1. 完成《计算机科学导论》练习题 2.3.1, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.3.6

- 2.3.1
 - (1) 1001000102
 - (2) 100011112
- (3) 11000001001₂
- 2.3.3
- -16 补码: 11110000
- 2.3.4
- -124 补码: 10000100
- 2.3.5
- $127-3 = 011111100_2$
- 2.3.6
- $(-4)-4 = 11111000_2$

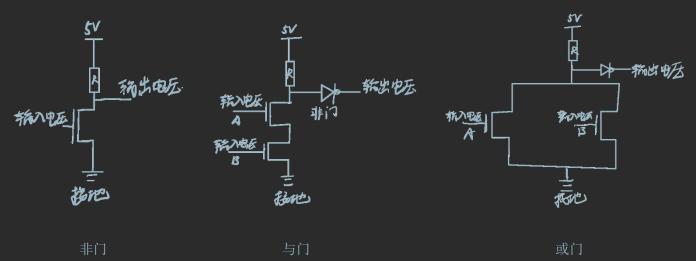
2. 完成《计算机科学导论》练习题 2.4.2, 2.4.3, 2.4.4, 2.4.6

2.4.2

有与(AND),或(OR),非(NOT)三种。真值表如下:

A	В	\overline{A}	AND	OR
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1

电路示意图如下



2.4.3

8种; 2ⁿ种

2.4.4

- (1) S=
- (2) S=1
- (3) S=0

2. 4. 6

借用C语言中的位运算符来表示

 $0110 = ^{\sim}1001$

 $1111 = 1001 \mid 1111$

3. 完成《计算机科学导论》练习题 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 2.5.3, 2.5.4

2.5.1

 $1KB = 1\overline{024B} = 8 * 1024 b = 8192b$

2.5.2

1GB = 1024KB

5GB = 5120KB

2.5.3

假设要买的硬盘大小为 XGB, 根据硬盘厂商的 10 进制和计算机的 2 进制定义, 有:

$$X \cdot 10^9 = 500 \cdot 2^{30}$$

计算出至少要买 536.870912 GB 的硬盘(应该没有厂商会生产这种容量的硬盘吧·····)

2.5.4

1TB 的数量级约为 10¹²; 1EB 的数量级约为 10¹⁸

4. 请问如何快速检查一个四进制数是 5 的倍数? 例如: 121,123321,102031,132231112332 都是 5 的倍数。请证明你的方法。请用 Python 实现你的思路并分析其时间复杂度。

类比我们对十进制数是否能被 5 整除的研究,我们可以有以下定理判断一个四进制数能否被 5 整除。对于一个整数 $n = (\overline{a_n a_{n-1} \dots a_1 a_0})_4$,如果满足:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^i \cdot a_i = 0$$

那么这个四进制数能够被5整除。

证明:

考虑其另一种表现形式

$$n = 4^n \cdot a_n + 4^{n-1} \cdot a_{n-1} + \dots + 4^1 \cdot a_1 + 4^0 \cdot a_0$$

将 n 对 5 取模,由取模运算的性质,可以有

$$n \equiv (-1)^n \cdot a_n + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot a_{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^1 \cdot a_1 + (-1)^0 \cdot a_0 \pmod{5}$$

证毕。

根据这个定理,代码如下:

```
def isDiviByFive(x):
    x = list(map(int, list(x)))
    cri = 0
    for i in range(-1, -len(x) - 1, -1):
        if (i * (-1) - 1) % 2 == 0:
            cri -= x[i]
        else:
            cri += x[i]
    if cri == 0:
        ret = True
    else:
        ret = False
    return ret
num = input()
print(isDiviByFive(num))
```

Shell:

Case0:

True

Process finished with exit code 0

Case1:

```
123321
True

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case2:

1828

False

Process finished with exit code θ

Case3:

10210102003

False

Process finished with exit code 0

可以看出,对于任何 n 位数,这个算法的时间复杂度为0(n)

```
Written-by-Shizumu Assingment 5
a. 完成《计算机科学导论》习题 2.10。请用以下几组样例测试你的程序:
x=128, y=8;
            x=129, y=8;
                       x=1, y=12;
                                      x=2047, y=12.
b.类似《计算机科学导论》习题 2.7,但是输入 x 和 y 是介于-128 到 127 间的任意整数。转为二进制后,做加法。
如果有溢出,需要返回错误,否则返回十进制的结果。此题的重点是负数补码,二进制加法和判断溢出。判断溢出
必须用书上的方法:在二进制的结果上直接判断。请用以下几组样例测试你的程序:
64+65
         100+10
                  100+(-128)
                               10+(-100)
                                             (-30)+(-100)
                                                         (-127)+127
x, y = map(int, input().split())
Bin = []
digit = 0
while digit < y:</pre>
   if x % 2 == 0:
     Bin = [0] + Bin
   else:
      Bin = [1] + Bin
  x //= 2
   digit += 1
if x > 0 or (Bin[0] == 1 and 1 in Bin[1:]):
  print("False", end='')
else:
   for i in range(len(Bin)):
     if Bin[i] == 0:
         Bin[i] = 1
      else:
         Bin[i] = 0
   Bin[-1] += 1
   for i in range(-1, -len(Bin) - 1, -1):
      if Bin[i] == 2:
```

Case0:

