

# Lista 1

## Zadanie 1

a)

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i B^i \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= x_0 B^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= x_0 B^0 + B \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i B^{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$9432,33_{(10)} \rightarrow ( )_{(2)}$$

$$9432_{(10)} \rightarrow 10010011011000_{(2)}$$

$$0,33_{(10)} = 0,01(0101000111101011100)_{(2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9432_{(10)} &\rightarrow \\ 10010011011000,01(0101000111101011100)_{(2)} \end{aligned}$$

9432		0	<-	2*4716+0
4716		0	<-	2*2358+0
2358		0	<-	2*1179+0
1179		1	<-	2* 589+1
589		1	<-	2* 294+1
294		0	<-	2* 147+0
147		1	<-	2* 73+1
73		1	<-	2* 36+1
36		0	<-	2* 18+0
18		0	<-	2* 9+0
9		1	<-	2* 4+1
4		0	<-	2* 2+0
2		0	<-	2* 1+0
1		1.		

$$\begin{aligned} X_f &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i \\ &= x_{-1} B^{-1} + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^i \\ &= x_{-1} B^{-1} + B^{-1} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

0,		0,33
0		0,66
1		0,32
0		0,64
1		0,28
0		0,56
1		0,12
0		0,24
0		0,48
0		0,96
1		0,92
1		0,84

1		0,68
1		0,36
0		0,72
1		0,44
0		0,88
1		0,76
1		0,52
1		0,04
0		0,08
0		0,16
0		0,32

c)

$$X = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_i B^i$$

$$X = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_i B^i + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i$$

$$6543,11_{(7)} \rightarrow \_ (10)$$

$$6 \cdot 7^3 + 5 \cdot 7^2 + 4 \cdot 7^1 + 3 \cdot 7^0$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 7^3=343 & ; & 6 \cdot 343=2058 \\ 7^2=49 & ; & 5 \cdot 49=245 \\ 7^1=7 & ; & 4 \cdot 7=28 \\ 7^0=1 & ; & 3 \cdot 1=3 \\ \hline & & 2334 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,11_{(7)} &= 1 \cdot 7^{-1} + 1 \cdot 7^{-2} \\ &= 7^{-2} \cdot (1 \cdot 7 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$11_{(7)} \cdot 13_{(7)} = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,11_{(7)} &= (1 \cdot 7 + 1) / 7^2_{(10)} \\ &= 8/49_{(10)} \\ &= 0,(163265306122448920408)_{(10)} \end{aligned}$$

$$6543,11_{(7)} \rightarrow 2334,(163265306122448920408)_{(10)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8/49 &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i \\ 8/49 &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i 10^i \\ 8/49 &= x_{-1} \cdot 10^{-1} + x_{-2} \cdot 10^{-2} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 \cdot 8/49 &= 10 \cdot (x_{-1} \cdot 10^{-1} + x_{-2} \cdot 10^{-2} + \dots) \\ &= x_{-1} + 10 \cdot (x_{-2} \cdot 10^{-2} + \dots) \\ &= x_{-1} + x_{-2} \cdot 10^{-1} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

		8/49
	1	31/49
310/49 ->	6	16/49
160/49 ->	3	13/49
130/49 ->	2	32/49
320/49 ->	6	26/49
260/49 ->	5	15/49

150/49	->	3		3/49
30/49	->	0		30/49
300/49	->	6		6/49
60/49	->	1		11/49
110/49	->	2		12/49
120/49	->	2		22/49
220/49	->	4		24/49
240/49	->	4		44/49
440/49	->	8		48/49
480/49	->	9		10/49
100/49	->	2		2/49
20/49	->	0		20/49
200/49	->	4		4/49
40/49	->	0		40/49
400/49	->	8		8/49
80/49	->	1		31/49
...				

d)

$$X = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_i B^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_i B^i \\ &+ \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i \\ &= X_C + X_U \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i B^i \\ &+ \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_C &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= x_0 B^0 \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i B^i \end{aligned}$$

$$|X_C|_B = |x_0 B^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i B^i| = x_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lfloor X_C/B \rfloor &= \lfloor (x_0 B^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i B^i)/B \rfloor \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i B^{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_C = B \lfloor X_C/B \rfloor + |X_C|_B$$

$$\begin{aligned} B X_U &= B \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i \\ &= B( x_{-1} B^{-1} + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^i ) \\ &= B x_{-1} B^{-1} + B \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^i \\ &= x_{-1} B^0 + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^{i+1} \\ &= x_{-1} + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_{(i-1)} B^i \end{aligned}$$

$$5426,32_{(7)} \rightarrow \_ (9)$$

$$X_C = 5426_{(7)}$$

$$X_U = 0,32_{(7)}$$

$$9 = 12_{(7)}$$

$$1 \cdot 12 = 12$$

$$2 \cdot 12 = 24$$

$$3 \cdot 12 = 36$$

$$4 \cdot 12 = 51$$

$$5 \cdot 12 = 63$$

$$6 \cdot 12 = 105$$

```

    424
    ----
5426:12
-51
----
    32
   -24
   ----
    56
   -51
   ----
    5

```

```

    32
    ---
424:12
-36
----
    34
   -24
   ----
    10

```

```

    2
    --
32:12
-24
--
    5

```

```

5426/12 = 424 | 5 | 5
424/12 = 32 | 10 | 7
32/12 = 2 | 5 | 5
2/12 = 0 | 2 | 2

```

=>  $X_C = 2575$

$0,32_{(7)} = 32/100$

```

    32
x 12
----
    32
    64
----
   414

```

```

    14
x 12
----
    14
    31
----
   201

```

	0,		32/100 * 12
414/100	4		14/100 * 12
201/100	2		1/100 * 12
12/100	0		12/100 * 12
144/100	1		44/100 * 12 ...

$$\Rightarrow X_U = 0,420|1\dots$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 2575,42_{(9)}$$

e)

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= x_0 B^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= x_0 B^0 + B \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i B^{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$|X|_B = |x_0 B^0 + B \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i B^{i-1}|_B = x_0$$

$$|B|_B = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_i B^i &= x_0 B^0 + x_1 B^1 + \dots \\ &= x_0 B^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i B^i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_f &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i \\ &= x_{-1} B^{-1} + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^i \\ &= x_{-1} B^{-1} + B^{-1} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_f \cdot B &= B \cdot (x_{-1} B^{-1} + B^{-1} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^{i+1}) \\ &= x_{-1} + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$3, (24)_{(10)} \rightarrow (\dots)_{(3)}$$

$$0, (24)_{(10)} = 24/99_{(10)} = 8/33_{(10)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot X = 24, (24) \\ - \quad X = 0, (24) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$99 \cdot X = 24 \quad \Rightarrow X = 24/99$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3_{(10)} & \rightarrow 10_{(3)} \\ 0, (24)_{(10)} & \rightarrow 0,0(20112)_{(3)} \end{array}$$

$$3, (24)_{(10)} \rightarrow 10,0(20112)_{(3)}$$

	0,		8/33	*3
8/11	0		8/11	*3
24/11	>2		2/11	*3
6/11	0		6/11	*3
18/11	1		7/11	*3
21/11	1		10/11	*3
30/11	>2		8/11	*3
24/11	...			

Zaokraglenie:

$$0,0(20112)_{(3)} \rightarrow 0,020|1_{(3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,0 &= 0/3 \rightarrow 0,0 \\ 0,1 &= 1/3 \rightarrow 0,0 \\ 0,2 &= 2/3 \rightarrow 1,0 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq x_i < B$$

(0)12345

$$0 \leq x_i < 23$$

$$X = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i 23^i$$

f)

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i B^i \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= x_0 B^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i B^i \\ &= x_0 B^0 + B \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i B^{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< X_f < 1 \\ X_f &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-1} x_i B^i \\ &= x_{-1} B^{-1} + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^i \\ &= x_{-1} B^{-1} + B^{-1} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_f \cdot B = x_{-1} B^0 + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{-2} x_i B^{i+1}$$

$$5,4(32)_{(10)} = (\dots)_{(5)}$$

$$5,4(32)_{(10)} = 5_{(10)} + 0,4(32)_{(10)}$$

$$X_f = 0,4(32)_{(10)} = (\dots)_{(5)}$$

$$0,4(32)_{(10)} = 0,4_{(10)} + 0,0(32)_{(10)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,0(32)_{(10)} &= 32/99/10_{(10)} \\ 0,4_{(10)} &= 4/10_{(10)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{-----} \\ &= 160/495 \\ &\quad + 198/495 \\ &= 358/495 \end{aligned}$$

$$0,4(32)_{(10)} = 0,2040100111240323\dots_{(5)}$$

$$5,4(32)_{(10)} = 10,2040100111240323\dots_{(5)}$$

	0,		214/495	*5
214/99 ->	2		16/99	*5
80/99 ->	0		80/99	*5
400/99 ->	4		4/99	*5
20/99 ->	0		20/99	*5
100/99 ->	1		1/99	*5
5/99 ->	0		5/99	*5
25/99 ->	0		25/99	*5
125/99 ->	1		26/99	*5

130/99 ->	1		31/99	*5
155/99 ->	1		56/99	*5
280/99 ->	2		82/99	*5
410/99 ->	4		14/99	*5
70/99 ->	0		70/99	*5
350/99 ->	3		53/99	*5
265/99 ->	2		67/99	*5
335/99 ->	3		38/99	*5
...				

alt.:

```

100*X = 32,(32)
-   X = 0,(32)
-----
99*X = 32
=> X = 32/99

```

## Zadanie 2

$\max(X) = \max(\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x_i B^i)$   
 $\max(X) = \max(x_0 B^0 + x_1 B^1 + x_2 B^2 + \dots)$

$i=0 \dots 2$ ;  $B=23$   
 $\max(X) = \max(x_0 \cdot 23^0 + x_1 \cdot 23^1 + x_2 \cdot 23^2)$

$0 \leq x_i < 23 \Rightarrow \max(x_i) = 22$

$\max(X) = \max(x_0 \cdot 23^0 + x_1 \cdot 23^1 + x_2 \cdot 23^2)$   
 $= \max(22 \cdot 23^0 + 22 \cdot 23^1 + 22 \cdot 23^2)$   
 $= \dots$

## Zadanie 3

b)

$X = 1110111_2$   
 $Y = 1001011_2$

Dodawanie:

$0+0+0 = 0$   
 $1+0+0 = 1 \cdot 1 + 0$   
 $1+1+0 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0$   
 $1+1+1 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1$

$X+Y$

```

  1111111
  1110111
+ 1001011
-----
 11000010

```

Odejmowanie:

$0-0-0 = 0$   
 $1-0-0 = 1 \cdot 1 + 0$

$$1-1-0 = 0$$

$$0-0-1 = -2 \cdot 1 + 1$$

X-Y

$$\begin{array}{r} (-)001000 \\ 1110111 \\ - 1001011 \\ \hline 0101100 \end{array}$$

## Lista 2

### Zadanie 1

e)

$$X = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_i B^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{(3)} &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_i 3^i \\ &= x_0 3^0 + x_1 3^1 + x_2 3^2 + \sum_{i=3}^{+\infty} x_i 3^i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_{\{3i+2\}} 3^{\{3i+2\}} + x_{\{3i+1\}} 3^{\{3i+1\}} + x_{\{3i\}} 3^{\{3i\}} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} 3^{\{3i\}} (x_{\{3i+2\}} 3^2 + x_{\{3i+1\}} 3^1 + x_{\{3i\}} 3^0) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} (3^3)^i (x_{\{3i+2\}} 3^2 + x_{\{3i+1\}} 3^1 + x_{\{3i\}} 3^0) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} 27^i (x_{\{3i+2\}} 3^2 + x_{\{3i+1\}} 3^1 + x_{\{3i\}} 3^0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &2211012102101_{(3)} \rightarrow ()_{(27)} \\ \rightarrow &(002)(211)(012)(102)(101)_{(3)} \rightarrow ()_{(27)} \\ \rightarrow &(02)(22)(05)(11)(10)_{(27)} \end{aligned}$$

i)

$$\begin{aligned} X_{(16)} &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} 16^i x_i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} 16^i ((x_i \% 2) + (x_i / 2) \% 2 * 2 + (x_i / 4) \% 2 * 4 + (x_i / 8) \% 2 * 8) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} 2^{4i} (x_i \% 2) + 2^{4i+1} ((x_i / 2) \% 2) + 2^{4i+2} ((x_i / 4) \% 2) + 2^{4i+3} ((x_i / 8) \% 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$731AC_{(U16)} \rightarrow ()_{(U2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(7) \quad (3) \quad (1) \quad (A) \quad (C)_{(U16)} \rightarrow ()_{(U2)} \\ &(0111)(0011)(0001)(1010)(1100)_{(U2)} \\ &01110011000110101100_{(U2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$X = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i B^i$$



$$X = p(x_{\{k-1\}})B^k \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i B^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} /p(x_{\{k-1\}}) &= 0 \text{ gdy } 0 \leq x_{\{k-1\}} < B/2 \\ &= -1 \text{ w przeciwnym wypadku} \end{aligned}$$

$$X = p(x_{\{k-1\}})16^k \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i 16^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} /p(x_{\{k-1\}}) &= 0 \text{ gdy } 0 \leq x_{\{k-1\}} < 8 \\ &= -1 \text{ w przeciwnym wypadku} \end{aligned}$$

f)

846213,6272\_(U9) -> ( )\_(U27)  
-> (8) 8 4 6 2 1 3, 6 2 7 2\_(U9)  
-> (22)221120020110,20022102\_(U3)  
->(222) 221 120 020 110,200 221 020\_(U3)  
-> (26)(25)(15)(06)(12),(18)(25)(06)\_(U27)

U9 U3  
0-> 0  
1-> 1  
2-> 2  
3->10  
4->11  
5->12  
6->20  
7->21  
8->22

$$X = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i B^i$$

$$X = p(x_{\{k-1\}})B^k \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i B^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} /p(x_{\{k-1\}}) &= 0 \text{ gdy } x_{\{k-1\}} < B/2 \\ &= -1 \text{ w przeciwnym wypadku} \end{aligned}$$

