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#include<stdio.h>
/* 2.62 */
int int shifts are arithmetic()
{
   /*
    * 算术位移会在负数位移时在高位补 1,逻辑位移则为补 0
    * 若为前者,位移后仍为负值,否则位移后会变为正数
    * 故只需判断位移时后的正负性, 即为函数返回值
    */
   int a = -1;
   return (a >> 1) < 0;
/* 2.67 */
int int_size_is_32()
{
    * A. C语言标准没有规定 (x << k) 操作在 k >= w (w表示 x的数据类型的位数)时该如何表现,不同机器采用不同的做法,
    * 在某些机器上(例如本题的)可能会选择对 k 作 k mod w 得到真正的位移量
    * 此时若 k == 32, 则位移量为 0 , beyond msb 并未如期赋值为 0 , 发生错误
    * B. 如下代码
    * C. 如下代码
    */
   /* 将 k >= w 的一次位移拆分成 k < w 的多次位移 */
   int set msb = 1 << 15;</pre>
   set_msb = set_msb << 15;</pre>
   set msb = set msb << 1;</pre>
   int beyond msb = set msb << 1;</pre>
   /*
    * 在 w >= 32 的机器上 set maxu 是非 0 数
    * 在 w <= 32 的机器上 beyond maxu 是 0
    */
```

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return set msb && !beyond msb;
/* 2.75 */
unsigned unsigned high prod(unsigned x, unsigned y)
   unsigned bits of int = sizeof(int) * 8;
   unsigned highest bit x = x >> (bits of int - 1);
   unsigned highest bit y = y >> (bits of int - 1);
   unsigned middle term = highest bit x * y + x * highest bit y;
   /*
    * unsigned last term = (highest bit x * highest bit y) << bits of int;
    * 左移 bits of int 本身会导致 Last term 超出限制溢出,预期情况下会使得低 bits of int 位全为 0,
    * 但由于 2.67 中描述的情况,位移量超过 bits of int 时的表现不确定
    * 且该项在本应是 signed high prod((int) x, (int)v) + middle term + last term 的结果中不影响低 bits of int 位
    * 即不影响结果
    * 故直接舍去这一项
    */
   return signed high prod((int)x, (int)y) + middle term;
}
int main()
{
   printf("The result of int shifts are arithmetic is %d\n", int shifts are arithmetic());
   printf("The result of int size is 32 is %d\n", int size is 32());
   int a = 0, b = 0;
   printf("Input two unsigned integer to calculate unsigned high prod:\n");
   scanf("%u%u", &a, &b);
   printf("The result of unsigned high prod is %u\n", unsigned high prod(a, b));
   return 0;
}
```