

- 1) The two expression operands are always evaluated when using the logical XOR operator, therefore, it cannot be short-circuited.

unless you consider lazy evaluation as a proper way to short circuit XOR, it would look something like this...

```
if (not A) return B;  
if (not B) return A;  
return 0;
```

would be short-circuiting because returning B doesn't require evaluating B. (lazy eval)

2)

```
function recursiveWhile(input) {  
  if (condition according to input) {  
    // execute "while loop"
```

```
    // call recursiveWhile with the same/updated condition until condition is false  
    recursiveWhile(input);
```

```
  } else {  
    // exit recursion to main  
  }  
}
```

```
// start the recursion with an initial input  
recursiveWhile(initialCondition);
```

3)

Q3

XOR  $p$  (NOT  $p$ )

$$\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}_\alpha (\lambda p. \lambda q. p (\underline{\text{NOT}}\ q) q) p (\text{NOT}\ p)$$

$$\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}_\beta (\lambda p. \lambda q. p ((\lambda p. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q) q) q) p (\text{NOT}\ p)$$

$$\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}_\beta (\lambda p. \lambda q. p (\lambda q. \lambda r. q r q) q) \underline{p} (\text{NOT}\ p)$$

$$\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}_\beta (\lambda q. p (\lambda q. \lambda r. q r q) q) (\underline{\text{NOT}}\ p)$$

$$\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}_\beta (\lambda q. p (\lambda q. \lambda r. q r q) q) ((\lambda p. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q) \underline{p})$$

$$\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}_\beta (\lambda q. p (\lambda q. \lambda r. q r q) q) (\lambda q. \lambda r. p r q)$$

$$\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}_\beta (p (\lambda q. \lambda r. (\lambda q. \lambda r. p r q) \underline{r} q)) (\lambda q. \lambda r. p r q)$$

$$\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}_\beta (p (\lambda q. \lambda r. (\lambda r. p r r) \underline{q})) (\lambda q. \lambda r. p r q)$$

$$\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}_\beta (p (\lambda q. \lambda r. (p q r) (\lambda q. \lambda r. p r q)))$$

XOR  $p$  (NOT  $p$ )

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\alpha} (\underline{\lambda p. \lambda q. p} (\text{NOT } q) q) \underline{p} (\text{NOT } p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\beta} \underline{\lambda q. p} (\text{NOT } q) q (\text{NOT } p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\beta} p (\text{NOT } (\text{NOT } p)) (\text{NOT } p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\alpha} p ((\underline{\lambda p. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q}) (\text{NOT } p)) (\text{NOT } p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\beta} p (\lambda q. \lambda r. (\text{NOT } p) r q) (\text{NOT } p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\alpha} p (\lambda q. \lambda r. (\underline{\lambda p. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q}) p r q) (\text{NOT } p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\beta} p (\lambda q. \lambda r. (\lambda q. \lambda r. p r q) r q) (\text{NOT } p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\beta} p (\lambda q. \lambda r. (\underline{\lambda r. p r' r'}) q) (\text{NOT } p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\beta} p (\lambda q. \lambda r. p q r) (\text{NOT } p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\alpha} p (\lambda q. \lambda r. p q r) ((\underline{\lambda p. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q}) p)$

$\stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}_{\beta} p (\lambda q. \lambda r. p q r) (\lambda q. \lambda r. p r q)$



(b) Test with XOR T T  $\rightarrow$  should return false

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{XOR } T \quad T \quad \text{not} \quad T \quad T \\
 & \Rightarrow \lambda p. \lambda q. p (\lambda r. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q) q (\lambda p. \lambda q. p) (\lambda p. \lambda q. p) \\
 & \Rightarrow \lambda q. (\lambda p. \lambda q. p) (\lambda r. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q) q (\lambda p. \lambda q. p) \\
 & \Rightarrow (\lambda p. \lambda q. p) ((\lambda r. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q) (\lambda p. \lambda q. p)) (\lambda p. \lambda q. p) \\
 & \Rightarrow (\lambda q. (\lambda p. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q) (\lambda p. \lambda q. p)) (\lambda p. \lambda q. p) \\
 & \Rightarrow (\lambda p. \lambda q. \lambda r. p r q) (\lambda p. \lambda q. p) \\
 & \Rightarrow \lambda q. \lambda r. (\lambda p. \lambda q. p) r q \\
 & \Rightarrow \lambda q. \lambda r. (\lambda q. r) q \\
 & \Rightarrow \lambda q. \lambda r. r
 \end{aligned}$$

After reduction, it seems that XOR is behaving correctly since XOR TT has returned false.

note! definition for false is  $F \equiv \lambda p. \lambda q. q$

after reduction, the output closely matches  
ie.  $\lambda q. \lambda r. r$

$\therefore$  Correct.