1. Argue that your favorite programming language is an Acceptable Programming System.

2. In Kozen’s text *Theory of Computation* he gives applications of the Recursion Theorem as Lecture 34. In that Lecture he gives an example of a self-printing program. Such programs are called “quines”. I have adapted Kozen’s quine for C to work on my computer as follows:

```c
#include<stdio.h>
char *s="%cinclude<stdio.h>%cchar *s=%c%s%c;%cmain(){printf(s,35,10,34,s,34,10,10);}%c";
main(){printf(s,35,10,34,s,34,10,10);

Note that the decimal numbers 10, 34, and 35 represent the ASCII characters newline, double quote, and sharp sign.

Write a “quine” (a self-printing program) for another programming language.

3. In that same chapter Kozen also motivates the recursion theorem as allowing recursive programs to be defined with the example of factorial defined by:

\[ P \mapsto \lambda x. \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } x = 0 \\
x \cdot P(x - 1), & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases} \]

(Note: In this example \( \lambda \) is being used as a generic notation for anonymous functions. This is not an official \( \lambda \)-calculus program.)

Adapt this fixed-point construction to your favorite programming language. Use this construction and the recursion theorem to justify that the factorial function is definable in your favorite programming language. (This should be the same language you previously showed was an acceptable programming system.)

Pay careful attention to when you are generating and/or transforming a program and when you are executing the program.