

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot [\pi \cdot \left(\frac{450}{2}\right)^2] \cdot 150$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot (\pi \cdot (450/2)^2) \cdot 150$$

2.7 Exercises 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14

2. $(7+1) \cdot (8-3)$

$7 + 8 - *$

b. Advantages include more efficient calculation based on the numbers pushed on the stack. Pushing the # 6 (which can ^{fit} into a 8 bit word will process faster with bipush rather than ipush. User error is prone sorting the variety of option's one has for doing calculations where the machine may not respond with an error

8. bipush 7 ✓

bipush -7 can't push negative, must push pos. and convert

sipush 7 unnecessary word length; prefer bipush

ldc -7 cannot load negative

ldc2 -7 cannot load negative + not 2 word constant

bipush 200 out of scope, use sipush

ldc 3.5

sipush -300

8ipush -300.0 cannot load float

ldc 42.15

N No. _____

D Date _____

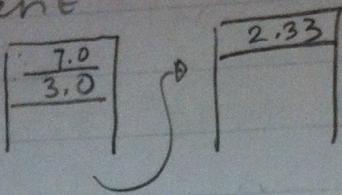
12. ?div

is the second element

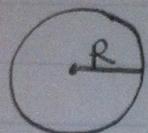
bipush 7.0

bipush 3.0

fdiv



13.



$$4 \cdot A$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$4 \cdot 3.14 \cdot r \cdot r$$

$$4 \cdot 3.14 \cdot r \cdot r \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ((1+2)+3)+4)+5 \\ & 1+2+3+4+5+ \end{aligned}$$

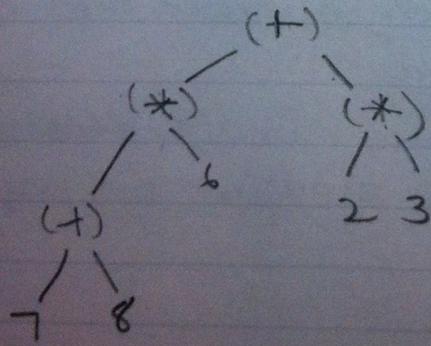
14. $(a+b+c+d+e)/5$

$$ab+c+d+e+5/$$

LAB 3 Postfix Expressions

$$(7+8)*6+2*3$$

$$78+6*23*+$$



2. $a+b$ $(a+b)$
 $ab+$ $ab+$

3. $ab+2/$