$\backslash$  = -1 w przeciwnym wypadku

$U_9, k=6, X \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$X = p(x_5)B^6 \sum_{i=0}^5 x_i B^i \\ = p(x_5)B^6 + x_0 + x_1 \cdot 9 + x_2 \cdot 81 + x_3 \cdot 729 + x_4 \cdot 6561 + x_5 \cdot 59049$$

$$X_{\max} = \dots 0 \dots + .8 + .8 \cdot 9 + .8 \cdot 9^2 + .8 \cdot 9^3 + .8 \cdot 9^4 \dots + .4 \cdot 9^5 \dots$$

$$X_{\min} = \dots 0 \dots + .8 + .8 \cdot 9 + .8 \cdot 9^2 + .8 \cdot 9^3 + .8 \cdot 9^4 \dots + .8 \cdot 9^5 \dots$$

$$-1 \text{ w } (9), k=1 \rightarrow 8_{(U_9)}$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow 88_{(U_9)}$$

$$k=3 \rightarrow 888_{(U_9)}$$

$$k=\infty \rightarrow (8)_{(U_9)}$$

$$X_{\max} = 488888$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 000001 \end{array} = 1$$

$$X_{\text{zero}} = 000000$$

$$888888 = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 500001 \end{array}$$

$$X_{\min} = 500000$$

$U_9$ :

dodatnia:  $x_{\{k-1\}} = 0-4$

ujemna:  $x_{\{k-1\}} = 5-8$

pozycja najstarsza

albo najbardziej znacząca

b)

$$X_{(U)} = p(x_{\{k-1\}})B^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i B^i$$

$$p(x_{k-1}) = 0 \text{ gdy } x_{k-1} < B/2$$

$$= -1 \text{ w przeciwnym wypadku}$$

U10:

dodatnia:  $x_{k-1} = 0-4$

ujemna:  $x_{k-1} = 5-9$

U78:

dodatnia:  $x_{k-1} = 0-38$

ujemna:  $x_{k-1} = 39-77$

$$X_{(78)} = p(x_1)78^2 + \sum_{i=0}^1 x_i 78^i$$

$$= p(x_1)78^2 + x_0 + x_1 78^1$$

$$X_{\max} = 0 + 77 + 38 \cdot 78 = 2964 + 77 = 3041$$

$$X_{\min} = -1 \cdot 78^2 + 0 + 39 \cdot 78 = -6084 + 3042 = -3042$$

$$(38)(77) \rightarrow 3041$$

$$(38)(76) \rightarrow 3040$$

$$\begin{matrix} \dots \\ (0)(1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow 1$$

$$(0)(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(77)(77) \rightarrow -1$$

$$(77)(76) \rightarrow -2$$

$$\begin{matrix} \dots \\ (39)(1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow -3041$$

$$(39)(0) \rightarrow -3042$$

## Zadanie 2

a)

$$X = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} x_i B^i$$

$$X = \sum_{i=0}^1 x_i 78^i$$

$$= x_0 + 78 x_1$$

$$0 \leq x_i < 77 \quad ? \quad i=1, \dots$$

$$\max(X)_{x_i} = 77 + 78 \cdot 77 = 6083 \quad ?$$

$$B=78$$

## Zadanie 3

a)

$-37,9_{(10)} \rightarrow (9)62,1_{(U10)} \text{ lub } 62,1_{(U10)}$

```

(9)99,9
-   37,9
+   0,1
-----
(9)62,1
  62,1

```

```

      62,1
x   43,4
-----
      4
      8
      3
      6
      4
      8
8264
111
-----
83551 4 -> 8355,14_{(U10)}
          -1644,86_{(10)}

```

$43,4 * 40 = 1736,0$   
 $43,4 * -40 = 8264,0$

```

      (9)62,1
x      43,4 -> 43,4 * -1 = 56,6
-----
      4
      8
      2 4
      3
      6
      1 8
      4
      8
      24
      56 6
      12 1 1
      -----
      83 5 51 4

```

c)

$$X = p(x_{\{k-1\}})B^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i B^i$$

$$/p(x_{\{k-1\}}) = 0 \text{ gdy } x_{\{k-1\}} < B/2$$

$$\backslash \quad \quad \quad = -1 \text{ w przeciwnym wypadku}$$

U16:

dodatnia:  $x_{\{k-1\}} = 0-7$

ujemna:  $x_{\{k-1\}} = 8-F$

U16,  $k=4$

$X_{\max} = 7FFF$

$\begin{matrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$

```

Xzero = 0000
        FFFF
        FFEE
        ...
Xmin  = 8000

```

$-X = 0-X$

```

      A,12_(16)
x  -82,31_(16)
-----
      ?_(U16)

```

$A,12_(16) = (0)A,12_(U16)$

```

-1_(16) =   F_(U16) (k=1)
         =  FF_(U16) (k=2)
         =  FFF_(U16) (k=3)
         =  (F)_(U16)

```

```

0 = (F)      + 1
   = (F),FF + 0,01

```

1. konwersja (16)->U16

$-82,31 =$

```

      (F)FF,FF
-   0 82,31
+   0,01
-----
      (F)7D,CF_(U16)

```

```

-82,31_(16) = ( (0)      - 82,31      )_(U16)
              = ( (F)      - 82,31 + 1    )_(U16)
              = ( (F),FF - 82,31 + 0,01 )_(U16)

```

$(F) = -1$

```

(F) * 0A,12 = -0A,12
            = (F),FF-0A,12+0,01

```

2. mnożenie

2b. mnożenie najstarszej cyfry (F)

```

      (F)F,FF
-   A,12
+   0,01
-----
      (F)5,EE

```

```

      A,12
x   (F)
-----
      (F)5,EE

```

2a. mnożenie najmłodszych cyfr

```

      (0)0A,12
x   (F)7D,CF

```

```

-----
          1E
          F
        96
         1 8
          C
        7 8
         1A
          D
        8 2
          E
         7
        46
+ (F)5E E      <- A,12 x (F)
   12 2 11    <- przeniesienia
-----
(F)AE 0,EE 8E

```

```

(F)FF F,FF FF
-(F)AE 0,EE 8E
+ 0 00 0,00 01
-----
- 51 F,11 72_(16)

```

2a-2. mnożenie najmłodszych cyfr (2. metoda)

```

      (0)00A,12
x (F)F7D,CF
-----
          1E
          F
        96
         1 8
          C
        78
         1A
          D
        8 2
          E
         7
        4 6
         1 E
          F
        96
+ (F)5E E      <- A,12 x (F)
   12 2 211
-----
(F)FA E 0EE 8E

```

## Zadanie 4

b)

-135,64<sub>(10)</sub> -> ( )<sub>(U8)</sub>

135<sub>(10)</sub> -> ( )<sub>(8)</sub>

135\_(10) -> 10000111\_(2)  
 -> 010 000 111\_(2)  
 -> 2 0 7\_(8) -> 207\_(8)

-135,64\_(10) = - 135\_(10) - 0,64\_(10)

0,64\_(10) -> 0,(50753412172702436561)\_(8)

135,64\_(10) -> 207,(50753412172702436561)\_(8)

-135,64\_(10) -> 0 - 135,64\_(10)

$X = p(x_{k-1})B^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i B^i$   
 $X_{\text{rational}} = p(x_{k-1})B^k + \sum_{i=-N}^{k-1} x_i B^i$

/  $p(x_{k-1}) = -1$  gdy  $B-1 > x_{k-1} \geq B/2$

<  
 \ = 0 w przeciwnym wypadku

37 ... 77 -> ...

.. ..

00 ... 02 -> 2

00 ... 01 -> 1

00 ... 00 -> 0

77 ... 77 -> -1

77 ... 76 -> -2

.. ..

40 ... 00 -> -...

-1\_(10) -> 7\_(U8) (na jednej pozycji w U8)

-> 77\_(U8) (na dwóch pozycjach)

-> 777\_(U8)

-> (7)\_(U8)

0 = (7)\_(U8) + 1\_(U8)

-207\_(8) = 0 - 207\_(8)

= (7)\_(U8) + 1\_(U8) - 207\_(U8)

= (7)777-207 + 1

= (7)571\_(U8)

777

- 207

+ 1

-----

571

-207,(50753412172702436561)\_(8) =  
 0 - 207,(50753412172702436561)\_(8)

0 =  $-B^k + (\sum_{i=-N}^{k-1} (B-1)B^i) + B^{-N}$

=  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty, N \rightarrow \infty} -B^k + (\sum_{i=-N}^{k-1} (B-1)B^i) + B^{-N}$

0 = (7),7 + 0,1\_(U8)

= (7),77 + 0,01\_(U8)

= (7),777 + 0,0001\_(U8)

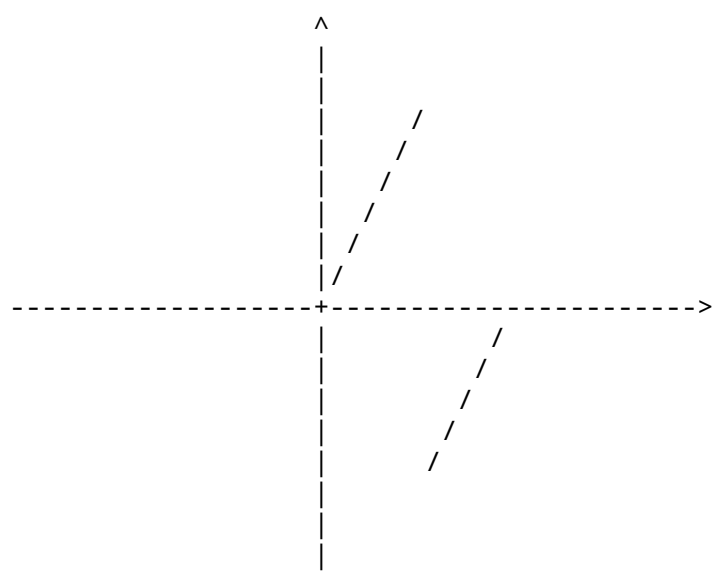
= (7),(7)\_(U8)

(7)777,(77777777777777777777)

- 207,(50753412172702436561)

-----  
 (7)570,(27024365605075341216)\_(U8)  
 = 570,(27024365605075341216)\_(U8)

$$\begin{aligned}
 570_{(U8)} &= -1 \cdot 8^3 + 5 \cdot 8^2 + 7 \cdot 8^1 + 0 \cdot 8^0 \\
 &= -512 + 320 + 56 + 0 \\
 &= -136
 \end{aligned}$$



0000 -> 0  
 7777 -> -1  
 ...  
 7370 ->

	0,		64/100 * 8
512/100 ->	5		12/100 * 8
96/100 ->	0		96/100 * 8
768/100 ->	7		68/100 * 8
544/100 ->	5		44/100 * 8
352/100 ->	3		52/100 * 8
416/100 ->	4		16/100 * 8
	1		
	2		



1  
7  
2  
7  
0  
2  
4  
3  
6  
5  
6  
1

## Lista 3

### Zadanie 1

b)

1011010101\_(NB) x 101101\_(NB)

```

      1011010101
x      101101
-----
      22 1 1
      1011010101
      0000000000
      1011010101
      0000000000
      1011010101
      0000000000
      1011010101
      0000000000
      1011010101
      0000000000
+ 1011010101
-----
      00111001

```

a)

1011010101\_U2 x 101101\_U2

- zwykła

(1)11111111  
-(1)011010101

```

+           1
-----
(0)100101011

          1011010101 = -100101011 = -299
        x    101101 = -10011 = -19
        -----
111111111011010101
11111101101010101
1111101101010101
+000100101011
   1 1 1 1111
1010101010
1 10
-----
001011000110001 = 5681

```

- bez rozszerzeń

$-x = \sim x - 1$  dla  $x \in \{0,1\}$

```

          (1)011010101
        x    (1)01101
        -----
          (1)011010101
          (0)000000000
          (1)011010101
          (1)011010101
          (0)000000000
          (0)100101011
          -----
          0011010101
          1000000000
          0011010101
          0011010101
          1000000000
          1100101011
+(1)000001
   1 1 1 1111
101010
          (-1111110000000000)
          -----
          001011000110001

```

- Bootha (postać kanoniczna)

$1011010101_{U2} \times 101101_{U2}$

mnożnik:

bit n: -1

$11 \rightarrow 10n \rightarrow 3 = 4-1$   
 $111 \rightarrow 100n \rightarrow 7 = 8-1$   
 $1\dots 1 \rightarrow 10\dots n \rightarrow 2^n-1 = 2^n-1$

$1n = 01$

$n1 = 0n$

$101101_{U2} \rightarrow$

$n01101_{SD} \rightarrow$

$n10n01_{SD} \rightarrow$

0n0n01\_SD

```

      (1)011010101
x      n0n01
-----
      (1)011010101
      (0)000000000
      (0)100101011
      (0)000000000
      (0)100101011
-----
      0011010101
      1000000000
      1100101011
      1000000000
      1100101011
+(1)00001
      1111 1111
      10

      (-11111000000000)
-----
      01011000110001

```

$$X_{NB} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i B^i$$

$$X_{U2} = p(x_{k-1})B^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i B^i$$

**b)**

1011010101\_NB x 101101\_NB

- zwykła

```

      ===== = 208
      1011010101 = 512 + 13*16 + 5 = 725
x      101101 = 45
-----
      1011010101
      0000000000
      1011010101
      1011010101
      0000000000
      1011010101
      11 1011111
      10

-----
      111111101110001 = 32767 - 14 - 128 = 32625

```

$$725 * 45 = 28000 + 1000 + 3500 + 125 = 32625$$

- z rozszerzeniami (rozszerzenie zerami bo NB)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 \text{====+====} \\
 1011010101 = 512 + 13 \cdot 16 + 5 = 725 \\
 \times \quad 101101 = 45 \\
 \hline
 000001011010101 \\
 000000000000000 \\
 000101101010101 \\
 00101101010101 \\
 000000000000000 \\
 1011010101 \\
 11 \quad 1011111 \\
 10 \\
 \hline
 111111101110001
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

- Bootha (postać kanoniczna)

mnożnik:

bit n: -1

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 11 & \rightarrow 10n & \rightarrow & 3 = 4-1 \\
 111 & \rightarrow 100n & \rightarrow & 7 = 8-1 \\
 1 \dots 1 & \rightarrow 10 \dots n & \rightarrow & 2^n - 1 = 2^n - 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1n = 01 \\
 n1 = 0n
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 101101 \rightarrow \\
 \rightarrow 110n01 \rightarrow \\
 10n0n01
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 101101 \rightarrow \\
 111111 - 10010 = 1000000 - 10010 - 1 \\
 \quad \quad \quad = 1000000 + n00n0 + n \\
 \quad \quad \quad = 10n00nn \\
 \quad \quad \quad = 10n0n01 \\
 \quad \quad \quad = 0101101
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 101101 \rightarrow \\
 10111n \rightarrow \\
 110n1n \rightarrow \dots
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 -1 * 1011010101 = \\
 =
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (1)1111111111 \\
 - \quad 1011010101 \\
 + \quad \quad \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 (1)0100101011
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 0 = 0 \\
 1 = -1 \\
 1 \ 1 = -1 \\
 (1) = -1 \\
 (1)1 = -1 \\
 (1)11 = -1 \\
 (1) \ 0 = -2 \\
 (1) = n
 \end{array}$$

$$1011010101$$

```

      x      10n0n01
      -----
      1011010101
(1)0100101011
(1)0100101011
1011010101
-----
0 000001011010101
(1)1110100101011
(1)10100101011
1 011010101
1 11 11 1111
      10
-----
0 111111101110001

```

- Bootha (postać kanoniczna) bez rozszerzeń

$$-x = \sim x - 1, \quad x \in \{0, 1\}$$

```

      1011010101
      x      10n0n01
      -----
      (0)1011010101
      (0)0000000000
      (1)0100101011
      (0)0000000000
      (1)0100101011
      (0)0000000000
      (0)1011010101
      -----

      11011010101
      10000000000
      00100101011
      10000000000
      00100101011
      10000000000
      11011010101
+ (1)00000010000000000
      1 11 1 1111
      10 10

      (-11111110000000000)
      -----
      00111111101110001

