# 二进制变换操作

| 功能            | 示例                     | 位运算                        |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 去掉最后一位        | (101101->10110)        | x shr 1                    |
| 在最后加一个 0      | (101101->1011010)      | x shl 1                    |
| 在最后加一个1       | (101101->1011011)      | x shl 1+1                  |
| 把最后一位变成 1     | (101100->101101)       | x or 1                     |
| 把最后一位变成 0     | (101101->101100)       | x or 1-1                   |
| 最后一位取反        | (101101->101100)       | x xor 1                    |
| 把右数第 k 位变成 1  | (101001->101101,k=3)   | x or (1 shl (k-1))         |
| 把右数第 k 位变成 0  | (101101->101001, k=3)  | x and not (1 shl $(k-1)$ ) |
| 右数第 k 位取反     | (101001->101101,k=3)   | x xor (1 shl (k-1))        |
| 取末三位          | (1101101->101)         | x and 7                    |
| 取末k位          | (1101101->1101,k=5)    | x and (1 shl k-1)          |
| 取右数第 k 位      | (1101101->1, k=4)      | x shr (k-1) and 1          |
| 把末 k 位变成 1    | (101001->101111,k=4)   | x or (1 shl k-1)           |
| 末 k 位取反       | (101001->100110,k=4)   | x xor (1 shl k-1)          |
| 把右边连续的1变成0    | (100101111->100100000) | x and (x+1)                |
| 把右起第一个0变成1    | (100101111->100111111) | x or (x+1)                 |
| 把右边连续的0变成1    | (11011000->11011111)   | x or (x-1)                 |
| 取右边连续的1       | (100101111->1111)      | (x xor (x+1)) shr 1        |
| 去掉右起第一个 1 的左边 | (100101000->1000)      | x and (x xor (x-1))        |

# 二进制中的1有奇数个还是偶数个

```
x:longint;
begin
  readln(x);
x:=x xor (x shr 1);
x:=x xor (x shr 2);
x:=x xor (x shr 4);
x:=x xor (x shr 8);
x:=x xor (x shr 16);
writeln(x and 1);
end.
```

### 计算二进制的1的个数

```
x := (x \text{ and } $55555555) + ((x \text{ shr 1}) \text{ and } $55555555);
x := (x \text{ and } $333333333) + ((x \text{ shr 2}) \text{ and } $333333333);
x := (x \text{ and } $0\text{F0F0F0F}) + ((x \text{ shr 4}) \text{ and } $0\text{F0F0F0F});
x := (x \text{ and } $000\text{FF00F}) + ((x \text{ shr 8}) \text{ and } $000\text{FF00FF});
x := (x \text{ and } $0000\text{FFFF}) + ((x \text{ shr 16}) \text{ and } $0000\text{FFFF});
x := (x \text{ and } $0000\text{FFF}) + ((x \text{ shr 16}) \text{ and } $0000\text{FFF});
x := (x \text{ and } $0000\text{FFF}) + ((x \text{ shr 16}) \text{ and } $0000\text{FFF});
x := (x \text{ and } $0000\text{FFF}) + ((x \text{ shr 16}) \text{ and } $0000\text{FFF});
```

#### 二分查找32位整数的前导0个数

```
int nlz(unsigned x)
{
  int n;
  if (x == 0) return(32);
  n = 1;
  if ((x >> 16) == 0) {n = n +16; x = x <<16;}
  if ((x >> 24) == 0) {n = n + 8; x = x << 8;}
  if ((x >> 28) == 0) {n = n + 4; x = x << 4;}
  if ((x >> 30) == 0) {n = n + 2; x = x << 2;}
  n = n - (x >> 31);
  return n;
}
```

### 二进制逆序

```
x:dword;
begin
  readln(x);
  x := (x and $55555555) shl 1 or (x and $AAAAAAAA) shr 1;
  x := (x and $33333333) shl 2 or (x and $CCCCCCCC) shr 2;
  x := (x and $0F0F0F0F) shl 4 or (x and $F0F0F0F0) shr 4;
  x := (x and $00FF00FF) shl 8 or (x and $FF00FF00) shr 8;
  x := (x and $0000FFFF) shl 16 or (x and $FFFF0000) shr 16;
  writeln(x);
end.
```

## Gray码

```
第 i 位Gray码 = i xor (i>>1)
```