4. a) With $in1 = 1,2,3,4$ and $in2 = 5,6$ the code will start with the last if statement, which in $in1 \to next$ (ic. the instance of $in1$ starting with $2 \to 3 \to 4$ etc) and recursively call llrec but with Node* $in1$ as $in2$ and Node* $in2$ as $in1 \to next$. Thus, the next passes of $in1$ will have values of $in2$ superimposed on its next value and vice versa, ending with $in1 = 1,5,2,6,3,4$ and $in2 = 2,5,2,6,3,4$.

At the end, since $in2$ will end with nullptr faster than $in1$, it will return $in1$.

b) If $in1 = in1 = $ nullptr this will trigger the very first if statement, resulting in $in2$ being returned regardless of $in2$, simply resulting in $in1$'s