

1. $S = 1 / ((1-f) + f/s)$
 - a. $S = 2.5$ $s = 4$
 $2.5 = 1 / ((1-f) + f/4)$
 $1 = 2.5 - 2.5f + 0.625f$
 $-1.5 = -1.875f$
 $f = 0.8$
 - b. $s = 6$, $f = 0.8$
 $S = 1 / ((1-0.8) + 0.8 / 6)$
 $S = 1 / (0.2 + 0.133)$
 $S = 1 / 0.333$
 $S = 3x$ speedup

2. Hexadecimal and Binary from int

```
void hex_bin(int x) {

    printf("The number in hexadecimal: 0x");

    int i, bits = sizeof(x) * 8;
    for (i = bits / 4 - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        int nibble = (x >> (i * 4)) & 0xF;
        if (nibble < 10) {
            printf("%d", nibble);
        } else {
            printf("%c", 'A' + nibble - 10);
        }
    }

    printf("\nThe number in binary: ");

    for (i = bits - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        printf("%d", (x & (1 << i)) ? 1 : 0);
        if (i % 4 == 0)
            printf(" ");
    }

    printf("\n");
}
```

3. Short, long, double

```
#include <stdio.h>

typedef unsigned char *byte_pointer;

void show_bytes(byte_pointer start, size_t len) {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
        printf(" %.2x", start[i]);
    printf("\n");
}

void show_int(int x) {
    show_bytes((byte_pointer) &x, sizeof(int));
}

void show_float(float x) {
    show_bytes((byte_pointer) &x, sizeof(float));
}

void show_pointer(void *x) {
    show_bytes((byte_pointer) &x, sizeof(void *));
}

void show_short(short x) {
    show_bytes((byte_pointer) &x, sizeof(short));
}

void show_long(long x) {
    show_bytes((byte_pointer) &x, sizeof(long));
}

void show_double(double x) {
    show_bytes((byte_pointer) &x, sizeof(double));
}
```