ICS BUGLAB REPORT

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最新版,补了一些过程。但因为很多都是以前学竞赛时遇到过的bug,已经作为经验储存在脑子里所以只要一读就能发现问题)

SOLUTIONS

shuffle

经典的使用异或交换错误(老师有讲)和变量名写错(仔细读代码)。

```
1 | shuffle.cpp
 2 --- buggy/shuffle.cpp 2022-10-14 10:51:25.000000000 +0800
   +++ fixed/shuffle.cpp 2022-10-18 08:15:08.000000000 +0800
  @@ -3,0 +4,3 @@ void swap(int & a, int & b) {
 4
   + if (a == b) {
 5
           return ;
 6
7 +
       }
8 @@ -24 +27 @@ int main() {
            if(a < 0 | | a >= n | | b < 0 | | b >= n) {
9
            if(a < 0 | | a >= m | | b < 0 | | b >= m) {
10
11
```

polycalc

经典的没有初始化(仔细读代码)和T了就知道的快速幂(线性算法优化为对数)。传参如果改成引用会更好,但非必要不改动。

```
polycalc.cpp
   --- buggy/polycalc.cpp 2022-10-14 10:51:25.000000000 +0800
   +++ fixed/polycalc.cpp 2022-10-18 08:36:17.000000000 +0800
   @@ -35 +35 @@ ElemTypeB calc() {
 5

    ElemTypeB result;

       ElemTypeB result(0);
 7
   @@ -45,3 +45,8 @@ ElemTypeB calc() {
        ElemTypeB result;
 8
 9
        for(int i = 0; i <= node.exp - 1; i++) {
            result *= node.base;
10
        ElemTypeB result(1), multiplier = node.base;
11 +
12 +
        ElemTypeA exp = node.exp;
13 +
        while (exp) {
14 +
            if (exp & 1) {
                result *= multiplier;
15
16 +
            }
17
            exp >>= 1;
            multiplier *= multiplier;
18 +
```

violetStore

"所有bug"和"非必要改动"比较难平衡,本题又特别强调了所有bug。排一下错误等级,可以从后往前删:)

- 结果错误: malloc 不会调用构造函数,要用 new 或 make_unique (要引入 库) (C++知识)
- 结果错误: n 没有初始化(仔细读代码)
- 内存管理错误: 数组要用 delete[] (C++知识)
- 内存管理错误:数组地址不能 ++ (C++知识)
- 内存管理错误: free 不会调用析构函数,直接删掉离开作用域自动析构就行 (C++知识)
- 鲁棒性: 求最小值直接硬编码(经验)
- 鲁棒性:添加超过3个物品(经验)

● 潜在bug:宏定义没加括号导致优先级错误(std::min不是更好吗)(以前看到 讨)

```
violetStore.cpp
 1
   --- buggy/violetStore.cpp 2022-10-14 10:51:25.000000000
 2
   +0800
   +++ fixed/violetStore.cpp 2022-10-18 08:50:07.000000000
   +0800
   00 -3 +3 00
 4
 5
   -#define min(a,b) a <= b?a:b
   +#define min(a,b) (a)<=(b)?(a):(b)
 7
   @@ -13,0 +14 @@ public:
 8
             : n(0)
   @@ -21,2 +22,2 @@ public:
 9
10
             delete items;
             delete prices;
11
12
             delete[] items;
13
   +
             delete[] prices;
14
   00 - 26,2 + 27,4 00 \text{ public}:
15
             *items++ = name;
16
             *prices++ = price;
             if (n >= 3) return;
17
             *(items + n) = name;
18
             *(prices + n) = price;
19
20
   +
             n++;
21
   00 - 37 + 40,4 00 \text{ public}:
22
             return min(min(prices[0], prices[1]), prices[2]);
23
             int min price = 1e9;
24
             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
25
                  min_price = min(min_price, prices[i]);
26
             return min price;
27
   00 - 43 + 49 00 int main()
   - price* test = (price*)malloc(sizeof(price));
28
         price* test = new price();
29
   +
30 \mid 00 - 49 + 54,0 \mid 00 \mid \text{int main()}
31
         free(test);
32
```

