

### Лабораторная работа 3 (0011 = 3)

#### Арифметика в ЭВМ и представление данных (целочисленные операции)

Операционная система ОС Windows, 64-разрядная ОС.

##### **Задание ЛЗ.з1.** (Вариант 2 $m=33$ $n=-101$ )

Разработайте программу на языке C++, которая расширяет значение целочисленной переменной из 16 бит до 32 бит, рассматривая числа как: – знаковые (*signed*); – беззнаковые (*unsigned*). Проверьте её работу на значениях  $m$  и  $n$  (таблица ЛЗ.1). Каждое из двух значений — как  $m$ , так и  $n$  — должно расширяться двумя способами — как знаковым, так и беззнаковым (итого четыре операции).

Бонус +1 балл, если младшая цифра каждого представления *print32()* находится под младшей цифрой соответствующего представления *print16()*.

Программный код:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <bitset>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void print16(void *p) {  
    unsigned short *a = reinterpret_cast<unsigned short *>(p);  
    printf("  ");  
    printf("%04X ", *a);  
    printf("%32s ", bitset<16>(*a).to_string().c_str());  
    printf("%10u ", *a);  
  
    short *b = reinterpret_cast<short *>(p);  
    printf("%6d \n", *b);  
}
```

```
void print32(void *p) {
```

```
unsigned int *a = reinterpret_cast<unsigned int *>(p);  
printf("%08X ", *a);  
printf("%32s ", bitset<32>(*a).to_string().c_str());  
printf("%10u ", *a);
```

```
int *b = reinterpret_cast<int *>(p);  
printf("%6d \n\n", *b);  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    printf("short to unsigned int\n");  
    unsigned short m1 = 33;  
    unsigned int m1l = static_cast<unsigned int>(m1);  
    printf6(&m1);  
    printf32(&m1l);
```

```
    printf("short to signed int\n");  
    short m2 = 33;  
    int m22 = static_cast<int>(m2);  
    printf6(&m2);  
    printf32(&m22);
```

```
    printf("short to unsigned int\n");  
    unsigned short n1 = -101;  
    unsigned int n1l = static_cast<unsigned int>(n1);  
    printf6(&n1);  
    printf32(&n1l);
```

```
    printf("short to signed int\n");  
    short n2 = -101;  
    int n22 = static_cast<int>(n2);
```

```

printf(&n2);

printf32(&n22);

return 0;
}

```

#### Вывод:

```

short to unsigned int
  0021          0000000000100001          33      33
00000021 0000000000000000000000000000100001          33      33

short to signed int
  0021          0000000000100001          33      33
00000021 0000000000000000000000000000100001          33      33

short to unsigned int
  FF9B          111111110011011          65435    -101
0000FF9B 0000000000000000111111110011011          65435    65435