```

- Bootha (Y\_SD2)

proste:

$$Y_{SD2} = y_{\{k-1\}} \dots y_0$$

$$y_i = x_{\{i-1\}} - x_i \quad (\in \{-1, 0, 1\}); \quad x_{\{-1\}} = 0$$

mnożnik:

$i = 6 \ 543210$   
 $X = 0 \mid 101101 \mid 0 \rightarrow$   
 $\begin{array}{c} 0-1 \\ 1-0 \\ 0-1 \\ 1-1 \\ 1-0 \\ 0-1 \\ 1-0 \\ 1 \ n10n1n \end{array}$

$0 \mid 101101 = 45$   
 $1 \mid n10n1n = 64 - 32 + 16 - 4 + 2 - 1 = 45$

$\begin{array}{r} 0 \mid 101101 \mid 0 \\ - \quad 010110 \ 1 \\ \hline 1n10n1 \ n \end{array}$

przesunięte:

$y_i = x_{\{i\}} - x_{\{i+1\}} \ (\in \{-1, 0, 1\})$

$i = 6 \ 543210$   
 $X = 0 \mid 101101 \mid 0 \rightarrow$   
 $\begin{array}{c} n \\ 1-0 \\ 0-1 \\ 1-1 \\ 1-0 \\ 0-1 \\ 1-0 \\ 1n10n1 \ n = 64 - 32 + 16 - 4 + 2 - 1 = 45 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 0 \mid 101101 \\ - \quad 10110 \ (-x_0 \ (x_0=1)) \\ \hline 1n10n1 \ n \end{array}$

- Booth-McSorley'a ( $Y_{SD4}$ )

$2y_{\{i+1\}} + y_i = -2x_{\{i+1\}} + x_i + x_{\{i-1\}} \ (\in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}); \ i = 0 \dots$

proste:

$\begin{array}{c} - \\ i = 6 \ 54 \ 32 \ 10 \ 1 \\ X = 0'10'11'01'0 \\ \quad -2 \cdot 0 + 1 + 0 \\ \quad -2 \cdot 1 + 1 + 0 \\ \quad -2 \cdot 1 + 0 + 1 \\ -2 \cdot 0 + 0 + 1 \\ \quad 1 \ -1 \ -1 \ 1 \end{array}$

$01 \ 0n \ 0n \ 01 = 64 - 16 - 4 + 1 = 45$

przesunięte:

$y_1 \mid y_0 = -2x_1 + x_0 + x_{-1} = 0 + 1 + 0 = 1 = 01$   
 $y_3 \mid y_2 = -2x_3 + x_2 + x_1 = -2 + 1 + 0 = -1 = 0n$   
 $y_5 \mid y_4 = -2x_5 + x_4 + x_3 = -2 + 0 + 1 = -1 = 0n$   
 $y_7 \mid y_6 = -2x_7 + x_6 + x_5 = 0 + 0 + 1 = 1 = 01$

$i$  indeksowane od 1;  $y_0 = -x_0$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 i= & 6 & 54 \quad 32 \quad 10 \quad 1 \\
 X= & 0'10'11'01 & \\
 & -2 \cdot 1 + 0 + 1 & \\
 & -2 \cdot 0 + 1 + 1 & \\
 & -2 \cdot 0 + 1 + 0 & \\
 & \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad [-1] = -x_0 \\ 01 \quad 10 \quad 0n \quad n \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} y_0 = -x_0 = -1 \\ y_2 | y_1 = -2x_2 + x_1 + x_0 = -2 + 0 + 1 = -2 = 0n \\ y_4 | y_3 = -2x_4 + x_3 + x_2 = 0 + 1 + 1 = 2 = 10 \\ y_6 | y_5 = -2x_6 + x_5 + x_4 = 0 + 1 + 0 = 1 = 01 \end{array} \\
 & 01 \quad 10 \quad 0n \quad n & = 32 + 16 - 2 - 1 = 45
 \end{array}$$

przesunięte (47):

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 i= & 6 & 54 \quad 32 \quad 10 \quad 1 \\
 X= & 0'10'11'11 & = 47 \\
 & -2 \cdot 1 + 1 + 1 & \\
 & -2 \cdot 0 + 1 + 1 & \\
 & -2 \cdot 0 + 1 + 0 & \\
 & \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad [-1] = -x_0 \\ 01 \quad 10 \quad 00 \quad n \end{array} & \\
 & 01 \quad 10 \quad 00 \quad n & = 32 + 16 - 1 = 47
 \end{array}$$

przesunięte (46):

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 i= & 6 & 54 \quad 32 \quad 10 \quad 1 \\
 X= & 0'10'11'10 & = 46 \\
 & -2 \cdot 1 + 1 + 0 & \\
 & -2 \cdot 0 + 1 + 1 & \\
 & -2 \cdot 0 + 1 + 0 & \\
 & \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad [-0] = -x_0 \\ 01 \quad 10 \quad 0n \quad 0 \end{array} & \\
 & 01 \quad 10 \quad 0n \quad 0 & = 32 + 16 - 2 = 46
 \end{array}$$

**c)**

01011010\_U2 x 1011010\_U2

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{(1)}1 \\
 (1)1111111 \\
 - \phantom{(1)}0 \phantom{111111}1010 \\
 + \phantom{(1)}\phantom{111111}1 \\
 \hline
 (1)0100110 \\
 \\
 (1)011010 \\
 = - \phantom{(1)}100110 = -38
 \end{array}$$

- zwykła

$$\begin{array}{r}
 01011010 = 90 \\
 x \quad 1011010 = -38 \\
 \hline
 00000000 \\
 01011010 \\
 00000000
 \end{array}$$

```

      01011010
      01011010
      00000000
(1)0100110
    111 111
      10
+
-----
(1)1001010100100
= -110101011100 = -3420

```

- Bootha (postać kanoniczna)

```

1011010_U2 =
= n011010_SD =
= n10n010_SD =
= 0n0n010_SD

```

```

      01011010
x   n0n010
-----
      01011010
(1)0100110
(1)0100110
-----
      01011010
111110100110
1110100110
  11 11111

-----
(1)001010100100
(1)1001010100100 <- poprzedni wynik

```

- Bootha + bez rozszerzeń

$-x = \sim x - 1$  dla  $x \in \{0,1\}$

```

      01011010
x   n0n010
-----
      (0)0000000
      (0)1011010
      (0)0000000
      (1)0100110
      (0)0000000
      (1)0100110
-----
      10000000
      11011010
      10000000
      00100110
      10000000
      00100110
+(1)0000010000000
    111 111
      10

(-01111110000000)
-----

```



(1)1001010100100  
(1)001010100100

## Lista 4

### Zadanie 1

#### 1 c)

$$X = p(x_{N-1})B^N + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x_i B^i$$

$$X/D = (p(x_{N-1})B^N + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x_i B^i)/D$$

Jeżeli  $X$  jest ujemne ( $x_{N-1} \geq B/2$ ), to

$$\begin{aligned} X/D &= (-B^N + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x_i B^i)/D \\ &= (x_{N-1}B^{N-1} - B^N + \sum_{i=0}^{N-2} x_i B^i)/D \\ &= (x_{N-1}B^{N-1} - B \cdot B^{N-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{N-2} x_i B^i)/D \\ &= ((x_{N-1} - B)B^{N-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{N-2} x_i B^i)/D \\ &= (((x_{N-1} - B)B + x_{N-2})B^{N-2} + \sum_{i=0}^{N-3} x_i B^i)/D \end{aligned}$$

...

Opis 1:

- znajdujemy przesunięcie dzielnika takie, że wartość bezwzględna po przesunięciu jest większa niż wartość bezwzględna dzielnej
- znak dzielnej i dzielnika przeciwne ->
  - > dodajemy (przeskalowany) dzielnik do dzielnej ->
  - > otrzymujemy 1. resztę częściową ->
  - > 1. cyfra ilorazu = (9) o wadze takiej, jak najmłodsza waga przeskalowanego dzielnika
- przepisujemy kolejną cyfrę dzielnej -> otrzymujemy resztę częściową
  - > jeżeli dotarliśmy do przecinka lub osiągnęliśmy zamierzaną precyzję to koniec, lub
  - > jeżeli przekroczyliśmy przecinek i nie ma cyfr dzielnej, to przepisujemy zero
- znajdujemy ile razy mieści się dzielnik w reszcie częściowej (wartość bezwzględna mniejsza lub równa - uwaga na zapis uzupełnieniowy) -> krotność określa kolejną cyfrę ilorazu
  - > przy liczbach ujemnych należy uwzględnić wszystkie cyfry (także te jeszcze nie przepisane)
- odejmujemy "krotność": i idziemy do kroku 3

Uwaga: znak reszty częściowej powinien być taki sam jak znak dzielnika

Opis 2 (poprawiony):

Pojęcia: dzielna, dzielnik, iloraz, cyfra ilorazu, reszta częściowa

- znajdujemy przesunięcie (w lewo) dzielnika takie, że wartość bezwzględna dzielnika po przesunięciu jest większa niż wartość bezwzględna dzielnej
- znak dzielnej i dzielnika przeciwne ->
  - > dodajemy (przeskalowany) dzielnik do dzielnej ->

-> otrzymujemy 1. resztę częściową ->  
-> 1. cyfra ilorazu = (9) o wadze takiej, jak najmłodsza waga przeskalowanego  
dzielnika  
... w przeciwnym wypadku ->  
-> dzielna jest 1. resztą częściową  
3. przepisujemy kolejną cyfrę dzielnej -> otrzymujemy resztę częściową  
-> jeżeli dotarliśmy do przecinka lub osiągnęliśmy zamierzaną precyzję to  
koniec, lub  
-> jeżeli przekroczyliśmy przecinek i nie ma cyfr dzielnej, to przepisujemy  
zero  
4. znajdujemy ile (maksymalnie) razy mieści się dzielnik w reszcie częściowej  
(wartość bezwzględna krotności dzielnika mniejsza lub równa wartości  
bezwzględnej reszty częściowej - uwaga na zapis uzupełnieniowy) -> krotność  
określa kolejną cyfrę ilorazu  
-> przy liczbach ujemnych należy uwzględnić wszystkie cyfry reszty  
częściowej (także te jeszcze nie przepisane)  
5. odejmujemy "krotność": i idziemy do kroku 3

Uwaga: znak reszty częściowej powinien być taki sam jak znak dzielnika

```

      1
    9999
- 7610_(U10) -> -2390_(10)
+      1
-----
    2390

```

7\_(10) -> -3\_(10)

$|-3 \cdot 10^4| = |-3 \cdot 10000| = 30000 > |-2390|$

$(9)7 \cdot 10 = (9)70 = -30$

$(9)9 \cdot 10 = (9)90 = -10$

$0 \cdot (9)7 = 0$

$1 \cdot (9)7 = (9)97$

$2 \cdot (9)7 = (9)94$

$3 \cdot (9)7 = (9)91$

$4 \cdot (9)7 = (9)88$

$5 \cdot (9)7 = (9)85$

$6 \cdot (9)7 = (9)82$

$7 \cdot (9)7 = (9)79$

$8 \cdot (9)7 = (9)76$

$9 \cdot (9)7 = (9)73$

7610\_(U10)/7\_(U10)

```

      (0)796,6(6)
-----
    (9)7610 : (9)7
    (9)76
  -(9)79
  -----
    (9)71
  -(9)73
  -----
    (9)80
  -(9)82
  -----
    (9)8 0

```

...

$$2390/3 = 796 \frac{2}{3} = 796,(6)$$

## 1 d)

$$38500_{(U10)}/93_{(U10)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ - 93_{U10} \\ + 1 \\ \hline - 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 0 = 0 = 0 \\ (9)3 \times 1 = -7 = (9)93: -1 \times 7 = 0-7 \\ (9)3 \times 2 = -14 = (9)86: -2 \times 7 = -1 \times 7-7 \\ \quad x3 = -21 = (9)79: -3 \times 7 = -2 \times 7-7 \\ \quad 4 = -28 = (9)72 \\ \quad 5 = -35 = (9)65 \\ \quad 6 = -42 = (9)58 \\ \quad 7 = -49 = (9)51 \\ \quad 8 = -56 = (9)44 \\ \quad 9 = -63 = (9)37 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (9)99900 \\ - (9)94500 \\ + 1 \\ \hline - 5500 \end{array}$$

- przesunięcie:  $x10^4$

$$\begin{array}{r} (9)94500 \\ \hline 38500 : (9)3 \\ + (9)3 \\ \hline (9)68 \\ - (9)72 \\ \hline (9)965 \\ - (9)965 \\ \hline 000 \end{array}$$

## Zadanie 2

$$\begin{aligned} X &= p(x_{\{N-1\}})B^N + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x_i B^i \\ &= p(x_{\{N-1\}})B^N + x_0 B^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} x_i B^i \\ &= x_0 B^0 + p(x_{\{N-1\}})B^N + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} x_i B^i \\ &= x_0 B^0 + B( p(x_{\{N-1\}})B^{N-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} x_i B^{i-1} ) \\ &\dots \\ &= x_0 B^0 + x_1 B^1 + \dots + B^{N-1}( p(x_{\{N-1\}})B + x_{N-1} ) \end{aligned}$$

$$X_{(U10)} = 6880_{(U10)} \rightarrow \dots_{(U16)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ (9)9999 \\ - (9)6880 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline 3120 \\ 16000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (9)999 \\ - (9)805 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline 195 \\ 1600 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (9)99 \\ - (9)87 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (F)F \\ - \quad D \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline (F)3 \end{array}$$

$$x_0 = 0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 13 = D$$

$$x_2 = -13 = -D = (F)3$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{(U16)} = (F)3D0_{(U16)}$$

$\begin{array}{r} (9)9805 \\ \hline (9)96880 : 16 = \\ + \quad 16 \\ \hline 128 \\ -128 \\ \hline 080 \\ - 80 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} (9)987 \\ \hline (9)9805 : 16 = \\ + \quad 16 \\ \hline 140 \\ -128 \\ \hline 125 \\ -112 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \hline (9)987 : 16 \\ + \end{array}$
--	---	--

sprawdzenie:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ (F)FFF \\ - (F)3D0 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline C30 \end{array}$$

$$X_{(U10)} = (9)6880_{(U10)} = -3120_{(10)}$$

$$X_{(U16)} = (F)3D0_{(U16)} = -C30_{(16)} = -(12 \cdot 256 + 3 \cdot 16) = -(3072 + 48) = -3120_{(10)}$$

