

Annahme nach IEEE $+=0$
 $-=1$

$$A1) a) x = -320 \quad b = 2 \quad r = 4 \quad s = 4$$

$$320/2 = 160 \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$160/2 = 80 \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$80/2 = 40 \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$40/2 = 20 \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$20/2 = 10 \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$10/2 = 5 \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$5/2 = 2 \text{ Rest } 1$$

$$2/2 = 1 \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$1/2 = 0 \text{ Rest } 1$$

$$m = 010101000000$$

$$e = 9 = 1001$$

$$z = -1010 + 1001$$

$$= 1101001001$$

$$b) x = 10 \quad b = 3 \quad r = 3 \quad s = 3$$

$$10/3 = 3 \text{ Rest } 1$$

$$3/3 = 1 \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$1/3 = 0 \text{ Rest } 1$$

$$m = 0101$$

$$e = 010$$

$$z = +101 + 010$$

$$= 0101010$$

$$c) x = \frac{1}{3} \quad b = 2 \quad r = 6 \quad s = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} = 1 \text{ Rest } 1$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ Rest } 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{Rest } 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{Rest } 1$$

⇒ Periode

$$m = 0,1010101 \approx 0,101011$$

$$l = 001$$

$$z = +101011 - 001$$

$$= 0101011 \quad \underline{\underline{1001}}$$

$$d) b=2 \quad r=2 \quad s=1$$

$$00+0 = 0$$

$$01+0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$10+0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$11+0 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$00+1 = 0$$

$$01+1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$10+1 = 1$$

$$11+1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$00-1 = 0$$

$$01-1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$10-1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$11-1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$00-0 = 0$$

$$01-0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$10-0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$11-0 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$A2) a) \text{ I } a(h) - a = ch^\alpha$$

$$\text{II } a(h/2) - a = c(h/2)^\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{I}}{\text{II}} \frac{a(h) - a}{a(h/2) - a} = \frac{ch^\alpha}{c(h/2)^\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a(h) - a}{a(h/2) - a} = \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a(h) - a}{a(h/2) - a} = 2^\alpha$$

$$\cdot (a(h) - a) = 2^\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a(h/2) - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{a(h/2) - a} \right) = \mathcal{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\log(2)} \log \left(\frac{1}{a(h/2) - a} \right) = \mathcal{L}$$

b)

| h | α | β |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 2^{-2} | 0.9965 | 1.9859 |
| 2^{-3} | 1.0122 | 2.0000 |
| 2^{-4} | 1.0349 | 2.0153 |
| 2^{-5} | 1.0778 | 2.0712 |

\Rightarrow Konvergenzordnung von $a(h)$ ist 1

\Rightarrow $\quad \quad \quad$ von $b(h)$ ist 2
