

1. ~~0x0b110101110~~

To Swap big Endian to Little Endian

It is a 8 bit Value

0b 00000000

big End = 0b11010110
lit. = 0b1101110

left most value = 0b 000000FF

left middle val = 0b 0000FF00

(0x000000ff & Value). $\ll 4$)

0x000000ff

01 = (0x000000ff & Value) $\ll 4$

0x000000ff

0x11223344

0x11223300

0x1122301 = (0011220041)

AND

OR

0 0 0

0 0 0

0 1 0

0 1 1

1 0 0

1 0 1

1 1 1

1 1 1

0x0000FF

0100 0001 ←

0110 1596 6969

0011 1011

0100 0101

01000101

0111 0010

0x59697969

0x12345678

0x87654321

0x69796959

87-01010111

78 → 01001110

56 → 00111000

34 → 00100010

00001100

$$Y = 00001110$$

$$Y = 01000000$$

$$\alpha = AB$$

$Y \ll 4$

output = RH

$$Y = 11100000$$

$$Y = 00000100$$

4 E

V ↓

$$D100 | 1110$$

4 E 10F10

↓ 00001111

$$01001110$$

$$00001111$$

$$\hline 00001110$$

$$Y = 00001110$$

$$11000000 \text{ 4E } 1110 \text{ 1010 } Y = 01000000$$

$$30000100 \text{ 1111 } 0000$$

$$\hline 11000000, 01001110 \\ \hline 11110000$$

$$By \quad 01000000$$

~~8x4=32~~
1111

papergrid

Date: / /

A =

~~0x12345678~~

$A = 0000\ 1100\ 0010\ 1010\ 0011\ 1000\ 0100\ 1110$
 $\rightarrow 0x12345678$

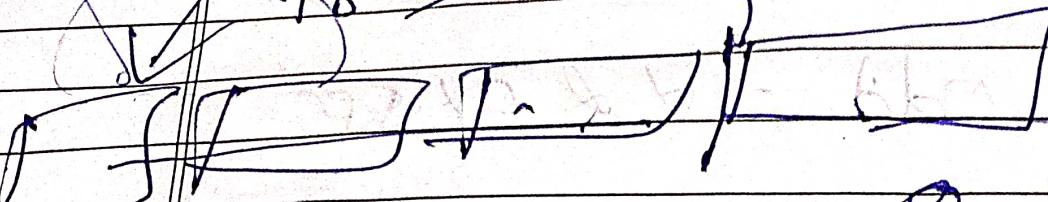
$0111\ 0100\ 0001\ 1100\ 0100\ 0100\ 0011\ 0000$
 $\rightarrow 0x87654321$

~~0x12345678~~
0100 1100
0101 0111 & 0000 1111

0101 0111
0000 1111
—————
0000 0111

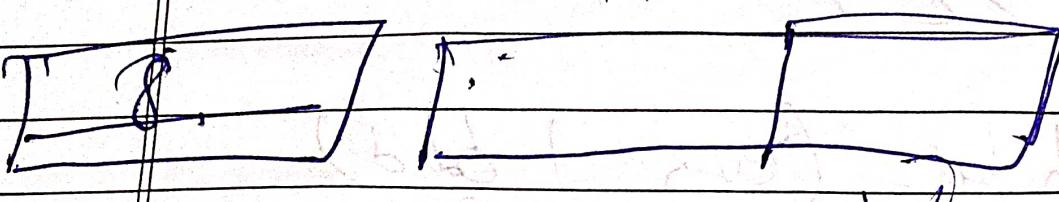
0101 0111
1111 0000
—————
0101 0000

78 →



24.