# Lista 5

## Zadanie 1

a)

odtwarzająca:

$$\begin{aligned}X - R &= Q * D \\X &= Q * D + R\end{aligned}$$

101001101\_(U2) : 1011\_(U2)

$$\begin{array}{r}-(1)01001101 \\ \hline\end{array} = -179_{(10)}$$

$$(0)10110011 = 176 + 3 = 179_{(10)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}-(1)011 \\ \hline\end{array} = -5_{(10)}$$

$$(0)101 = 5_{(10)}$$

skalowanie:

$$\begin{array}{l}(0)10110011 \\ (0)101\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}X & - & R = Q * D \\ -179 & - & (-4) = 35 * -5\end{array}$$

$$Q = \begin{array}{r}0100011 \\ \hline\end{array} = 35$$

$$X = \begin{array}{r}(1)101001101 : (1)011 = D \\ -(1)011 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}010 \leftarrow \text{znak r\u00f3\u017cy od znaku dzielnika, 0 i...} \\ +(1)011 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}(1)1010 \leftarrow \text{... odtwarzamy} \\ -(1)1011 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}(1)1110 \leftarrow \text{znak taki sam jak znaku dzielnika, 1 i nie odtwarzamy} \\ -(1)1011 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}011 \leftarrow \text{znak r\u00f3\u017cy od znaku dzielnika, 0 i...} \\ +(1)011 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}(1)101 \leftarrow \text{... odtwarzamy} \\ -(1)011 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}10 \leftarrow \text{znak r\u00f3\u017cy od znaku dzielnika, 0 i...} \\ +(1)011 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}(1)011 \leftarrow \text{... odtwarzamy} \\ -(1)011 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

```

      0 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i...
+(1)011
-----
(1)0110 <- ... odtwarzamy
-(1)1011
-----
(1)0111 <- znak taki sam jak znak dzielnika, 1 i nie odtwarzamy
-(1)1011
-----
R= (1)00 <- znak taki sam jak znak dzielnika, 1 i koniec

```

1. znajdujemy przesunięcie dzielnika takie, że wartość bezwzględna po przesunięciu jest większa niż wartość bezwzględna dzielnej
2. znak dzielnej i dzielnika przeciwne ->
  - > dodajemy (przeskalowany) dzielnik do dzielnej ->
  - > otrzymujemy 1. resztę częściową ->
  - > 1. cyfra ilorazu = -1 o wadze takiej, jak najmłodsza waga przeskalowanego dzielnika
3. przepisujemy kolejną cyfrę dzielnej -> otrzymujemy resztę częściową
  - > jeżeli dotarliśmy do przecinka lub osiągnęliśmy zamierzaną precyzję to koniec, lub
  - > jeżeli przekroczyliśmy przecinek i nie ma cyfr dzielnej, to przepisujemy zero
4. odejmujemy przeskalowany dzielnik od reszty częściowej. W zależności od znaku różnicy kolejna cyfra ilorazu to:
  - > jeżeli jest taki sam jak znak dzielnika -> 1
  - > jeżeli jest różny -> 0, dodajemy dzielnik
5. idziemy do kroku 3

8<-----

nieodtworząca:

```

Q=      0100011
-----
X= (1)101001101 : (1)011 = D
- (1)011
-----
      100 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik
+ (1)011
-----
      (1)110 <- znak taki sam jak dzielnika, 1 i odejmujemy dzielnik
- (1)011
-----
      0111 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik
+ (1)011
-----
      101 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik
+ (1)011
-----
      00 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik
+ (1)011
-----
      (1)0111 <- znak taki sam jak dzielnika, 1 i odejmujemy dzielnik
- (1)1011
-----

```

R= (1)100 <- znak taki sam jak dzielnika, 1 i koniec

1c)

011011011\_(U2) : 10\_(U2)

-> 011011011\_(U2) : (1)0\_(U2)

```
-> 011011011 : (1)0
-> 011011011 : ( 010 * (1) )
-> 011011011 : ( (1) * 010 )
-> 011011011 : (1) : 010
-> 011011011 * (1) : 010
-> (1)00100101 : 010
-> (1)0010010   R=1
```

Q = (1)0010010

-----  
X = 011011011 : (1)0  
+(1)10

-----  
(1)111  
- (1)0  
-----

010 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik  
+(1)0

-----  
01 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik  
+(1)0  
-----

(1)1 <- znak taki sam jak dzielnika, 1 i odejmujemy dzielnik  
-(1)0  
-----

010 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik  
+(1)0  
-----

01 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik  
+(1)0  
-----

(1)11 <- znak taki sam jak dzielnika, 1 i odejmujemy dzielnik  
+(1)0  
-----

R= 01 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i koniec

1d)

X - R = Q \* D  
X = Q \* D + R

(1)011110\_(U2) : (1)01\_(U2)

- 100010\_(NB) :- 11\_(NB)

-----  
11  
-34\_(N10):- 3\_(N10)

X - R = Q \* D

$$-34 - (-1) = 11 * (-3)$$

odtwarzająca

```

Q =      01011
-----
X = (1)011110 : (1)01 = D
    -(1)01
    -----
      0 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i...
    +(1)01
    -----
    (1)011 <- ... odtwarzamy
    -(1)101
    -----
    (1)01 <- znak taki sam jak znaku dzielnika, 1 i nie odtwarzamy
    -(1)01
    -----
      0 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i...
    +(1)01
    -----
    (1)011 <- ... odtwarzamy
    -(1)101
    -----
    (1)00 <- znak taki sam jak znaku dzielnika, 1 i nie odtwarzamy
    -(1)01
    -----
R =      (1) <- znak taki sam jak znaku dzielnika, 1 i nie odtwarzamy

8<-----

```

nieodtwarzająca

```

Q =      01011
-----
X = (1)011110 : (1)01 = D
    -(1)01
    -----
      01 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik
    +(1)01
    -----
    (1)01 <- znak taki sam jak znaku dzielnika, 1 i odejmujemy dzielnik
    -(1)01
    -----
      01 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik
    +(1)01
    -----
    (1)00 <- znak taki sam jak znaku dzielnika, 1 i odejmujemy dzielnik
    -(1)01
    -----
R =      (1) <- znak taki sam jak znaku dzielnika, 1 i koniec

```

8<-----

1e)

$$X - R = Q * D$$

$$X = Q * D + R$$



```

1011100_(U2) : 101_(U2)
(1)011100_(U2) : (1)01_(U2)
-100100_(NB) : -11_(NB) ->
-> 11
    -36_(10) : -3_(10)

```

odtwarzająca

wariant (1)

```

X - R    = Q * D
(-36) - 0 = 12 * (-3)

Q =      01100
-----
X = (1)011100 : (1)01 = D
    -(1)01
    -----
      0 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i...
    +(1)01
    -----
    (1)011 <- ... odtwarzamy
    -(1)101
    -----
    (1)0100 <- znak taki sam jak znak dzielnika, 1 i nie odtwarzamy
    -(1)0100
    -----
      000 <- reszta częściowa == dzielnik, koniec

```

wariant (2)

```

X - R    = Q * D
(-36) - (-3) = 11 * (-3)

Q =      01011
-----
X = (1)011100 : (1)01 = D
    -(1)01
    -----
      0 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i...
    +(1)01
    -----
    (1)011 <- ... odtwarzamy
    -(1)101
    -----
    (1)01 <- znak taki sam jak znak dzielnika, 1 i nie odtwarzamy
    -(1)01
    -----
      0 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i...
    +(1)01
    -----
    (1)010 <- ... odtwarzamy
    -(1)101
    -----
    (1)010 <- znak taki sam jak znak dzielnika, 1 i nie odtwarzamy
    -(1)101
    -----
    (1)01 <- znak taki sam jak znak dzielnika, 1 i koniec

```

nieodtworząca

```

Q =      01100
-----
X = (1)011100 : (1)01 = D
    -(1)01
    -----
      01 <- znak różny od znaku dzielnika, 0 i dodajemy dzielnik
      +(1)01
      -----
      (1)0100 <- znak taki sam jak znak dzielnika, 1 i odejmujemy dzielnik
      -(1)01
      -----
      000 <- wyzerowana reszta częściowa, koniec

```

## Zadanie 2

a)

$$1 : 2^{E_{\min\_znorm.}} \times 0,00\dots01 = 2^{-1022} \times 2^{-52} = 2^{-1054}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\dots \\ &: 2^{E_{\min\_znorm.}} \times 0,11\dots10 \\ &: 2^{E_{\min\_znorm.}} \times 0,11\dots11 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 : E_{\min\_zak.} = 000\ 0000\ 0001 = -1022 \quad N=+1023$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\min\_znorm.} &= 1, M_{\min} \times 2^{E_{\min\_znorm.}} \\ &= 1,0 \times 2^{-1022} = 2^{-1022} \end{aligned}$$

$$3 : E_{\max\_zak.} = 111\ 1111\ 1110 = 1023$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\max\_znorm.} &= 1, M_{\max} \times 2^{E_{\max\_znorm.}} \\ &= 1,1\dots1 \times 2^{1023} = 2^{1024} - 2^{(1023-52)} \\ &= 2^{1024} - 2^{971} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---8+-----+-----+0+-----+8--->} \\ \text{1} \quad \text{2} \quad \text{3} \end{array}$$

$$1 : 2^{E_{\min\_znorm.}} \times 0,00\dots01 = 2^{-126} \times 2^{-23} = 2^{-149}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\dots \\ &: 2^{E_{\min\_znorm.}} \times 0,01\dots11 \\ &\dots \\ &: 2^{E_{\min\_znorm.}} \times 0,11\dots11 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\min\_zak} (zdenorm.) = 0000\ 0000 = -126$$

$$M_{\min} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 : 2^{E_{\min\_znorm.}} \times 1, M_{\min} &= \\ 2^{-126} \times 1,0 &= 2^{-126} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\max\_zak} (znorm.) = 1111\ 1110 = +127$$

$$M_{\max} = 1,0 - 2^{-23}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 : 2^{E_{\max\_znorm.}} \times 1, M_{\max} &= \\ 2^{+127} \times (1,0 + 1,0 - 2^{-23}) &= \end{aligned}$$

$$2^{+128} - 2^{+104}$$

$$E_{min\_zak.} = 0000\ 0001 = -126$$

$$M_{min} = 0$$

$$X = (-1)^S \times [01]_M \times 2^E$$

$$= (-1)^S \times ((0|1) + 0, M) \times 2^E = (-1)^S \times 1, M \times 2^E$$

$$\dots = DCD00000$$

$$= \begin{matrix} & D & C & D & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{matrix} 1101 & 1100 & 1101 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 \end{matrix}$$

$$X = \begin{matrix} 1 & 1011 & 1001 & 1010 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 & 000 \end{matrix}$$

$$S=1$$

$$N=2^{(k-1)-1}=+127$$

$$E_{biased} = 1011\ 1001 \Rightarrow E = 10111001 - 01111111$$

$$= 10111001 - (10000000 - 1)$$

$$= 10111001 - 10000000 + 1$$

$$= 00111010$$

$$= 58_{(10)}$$

$$1, M = 1,101_{(2)}$$

$$ulp = 2^{23} \times 2^E = 2^{58} \times 2^{-23} = 2^{35}$$

$$X = (-1)^S \times 1,101 \times 10^{111010_{(2)}}$$

$$= -1 \times 13 \times 2^{55}$$

$$= -1 \times 13 \times 36028797018963968$$

$$= -46\ 8374\ 3612\ 4653\ 1584$$

$$\sim -4,68 \times 10^{17}$$

$$2^{53} = 2^{32} \times 2^{21} = 9007199254740992$$

2b)

$$X = (-1)^S \times [01]_M \times 2^E$$

$$= (-1)^S \times ((0|1) + 0, M) \times 2^E = (-1)^S \times 1, M \times 2^E$$

$$= 00680000$$

$$= \begin{matrix} & 0 & & 0 & 6 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{matrix} 0000 & 0000 & 0110 & 1000 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 \end{matrix}$$

$$X = \begin{matrix} 0 & 0000 & 0000 & 1101 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 & 000 \end{matrix}$$

$$N = 2^{(n-1)-1}$$

$$E_{biased} = 0000\ 0000 = -126 \text{ (w. specjalna)}$$

!\ Liczba zdenormalizowana

$$X = (-1)^0 \times 0,1101 \times 10^{-0111\ 1110}$$

$$= 1 \times 1,101 \times 10^{-0111\ 1111_{(2)}}$$

$$= 1 \times 1,625 \times 2^{-127}$$

$$\sim 9,55 \times 10^{-39}$$

## Zadanie 3

a)

$$X = (-1)^S \times 1, M \times 2^E$$

$$X = 1 \ 1110 \ 1011$$

$$S = 1$$

$$E_{biased} = 1110; N = 0111 = +7$$

$$M = 1011$$

$$E = 7$$

$$1,M = 1,1011$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= -1 \times 1,1011 \times 10^{0111}_{(2)} \\ &= -1 \times 1 \ 1011 \times 10^{-100} \times 10^{0111}_{(2)} \\ &= -1 \times 1 \ 1011 \times 10^{0011}_{(2)} \\ &= -1 \times 27 \times 2^3_{(10)} \\ &= -1 \times 27 \times 8 \\ &= -216 \\ &\sim -2,16 \times 10^2 \end{aligned}$$

3b)

$$X = (-1)^S \times 1,M \times 2^E$$

$$X = 0 \ 0100 \ 100$$

$$S = 0$$

$$E_{biased} = 0100; N = 0111 = +7$$

$$M = 100$$

$$E = -3$$

$$1,M = 1,100$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= 1 \times 1,100 \times 10^{-011}_{(2)} \\ &= 1 \times 3 \times 2^{-3}_{(10)} \\ &= 0,375 \\ &= 3,75 \times 10^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

## Zadanie 4

a)

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (-1)^S \times [01],M \times 2^E \\ &= (-1)^S \times 1,M \times 2^E \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (0)101101011_{(U2)} \\ &= 1 \ 01101011_{(U2)} \\ &= 1,01101011 \ 0...0 \times 10^{1000}_{(U2)} \\ &= (-1)^0 \times 1,01101011 \ 0...0 \times 2^{(8 + 1023 - 1023)} \\ &= (-1)^0 \times 1,01101011 \ 0...0 \times 2^{(1031 - 1023)} \\ &= S=0 \quad M=01101011 \ 0...0 \quad E=10 \ 0000 \ 0111 \\ &= 0 \ 10 \ 0000 \ 0111 \ 011010110...0 \\ &= 0100 \ 0000 \ 1110 \ 1101 \ 0110 \ 0...0 \\ &= \quad 4 \quad 0 \quad E \quad D \quad 6 \ 0 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \\ &= 40ED \ 6000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = S \ E...E \quad M...M \quad s = 1, \ e = 11, \ m = 52$$

4b)

$$X = (-1)^S \times [01], M \times 2^E$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (1)011110000_{(U2)} \\ &= 100001111 + 1_{(2)} \\ &= 100010000_{(2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= S \ E \dots E \quad M \dots M \quad s = 1, e = 11, m = 52 \\ &= (-1)^1 \times 1 \ 0001 \ 0000 \quad \times 2^0 \\ &= (-1)^1 \times 1,0001 \ 0000 \ 0 \dots 0 \times 2^8 \\ &= (-1)^1 \times 1,0001 \ 0000 \ 0 \dots 0 \times 2^{(8+1023 - 1023)} \\ &= (-1)^1 \times 1,0001 \ 0000 \ 0 \dots 0 \times 2^{(100 \ 0000 \ 0111 - 011 \ 1111 \ 1111)} \\ &= (-1)^S \times 1, \quad M \quad \times 2^E \\ &= 1 \ 100 \ 0000 \ 0111 \ 0001 \ 0000 \ 0 \dots 0 \\ &= 1100 \ 0000 \ 0111 \ 0001 \ 0000 \ 0 \dots 0 \\ &= \quad C \quad 0 \quad 7 \quad 1 \quad 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \\ &= C071000000000000 \end{aligned}$$

double:

