

Tema 2

1. Program C++ pentru conversie baza b1 in b2

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

char convertToBaseChar(int digit)
{
    return (digit >= 0 and digit <= 9) ? (char)(digit + '0') :
    (char)(digit - 10 + 'A');
}

int convertToDecimal(char c)
{
    return (c >= '0' and c <= '9') ? (c - '0') : (c - 'A' + 10);
}

int convertToDecimalFromBase(string num, int b1)
{
    int decimal = 0;
    int power = 0;
    for (int i = num.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        decimal += convertToDecimal(num[i]) * pow(b1, power);
        power++;
    }
    return decimal;
}

string convertFromDecimalToBase(int num, int b2)
{
    string result = "";
    while (num > 0)
    {
        result = convertToBaseChar(num % b2) + result;
        num /= b2;
    }
    return result;
}
```

```
{ int remainder = num % b2;
    result = convertToBaseChar(remainder) + result;
    num /= b2;
}
return result;
}

int main()
{
    int b1, b2;
    string num;
    cin >> b1;
    if (b1 < 2 || b1 > 26)
    {
        cout << "Baza introdusa nu este valida." ;
        return 1;
    }
    cout << "Introduceti numarul in baza " << b1 << ":" ;
    cin >> num;
    cin >> b2;
    if (b2 < 2 || b2 > 26)
    {
        cout << "Baza introdusa nu este valida." ;
        return 1;
    }
    int decimal = convertToDecimalFromBase(num, b1); // baza 10
    string result = convertFromDecimalToBase(decimal, b2);
    cout << result;
    endl;
    return 0;
}
```

2. Estimati complexitatea convertirii unui nr de K biti in baza 10 intr-o baza oricare sa invins.

Pasul 1: Convertirea din baza 10 in baza x .

Vom imparti repetat nr la x si pastrăm resturile.
Necesită apnax lag_x nr datelor

Pasul 2: Convertirea inversă

Înmulțim repetat fiecare cifră cu puterea corespunzătoare a bazei și adunăm rezultatele. \Rightarrow complexitatea $O(K \cdot \text{lag}(K))$

Complexitatea totală este apnax: $O(K \cdot \text{lag}(K))$

3.
20.

a. Convertiti numărul $11000_{(2)}$ $\rightarrow_{(10)}$

$$\begin{aligned} 11000_{(2)} &= 1 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0 \\ &= 16 + 8 = 24_{(10)} \end{aligned}$$

b. $2D_{(16)}$ $\rightarrow_{(10)}$

$$2D = 2 \cdot 16^1 + 13 \cdot 16^0 = 32 + 13 = 45_{(10)}$$

c. $543_{(5)}$ $\rightarrow_{(4)}$

$$543_{(5)} = 5 \cdot 5^2 + 4 \cdot 5^1 + 3 \cdot 5^0 = 125 + 20 + 3 = 148_{(10)}$$

$$148 : 4 = 37 \text{ nr } 0$$

$$37 : 4 = 9 \text{ nr } 1$$

$$9 : 4 = 2 \text{ nr } 1$$

$$2 : 4 = 0 \text{ nr } 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 543_{(5)} = 2110_{(4)}$$

d. $2\bar{F} - 13(8)$

$$2\bar{F}_{(16)} = 2 \cdot 16^1 + 15 \cdot 16^0 = 32 + 15 = 47_{(10)}$$

$$13(16) = 1 \cdot 16^1 + 3 \cdot 16^0 = 16 + 3 = 19_{(10)}$$

$$47_{(10)} - 19_{(10)} = 28_{(10)}$$

$$28:8 = 3 \text{ rest } 4$$

$$3:8 = 0 \text{ rest } 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\bar{F}_{(16)} - 13_{(16)} = 34(8)$$

4.

$$20. \quad 73^{149} \pmod{151}$$

$$73^{149} \pmod{151} = 73$$

149

| \rightarrow prim

D. Teorema lui Euclid: $a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$

pt un nr prim $\Rightarrow \phi(p) = p-1$

$$73^{150} \equiv 1 \pmod{151} \quad 151 \text{ prim}$$

$$73^{149} \equiv 73^{150-1} \pmod{151}$$

$$73^{150-1} \equiv (73^{150})^{-1} \cdot 73 \pmod{151} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 73^{149} \equiv 73 \pmod{151}$$

dan $(73^{150})^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{151}$