```
128 8
10000000
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Bin[i] = 0

pass

for i in range(len(Bin)):
 print(Bin[i], end='')

Bin[i - 1] += 1
except IndexError:

try:

break

Case1:

```
129 8
False
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case2:

```
1 12
111111111111
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case3:

```
2047 12
100000000001
Process finished with exit code 0
```

b.

虽然 Python 中有许多很方便很方便的函数,但为了尽可能地像 CPU 那样运算,写了很多很基本的东西(从一个全加器开始),以下是主函数种用到的函数

```
def full adder(a, b, c):
   carry = (a and b) or (b and c) or (c and a)
   somme = (a and b and c) or (a and (not b) and (not c)) \
          or ((not a) and b and (not c)) or ((not a) and (not b) and c)
   return int(carry), int(somme)
def add(x, y):
   while len(x) < 8:
      x = [0] + x
   while len(y) < 8:
      y = [0] + y
   ret = []
   carry = 0
   for i in range(len(x) - 1, -1, -1):
      carry, somme = full adder(x[i], y[i], carry)
      ret = [somme] + ret
   return ret
def complement(x):
   ret = x[:]
   for i in range(len(ret)):
      if ret[i] == 0:
          ret[i] = 1
      else:
          ret[i] = 0
   ret = add(ret, [1])
   return ret
def dec_to_bio(x):
   ret = []
   if x < 0:
      sgn = -1
      x *= -1
   else:
      sgn = 1
   for i in range(8):
```

```
if x % 2 == 0:
         ret = [0] + ret
         ret = [1] + ret
      x //= 2
   if sgn == -1:
      ret = complement(ret)
   return ret
def bio to dec(x):
   ret = 0
   sgn = 1
   if x[0] == 1:
      sgn = -1
      x = complement(x)
   for i in x:
      ret = ret * 2 + i
   return sgn * ret
主函数部分如下:
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    a, b = map(int, input().split())
    a = dec_to_bio(a)
    b = dec_to_bio(b)
    res = add(a, b)
    if a[0] == b[0] and res[0] != a[0]:
        print("溢出错误")
    else:
        print(bio_to_dec(res))
```

CaseO:

```
64 65
溢出错误
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case1:

```
180 10
110
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case2

```
100 -128
-28
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case3:

```
10 -100
-90
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case4:

```
-30 -100
溢出错误
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case5

```
-127 127
0
Process finished with exit code 0
```

6. 输入2个十进制的整数,你的程序将它们转为二进制后,编写二进制乘法函数,函数返回二进制值,再转为十进制输出。我们现在有正负和位数限制。假设CPU是N位(你的程序要适用给定任意N介于8到20),用补位法表示正负值,例如N=12,则可表示范围是-2048到2047之间的任意值。输入2个十进制的整数,检查介于可表示范围内,就马上转为二进制表示,编写二进制乘法函数mult(),限制在N位,函数返回是否溢出,如果没有溢出返回正确的结果二进制值,再转为十进制输出。

例如如给定 N=12 时:

当 x=-12, y=100, 最后输出是-1200,

当 x=-30, y=-10, 最后输出是 300,

当 x=4, y=-512, 最后输出是-2048,

当 x=4, y=512, 最后输出是"溢出错误",

当 x=40, y=-80, 最后输出是"溢出错误"。

函数 Mult(a,b,N):输入 a,b 是补位后二进制(可以是字符串),N代表最大限制位数。例如,N=12.建议如果 a,b 都是负数,将它们转为正数,再做正数相乘;假如 a 正 b 负,则 a,b 可以交换。让 b 作为正数,然后一位位看 b 的位是否 0,1。需要时加上移位后的 a,如同多个 N 位负数相加,注意移位后要检查是否溢出,只需留下 N 位部分作加法。在函数内检查是否有溢出,绝对不能转为十进制来检查,这不是 CPU 内使用的方式,在 CPU 内的运算都是二进制,所以必须在二进制中检查

代码有些长,但是为了面面俱到,再加上写了很基本的东西,所以长是很必然的。

而且为了尝试用对象(虽然感觉没有这个必要),弄得Mult函数反而没有一个乘法器对象重要了。

简单说一下代码的过程。首先是定义了一个 Multiplier 对象,采用的乘法计算方式是将输入数转化为正数,符号按照输入的情况保留在另一个变量中。之后,mult 函数里创建了一个 multiplier 对象创建对象时,其__init__() 方法中将会调用 dec_to_bio()方法,这时将会检查第一种溢出:输入数溢出。然后,用 Multiplier.multiplier 方法,利用全加器组成的加法器运算出乘法结果,期间一直检查是否溢出,之后离开这个方法前,补充检查特殊情况(-2048),检查完之后将其转换为 10 进制。然后,在函数中检查是否两种溢出都没有发生,从而输出。