- S: 1
- M: 52
- E: 11 +N, N=2<sup>10</sup>-1

$$X1 = S \ E \dots E \quad M1 \dots M1 \quad = (-1)^S \times 1, M1 \times 2^E$$

$$\begin{aligned}
+ X_2 &= S E \dots E \quad M_2 \dots M_2 = (-1)^S \times 1, M_2 \times 2^E \\
&\dots = (-1)^S \times 2^E \times (1, M_1 + 1, M_2) \\
&\dots = (-1)^S \times 2^E \times (1+1 + 0, M_1 + 0, M_2) \\
&\dots
\end{aligned}$$

- obcięcie  
1,00001 -> 1,0  
1,10000 -> 1,0

- +inf  
1,00001 -> 10,0  
1,10000 -> 10,0

- -inf  
1,00001 -> 1,0  
1,10000 -> 1,0

- ->0  
1,00001 -> 1,0  
1,10000 -> 1,0

- do najbliższej  
1,00001 -> 1,0  
1,10000 -> 1,0 lub 10,0

- symetryczne (do parzystej)  
0,1 -> 0,0  
1,1 -> 10,0  
10,1 -> 10,0  
11,1 -> 100,0

- symetryczne (do nieparzystej)  
0,1 -> 1,0  
1,1 -> 1,0  
10,1 -> 11,0  
11,1 -> 11,0

0,0 -> 0,0  
0,00...010... -> 0,0  
0,1(0) -> ?  
0,10...010... -> 1,0  
0,1(1) -> 1,0

1,0...0/1,1...1 ~ = 0,1...1|GRs...s -> 1,1...1G|RS; S=or(s...s)

## Lista 6

# Zadanie 1

a)

$$X = (-1)^S \times [01], M \times 2^E; N = 2^{(k-1)} - 1$$

$$N = +01111$$

$$X1 = 1 \ 10101 \ 1010$$

$$X2 = 1 \ 10011 \ 1001$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0}1 \phantom{00000} \phantom{0}1 \\ 01111 \phantom{00000} 01111 \\ 10101 \phantom{00000} 10011 \\ -01111 \phantom{00000} -01111 \\ \hline 00110 \phantom{00000} 00100 \end{array}$$

$$X1 = (-1)^{S1} \times [01], M1 \times 2^{E1}$$

$$X2 = (-1)^{S2} \times [01], M2 \times 2^{E2}$$

$$S1=1 \ E1=10101_{-}(+N); \ E1=00110_{-}(2) \ M1=1010$$

$$S2=1 \ E2=10011_{-}(+N); \ E2=00100_{-}(2) \ M2=1001$$

$$\begin{aligned} X1 \times X2 &= (-1)^{S1} \times (-1)^{S2} \times [01], M1 \times [01], M2 \times 2^{E1} \times 2^{E2} \\ &= (-1)^{(S1+S2)} \times [01], M1 \times [01], M2 \times 2^{(E1+E2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$1, M1 \times 1, M2 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0}1, 1010 \\ \times \phantom{0}1, 1001 \\ \hline \phantom{0}1, 1010 \\ \phantom{0}1101 \ 0 \\ + \phantom{0}11010 \\ \phantom{0}1111 \\ \hline 10, 1000 \ 1010 \end{array}$$

$$2^{(E1+E2)} = 2^{(110+100)}$$

$$X1 \times X2 = (-1)^{(S1+S2)} \times [01], M1 \times [01], M2 \times 2^{(E1+E2)}$$

$$= (-1)^2 \times 10, 1000 \ 1010 \times 2^{1010}$$

$$= (-1)^0 \times 1, 01000 \ 1010 \times 2^1 \times 2^{1010}$$

$$= (-1)^0 \times 1, 01000 \ 1010 \times 2^{1011}$$

$$2^{101011} = 2^{11010_{-}(+N)}$$

$$1, 0100 \ 0 \ 1010 \rightarrow 1, M$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 1, 0100 | 0 \ 1010: & 1, 0100 + \text{ulp} & = 1, 0101 \ (+\text{INF}) \\ & 1, 0100 + 0 & = 1, 0100 \ (-\text{INF}) \\ & 1, 0100 + 0 & = 1, 0100 \ (0) \\ & 1, 0100 + \text{ulp} & = 1, 0101 \ (+\text{abs}) \\ & 1, 0100 + 0 & = 1, 0100 \ (\text{do parz.}) \end{array}$$

$$X = X1 \times X2 =$$

$$= (-1)^0 \times 1, 0101 \times 2^{11010}$$

$$= 0 \ 11010 \ 0101$$

$$(+\text{INF}, +\text{abs})$$

$$\dots = (-1)^0 \times 1, 0100 \times 2^{11010}$$

= 0 11010 0100  
 (-INF, 0, do parz.)

1b)

$X = (-1)^S \times [01], M \times 2^E$ ;  $N = +2^{(k-1)} - 1$

$N = +01111$

$X_1 = 1\ 00000\ 1100$   
 $X_2 = 0\ 11011\ 0001$

$S_1 = 1\ E_1 = 00000\_ (+N^*) \rightarrow E_1 = 00001\_ (+N)\ E_1 = -01110; M_1 = 1100$   
 $S_2 = 0\ E_2 = 11011\_ (+N)\ E_2 = 01100; M_2 = 0001$

$S_1 = 1\ E_1 = 00000\_ (+N^*) \rightarrow E_1 = 00001\_ (+N)\ E_1 = -01110; M_1 = 1100$   
 $S_2 = 0\ E_2 = 11011\_ (+N)\ E_2 = 01100; M_2 = 0001$

$X_1 \times X_2 = (-1)^{(S_1+S_2)} \times [01], M_1 \times [01], M_2 \times 2^{(E_1+E_2)}$   
 $= (-1)^{(1+0)} \times 0,1100 \times 1,0001 \times 2^{(-01110+01100)}$   
 $= (-1)^1 \times 0,1100\ 1100 \times 2^{(-10)}$   
 $\text{GR } S=0$   
 $= (-1)^1 \times 0,1100\ 1100 \times 2^{(-10)}$   
 $\text{GR } S=0$   
 $= (-1)^1 \times 1,100\ 1100 \times 2^{-1} \times 2^{(-10)}$   
 $= (-1)^1 \times 1,100\ 1100 \times 2^{(-11)}$   
 $= (-1)^1 \times 1,100\ 1100 \times 2^{(01100\_ (+N))}$

$1,1001\ 100 \rightarrow 1, M$   
 $1,1001|100: \quad 1,1001+0 = 1,1001\ (+INF)$   
 $\quad \quad \quad : \quad 1,1001+ulp = 1,1010\ (-INF)$   
 $\quad \quad \quad : \quad 1,1001+0 = 1,1001\ (0)$   
 $\quad \quad \quad : \quad 1,1001+ulp = 1,1010\ (+abs)$   
 $\quad \quad \quad : \quad 1,1001+ulp = 1,1010\ (do\ parz.)$

$X = X_1 \times X_2$   
 $= (-1)^S \times 1, M \times 2^E$   
 $\dots = 1\ 01100\ 1001\ (+INF, 0)$   
 $\dots = 1\ 01100\ 1010\ (-INF, +abs, do\ parz.)$

$0,1100$   
 $\times 1,0001$   
 $-----$   
 $0\ 1100$   
 $+ 01100$   
 $-----$   
 $0,1100\ 1100$

## Zadanie 2

$X_1 = 0\ 1011\ 01\ S_1 = 0\ E_1 = 0100\_ (2)\ M_1 = 01 ; N = +0111$   
 $X_2 = 0\ 1100\ 11\ S_2 = 0\ E_2 = 0101\_ (2)\ M_2 = 11$

$X_1/X_2 = (-1)^{(S_1-S_2)} \times [01], M_1/[01], M_2 \times 2^{E_1/2^{E_2}}$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^{(S1-S2)} \times [01],M1/[01],M2 \times 2^{(E1-E2)} \\
&= (-1)^0 \times 1,01/1,11 \times 2^{(0100-0101)} \\
&\quad \text{GR} \\
&= (-1)^0 \times 0,1011(011) \times 2^{-1} \\
&\quad \text{GR } S=1 \\
&= (-1)^0 \times 1,011(011) \times 2^{-1} \times 2^{-1} \\
&= (-1)^0 \times 1,011(011) \times 2^{-2} \\
&= (-1)^0 \times 1,011(011) \times 2^{0101} \\
\ldots &= 0 \ 0101 \ 10 \ (+INF, +abs, \text{ do parz.}) \\
&= 0 \ 0101 \ 01 \ (0, -INF)
\end{aligned}$$

$$2^{-2} = 2^{0101\_}(+N)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&1,01 \ 1(S=1) \\
&1,01|1(S=1): 1,01+ulp = 1,10 \ (+INF) \\
&\quad : 1,01+0 = 1,01 \ (-INF) \\
&\quad : 1,01+0 = 1,01 \ (0) \\
&\quad : 1,01+ulp = 1,10 \ (+abs) \\
&\quad : 1,01+ulp = 1,10 \ (\text{do parz.})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1,M1 / 1,M2 &= 1,01/1,11 \\
&= 0,1011(011)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
\text{GR} \\
0,1011(011) \\
\hline
1,01 : 1,11 \\
- 1,11 \\
\hline
(1),10 \ 0 \\
+ 0,11 \ 1 \\
\hline
\begin{array}{r}
01 \ 10 \\
- 1 \ 11 \\
\hline
(1)10 \\
+111 \\
\hline
1010 \\
-111 \\
\hline
0110 = S \\
-111 \\
\hline
(1)10 \\
+111 \\
\hline
1010
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

## Zadanie 3

$$X = (-1)^S \times 1,M \times 2^E \quad N=+0111$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1/X &= ( (-1)^S \times 1,M \times 2^E )^{-1} \\
&= (-1)^{-S} \times 1,M^{-1} \times 2^{-E}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
X &= 1 \ 0110 \ 110 \ S=1 \ M=110 \ E=0110\_(+N) \rightarrow E=-1\_ (2) \\
1/X &= (-1)^{-1} \times 1/1,110 \times ( 2^{-1} )^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^1 \times 1/1,110 \times 2^1 \\
&\quad \text{GR S=1} \\
&= (-1)^1 \times 0,1011011(011) \times 2^1 \\
&\quad \text{GR S=1} \\
&= (-1)^1 \times 1,01101 \times 2^{-1} \times 2^1 \\
&\quad \text{GR S=1} \\
&= (-1)^1 \times 1,01101 \times 2^0 \\
&\quad \text{GR S=1} \\
&= (-1)^1 \times 1,01101 \times 2^{(0111_-(+N))}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{G R S} \\
&1,011 \ 0 \ S=1 \\
&1,011|0 \ S=1: \ 1,011+0 = 1,011 \ (+INF) \\
&\quad : \ 1,011+ulp = 1,100 \ (-INF) \\
&\quad : \ 1,011+0 = 1,011 \ (0) \\
&\quad : \ 1,011+ulp = 1,100 \ (+abs) \\
&\quad : \ 1,011+0 = 1,011 \ (do \ parz.)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1/X &= (-1)^S \times 1,M \times 2^E \\
\dots &= 1 \ 0111 \ 011 \ (+INF, \ 0, \ do \ parz.) \\
\dots &= 1 \ 0111 \ 100 \ (-INF, \ +abs)
\end{aligned}$$

1/1,110

$$\begin{array}{r}
0,1011011 \\
\hline
1,00 : 1,11 \\
- 1,11 \\
\hline
(1)0 \ 0 \\
+1 \ 1 \ 1 \\
\hline
1 \ 10 \\
-1 \ 11 \\
\hline
(1)10 \\
+111 \\
\hline
1010 \\
- 111 \\
\hline
110 \\
-111 \\
\hline
(1)10 = S \\
+111 \\
\hline
1010 \\
-111 \\
\hline
110 \\
-111
\end{array}$$

	R	P	N
0,00 ->	0		
0,01 ->	0		
0,10 ->	?	0	1
0,11 ->	1		
1,00 ->	1		
1,01 ->	1		
1,10 ->	?	10	1

```

1,11 -> 10
10,00 -> 10
10,01 -> 10
10,10 -> ? 10 11
10,11 -> 11
11,00 -> 11
11,01 -> 11
11,10 -> ?100 11
11,11 ->100

```

```

R   S*
0,00...0 -> 0
0,00...1 -> 0
0,01...1 -> 0
0,10...0 -> ?
0,10...1 -> 1
0,11...1 -> 1

```

```

RS
0,00 -> 0
0,00 -> 0
0,01 -> 0
0,10 -> ?
0,10 -> 1
0,11 -> 1

```

## Lista 7

### Zadanie 1

a)

$\text{sqrt}(754,335_{(10)})$

- grupujemy cyfry zapisu pozycyjnego liczby po dwie
- osobno grupujemy część całkowitą i ułamkową
- rekurencyjnie rozwiązujemy nierówność:  $(2^n \cdot B + X) \cdot X < R$ 
  - n - bieżące przybliżenie pierwiastka (na początku 0)
  - R - bieżąca reszta częściowa (na początku pierwsza/najstarsza grupa dwóch cyfr)
  - X - kolejna cyfra przybliżenia pierwiastka ( $0 \leq X < B$ ; B - baza systemu)

754,335

```

V|07|54|,|33|50|= 27,46515974
 07      (2*0*10+X)*X < 7 => X=2 bo 2*2 = 4 < 7
-04 ..... odejmujemy wartość lewej
strony nierówności i przepisujemy kolejną parę cyfr do reszty częściowej
---
 03|54      (2*2*10+X)*X < 354 => X=7 bo 47*7 = 329 < 354
-03 29
-----
   25   33 (2*27*10+X)*X < 2533 => X=4 bo (540+4)*4=2176
-21   76

```

```

-----
3 57 50 (2*274*10+X)*X < 35750 => X=6 => 32916
-3 29 16
-----
28 34 00 (2*2746*10+X)*X < 283400 => X=5 => 274625
-27 46 25
-----
87 7500 (2*27465*10+X)*X < 877500 => X=1 => 549301
-54 9301
-----
32 819900 (2*274651*10+X)*X < 32819900 => X=5 => 27465125
-27 465125
-----
5 35477500 (2*2746515*10+X)*X < 535477500 => X=9 => 494372781
-4 94372781
-----
4110471900 (2*27465159*10+X)*X < 4110471900 => X=7 =>
3845122309
-3845122309
-----
26534959100 > (2*274651597*10+X)*X => X=4 => 21972127776
-21972127776
-----
456283132400 > ...

```

```

27,4
* 27,4
-----
1 6
28
8
28
49
14
8
14
4
131
-----
7507 6
750,76

```

1b)

```

sqrt( 3435,6_(7) )
3435,6
V|34|35|,|60|= 50,2446
34 > X*X => X=5
-34
---
0 35 > (2*5*10+X)*X => X=0
-0 00
-----
35 60 > (2*50*10+X)*X => X=2 => 2604
-26 04
-----

```

```

6   53 00 > (2*502*10+X)*X => X=4 => 55242
-5   52 42
-----
1   00 2500 > (2*5024*10+X)*X => X=4 => 552662
-0   55 2662
-----
11  650500 > (2*50244*10+X)*X => X=6 => 11443641
-11 443641
-----
20352600 > ...

