

N2

~~xor~~  $\text{xor} = \neg x y . x (\text{not } y) y$

XOR: x y out		
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

Proof:

1)  $x = \text{false}, y = \text{false}$

~~xor x y~~  $\text{xor false false} = \text{false}$

2)  $x = \text{true}, y = \text{false}$

$\text{xor true false} = \text{true} (\text{not false}) \text{false} = \text{not false} = \text{true}$

3)  $x = \text{false}, y = \text{true}$

$\text{xor false true} = \text{false} (\text{not true}) \text{true} = \text{true}$

4)  $x = \text{true}, y = \text{true}$

$\text{xor true true} = \text{true} (\text{not true}) \text{true} = \text{not true} = \text{false}$

I proved, that xor function is valid, so

~~3~~ because xor is originally commutative  
this function ~~is~~ is also commutative.



N1

$$(1) \forall M, N \quad \lambda x. MN =_{\beta} S(\lambda x. M)(\lambda x. N)$$

▮

$$S = \lambda f g x. f x (g x)$$

$$S(\lambda x. M)(\lambda x. N) =$$

$$= (\lambda f g x. f x (g x))(\lambda x. M)(\lambda x. N) \stackrel{\beta}{=}$$

$$= (\lambda g x. (\lambda x. M) x (g x))(\lambda x. N) \stackrel{\beta}{=}$$

$$= \lambda x. (\lambda x. M) x ((\lambda x. N) x) = \lambda x. M ((\lambda x. N) x) =$$

$$= \lambda x. MN$$

▮