

3) b) $\frac{m}{12 \text{ rx}}$ $\frac{n}{12 \text{ str}}$ $\frac{P}{12 \text{ Nachk}} = 32$

classe B $\Rightarrow m = 16$;

$m = 16$;
 $q = 10$ (1000 machines) $2^p = 2^{10} = 1022$

 $n = 6$

Asignatura

$$\begin{array}{r} 1111 \\ \hline m = 16 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \psi_3 \quad \psi_4 \\ 1111 \quad 0000 \\ \hline n = 6 \quad p = 10 \end{array}$$
$$\frac{255}{8} \cdot \frac{255}{8} \cdot \frac{255}{6} \cdot \overline{0}$$
$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{256} = 16 \\ & 256 - 16 = 240 \\ & 240 - 16 = 224 \\ & 224 - 16 = 208 \end{aligned}$$

4)

5 Sens Rx

$$\text{nb S.R.} = 2^n \geq 5 \Rightarrow n = 3 \quad \begin{array}{l} 2^2 = 4 \\ 2^3 = 8 \end{array}$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow p=13 \quad (m+n+p=32)$$

$$|S.R_v| = 2^{13} - 2 = 8192 - 2 = 8190$$

$IP_{Rx} = 150.10.0.0 / 16 \rightarrow \text{link } p \text{ an } 8$

$m=16$ $n=3$ $p=13$
 $(S_{n+1} \quad 000) < \begin{matrix} \text{coset } 0 \xrightarrow{13x} 0 = 100.10.0.0/19 \\ \text{diffini } 1 \xrightarrow{\quad} 1 : 100.10. \underline{0001111}.255 \end{matrix}$
 $\quad \quad \quad 31$

$$\text{val}(\frac{m}{12})=1, \text{val}(\frac{n}{3})=1; \text{val}(\frac{p}{15})=0$$

$$128 + 64 + 32 \text{ m}$$

$$256 - 2^5 = 256 - 32$$

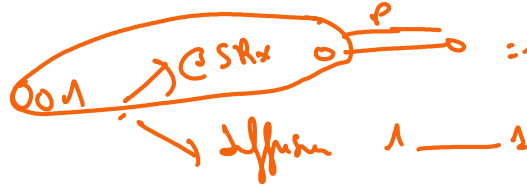
$$= 224$$

222.222 . 224 .

$$256 - 2^5 = 256 - 32 = 224$$

full S.R. = $2^P - 2 = 2^{13} - 2 = 8190$

S.R. + 2



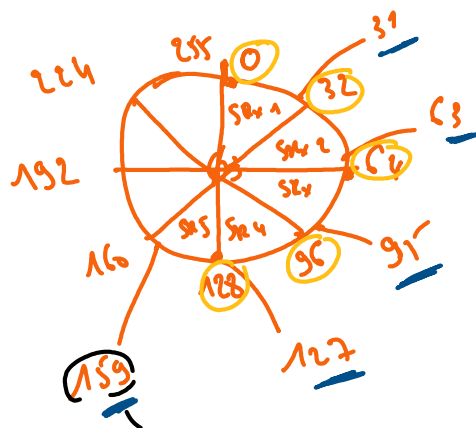
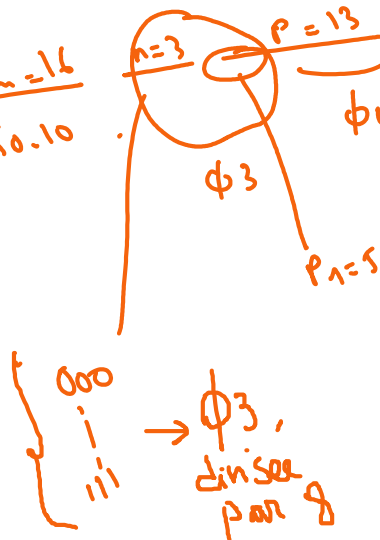
$$150.10 \cdot \frac{\phi_3}{2^5} = 150.10 \cdot \frac{0.0011111}{2^5} \cdot 256$$

S.R. + 3 $\frac{n}{010} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{SRx} \\ \text{diffusion} \end{cases}$

S.R. + 4 $\frac{n}{011} \rightarrow$

S.R. + 5 : $\frac{n}{100} \rightarrow$

Method 2 : $\frac{n=16}{150.10} \cdot \frac{n=3}{P=13} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \rightarrow \text{SRx} \\ 111 \rightarrow \text{diffusion} \end{cases}$



S.R. + 5 : $n = 100 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{SRx} \\ \text{diffusion 1-1} \end{cases} = 150.10 \cdot \frac{\phi_3}{2^5} = 150.10 \cdot \frac{0.0011111}{2^5} \cdot 256$

$128 + 31 = 159$

5)

(200, 500, 100, 50, 150)

conclusion (on internet plus grand).