宏定义还有更完美的版本: (但没必要咯)

```
1 #define min(a, b) ({
2     typeof(x) _a = (a); \
3     typeof(y) _b = (b); \
4     (void) (&_a == &_b); \
5     _a < _b ? _a : _b; })
6 })</pre>
```

swapCase

经典T,改快读(getchar效率很高)。可以加一个对 strlen 的限制,但既然是做题就 没必要。

```
1
   swapCase.cpp
   --- buggy/swapCase.cpp 2022-10-14 10:51:25.000000000 +0800
 3
   +++ fixed/swapCase.cpp 2022-10-18 09:00:36.000000000 +0800
   00 - 8,2 + 8,6 00 int main(){
 4
        scanf("%s", s);
 5
 6
        for(int i = 0; i < strlen(s); ++i){
 7
        int strlen = 0;
        char ch;
 8
   +
 9
        while((ch = getchar()) != '\n') {
10
             s[strlen++] = ch;
11
  +
        }
12
        for(int i = 0; i < strlen; ++i){
13
```

xorsum

经典没初始化(读代码)和快读顺序问题(逗号运算符顺序从右到左)。可以重载逗号 运算符或分开来写。

```
1 xorsum.cpp

2 --- buggy/xorsum.cpp 2022-10-14 10:51:25.000000000 +0800

3 +++ fixed/xorsum.cpp 2022-10-18 09:10:20.000000000 +0800

4 @@ -5 +5 @@ int q;
```

```
5
   -int ans;
   +int ans=0;
 6
 7
   @@ -31,2 +31,5 @@ int main(){
         for(int i=0;i<q;i++)</pre>
 8
 9
             Replace(ReadInt(), ReadInt());
         for(int i=0;i<q;i++) {
10
11
             int pos = ReadInt();
12
             int value = ReadInt();
             Replace(pos, value);
13
14
         }
15
```

mergeIntervals

首先一个不那么常见的错误,比较函数应该返回严格 order (仔细读代码可以发现)。 其次因为是对左端点的偏序,右端点不一定是顺序的,取最大值即可(逻辑错误,推一遍就 知道了)。

```
mergeIntervals.cpp
   --- buggy/mergeIntervals.cpp 2022-10-14 10:51:24.000000000
   +0800
   +++ fixed/mergeIntervals.cpp 2022-10-18 09:22:43.000000000
   00 -9 +9 00 bool compare(const Range x, const Range
4
 5
   - return x.l <= y.l;</pre>
       return x.l < y.l;
 6
   +
 7
   @@ -26 +26 @@ int main(){}
                last.r = it->r;
8
 9
                last.r = std::max(it->r, last.r);
10
```

8num

经典的内存管理错误。 curState 申明方式改成 new 并修复一下 delete 就行 (C++知识)。析构函数理论上最好补上一个递归析构 parent 预防不细心,但因为已经有循环析构就不改了。虽然说这里的 new 和下面的 malloc 非常不统一,但是为了遵循"非必要不改动",就不改了。

```
8num.cpp
 1
 2
   --- buggy/8num.cpp 2022-10-18 19:47:01.000000000 +0800
   +++ fixed/8num.cpp 2022-10-18 20:33:59.000000000 +0800
   @@ -87,2 +87 @@ int IDS(int max_depth){}
 5
             State curs = State(que.top().first);
             State* curState = &curs;
 6
             State* curState = new State(que.top().first);
 7
 8
   @@ -94,0 +94 @@ int IDS(int max depth){}
 9
                 State* tmp;
   @@ -96,0 +97 @@ int IDS(int max depth){}
10
11
                     tmp = curState;
   @@ -98 +99 @@ int IDS(int max depth){
12
13
                     free(curState);
14
                     delete tmp;
15
```