short to signed int
  FF9B          111111110011011          65435    -101
FFFFFF9B 1111111111111111111111110011011 4294967195    -101

```

#### **Задание Л3.з2.**

Разработайте программу на языке C/C++, которая выполняет над 16-битным целочисленным значением  $x$ :

- знаковое умножение на 2;
- беззнаковое умножение на 2;
- знаковое деление на 2;
- беззнаковое деление на 2;
- расчёт остатка от беззнакового деления на 16;
- округление вниз до числа, кратного 16 (беззнаковое). а также:
- знаковый сдвиг влево на 1 бит;
- беззнаковый сдвиг влево на 1 бит;
- знаковый сдвиг вправо на 1 бит;
- беззнаковый сдвиг вправо на 1 бит;
- рассчитывает  $x \& 15$ ;
- рассчитывает  $x \& -16$ .

Сопоставьте результаты — вначале на значенияи  $m$ , затем  $n$  (таблица Л3.1)

### Программный код:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <bitset>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void printl6(void *p) {  
    unsigned short *a = reinterpret_cast<unsigned short *>(p);  
    printf("%04X ", *a);  
    printf("%l6s ", bitset<16>(*a).to_string().c_str());  
    printf("unsigned: %5u ", *a);  
  
    short *b = reinterpret_cast<short *>(p);  
    printf("signed: %6d \n", *b);  
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    short m = 33;  
    printf("m = 33\n");  
    printf("Znakovoe umnozhenie na 2\n");  
    short countl = 2;  
    short ml = *reinterpret_cast<short*>(&m);  
    short resml = ml * countl;  
    printl6(&ml);  
    printl6(&countl);  
    printl6(&resml);
```

```
    printf("\nBezznakovoe umnozhenie na 2\n");
```

```
unsigned short count2 = 2;
unsigned short m2 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&m);
unsigned short resm2 = m2 * count2;
printf(&m2);
printf(&count2);
printf(&resm2);
```

```
printf("\nZnakovoe delenie na 2\n");
short count3 = 2;
short m3 = *reinterpret_cast<short*>(&m);
short resm3 = m3 / count3;
printf(&m3);
printf(&count3);
printf(&resm3);
```

```
printf("\nBezznakovoe delenie na 2\n");
unsigned short count4 = 2;
unsigned short m4 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&m);
unsigned short resm4 = m4 / count4;
printf(&m4);
printf(&count4);
printf(&resm4);
```

```
printf("\nOstatok ot delenia na 16\n");
unsigned short count5 = 16;
unsigned short m5 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&m);
unsigned short resm5 = m5 % count5;
printf(&m5);
printf(&count5);
printf(&resm5);
```

```
printf("\nOkruglenie vnz do chisla, kratnogo 16\n");  
  
unsigned short count6 = 16;  
  
unsigned short m6 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&m);  
  
unsigned short resm6 = (m6 / count6) * count6;  
  
printf(&m6);  
  
printf(&count6);  
  
printf(&resm6);
```

```
short n = -101;
```

```
printf("\nn = -101\n");  
  
printf("Znakovoe umnozhenie na 2\n");  
  
short n1 = *reinterpret_cast<short*>(&n);  
  
short resn1 = n1 * count1;  
  
printf(&n1);  
  
printf(&count1);  
  
printf(&resn1);
```

```
printf("\nBezznakovoe umnozhenie na 2\n");  
  
unsigned short n2 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&n);  
  
unsigned short resn2 = n2 * count2;  
  
printf(&n2);  
  
printf(&count2);  
  
printf(&resn2);
```

```
printf("\nZnakovoe delenie na 2\n");  
  
short n3 = *reinterpret_cast<short*>(&n);  
  
short resn3 = n3 / count3;  
  
printf(&n3);  
  
printf(&count3);
```

```
printf(&resn3);
```

```
printf("\nBezznakovoe delenie na 2\n");
```

```
unsigned short n4 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&n);
```

```
unsigned short resn4 = n4 / count4;
```

```
printf(&n4);
```

```
printf(&count4);
```

```
printf(&resn4);
```

```
printf("\nOstatok ot delenia na 16\n");
```

```
unsigned short n5 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&n);
```

```
unsigned short resn5 = n5 % count5;
```

```
printf(&n5);
```

```
printf(&count5);
```

```
printf(&resn5);
```

```
printf("\nOkruglenie vnz do chisla, kratnogo 16\n");
```

```
unsigned short n6 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&n);
```

```
unsigned short resn6 = (n6 / count6) * count6;
```

```
printf(&n6);
```

```
printf(&count6);
```

```
printf(&resn6);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

## Вывод:

```
m = 33
Znakovoe umnozhenie na 2
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0002 0000000000000010 unsigned: 2 signed: 2
0042 0000000001000010 unsigned: 66 signed: 66

Bezznakovoe umnozhenie na 2
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0002 0000000000000010 unsigned: 2 signed: 2
0042 0000000001000010 unsigned: 66 signed: 66

Znakovoe delenie na 2
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0002 0000000000000010 unsigned: 2 signed: 2
0010 0000000000010000 unsigned: 16 signed: 16

Bezznakovoe delenie na 2
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0002 0000000000000010 unsigned: 2 signed: 2
0010 0000000000010000 unsigned: 16 signed: 16

Ostatok ot delenia na 16
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0010 0000000000010000 unsigned: 16 signed: 16
0001 0000000000000001 unsigned: 1 signed: 1

Okruglenie vniz do chisla, kratnogo 16
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0010 0000000000010000 unsigned: 16 signed: 16
0020 0000000000100000 unsigned: 32 signed: 32

n = -101
Znakovoe umnozhenie na 2
FF9B 111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
0002 0000000000000010 unsigned: 2 signed: 2
FF36 1111111100110110 unsigned: 65334 signed: -202