```

```

    50,2
* 50,2
-----
    0 4
   13
  13
340
-----
34260 4
3426,04

```

1c)

$\text{sqrt}(10111,011_{(2)})$

$10111,011 = 23,375$

```

V|01|01|11|,|01|10|= 100,1101 = 4,8175
- 01      >= X*X => X=1
---
0 01 > (10 *1*10+X)*X => X=0
-0 00
---
1 11 > (10 *10*10+X)*X => X=0
-0 00
---
1 11 01 > (10 *100*10+X)*X => X=1
-1 00 01
---
11 01 10 > (10 *1001*10+X)*X => X=1
-10 01 01
---
1 00 01 00 > (10 *10011*10+X)*X => X=0
-0 00 00 00
---
1 00 01 0000 > (10 *100110*10+X)*X => X=1
- 10 01 1001
-----
1 11 0110 ...

```

## Zadanie 2

a)

$$(E - E\%2)/2 = \text{floor}(E/2)$$

```

X = 5dedc85b
  = 0101 1101 1110 1101 1100 1000 0101 1011
  = 0 1011 1011 1101 1011 1001 0000 1011 011
X = (-1)^S x 1,M x 2^E

```

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{V X} &= \overline{V \quad 1, M \times 2^E} \\
 &= \overline{V \quad 1, M} \times 2^{(E/2)} \\
 &= \overline{V \quad 1, M} \times 2^{((E\%2 + (E-E\%2))/2)} \\
 &= \overline{V \quad 1, M} \times 2^{(E\%2/2 + \text{floor}(E/2))} \\
 &= \overline{V \quad 1, M \times 2^{2 \times (E\%2/2)}} \times 2^{\text{floor}(E/2)} \\
 &= \overline{V \quad 1, M \times 2^{E\%2}} \times 2^{\text{floor}(E/2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

```

      S  E(kod)          M          N = 011111111
X = 0 10111011 11011011100100001011011

```

```

10111011
-01111111
-----
      1
    11111
+00111011
-01111111
-----
00111100

```

```

GR
V|01|,|11|01|10|11|10|01|00|00|10|11|01|10 = 1,010111000
-01  => X=1
---
0  11 > (10*1*10+X)*X => X=0
-0  00
-----
11 01 > (10*10*10+X)*X => X=1
-10 01
-----
1 00 10 > (10*101*10+X)*X => X=0
-0 00 00
-----
1 00 10 11 > (10*1010*10+X)*X => X=1
- 10 10 01
-----
10 00 10 10 > (10*10101*10+X)*X => X=1
- 1 01 01 01
-----
11 01 01 01 > (10*101011*10+X)*X => X=1
-10 10 11 01
-----
10 10 00 00 > (10*1010111*10+X)*X => X=0
- 0
-----
10 10 00 00 00 > (10*10101110*10+X)*X => X=0
- 0
-----
10 10 00 00 00 10 > (10*101011100*10+X)*X => X=0
- 1 01 01 11 00 00
-----

```

... => S=1

$$\begin{aligned} E &= 00011110 = 10011101-01111111 \\ 1,M &= 1,010111|000 \text{ (S=1)} \\ &= 1,011000 \text{ (+INF, w.w.b)} \\ &= 1,010111 \text{ (pozostałe)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{VX} &= 0 \ 10011101 \ 0110 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 000 \text{ (+INF, w.w.b)} \\ &= 0 \ 10011101 \ 0101 \ 1100 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 000 \text{ (pozostałe)} \end{aligned}$$

2b)

$$\begin{aligned} X &= 0 \ 10100 \ 1110 \\ X &= (-1)^S \times 1,M \times 2^E \\ \overline{VX} &= \overline{V \ 1,M \times 2^E} \\ &= \overline{V \ 1,M} \times 2^{(E/2)} \\ &= \overline{V \ 1,M} \times 2^{(E\%2/2 + \text{floor}(E/2))} \\ &= \overline{V \ 1,M} \times 2^{(E\%2/2)} \times 2^{\text{floor}(E/2)} \\ &= \overline{V \ 1,M \times 2^{(E\%2)}} \times 2^{\text{floor}(E/2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & E & M \\ 0 & 10100 & 1110 \end{array} \quad N=01111$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (-1)^0 \times 1,1110 \times 10^{(10100-01111)} \\ &= 1,1110 \times 10^{101} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{VX} &= \overline{V \ 1,1110 \times 10^{101}} \\ &= \overline{V \ 1,1110 \times 10^{101} \times 10^{100}} \\ &= \overline{V \ 1,1110 \times 10^{101}} \times 10^{10} \\ &= \overline{V \ 11,110} \times 10^{10} \\ &= \overline{V \ 11,110} \times 10^{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GR S=1} \\ 1,M = 1,1110|1 \Rightarrow 1,1110+\text{ulp} = 1,1111 \text{ (+INF)} \\ \Rightarrow 1,1110+0 = 1,1110 \text{ (-INF)} \\ \Rightarrow 1,1110+0 = 1,1110 \text{ (0)} \\ \Rightarrow 1,1110+\text{ulp} = 1,1111 \text{ (abs.)} \\ \Rightarrow 1,1110+\text{ulp} = 1,1111 \text{ (najbl./sym.)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E=10 &\Rightarrow E \text{ (z. obc.)} = 10+01111 = 10001 \\ S &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{VX} &= 0 \ 10001 \ 1110 \text{ (-INF, 0)} \\ &= 0 \ 10001 \ 1111 \text{ (+INF, abs., najbl.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{V \ 11,110}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{GR } S=1 \\
 \overline{V} \begin{array}{c} |11|, |11| \\ - 01 \\ \hline 10, 11 \\ - 1 \quad 01 \\ \hline 1 \quad 10 \quad 00 \\ - 0 \quad 11 \quad 01 \\ \hline 10 \quad 1100 \\ - 1 \quad 1101 \\ \hline 111100 \\ - \quad 0 \\ \hline 11110000 \\ - 1111001 \\ \hline 1110111 \end{array} = 1,11101 \\
 \\
 10, 11 > (10 * 1 * 10 + X) * X \Rightarrow X=1 \\
 \\
 1 \quad 10 \quad 00 > (10 * 11 * 10 + X) * X \Rightarrow X=1 \\
 \\
 10 \quad 1100 > (10 * 111 * 10 + X) * X \Rightarrow X=1 \\
 \\
 111100 > (10 * 1111 * 10 + X) * X \Rightarrow X=0 \\
 \\
 11110000 > (10 * 11110 * 10 + X) * X \Rightarrow X=1 \\
 \\
 1110111 \Rightarrow S=1
 \end{array}$$

2c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= 0 \text{ } 00000 \text{ } 1101 \\
 X &= (-1)^S \times 1, M \times 2^E \\
 \overline{V} X &= \overline{V} \frac{1, M \times 2^E}{1, M \times 2^E} \\
 &= \overline{V} 1, M \times 2^{(E/2)} \\
 &= \overline{V} 1, M \times 2^{(E\%2/2 + \text{floor}(E/2))} \\
 &= \overline{V} 1, M \times 2^{(E\%2/2)} \times 2^{\text{floor}(E/2)} \\
 &= \overline{V} 1, M \times 2^{(E\%2)} \times 2^{\text{floor}(E/2)} \\
 \begin{array}{ccc} S & E & M \\ 0 & 00000 & 1101 \end{array} \\
 X &= (-1)^0 \times 0,1101 \times 10^{(1-01111)} \\
 &= 0,1101 \times 10^{(-01110)} \\
 \overline{V} X &= \overline{V} 0,1101 \times 10^{(-01110)} \\
 &= \overline{V} 11,01 \times 10^{(-10)} \times 10^{(-01110)} \\
 &= \overline{V} 11,01 \times 10^{(-10000)} \\
 &= \overline{V} 11,01 \times 10^{(-01000)} \\
 &= \overline{V} 0,1101 \times 10^{(-00111)} \\
 \begin{array}{l} G|R \text{ } S=1 \\ 1, M = 1,1100|1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 1,1100+\text{ulp} = 1,1101 \text{ (+INF)} \\ 1,1100+0 = 1,1100 \text{ (-INF)} \\ 1,1100+0 = 1,1100 \text{ (0)} \\ 1,1100+\text{ulp} = 1,1101 \text{ (abs.)} \\ 1,1100+\text{ulp} = 1,1101 \text{ (do najbl.)} \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$



$E = -1000 \Rightarrow E \text{ (z. obc.)} = -1000 + 01111 = 00111$   
 $S = 0$

$\overline{VX} = 0 \ 00111 \ 1100 \text{ (-INF, 0)}$   
 $0 \ 00111 \ 1101 \text{ (+INF, abs., najbl.)}$

GR S=1

```

V |11|,|01| = 1,11001
- 1
----
 10  01 > (10 *1*10+X)*X => X=1
- 1  01
-----
 1  00 00 > (10 *11*10+X)*X => X=1
-  11 01
-----
      1100 > (10 *111*10+X)*X => X=0
-      0
-----
      110000 > (10 *1110*10+X)*X => X=0
-          0
-----
      11000000 > (10 *11100*10+X)*X => X=1
-      1110001
-----
S <= 100111100 > (10 *111001*10+X)*X => X=1
-      11100101
-----
      1010111

```

### Zadanie 3

a)

$X1 = 0 \ 11011 \ 1010$   
 $X2 = 1 \ 11101 \ 0101$

$S1$	$E1$	$M1$
$X1 = 0$	$11011$	$1010$
$S2$	$E2$	$M2$
$X2 = 1$	$11101$	$0101$

$X1 = (-1)^{S1} \times 1, M1 \times 2^{E1}$   
 $X2 = (-1)^{S2} \times 1, M2 \times 2^{E2}$

$X =$   
 $X1 \times X2 = (-1)^{S1} \times 1, M1 \times 2^{E1} \times (-1)^{S2} \times 1, M2 \times 2^{E2}$   
 $= (-1)^{(S1+S2)} \times 1, M1 \times 1, M2 \times 2^{(E1+E2)}$   
 $= (-1)^{(0+1)} \times 1, 1010 \times 1, 0101 \times 10^{(11011* + 11101* )} * <- \text{kod}$

z obc.  $N = +01111$

$= (-1)^1 \times 1, 1010 \times 1, 0101 \times 10^{(11011-01111 + 11101-01111)}$   
 $= (-1)^1 \times 1, 1010 \times 1, 0101 \times 10^{(1100 + 1110)}$

$$2^{\wedge}(011111 = 111110^* ) = (-1)^{\wedge}1 \times 1,1010 \times 1,0101 \times 10^{\wedge}(11010) > 1,1111 \times$$

$$\Rightarrow -\text{INF } S=1 \text{ E}=11111 \text{ M}=0000$$

$$X = 1 \ 11111 \ 0000$$

3b)

X1 = 1 00011 1100  
X2 = 1 00101 1011

	S1	E1	M1
X1 =	1	00011	1100
	S2	E2	M2
X2 =	1	00101	1011

X1 =  $(-1)^{S1} \times 1, M1 \times 2^{E1}$   
X2 =  $(-1)^{S2} \times 1, M2 \times 2^{E2}$

Xmin\_denorm. =  $0,0001 \times 10^{\wedge}(00001-01111)$   
=  $0,0001 \times 10^{\wedge}(-1110)$   
=  $10^{\wedge}(-100) \times 10^{\wedge}(-1110)$   
=  $10^{\wedge}(-10010)$  ->  $(2^{\wedge}-18)$

X =  
X1 x X2 =  $(-1)^{S1} \times 1, M1 \times 2^{E1} \times (-1)^{S2} \times 1, M2 \times 2^{E2}$   
=  $(-1)^{(S1+S2)} \times 1, M1 \times 1, M2 \times 2^{(E1+E2)}$   
=  $(-1)^{(1+1)} \times 1,1100 \times 1,1011 \times 10^{\wedge}(00011^* + 00101^*)$  \* <- kod  
z obc. +N=+01111  
=  $(-1)^{10} \times 1,1100 \times 1,1011 \times 10^{\wedge}(00011-01111 + 00101-01111)$   
=  $(-1)^{10} \times 1,1100 \times 1,1011 \times 10^{\wedge}(-1100 - 1010)$   
=  $(-1)^{10} \times 1,1100 \times 1,1011 \times 10^{\wedge}(-10110) < 2^{\wedge}(-20)$   
< Xmin\_denorm.  
 $\Rightarrow +0,0 \ S=0 \ E=0 \ M=0$   
X = 0 00000 0000

## Lista 8

### Zadanie 1

a)

wykładnik 4-bitowy

X - Y     $N=2^{\wedge}(k-1)-1 \rightarrow N=2^{\wedge}4-1 \rightarrow k=5$

$X = \sum_{n=0}^4 2^{\wedge}i \ x_i + N$   
 $Y = \sum_{n=0}^4 2^{\wedge}i \ y_i + N$

-a = ~a-1 dla a={0,1}

$x_i + \sim y_i + c_i = s_i + 2 \ c_{i+1}$

$$c_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X - Y &= \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n x_i + N - \left( \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n y_i + N \right) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n x_i + N - \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n y_i - N \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n x_i - \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n y_i \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n x_i - \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n y_i \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n x_i + \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n \sim y_i - \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n x_i + \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n \sim y_i - 2^4 - (2^4 - 1) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n x_i + \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n \sim y_i - 2^4 - N (+N) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n x_i + \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n \sim y_i - 2^4 \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^3 2^n x_i + \sum_{n=0}^3 2^n \sim y_i + x_4 - y_4 \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 2^n (s_i + 2 c_{i+1}) - 2^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X^* &\text{ \in } [0; 2^5-1] \\
 Y^* &\text{ \in } [0; 2^5-1]
 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$Y = 6_{(10)} = 110_{(2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= \sum_{i=0}^4 2^i x_i \\
 Y &= \sum_{i=0}^4 2^i y_i \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^4 2^i (s_i + 2 c_{i+1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \quad x_i + y_i + c_i = s_i + 2 c_{i+1} \quad (s_i = x_i \wedge y_i \wedge c_i) \\
 00_{(2)} \leq x_i + y_i + c_i \leq 11_{(2)} & \quad (c_{i+1} = x_i y_i \mid x_i c_i \mid y_i c_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * c_i=0: \quad x_i + y_i + 0 &= s_i + 2 c_{i+1} \quad (s_i = x_i \wedge y_i) \\
 & \quad (c_{i+1} = x_i y_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i x_i \\
 Y &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
 X+Y &= \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i x_i + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
 &= x_0 + y_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} 2^i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
 &= s_0 + 2c_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} 2^i x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
= & s_0 + 2(c_1 + x_1 + y_1) + \\
& \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} 2^i x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
= & s_0 + 2s_1 + 4c_2 + \\
& \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} 2^i x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
= & \dots \\
= & s_0 + 2s_1 + \dots + 2^{k-2} s_{k-2} + 2^{k-1} + c_{k-1} \\
& 2^{k-1} x_{k-1} \\
& + 2^{k-1} y_{k-1} \\
= & s_0 + 2s_1 + \dots + 2^{k-1} s_{k-1} + 2^k c_k
\end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}
4X+5 & \rightarrow 4=2^2 \\
& = 2^{2X+5}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
X &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i x_i \\
Y &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
2^a X + Y &= \\
& 2^a \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^{i+a} x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^{i+a} x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^i y_i \\
& + \sum_{i=a}^{k-1} 2^i y_i \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^{i+a} x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^i y_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-a-1} 2^{i+a} y_{i+a} \\
= & \sum_{i=k-a}^{k-1} 2^{i+a} x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-a-1} 2^{i+a} x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-a-1} 2^{i+a} y_{i+a} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^i y_i \\
= & \sum_{i=k-a}^{k-1} 2^{i+a} x_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-a-1} 2^{i+a} (x_i + y_{i+a}) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^i y_i \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^i y_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-a-1} 2^{i+a} s_i \\
& + \sum_{i=k-a}^{k-1} 2^{i+a} x_i \\
& + 2^{k-a} c_{k-a} \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^i y_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-a-1} 2^{i+a} s_i \\
& + \sum_{i=k-a}^{k-1} 2^{i+a} s_i \\
& + 2^{k+a} c_k \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^i y_i \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^{i+a} s_i \\
& + 2^{k+a} c_k
\end{aligned}$$

