Consider the expression
\( (\lambda h. (\lambda x. h(xx))(\lambda x. h(xx)))((\lambda a \lambda b. a)(+ 1 5)) \)

(a) Draw the tree corresponding to this expression.
(b) Underline all the redexes, indicating whether they are \( \beta, \eta \), or \( \delta \) redexes.
(c) Identify the leftmost-outermost and leftmost-innermost redexes.
(d) Assuming that we use only the \( \beta \)-rule, and use normal order reduction, write down the normal form and weak head-normal form of the expression, showing the steps required to reach them.