Bezznakovoe umnozhenie na 2
FF9B 111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
0002 0000000000000010 unsigned: 2 signed: 2
FF36 1111111100110110 unsigned: 65334 signed: -202

Znakovoe delenie na 2
FF9B 111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
0002 0000000000000010 unsigned: 2 signed: 2
FFCE 11111111001110 unsigned: 65486 signed: -50

Bezznakovoe delenie na 2
FF9B 111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
0002 0000000000000010 unsigned: 2 signed: 2
7FCD 011111111001101 unsigned: 32717 signed: 32717

Ostatok ot delenia na 16
FF9B 111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
0010 0000000000010000 unsigned: 16 signed: 16
000B 0000000000001011 unsigned: 11 signed: 11

Okruglenie vniz do chisla, kratnogo 16
FF9B 111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
0010 0000000000010000 unsigned: 16 signed: 16
FF90 111111110010000 unsigned: 65424 signed: -112
```



## Программный код

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <bitset>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void print16(void *p) {  
    unsigned short *a = reinterpret_cast<unsigned short *>(p);  
    printf("%04X ", *a);  
    printf("%16s ", bitset<16>(*a).to_string().c_str());  
    printf("unsigned: %5u ", *a);  
  
    short *b = reinterpret_cast<short *>(p);  
    printf("signed: %6d \n", *b);  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    short m = 33;  
    printf("m = 33\n");  
    printf("Znakovyj sdvig vlevo na 1 bit\n");  
    short m1 = *reinterpret_cast<short *>(&m);  
    short resm1 = m1 << 1;  
    print16(&m1);  
    print16(&resm1);  
  
    printf("\nBezznakovyj sdvig vlevo na 1 bit\n");  
    unsigned short m2 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short *>(&m);  
    short resm2 = m2 << 1;  
    print16(&m2);  
    print16(&resm2);  
  
    printf("\nZnakovyj sdvig vpravo na 1 bit\n");
```

```
short m3 = *reinterpret_cast<short*>(&m);
```

```
short resm3 = m3 >> 1;
```

```
printf("%d", m3);
```

```
printf("%d", resm3);
```

```
printf("\nBez znakovy s dvig vpravo na 1 bit\n");
```

```
unsigned short m4 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&m);
```

```
short resm4 = m4 >> 1;
```

```
printf("%d", m4);
```

```
printf("%d", resm4);
```

```
printf("\nPobitovoe AND 15\n");
```

```
unsigned short m5 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&m);
```

```
unsigned short count5 = 15;
```

```
unsigned short resm5 = m5 & count5;
```

```
printf("%d", m5);
```

```
printf("%d", count5);
```

```
printf("%d", resm5);
```

```
printf("\nPobitovoe AND -16\n");
```

```
short m6 = *reinterpret_cast<short*>(&m);
```

```
short count6 = -16;
```

```
short resm6 = m6 & count6;
```

```
printf("%d", m6);
```

```
printf("%d", count6);
```

```
printf("%d", resm6);
```

```
short n = -101;
```

```
printf("\nn = -101\n");
```

```
printf("Znakovy s dvig vlevo na 1 bit\n");
```

```
short n1 = *reinterpret_cast<short*>(&n);
```

```
short resn1 = n1 << 1;
```

```
printf("%d", n1);
```

```
printf("%d", res1);
```

```
printf("\nБеззнаковый сдвиг влево на 1 bit\n");
```

```
unsigned short n2 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&n);
```

```
short resn2 = n2 << 1;
```

```
printf("%d", n2);
```

```
printf("%d", resn2);
```

```
printf("\nЗнаковый сдвиг вправо на 1 bit\n");
```

```
short n3 = *reinterpret_cast<short*>(&n);
```

```
short resn3 = n3 >> 1;
```

```
printf("%d", n3);
```

```
printf("%d", resn3);
```

```
printf("\nБеззнаковый сдвиг вправо на 1 bit\n");
```

```
unsigned short n4 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&n);
```

```
short resn4 = n4 >> 1;
```

```
printf("%d", n4);
```

```
printf("%d", resn4);
```

```
printf("\nПобитовое AND 15\n");
```

```
unsigned short n5 = *reinterpret_cast<unsigned short*>(&n);
```

```
unsigned short resn5 = n5 & count5;
```

```
printf("%d", n5);
```

```
printf("%d", count5);
```

```
printf("%d", resn5);
```

```
printf("\nПобитовое AND -16\n");
```

```
short n6 = *reinterpret_cast<short*>(&n);
```

```
short resn6 = n6 & count6;
```

```
printf("%d", n6);
```

```
printf("%d", count6);
```

```
printf("%d", resn6);
```

```

return 0;
}

