With Louis's procedures installed, if `apply-generic` is called with two arguments of the same type and an operation is not found in the table for those types, it will try to coerce each argument to its same type, and then call `apply-generic` with the same arguments again in the `t1->t2` condition, resulting in an endless loop. The lack of coercing to the same type exists for a reason, because this will result in `t1->t2` and `t2->t1` yielding nothing and an error to be returned indicating there is no method for these types.

For the specific example of exponentiation, if we call `exp` with two complex numbers as arguments, then `proc` (in apply-generic) will be false, since there is no `exp` operation in the dispatch table for complex numbers. Because there are two arguments, `get-coercion` is called and Louis's procedures result in both `t1->t2` and `t2->t1` being true. This means that the `t1->t2` consequent is evaluated, which calls generic on the same arguments as originally, resulting in an infinite loop.