-8



16

 $23 = 00010111$ $0xAA = 10101010$ ~~00000010~~~~Odd~~

Even

First we take vice versa

01010101

Odd & C

Then the program

#include <stdio.h>

unsigned int ~~0x~~; even, odd, &w

Result

unsigner Great even bin = $\times \& \text{ odd}$

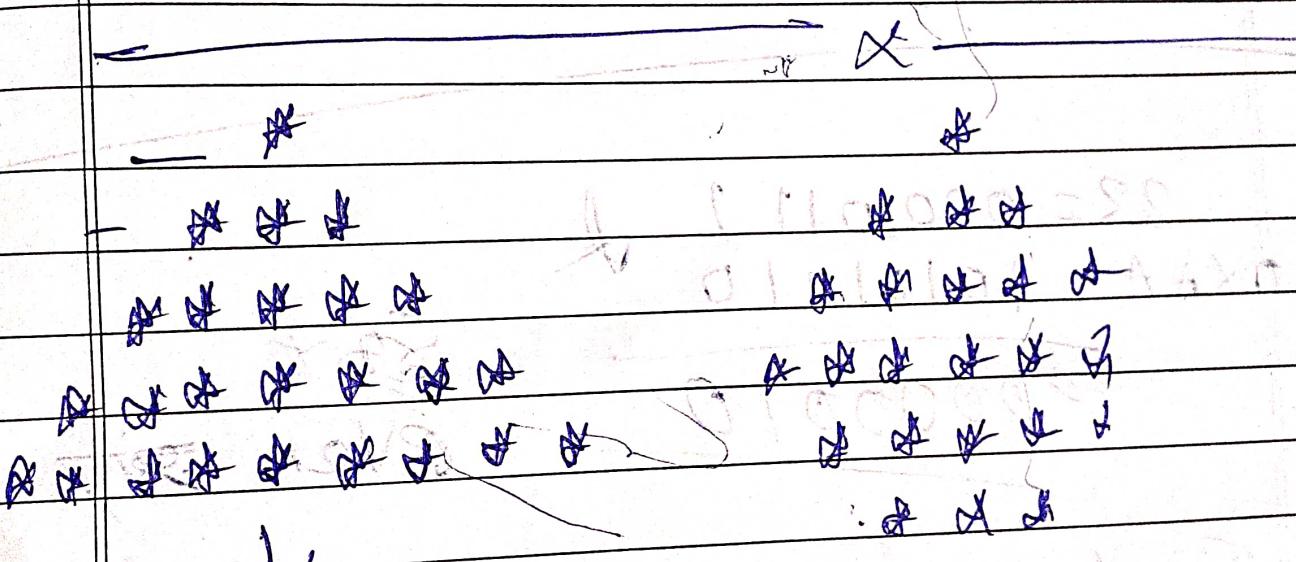
Odd = $\times \& \text{ odd}$

even bin $\Rightarrow \text{f}$

odd $\Rightarrow \text{i}$

Swap bit₂ (even 1 bit)

Rundf (Swap Rndf)



Power \rightarrow Input

(1) (0)

$i \rightarrow j$

-1

$j \rightarrow 3$

Shale 3 1 4

2 2 4

3 3 1

$(z_1 - 1) 3 \rightarrow 5$

$4 \rightarrow 7$

0 4 4

papergrid

for (Space == 13) Space <= row ~~int~~^{papergrid} for (i = 1; i < rows; i++) {
 for (j = 1; j < cols; j++) {

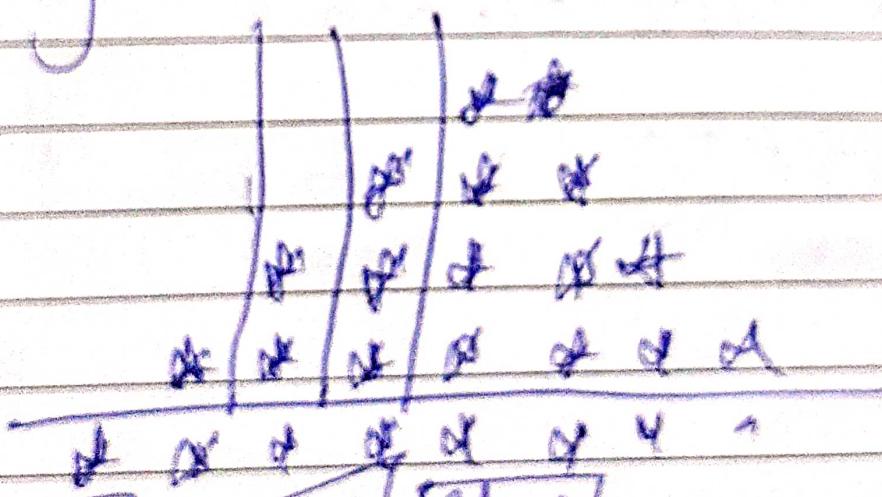
for ($j = i; j \leq 2^k - i; j++$)

Paired (m, n) :

g.

Point ("n")

1



The diagram shows a binary tree structure being divided into four components:

- Root**: The top node of the tree.
- Left Subtree**: The left child of the root.
- Right Subtree**: The right child of the root.
- Balance**: A label indicating the balance factor of the tree.

5 0 1 4

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

~~25. 24 = 100~~

三 二 千

ADCON = 0X07

CH₃CO₂N₂

$$16 + 8 + 4 = 28 \text{ dec} \leftarrow$$

if (~~ADCON~~ 28 & ADCON == 28)

ADCON: 10101101
4 00011100

~~0011100~~

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CHCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

COMCON = COMCON & $\overline{0xFO}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{=} \\ 0000 | 1011 \\ 4 \otimes 9 \quad 9 | 0000 \\ \hline 0000 \quad 0000 \end{array}$$

printf ("%x", 0XCON)