```

Вывод:

```

m = 33
Znakovyj sdvig vlevo na 1 bit
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0042 0000000001000010 unsigned: 66 signed: 66

Bezznakovyj sdvig vlevo na 1 bit
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0042 0000000001000010 unsigned: 66 signed: 66

Znakovyj sdvig vpravo na 1 bit
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0010 000000000010000 unsigned: 16 signed: 16

Bezznakovyj sdvig vpravo na 1 bit
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
0010 000000000010000 unsigned: 16 signed: 16

Pobitovoe AND 15
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
000F 0000000000001111 unsigned: 15 signed: 15
0001 0000000000000001 unsigned: 1 signed: 1

Pobitovoe AND -16
0021 0000000000100001 unsigned: 33 signed: 33
FFF0 111111111110000 unsigned: 65520 signed: -16
0020 000000000010000 unsigned: 32 signed: 32

n = -101
Znakovyj sdvig vlevo na 1 bit
FF9B 1111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
FF36 1111111110011010 unsigned: 65334 signed: -202

Bezznakovyj sdvig vlevo na 1 bit
FF9B 1111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
FF36 1111111110011010 unsigned: 65334 signed: -202

Znakovyj sdvig vpravo na 1 bit
FF9B 1111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
FFCD 111111111001101 unsigned: 65485 signed: -51

Bezznakovyj sdvig vpravo na 1 bit
FF9B 1111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
7FCD 0111111111001101 unsigned: 32717 signed: 32717

Pobitovoe AND 15
FF9B 1111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
000F 0000000000001111 unsigned: 15 signed: 15
000B 0000000000001011 unsigned: 11 signed: 11

Pobitovoe AND -16
FF9B 1111111110011011 unsigned: 65435 signed: -101
FFF0 111111111110000 unsigned: 65520 signed: -16
FF90 1111111110010000 unsigned: 65424 signed: -112

```

### Задание Л3.з3. ( Вариант 5 D=256)

Разработайте программу на языке C/C++, которая, используя только сложение, вычитание и побитовые операции, округляет целочисленное беззнаковое значение  $x$  до кратного значению  $D$  (таблица Л3.2) двумя способами: а) вниз; б) вверх.

#### Программный код:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <bitset>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void print16(void *p) {
```

```
    unsigned short *a = reinterpret_cast<unsigned short *>(p);
```

```
    printf("%04X ", *a);
```

```
    printf("%16s ", bitset<16>(*a).to_string().c_str());
```

```
    printf("unsigned: %5u ", *a);
```

```
    short *b = reinterpret_cast<short *>(p);
```

```
    printf("signed: %6d \n", *b);
```

```
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    unsigned short d = 256;
```

```
    unsigned short x = 513;
```

```
    printf("D = 256, X = 513\n");
```

```
    printf("Okruglenie bezznakovogo celogo chisla v niz\n");
```

```
    unsigned short dminus = d - 1;
```

```
    unsigned short ans1 = x & ~dminus;
```

```
    print16(&ans1);
```

```
    printf("Okruglenie bezznakovogo celogo chisla v verh\n");
```

```
    unsigned short not_dminus = ~dminus;
```

```
    unsigned short x_plus_dminus = x + dminus;
```

```
    unsigned short ans2 = (x_plus_dminus & not_dminus);
```

```
    print16(&ans2);
```

```
return 0;  
}
```

Вывод:

