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For each function below, trace through it with reasonably small integer values. What does each function do?

**HINT:** You should assume integers are 8 bits for the purpose of this exercise.

**int** **mystery1**(**int** a, **int** b) {

**int** c = a - b,

d = (c >> 7) & 1,

mystery = a - c \* d;

**return** mystery;

}

Trace: mystery1(3, 7) returns 7

Trace: mystery1(8, 7) returns 8

Summary: mystery1 finds the max of the two arguments, if a > b return a, if b > a return b.

**void** **mystery2**(**int** values[], **int** i, **int** j) {

values[i] = values[i] ^ values[j];

values[j] = values[i] ^ values[j];

values[i] = values[i] ^ values[j];

}

Note: Improper C++ syntax found below.

Trace: mystery2([1, 2, 3, 4], 0, 3) values = [4, 2, 3, 1]

Trace: mystery2([1, 2, 3, 4], 1, 2) values = [1, 3, 2, 4]

Summary: Swaps the ints found at the specified indices

**int** **mystery3**(**int** x, **int** y) {

**int** s, c;

s = x ^ y; = 10

c = x & y; = 0

**while** (c != 0) {

c = c << 1; =

x = s; = 2

y = c; = 10

s = x ^ y; = 7

c = x & y; = 0

}

**return** s;

}

Trace: mystery3(5, 7) returns 12

Trace: mystery3(2, 8) returns 10

Summary: Adds the two arguments