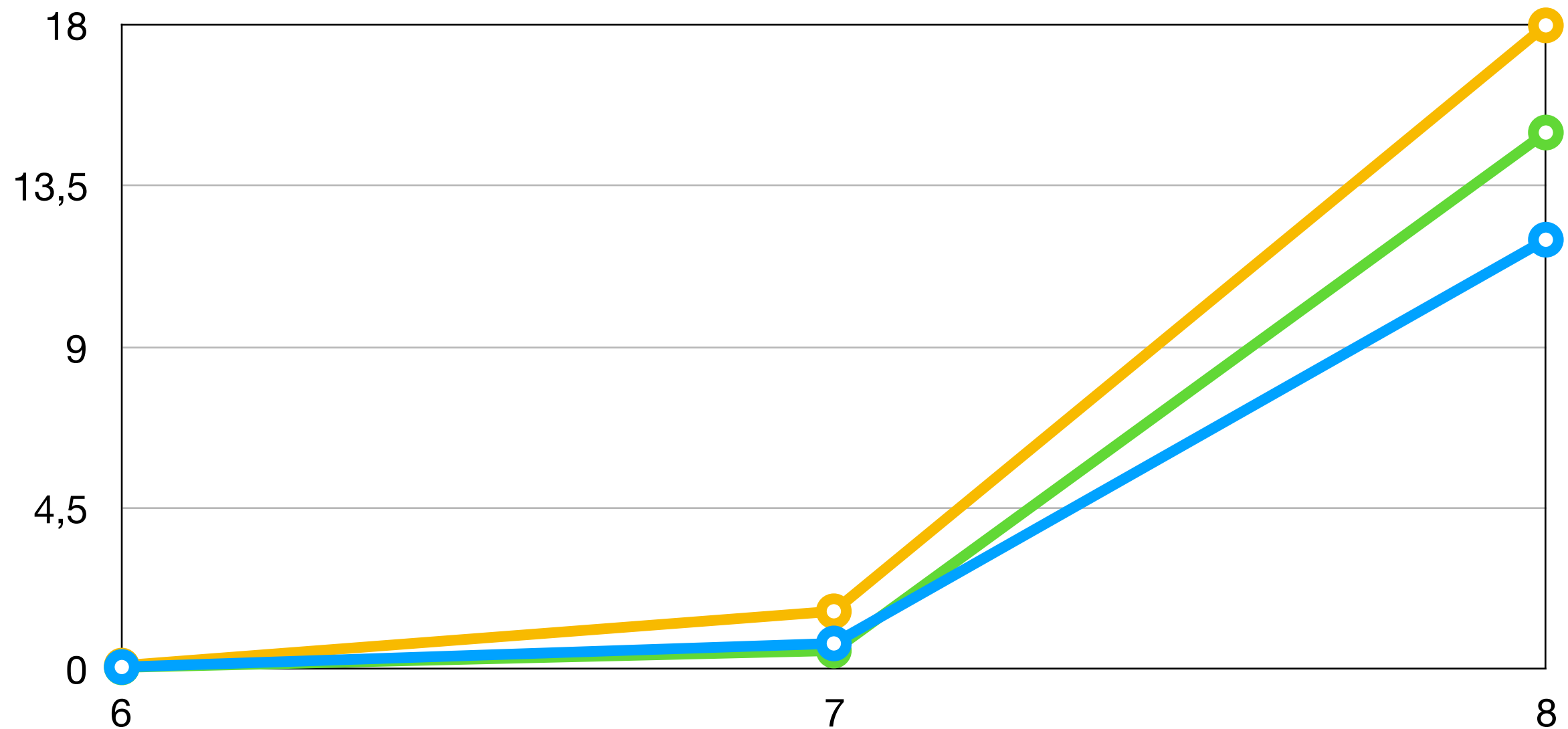
Sequential

Parallel

Actors

Seconds

Lower = better



n,m=

Evaluation

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