```
D = 256, X = 513  
okruglenie bezznakovogo celogo chisla vniz  
0200 0000001000000000 unsigned: 512 signed: 512  
okruglenie bezznakovogo celogo chisla vverh  
0300 0000001100000000 unsigned: 768 signed: 768
```

**Задание ЛЗ.34. Вариант 1**  $a = 0$ ,  $b = 1$ ,  $c = 12345678$ ,  $d = 123456789$

Разработайте программу на языке C/C++, которая выполняет для 32-битной переменной  $x$  целочисленный инкремент (то есть целочисленная интерпретация  $x$  должна увеличиться на 1). Проверьте её работу на 32-битных целочисленных значениях  $m$  и  $n$  (таблица ЛЗ.1), 32-битных значениях с плавающей запятой  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$  из таблицы ЛЗ.3, а также на целочисленных значениях:

- 0;
- максимальное целое 32-битное значение без знака;
- минимальное целое 32-битное значение со знаком;
- максимальное целое 32-битное значение со знаком

Программный код:

Инкремент:

```
#include <stdio.h>  
  
#include <bitset>  
  
#include <iostream>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
void print32(void *p) {  
    unsigned int *a = reinterpret_cast<unsigned int *>(p);  
    printf("%08X ", *a);  
    printf("%32s ", bitset<32>(*a).to_string().c_str());  
    printf("unsigned: %10u ", *a);  
  
    int *b = reinterpret_cast<int *>(p);  
    printf("signed: %6d \n", *b);  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    printf("int m = 33\n");  
    int m = 33;  
    printf("%d", m);  
    int mi = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(m) + 1;  
    printf("%d", mi);
```

```
  
    printf("\nint n = -10\n");  
    int n = -10;  
    printf("%d", n);  
    int ni = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(n) + 1;  
    printf("%d", ni);
```

```
  
    printf("\nfloat a = 0\n");  
    float a = 0;  
    printf("%f", a);  
    int ai = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(a) + 1;  
    printf("%d", ai);
```

```
  
    printf("\nfloat b = 1\n");  
    float b = 1;  
    printf("%f", b);  
    int bi = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(b) + 1;  
    printf("%d", bi);
```

```
  
    printf("\nfloat c = 12345678\n");  
    float c = 12345678;  
    printf("%f", c);  
    int ci = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(c) + 1;  
    printf("%d", ci);
```

```
  
    printf("\nfloat d = 123456789\n");
```

```

float d = 123456789;

print32(&d);

int di = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&d) + 1;

print32(&di);


printf("\nint zero = 0\n");

int zero = 0;

print32(&zero);

int zeroi = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&zero) + 1;

print32(&zeroi);


printf("\nunsigned int max = 4294967295\n");

unsigned int max_unsigned_int = 4294967295;

print32(&max_unsigned_int);

int max_unsigned_inti = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&max_unsigned_int) + 1;

print32(&max_unsigned_inti);


printf("\nint min_int = -2147483648\n");

int min_int = -2147483648;

print32(&min_int);

int min_inti = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&min_int) + 1;

print32(&min_inti);


printf("\nint max_int = 2147483647\n");

int max_int = 2147483647;

print32(&max_int);

int max_inti = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&max_int) + 1;

print32(&max_inti);


return 0;
}

```



Вывод:

```
int m = 33
00000021 00000000000000000000000000000001 unsigned:    33 signed:    33
00000022 00000000000000000000000000000010 unsigned:    34 signed:    34

int n = -101
FFFFFF9B 1111111111111111111111111111110011011 unsigned: 4294967195 signed:   -101
FFFFFF9C 1111111111111111111111111111110011100 unsigned: 4294967196 signed:   -100

float a = 0
00000000 00000000000000000000000000000000 unsigned:     0 signed:      0
00000001 00000000000000000000000000000000 unsigned:     1 signed:      1

float b = 1
3F800000 0011111110000000000000000000000000 unsigned: 1065353216 signed: 1065353216
3F800001 0011111110000000000000000000000001 unsigned: 1065353217 signed: 1065353217

float c = 12345678
4B3C614E 01001011001111000110000101001110 unsigned: 1262248270 signed: 1262248270
4B3C614F 01001011001111000110000101001111 unsigned: 1262248271 signed: 1262248271

float d = 123456789
4CEB79A3 01001100111010110111100110100011 unsigned: 1290500515 signed: 1290500515
4CEB79A4 01001100111010110111100110100100 unsigned: 1290500516 signed: 1290500516