1 d)

$$\begin{aligned} \sim a &= a^{-1}, \\ -a &= \sim a^{-1}, \quad a \in \{0,1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$X = -2^{k-1} x_{k-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0-X &= \\ &= 0 - (-2^{k-1} x_{k-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i x_i) \\ &= 2^{k-1} x_{k-1} - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i x_i \\ 2^i &= 2^{k-1} x_{k-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i \sim x_i - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i x_i \\ &= 2^{k-1} x_{k-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i \sim x_i - (2^{k-1} - 1) \\ &= 2^{k-1} x_{k-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i \sim x_i - 2^{k-1} + 1 \\ &= 2^{k-1} x_{k-1} - 2^{k-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i \sim x_i + 1 \\ &= 2^{k-1} (x_{k-1} - 1) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i \sim x_i + 1 \\ &= 2^{k-1} \sim x_{k-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} 2^i \sim x_i + 1 \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i \sim x_i + 1 \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i \sim x_i + 0 \dots 01 \end{aligned}$$

## Zadanie 2

a)

$$\begin{aligned} X &= x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{16} = \sum_{i=0}^{16} x_i \\ &= x_0 + (x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + (x_4 + x_5 + x_6) + \dots + x_{16} \\ &= x_0 + s_1 + 2c_1 + s_2 + 2c_2 + \dots + s_5 + 2c_5 + x_{16} \\ &= x_0 + s_1 + \dots + s_5 + x_{16} + 2(c_1 + \dots + c_5) \\ &= x_0 + s_1 + \dots + s_5 + x_{16} + 2(c_1 + \dots + c_5) \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

2 b)

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sim x_0 + \sim x_1 + \sim x_2 + \dots + \sim x_{16} + \sim x_{17} + \sim x_{18} = \sum_{i=0}^{18} \sim x_i \\ &= (\sim x_0 + \sim x_1 + \sim x_2) + \dots + (\sim x_{15} + \sim x_{16} + \sim x_{17}) + \sim x_{18} \\ &= s_{01} + 2c_{01} + \dots + s_{06} + 2c_{06} + \sim x_{18} \\ &= s_{01} + \dots + s_{06} + \sim x_{18} + 2(c_{01} + \dots + c_{06}) \\ &= s_{11} + s_{12} + s_{13} + 2(c_{11} + c_{12} + c_{13}) + \sim x_{18} + 2(c_{01} + \dots + c_{06}) \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

2 c)

$$\begin{aligned} A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H &= \\ &a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 + \\ &b_0 + 2b_1 + 4b_2 + \\ &c_0 + 2c_1 + 4c_2 + \\ &d_0 + 2d_1 + 4d_2 + \\ &e_0 + 2e_1 + 4e_2 + \\ &f_0 + 2f_1 + 4f_2 + \\ &g_0 + 2g_1 + 4g_2 + \\ &h_0 + 2h_1 + 4h_2 + \end{aligned}$$

2 d)

$$\text{diff\_H}(A, B) = H(A, B) = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i, \text{ gdzie } x_i = a_i \wedge b_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(A, B) &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x_i = \\ &= x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + \dots \\ &= (x_0 + x_1 + x_2) + (x_3 + x_4 + x_5) + (\dots) \\ &= s_{10} + 2c_{11} + s_{20} + 2c_{21} + s_{30} + 2c_{31} + \dots \\ &= (s_{10} + s_{20} + s_{30}) + \dots + 2((c_{11} + c_{21} + c_{31}) + \dots) \end{aligned}$$

## Lista 9

### Zadanie 1

a)

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i$$

$$X_{\min} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i \leq X_{\max}$$

$$x_{\min} = 100_{(U2)} = -4_{(2)}$$

$$x_{\max} = 011_{(U2)} = 3_{(2)}$$

$$-4 \leq x_i \leq 3$$

$$X_{\min} = \sum_{i=1}^{11} -4 = -44$$

$$X_{\max} = \sum_{i=1}^{11} 3 = 33$$

$$1. \text{ A } k\text{-bitowa: } [-2^{k-1}; 2^{k-1}-1]$$

$$3\text{-bitowa: } [-4; 3]$$

$$4\text{-bitowa: } [-8; 7]$$

...

$$7\text{-bitowa: } [-64; 63] \Rightarrow N=7$$

c)

$$-x = \sim x - 1$$

$$-x+1 = \sim x$$

$$-2x = 2(\sim x - 1)$$

$$-2x = \sim x \mid 0 - 2$$

## Lista 10

## Zadanie 1.

7 liczb 4-bitowych w U2

a) korekta:

$$p(x) = -1 \text{ dla } x=1, 0 \text{ dla } x=0 \\ = \sim x - 1$$

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^7 X_i \\ X_i = p(x_{\{i,3\}}) * 2^3 + \sum_{j=0}^2 x_{\{i,j\}} * 2^j \\ = \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} x_{\{i,3\}} * 2^k + \sum_{j=0}^2 x_{\{i,j\}} * 2^j \\ = (-2^{m-1} + \sum_{k=3}^{m-2} x_{\{i,3\}} * 2^k + \sum_{j=0}^2 x_{\{i,j\}} * 2^j$$

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^7 ( p(x_{\{i,3\}}) * 2^3 + \sum_{j=0}^2 x_{\{i,j\}} * 2^j ) \\ = \sum_{i=1}^7 p(x_{\{i,3\}}) * 2^3 + \sum_{i=1}^7 \sum_{j=0}^2 x_{\{i,j\}} * 2^j \\ = \sum_{i=1}^7 (\sim x_{\{i,3\}} - 1) * 2^3 + \sum_{i=1}^7 \sum_{j=0}^2 x_{\{i,j\}} * 2^j \\ = \sum_{i=1}^7 \sim x_{\{i,3\}} * 2^3 + \sum_{i=1}^7 \sum_{j=0}^2 x_{\{i,j\}} * 2^j \\ + \sum_{i=1}^7 (-1 * 2^3) \\ = \sum_{i=1}^7 \sim x_{\{i,3\}} * 2^3 + \sum_{i=1}^7 \sum_{j=0}^2 x_{\{i,j\}} * 2^j \\ - 7 * 1 * 2^3 \\ = \sum_{i=1}^7 \sim x_{\{i,3\}} * 2^3 + \sum_{i=1}^7 \sum_{j=0}^2 x_{\{i,j\}} * 2^j \\ + (1)001000_{(U2)}$$

$$-7 * 1 * 2^3 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (1)111000 \\ -111000 \\ + 1000 \\ \hline (1)001000 \end{array}$$

- b) Największa liczba operandów:
- 7 liczb 4-bitowych do dodania
  - stała
  - razem 8

$$L(3)=1$$

$$L(1)=3$$

$$L(2)=4$$

$$L(3)=6$$

$$L(4)=9$$

$$L(5)=\lfloor (9/2) * 3 + 9 \% 2 \rfloor = 13$$

...

$$L(k+1)=\lfloor (L(k)/2) * 3 + L(k) \% 2 \rfloor$$

...

$$\sim L_{\text{poziomów}} = \lceil \log_{3/2} L_{\text{operandów}} \rceil \\ = \lceil \log_{3/2} 8 \rceil \\ = 6 \\ (4)$$

c) Liczba bitów sumy:

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{\text{sumy}} &= \lceil n + \log_2(L_{\text{operandów}}) \rceil \\
 &= \lceil 4 + \log_2 7 \rceil \\
 &= 7
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Liczba sumatorów pełnych

- d.1 liczba poziomów niewytwarzających bitów sumy:  
 $\sim \lceil \log_3 L_{\text{operandów}} \rceil = \lceil \log_3 7 \rceil = 2$
- d.2 liczba bitów sumy przed CPA:  
 $\sim \lfloor \log_2 L_{\text{operandów}} \rfloor = 2$
- d.3 liczba sygnałów wchodzących do CPA:  
 $\sim (7 /*1. całkowita bitów*/ - 2 /*zredukowane przed CPA*/ ) * 2 = 10$
- d.4 liczba sygnałów wyjściowych drzewa CSA:  
 $\sim \text{sygnały CPA} + \text{bity sumy} = 10 + 2 = 12$
- d.5 liczba sygnałów wejściowych drzewa CSA:  
 $7 * 4 /* operandy */ + 2 /* niezerowe bity stałej */ = 30$
- d.6 liczba sumatorów pełnych (nieokładne):  
 $\sim (L_{\text{operandów}} - 2 /* liczba warstw */ ) * n /* szerokość */ = (8 - 2) * 4 = 24$
- d.6a (dokładne)  
 $L. \text{ bitów wejściowych} - L. \text{ bitów wyjściowych} = 30 - 12 = 18$

### Zadanie 3.

L. poziomów: 4

- 1 liczba poziomów niewytwarzających bitów sumy:  
0
- 2 liczba bitów sumy przed CPA:  
 $l. \text{ poziomów} - l. \text{ poziomów niewytw. bitów sumy} = 4 - 0 = 4$
- 3 liczba sygnałów wchodzących do CPA:  
 $\sim (16 /*1. całkowita bitów*/ - 4 /*zredukowane przed CPA*/ ) * 2 = 24$
- 4 liczba sygnałów wyjściowych drzewa CSA:  
 $\text{sygnały CPA} + \text{bity sumy} = 24 + 4 = 28$
- 5 liczba sygnałów wejściowych drzewa CSA:  
 $= 8 * 8 = 64$
- 6 liczba sumatorów pełnych  
 $L. \text{ bitów wejściowych} - L. \text{ bitów wyjściowych} = 64 - 28 = 36$

### Lista 11



## Zadanie 1.

$X+Y$

$$X = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i x_i$$

$$Y = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i y_i$$

$$x_i + y_i + c_i = s_i + 2c_{i+1}$$

$$s_i = x_i \oplus y_i \oplus c_i$$

$$h_i = x_i \oplus y_i \Rightarrow s_i = h_i \oplus c_i$$

$$c_{i+1} = x_i y_i \mid c_i(x_i \oplus y_i) = \begin{matrix} x_i y_i & \mid & c_i(x_i \oplus y_i) \\ = & & g_i \mid c_{ip_i} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (p_i = x_i \mid y_i) \\ (g_i = x_i y_i) \end{matrix}$$

$$S = 2^n c_n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i s_i$$

$$X+Y =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i x_i \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i y_i \end{aligned}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=a}^{b-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^{iy_i} + \sum_{i=a}^{b-1} 2^{iy_i} + \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=a}^{b-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^{ix_i}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + \sum_{i=a}^{b-1} 2^{iy_i} + \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} 2^{iy_i}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + 2^{b-1} x_{b-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{b-2} 2^{ix_i}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{b-1} y_{b-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{b-2} 2^{iy_i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + 2^{b-1} x_{b-1} + \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{b-1} y_{b-1} + 2^{b-1} c_{b-1} + S_{b-2:0}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{bc_b} + 2^{b-1} s_{b-1} +$$

$$S_{b-2:0}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + 2^b (g_{b-1} \mid c_{b-1} p_{b-1}) + 2^{b-1} s_{b-1} +$$

$$S_{b-2:0}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + 2^b (g_{b-1} \mid c_{b-1} p_{b-1}) + S_{b-1:0}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=b}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + 2^b (g_{b-1}, p_{b-1}) x(c_{b-1}) + S_{b-1:0}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=b+1}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=b+1}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{b+1} (g_b \mid (g_{b-1} \mid c_{b-1} p_{b-1}) p_b) +$$

$$2^{bs_b} + S_{b-1:0}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=b+1}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=b+1}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{b+1} (g_b \mid (g_{b-1} \mid c_{b-1} p_{b-1}) p_b) +$$

$$S_{b:0}$$

$$=$$

$$\sum_{i=b+1}^{n-1} 2^{ix_i} + \sum_{i=b+1}^{n-1} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{b+1} (g_b \mid g_{b-1} p_b \mid c_{b-1} p_{b-1} p_b) +$$