6)

(200, 500, 100, 50, 150)

→ commencer par SR_{x2} (car c'est le plus grand).

$$taille \cdot S \cdot R_x = 2^p - 1 \geq 500 \Rightarrow p = 9 \quad \begin{array}{l} p=8 \Rightarrow 2^8 = 256 \\ p=9 \Rightarrow 2^9 = 512 \end{array}$$

$$p=9 \Rightarrow n = 16 - p = 7$$

calculer $e_{SR_{x2}}$: $\frac{150 \cdot 10}{n=16} \cdot \frac{n=7}{0} \rightarrow e_{SR_{x2}} = \frac{9x}{0} = 150 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 / 23$
 $\rightarrow e_{diffus} = 1 \dots 1$
 $150 \cdot 10 \cdot 1 \cdot 255$

→ $|SR_{x1}| = 200$

$$p \text{ tel } 2^p - 1 \geq 200 \Rightarrow p = 8 \Rightarrow n = 8$$

$$150 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{n=8}{0} \cdot \frac{p=8}{SR_{x1} = 0} \Rightarrow 0$$

$$150 \cdot 10 \cdot \Downarrow_2 \cdot \text{diffus} = 1 \dots 1 \Rightarrow 255$$

→ $|SR_{x2} + n=5| = 150$

$$p=7 \Rightarrow 2^7 = 128$$

$$p \text{ tel } 2^p - 1 \geq 150 \Rightarrow p = 8 \Rightarrow 2^8 = 256$$

$$p=8 \Rightarrow n=8$$

$$150 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{n=8}{0 \dots 11} \cdot \frac{p}{SR_{x2} = 0} \rightarrow e_{diff} = 255$$

→ $|SR_{x3}| = 100$

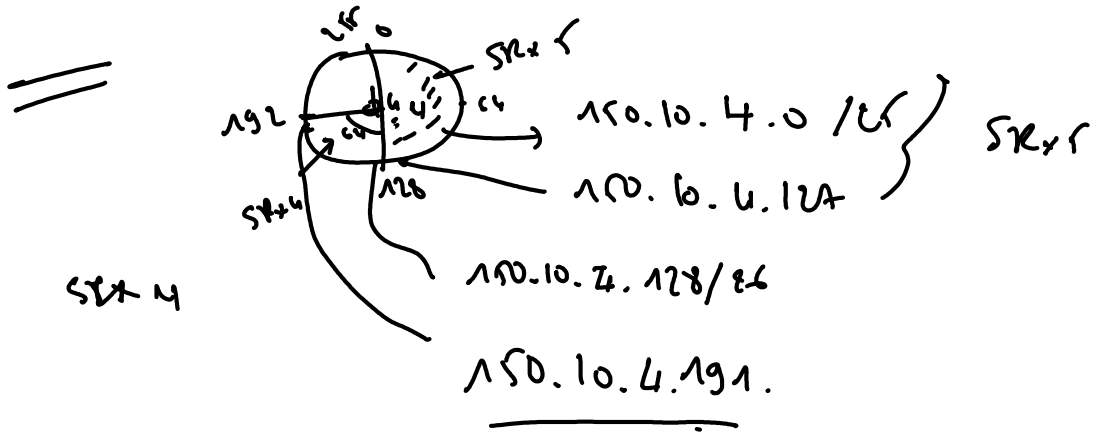
$$p \text{ tel } 2^p - 1 \geq 100 \Rightarrow p = 7$$

$$n = 9$$

$$150 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{n=9}{0 \dots 100} \cdot \frac{p=7}{SR_{x3} = 0} \rightarrow e_{diff} = 255$$

$$150 \cdot 10 \cdot 4 \cdot 127$$

$\phi 4$



en binaires $3 \text{ bits } 2^3 = 8 \Rightarrow P = 6$ ($2^6 = 64$)

$$P = 6 \Rightarrow n = 10$$

$m = 16$
 $150.10.$

$n = 10$
 $00000100 | 10$
 $\phi_3 \quad \phi_6$

$P = 6$
 $0 \dots 0 \Rightarrow @ \text{ SRx } 7$
 $1 \dots 1 \Rightarrow \text{diffusion}$

$\rightarrow 150.10.6.(128 + 2^6 - 1)$
 $= 128 + 63$
 $= 191$

$m + n = 16 + 10 = 26$
 Bay - SR = 26 / 26
 1111111111111111
 $255.255.255.192$

5) b

10+54+104+26+12=206