int zero = 0
00000000 00000000000000000000000000000000 unsigned:     0 signed:      0
00000001 00000000000000000000000000000000 unsigned:     1 signed:      1

unsigned int max = 4294967295
FFFFFFFF 11111111111111111111111111111111 unsigned: 4294967295 signed:    -1
00000000 00000000000000000000000000000000 unsigned:       0 signed:      0

int min_int = -2147483648
80000000 10000000000000000000000000000000 unsigned: 2147483648 signed: -2147483648
80000001 10000000000000000000000000000000 unsigned: 2147483649 signed: -2147483647

int max_int = 2147483647
7FFFFFFF 01111111111111111111111111111111 unsigned: 2147483647 signed: 2147483647
80000000 10000000000000000000000000000000 unsigned: 2147483648 signed: -2147483648
```

Декремент:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <bitset>
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void print32(void *p) {
    unsigned int *a = reinterpret_cast<unsigned int*>(p);
    printf("%08X ", *a);
    printf("%32s ", bitset<32>(*a).to_string().c_str());
    printf("unsigned: %10u ", *a);

    int *b = reinterpret_cast<int*>(p);
    printf("signed: %6d \n", *b);
}
```

```
int main() {  
  
    printf("int m = 33\n");  
  
    int m = 33;  
  
    print32(&m);  
  
    int mi = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&m)-1;  
    print32(&mi);  
  
  
    printf("\nint n = -101\n");  
  
    int n = -101;  
  
    print32(&n);  
  
    int ni = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&n)-1;  
    print32(&ni);  
  
  
  
    printf("\nfloat a = 0\n");  
  
    float a = 0;  
  
    print32(&a);  
  
    int ai = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&a)-1;  
    print32(&ai);  
  
  
  
    printf("\nfloat b = 1\n");  
  
    float b = 1;  
  
    print32(&b);  
  
    int bi = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&b)-1;  
    print32(&bi);  
  
  
  
    printf("\nfloat c = 12345678\n");  
  
    float c = 12345678;  
  
    print32(&c);  
  
    int ci = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&c)-1;  
    print32(&ci);  
}
```

```
printf("\nfloat d = 123456789\n");  
float d = 123456789;  
print32(&d);  
int di = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&d)-1;  
print32(&di);
```

```
printf("\nint zero = 0\n");  
int zero = 0;  
print32(&zero);  
int zeroi = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&zero)-1;  
print32(&zeroi);
```

```
printf("\nunsigned int max = 4294967295\n");  
unsigned int max_unsigned_int = 4294967295;  
print32(&max_unsigned_int);  
int max_unsigned_inti = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&max_unsigned_int)+1;  
print32(&max_unsigned_inti);
```

```
printf("\nint min_int = -2147483648\n");  
int min_int = -2147483648;  
print32(&min_int);  
int min_inti = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&min_int)-1;  
print32(&min_inti);
```

```
printf("\nint max_int = 2147483647\n");  
int max_int = 2147483647;  
print32(&max_int);  
int max_inti = *reinterpret_cast<int*>(&max_int)-1;  
print32(&max_inti);
```

```
return 0;
```



```
printf("%08X ", *a);
printf("%32s ", bitset<32>(*a).to_string().c_str());
```

```
float *c = reinterpret_cast<float *>(p);
printf("%5.2f ", *c);
printf("%5.2e \n", *c);
}
```

```
float calculateAbsolute(float x) {
    int *xPtr = reinterpret_cast<int *>(&x);
    *xPtr ^= 0x7FFFFFFF;
    return *reinterpret_cast<float *>(xPtr);
}
```

```
int main() {
    float x = -2.0 / 3.0;
    print32(&x);
    float y = calculateAbsolute(x);
    print32(&y);
    return 0;
}
```

Вывод:

```
BF2AAAB 10111111001010101010101010101011 -0.67 -6.67e-01
3F2AAAB 00111111001010101010101010101011  0.67  6.67e-01
```