```
class Multiplier:
   def init (self, x, y, n):
      self.isOverflow = False
      self.NumOverflow = False
      self.isMultiplying = False
      self.digit = n
      self.x, self.sgn_x = self.dec_to_bio(x)
      self.y, self.sgn y = self.dec to bio(y)
      # Here we use unsigned integers, and the sign is saved in another variable.
      # Using unsigned can simplify the code
      self.produit = [0, ]
      self.carry = 0
      self.ret = 0
      if self.sgn_x == self.sgn_y:
          self.sgn = 1
      else:
          self.sqn = -1
   def full adder(self, a, b, c):
      carry = (a and b) or (b and c) or (c and a)
      somme = (a and b and c) or (a and (not b) and (not c)) \
             or ((not a) and b and (not c)) or ((not a) and (not b) and c)
       return int(carry), int(somme)
```

```
def add(self, x, y):
   while len(x) < len(y):</pre>
      x = [0] + x
   while len(y) < len(x):</pre>
      y = [0] + y
   ret = []
   self.carry = 0
   for i in range(len(x) - 1, -1, -1):
      self.carry, somme = self.full_adder(x[i], y[i], self.carry)
       ret = [somme] + ret
   if 1 in ret[:1 - self.digit] and self.isMultiplying:
   # If we are not in the process of multiplying and we use the add method, we may
   # do wrong judgement about the overflow.
      self.isOverflow = True
   # If overflow happened, we can find 1 out of the range of digit,
   # so we can detect whether 1 out of the range.
   return ret[- self.digit:]
def multiplier(self):
   self.isMultiplying = True
   for i in range(-1, -self.digit - 1, -1):
      if self.y[i]:
          self.produit = self.add(self.produit, self.x)
          if self.carry:
              self.produit = [self.carry] + self.produit
      self.x += [0]
   self.isMultiplying = False
   # OUT
   if self.sgn == -1 and self.produit[0] == 1 and (1 not in self.produit[1:]):
      self.isOverflow = False
   if self.sqn == -1:
       self.produit = self.complement(self.produit)
   self.ret = self.bio_to_dec(self.produit)
def complement(self, x):
   ret = x[:]
   for i in range(len(ret)):
      if ret[i] == 0:
          ret[i] = 1
      else:
          ret[i] = 0
   ret = self.add(ret, [1])
   return ret
def dec_to_bio(self, x):
   ret = []
   if x < 0:
```

```
sgn = -1
          x *= -1
      else:
          sgn = 1
       for i in range(self.digit):
          if x % 2 == 0:
             ret = [0] + ret
          else:
             ret = [1] + ret
          x //= 2
      if x > 0:
          self.NumOverflow = True
      return ret, sgn
   def bio to dec(self, x):
      ret = 0
      sgn = 1
      if x[0] == 1:
          sgn = -1
          x = self.complement(x)
       for i in x:
          ret = ret * 2 + i
      return sgn * ret
def multi(a, b, N):
   multiplier = Multiplier(a, b, N)
   multiplier.multiplier()
   if multiplier.isOverflow or multiplier.NumOverflow:
      print("溢出错误")
      print(multiplier.ret)
if __name__ == "__main__":
   a, b, N = map(int, input().split())
   multi(a, b, N)
Case0:
                                              Case2:
```

```
-12 100 112
-1200
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case1:

```
-30 -10 12
300
Process finished with exit code 0
```

```
4 -512 12
-2048
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case3:

```
4 512 12
溢出错误
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Case4:

Written-by-Shizumu Assingment 5

40 -80 12 溢出错误 Process finished with exit code 0

Case5:

100 200 20
20000

Process finished with exit code 0

Case6:

10215102507 1 20 溢出错误 Process finished with exit code 0 Case7:

3080 3090 20 溢出错误 Process finished with exit code 0

Case8:

120 2 8 溢出错误 Process finished with exit code 0

Case 9:

-34 -3 8
102
Process finished with exit code 0