$$S_{b:0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \\
&\quad \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+1\}^{n-1}} 2^{ix_i} + \\
&\quad + \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+1\}^{n-1}} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{\{b+1\}}((g_b|g_{b-1}p_b, p_{b-1}p_b)x(c_{b-1})) + S_{\{b:0\}} \\
&= \\
&\quad \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+1\}^{n-1}} 2^{ix_i} + \\
&\quad + \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+1\}^{n-1}} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{\{b+1\}}((g_b, p_b)o(g_{b-1}, p_{b-1}))x(c_{b-1})) + S_{\{b:0\}} \\
&= \\
&\quad \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+2\}^{n-1}} 2^{ix_i} + \\
&\quad + \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+2\}^{n-1}} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{\{b+2\}}((g_{b+1}, p_{b+1})o(g_b, p_b)o(g_{b-1}, p_{b-1}))x(c_{b-1})) + S_{\{b+1:0\}} \\
&= \\
&\quad \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+1\}^{n-1}} 2^{ix_i} + \\
&\quad + \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+1\}^{n-1}} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{\{b+1\}}(G_{\{b:b-1\}}, P_{\{b:b-1\}})x(c_{b-1})) + S_{\{b:0\}} \\
&= \\
&\quad \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+1\}^{n-1}} 2^{ix_i} + \\
&\quad + \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+1\}^{n-1}} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{\{b+1\}}(G_{\{b:b-1\}}|c_{b-1}P_{\{b:b-1\}}) + S_{\{b:0\}} \\
&= \\
&\quad \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+2\}^{n-1}} 2^{ix_i} + \\
&\quad + \backslash \text{sum}_{\{i=b+2\}^{n-1}} 2^{iy_i} + 2^{\{b+2\}}(G_{\{b+1:b-1\}}|c_{b-1}P_{\{b+1:b-1\}}) + S_{\{b+1:0\}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(G_{\{b:a\}}, P_{\{b:a\}}) &= (g_b, p_b)o(g_{b-1}, p_{b-1}) o \dots o(g_{a+1}, p_{a+1}) \\
o(g_a, p_a) &= ((g_b, p_b)o(g_{b-1}, p_{b-1}))o \dots o(g_{a+1}, p_{a+1}) \\
o(g_a, p_a) &= (g_b, p_b)o((g_{b-1}, p_{b-1})o \dots o(g_{a+1}, p_{a+1}))o(g_a, p_a) \\
&= ((g_b, p_b)o(g_{b-1}, p_{b-1}))o \dots o((g_{a+1}, p_{a+1})o(g_a, p_a))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(g_1, p_1)o(g_0, p_0) &= (g_1|p_1g_0, p_1p_0) \\
(g, p)o(g, p) &= (g|pg, pp) = (g, p) \\
(G_{\{b:a\}}, P_{\{b:a\}})o(G_{\{b:a\}}, P_{\{b:a\}}) &= (G_{\{b:a\}}, P_{\{b:a\}})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(G_{\{1:i\}}, P_{\{1:i\}})o(G_{\{i+j:k\}}, P_{\{i+j:k\}}) = \\
&(G_{\{1:i+j+1\}}, P_{\{1:i+j+1\}})o(G_{\{i+j:i\}}, P_{\{i+j:i\}})o(G_{\{i+j:i\}}, P_{\{i+j:i\}})o(G_{\{i-1:k\}}, P_{\{i-1:k\}}) = \\
&(G_{\{1:i+j+1\}}, P_{\{1:i+j+1\}})o(G_{\{i+j:i\}}, P_{\{i+j:i\}})o(G_{\{i+j:i\}}, P_{\{i+j:i\}})o(G_{\{i-1:k\}}, P_{\{i-1:k\}}) = \\
&(G_{\{1:i+j+1\}}, P_{\{1:i+j+1\}})o((G_{\{i+j:i\}}, P_{\{i+j:i\}})o(G_{\{i+j:i\}}, P_{\{i+j:i\}}))o(G_{\{i-1:k\}}, P_{\{i-1:k\}}) = \\
&(G_{\{1:i+j+1\}}, P_{\{1:i+j+1\}})o(G_{\{i+j:i\}}, P_{\{i+j:i\}})o(G_{\{i-1:k\}}, P_{\{i-1:k\}}) = \\
&= (G_{\{1:k\}}, P_{\{1:k\}})
\end{aligned}$$

$$(G_{\{1:i\}}, P_{\{1:i\}})o(G_{\{i:k\}}, P_{\{i:k\}}) = (G_{\{1:k\}}, P_{\{1:k\}})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(G_{\{1:i\}}, P_{\{1:i\}})o(G_{\{i+2:k\}}, P_{\{i+2:k\}}) = \\
&(G_{\{1:i\}}, P_{\{1:i\}})o(G_{\{i+2:i\}}, P_{\{i+2:i\}})o(G_{\{i-1:k\}}, P_{\{i-1:k\}}) \\
&= (G_{\{1:k\}}, P_{\{1:k\}})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(G_{\{1:i\}}, P_{\{1:i\}})o(G_{\{i+1:k\}}, P_{\{i+1:k\}}) = \\
&(G_{\{1:i+1\}}, P_{\{1:i+1\}})o(G_{\{i:i\}}, P_{\{i:i\}})o(G_{\{i:i\}}, P_{\{i:i\}})o(G_{\{i-1:k\}}, P_{\{i-1:k\}}) \\
&= (G_{\{1:k\}}, P_{\{1:k\}})
\end{aligned}$$

$$(G_{\{i:i\}}, P_{\{i:i\}}) = (g_i, p_i) = (x_{iy_i}, x_i|y_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(G_{\{a:a\}}, P_{\{a:a\}})o(G_{\{a-1:a-1\}}, P_{\{a-1:a-1\}}) \\
&= (G_{\{a:a-1\}}, P_{\{a:a-1\}}) \\
&= (G_{\{a:a\}}|P_{\{a:a\}}G_{\{a-1:a-1\}}, P_{\{a:a\}}P_{\{a-1:a-1\}})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(G_H, P_H)o(G_L, P_L) &= (G_{\{H:L\}}, P_{\{H:L\}}) \\
&= (G_H|P_HG_L, P_HP_L)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(G_{\{2:1\}}, P_{\{2:1\}}) &= (g_2, p_2)o(g_1, p_1) \\
(G_{\{2:1\}}, P_{\{2:1\}}) &= (G_{\{2:2\}}, P_{\{2:2\}})o(G_{\{1:1\}}, P_{\{1:1\}}) \\
((g_3, p_3)o(g_2, p_2))o(g_1, p_1) &= \\
&= (g_3, p_3)o((g_2, p_2)o(g_1, p_1))
\end{aligned}$$

$$c_{\{j+1\}} = G_{\{j:i\}} | P_{\{j:i\}}c_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
X &= 1011 \ 0111 \ 1010 \ 0101 \\
Y &= 1000 \ 1000 \ 1100 \ 1110
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g &= 1000 \ 0000 \ 1000 \ 0100 \\
p &= 1011 \ 1111 \ 1110 \ 1111 \\
h &= 0011 \ 1111 \ 0110 \ 1011
\end{aligned}$$

**a)**

$$\begin{aligned}
(G_{\{3:0\}}, P_{\{3:0\}}) \\
&= (g_3, p_3)o(g_2, p_2)o(g_1, p_1)o(g_0, p_0) \\
&= (0, 1)o(1, 1)o(0, 1)o(0, 1) \\
&= (0|1.1, 1.1) o(0|1.0, 1.1) \\
&= (1, 1)o(0, 1) \\
&= (1|1.0, 1.1) \\
&\Rightarrow G_{\{3:0\}} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(G_{\{7:4\}}, P_{\{7:4\}}) \\
&= (g_7, p_7)o(g_6, p_6)o(g_5, p_5)o(g_4, p_4) \\
&= (1, 1)o(0, 1)o(0, 1)o(0, 0) \\
&= (1|1.0, 1.1)o(0|1.0, 0.1) \\
&= (1, 1)o(0, 0) \\
&= (1|1.0, 1.0) \\
&\Rightarrow G_{\{7:4\}} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(G_{\{11:8\}}, P_{\{11:8\}}) \\
&= (g_{11}, p_{11})o(g_{10}, p_{10})o(g_9, p_9)o(g_8, p_8) \\
&= (0, 1)o(0, 1)o(0, 1)o(0, 1) \\
&= (0|1.0, 1.1)o(0|1.0, 1.1) \\
&= (0, 1)o(0, 1) \\
&= (0|1.0, 1.1) \\
&\Rightarrow G_{\{11:8\}} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

**b)**

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{\{7:4\}} &= 0 \\
P_{\{11:8\}} &= 1
\end{aligned}$$

**c)**

$$\begin{aligned}
(G_{\{11:0\}}, P_{\{11:0\}}) \\
&= (G_{\{11:8\}}, P_{\{11:8\}})o(G_{\{7:4\}}, P_{\{7:4\}})o(G_{\{3:0\}}, P_{\{3:0\}}) \\
&= (0, 1)o(1, 0)o(1, 1)
\end{aligned}$$

```

= (0|1.1, 1.0)o(1, 1)
= (1, 0)o(1, 1)
= (1|0.1, 0.1)
=> G_{11:0} = 1

```

**d)**

```

s_12 = h_12 XOR c_12
c_12 = G_{11:0} | P_{11:0}c_0 (c_0 = 0)
      = G_{11:0}

c_12 = 1
s_12 = 1 XOR 1 = 0

```

## Lista 12

### Zadanie 1. alg. Euklidesa

a) NWP(379, 133)

```

int nwd(int a, int b)
{
    while( b != 0 )
    {
        a = a mod b;
        swap(a, b);
    }
    return a;
}

```

```

a = 379, b = 133, a mod b = 379 mod 133 = |-20|_133 = 113; b = 113, a = 133
a = 133, b = 113, a mod b = 133 mod 113 = 20 ; b = 20, a = 113
a = 113, b = 20, a mod b = 113 mod 20 = 13 ; b = 13, a = 20
a = 20, b = 13, a mod b = 20 mod 13 = 7 ; b = 7, a = 13
a = 13, b = 7, a mod b = 13 mod 7 = 6 ; b = 6, a = 7
a = 7, b = 6, a mod b = 1 mod 6 = 1 ; b = 1, a = 6
a = 6, b = 1, a mod b = 6 mod 1 = 0 ; b = 0, a = 1

```

=> NWP(379, 133) = 1

b) NWP(714, 366)

```

a = 714, b = 366, a mod b = 714 mod 366 = -18 = 348; b = 348, a = 366
a = 366, b = 348, a mod b = 366 mod 348 = 18 ; b = 18, a = 348
a = 348, b = 18, a mod b = 348 mod 18 = |-12|_{18} = 6 ; b = 6, a = 18
a = 18, b = 6, a mod b = 18 mod 6 = 0 ; b = 0, a = 6

```

=> NWP(714, 366) = 6

## Zadanie 2.

$$\begin{aligned} |a+c|_m &= |a|_m + |c|_m \\ |ab|_m &= |a|_m * |b|_m \\ |ab+c|_m &= |a|_m * |b|_m + |c|_m \end{aligned}$$

a)

$$511_{10} = 1 \ 11 \ 11 \ 1 \ 111_2 = 777_8$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1347211_{(8)} \bmod 511_{(10)} &= |1347211|_{777} \text{ (zapis ósemkowy)} \\ &= |1*1000*1000 + 347*1000 + 211|_{777} // |1000|_{777} = 1 \\ &= |1*1*1 + 347+211|_{777} \\ &= |1 + 558|_{777} \\ &= 559_8 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} 123321_{(6)} \bmod 37_{(10)} &= |123321_{(6)}|_{\{37_{(10)}\}} \\ &= |123321_{(6)}|_{\{101_{(6)}\}} \end{aligned}$$

- w systemie o B=6:

$$\begin{aligned} &|123321|_{101} \\ &= |123*1000 + 321|_{101} \\ &= |12*100*100 + 3*10*100 + 3*100 + 21|_{101} // |100|_{101} = |-1|_{101} \\ &= |12*(-1)*(-1) + 3*10*(-1) + 3*(-1) + 21|_{101} \\ &= |12 \quad \quad - 30 \quad \quad - 3 \quad \quad + 21|_{101} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$987612345 \bmod 1001 = |987612345|_{1001}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &|987612345|_{1001} \\ &= |987*1000*1000 + 612*1000 + 345|_{1001} // |1000|_{1001} = |-1|_{1001} \\ &= |987*(-1)*(-1) + 612*(-1) + 345|_{1001} \\ &= |987-612+345|_{1001} = 720 \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$A4C214_{\{16\}} \bmod 513_{\{10\}} = |A4C214|_{201}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &|A4C214|_{201} \\ &= |A4C*1000+214|_{201} \\ &= |A4C*8*200+214|_{201} // |200|_{201} = |-1|_{201} \\ &= |A4C*8*(-1)+214|_{201} \\ &= |-A40*8-C*8+214|_{201} \\ &= |-A00*8-40*8-C*8+214|_{201} \\ &= |-5*200*8-200-C*8+214|_{201} \\ &= |-5*(-1)*8-(-1)-C*8+13|_{201} \\ &= |5*8+1-C*8+13|_{201} \\ &= |-7*8+1+13|_{201} \\ &= |-2A|_{201} \\ &= 1D7 \text{ (do sprawdzenia w domu)} \end{aligned}$$

## Zadanie 3.

baza systemu:  $(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) = (5, 7, 9, 11)$

zakres dynamiczny systemu:  $M = m_1*m_2*m_3*m_4 = 5*7*9*11 = 3465$

$\{x_i: x_i = |X|_{-m_i}, i = 1 \dots r\}$

a) 255

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= |255|_5 = 0 \\ x_2 &= |255|_7 = |5 + 5 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 2|_7 = |5+15+4|_7 = 3 \\ x_3 &= |255|_9 = |5 + 5 + 2|_9 = 3 \\ x_4 &= |255|_{11} = |5 - 5 + 2|_{11} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow (0, 3, 3, 2)$

b) 2957

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= |2957|_5 = 2 \\ x_2 &= |2957|_7 = |7 + 5 \cdot 3 + 9 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 6|_7 = |7+15+18+12|_7 = 3 \\ x_3 &= |2957|_9 = |7 + 5 + 9 + 2|_9 = 5 \\ x_4 &= |2957|_{11} = |7 - 5 + 9 - 2|_{11} = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$\{ "x": [ "7", "5", "9", "2" ] \}$

$\Rightarrow (2, 3, 5, 9)$

$$\begin{aligned} |1|_{11} &= 1 \\ |10|_{11} &= |-1|_{11} \\ |100|_{11} &= 1 \\ |1000|_{11} &= |-1|_{11} \\ |10000|_{11} &= 1 \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

## Zadanie 4.

baza systemu:  $(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) = (5, 7, 9, 11)$

zakres dynamiczny systemu:  $M = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3 \cdot m_4 = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 = 3465$

a)  $X = (0, 3, 3, 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= |\sum_{i=1}^r x_i \cdot q_i|_{-M} \\ &= |\sum_{i=1}^r q_i \cdot |x_i/q_i|_{-m_i}|_{-M} \end{aligned}$$

$q_i = M/m_i$ ;  $b = |1/a|_{-m} \Rightarrow |ab|_{-m} = 1$  (odwrotność multiplikatywna;  $NWD(a, m) = 1$ )  
! jeżeli  $NWD(a, m) \neq 1$  to odwr. multiplikatywna nie

istnieje

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 3465 \\ q_1 &= 3465/5 = 693 ; |1/q_1|_{-m_1} = |1/693|_5 = 2 \\ q_2 &= 3465/7 = 495 ; |1/q_2|_{-m_2} = |1/495|_7 = 3 \\ q_3 &= 3465/9 = 385 ; |1/q_3|_{-m_3} = |1/385|_9 = 4 \\ q_4 &= 3465/11 = 315 ; |1/q_4|_{-m_4} = |1/315|_{11} = 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= |0 \cdot 693 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 495 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 385 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 315 \cdot 8|_{-3465} \\ &= 255 \end{aligned}$$

sprawdzenie:

$$\begin{aligned} |255|_5 &= 0 \\ |255|_7 &= 3 \\ |255|_9 &= |2+5+5|_9 = 3 \\ |255|_{11} &= |2-5+5|_{11} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

b)  $X = (2, 2, 3, 5)$

$$X = | 2*693*2 + 2*495*3 + 3*385*4 + 5*315*8 |_{-3465} \\ = 2172$$

sprawdzenie:

$$\begin{aligned} | 2172 |_{-5} &= 2 \\ | 2172 |_{-7} &= | 2 + 0 + 1*2 + 2*6 |_{-7} = 2 \\ | 2172 |_{-9} &= | 2 + 7 + 1 + 2 |_{-9} = 3 \\ | 2172 |_{-11} &= | 2-7+1-2 |_{-11} = | -6 |_{-11} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$(1, 3, 3, 4)*(3, 1, 4, 4) = (|1*3|_{-5}, |3*1|_{-7}, |3*4|_{-9}, |4*4|_{-11}) \\ = (3, 3, 3, 5)$$

Uwaga: iloczyn modulo M (redukcja przy przepełnieniu następuje modulo M)