### Задание Л3.36.

Разработайте программу на языке C/C++, выполняющую вычисления над числами с плавающей запятой одинарной точности (*float*). Проверьте, что программа действительно работает с операндами одинарной точности, а не приводит к типу *float* окончательный результат. Для частичной суммы гармонического ряда  $S(N) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{i}$   $i \in \mathbb{R}$  найдите две её оценки:  $S_d(N)$  — последовательно складывая члены, начиная от  $i = 1$  и заканчивая  $i = N$  («наивный» порядок), и  $S_a(N)$  — от  $i = N$  к  $i = 1$ . Сравните  $S_d(N)$  и  $S_a(N)$  для различных значений  $N$ : 103, 106, 109. Объясните результат. Измените тип операндов на *double*. Для вывода результата используйте *printf64()* (если она не реализована — обязательно выведите, кроме *double*-интерпретации, также и *long long*-интерпретацию результата в шестнадцатеричном представлении). Объясните результат

Программный код

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <bitset>
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void print32(void *p) {
```

```
    unsigned int *a = reinterpret_cast<unsigned int *>(p);
```

```
    printf("%08X ", *a);
```

```
    printf("%32s ", bitset<32>(*a).to_string().c_str());
```

```
    float *c = reinterpret_cast<float *>(p);
```

```
    printf("%5.2f ", *c);
```

```
    printf("%5.2e \n", *c);
```

```
}
```

```
void print64(void *p) {
```

```
    unsigned long long *a = reinterpret_cast<unsigned long long *>(p);
```

```
    printf("%016X ", *a);
```

```
    printf("%64s ", bitset<64>(*a).to_string().c_str());
```

```
    double *c = reinterpret_cast<double *>(p);
```

```
    printf("%5.2f ", *c);
```

```
    printf("%5.2e \n", *c);
```

```
}
```

```
void getSumFloat(int N) {
```

```
    printf("naiveSum:\n");
```

```
    float naiveSum = 0.0;
```

```
    for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
```

```
        naiveSum += (1.0 / i);
```

```
}
```

```

print32(&naiveSum);

printf("reversedSum:\n");
float reversedSum = 0;
for (int i = N; i >= 1; i--) {
    reversedSum += (1.0 / i);
}
print32(&reversedSum);
}

```

```

void getSumDouble(int N) {
    printf("naiveSum:\n");
    double naiveSum = 0.0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
        naiveSum += (1.0 / i);
    }
}

```

```

print64(&naiveSum);

printf("reversedSum:\n");
double reversedSum = 0;
for (int i = N; i >= 1; i--) {
    reversedSum += (1.0 / i);
}
print64(&reversedSum);
}

```

```

int main() {
    printf("float, N = 1000\n");
    getSumFloat(1000);
    printf("\nfloat, N = 1000000\n");
    getSumFloat(1000000);
    printf("\nfloat, N = 1000000000\n");
}

```

```

getSumFloat(1000000000);

printf("\n\ndouble, N = 1000\n");

getSumDouble(1000);

printf("\ndouble, N = 1000000\n");

getSumDouble(1000000);

printf("\ndouble, N = 1000000000\n");

getSumDouble(1000000000);

}

```

## Вывод

```

float, N = 1000
naiveSum:
40EF890A 01000000111011111000100100001010 7.49 7.49e+00
reversedSum:
40EF88FC 01000000111011111000100011111100 7.49 7.49e+00

float, N = 1000000
naiveSum:
416587BD 01000001011001011011011110111101 14.36 1.44e+01
reversedSum:
4166484D 0100000101100110010010001001101 14.39 1.44e+01

float, N = 1000000000
naiveSum:
4176757C 01000001011101100111010101111100 15.40 1.54e+01
reversedSum:
4196769E 01000001100101100111011010011110 18.81 1.88e+01

double, N = 1000
naiveSum:
0000000045F4E618 0100000000011101111100010001111101000101111101001110011000011000 7.49 7.49e+00
reversedSum:
0000000045F4E615 0100000000011101111100010001111101000101111101001110011000010101 7.49 7.49e+00

double, N = 1000000
naiveSum:
000000007A1DF0D6 0100000000101100110010010001001101111010000111011111000011010110 14.39 1.44e+01
reversedSum:
000000007A1DF28F 0100000000101100110010010001001101111010000111011111001010001111 14.39 1.44e+01

double, N = 1000000000
naiveSum:
000000005B11A3D5 0100000000110101010011001110110001011011000100011010001111010101 21.30 2.13e+01
reversedSum:
000000005B11A131 0100000000110101010011001110110001011011000100011010000100110001 21.30 2.13e+01

```