segtree

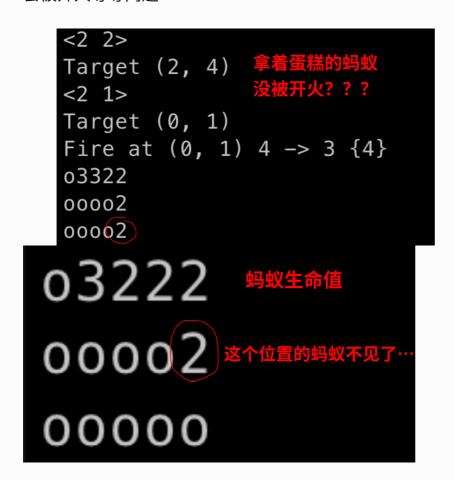
经典的 long long 错误,题目专门强调 $\leq 10^9$ 就知道肯定会溢出。值得注意的是这里 sum 表面没有初始化,但因为会从子节点或叶节点更新,所以其实是初始化了的。 lch 最好也是初始化一下(读代码),虽然只有在析构的时候可能有问题。

```
1 segtree.cpp
2 --- buggy/segtree.cpp 2022-10-14 10:51:25.000000000 +0800
3 +++ fixed/segtree.cpp 2022-10-21 23:45:05.000000000 +0800
4 @@ -13 +13 @@ struct Node{
5 - int sum;
6 + long long sum;
7 @@ -21 +21 @@ struct Node{
8 - int Query(const int&,const int&);
```

```
+ long long Query(const int&,const int&);
10 @@ -42 +42 @@ int main(){
               printf("%d\n",N->Query(l,r));
11
               printf("%lld\n", N->Query(1,r));
12
13 | @@ -54 +54 @@ Node::Node(int l,int r) {
14 - if(l==r)
15
      if(l==r){
   @@ -55,0 +56,3 @@ Node::Node(int l,int r){
16
17
                    this->lch=nullptr;
18
                    this->rch=nullptr;
19 +
            }
20 @@ -86 +89 @@ void Node::Add(const int& l,const int& r
21
   -int Node::Query(const int& 1,const int& r){
2.2
   +long long Node::Query(const int& l,const int& r){
23
```

antbuster

好题! 当我看到我的蚂蚁消失的时候我的内心是震惊的......然后还有拿着蛋糕的蚂蚁不会被开火等等问题......



详细的修改过程就不赘述,列举一些我以为是错误而多改的地方:

- 因为地图范围是左闭右闭, 地图大小是 $(n+1) \times (m+1)$
- x 轴和 y 轴与笛卡儿坐标系是相反的, 因此代码中没错
- 虽然 CheckAvailable 函数名相同,在结构体内调用遮盖掉全局的函数,但在本 题的用法是正确的
- 找 CakeCarrier 时找到了可以 break 但也没啥必要
- 代码全黏成一坨看着眼睛疼,下次建议正常一点
- 判断 | cross | 理论上切点 (大于等于号取等) 也算, 但非必要就不修改了

而实际需要修改的地方:

- 初始化(出现率极高的bug,仔细读代码就行)
- 对负数取模(我猜可能不信但是真的是经验)
- 直线应该用标准式(会产生除0错误)
- 信息素为负(我把地图信息都打印出来了,很明显不应该是负的)

```
1
   antbuster.cpp
 2
   --- buggy/antbuster.cpp 2022-10-14 10:51:24.000000000 +0800
   +++ fixed/antbuster.cpp 2022-10-21 23:00:34.000000000 +0800
 4
   00 - 35,3 + 35,3 00 int t;
   -int clk; // Global clock
 5
   -int spn; // Ant spawn count
 7
   -bool END;
   +int clk=0; // Global clock
   +int spn=0; // Ant spawn count
10 +bool END=false;
11 @@ -39 +39 @@ int s,d,r;
   -Ant* cakeCarrier;
12
   +Ant* cakeCarrier=NULL;
13
14 @@ -80 +80,2 @@ void OneSecond(){
15
                     i->HP=std::min(i->mxHP,i->HP+i->mxHP/2);
                     i->HP=std::min(floor(i->mxHP),i->HP+(i-
16
   >mxHP/2.));
17
                    break;
   @@ -115,2 +116 @@ void Tower::Fire(){
18
19
        double k=dy/dx;
20
        double b=this->y-k*this->x;
21
        double b=dx*this->y-dy*this->x;
22
   @@ -118 +118 @@ void Tower::Fire(){
23
            if(Cross(k,-1.0,b,i->x,i->y)&&InSegment(this-
   >x,this->y,target->x,target->y,i->x,i->y)&&SqrEucDis(this-
   >x,this->y,i->x,i->y)<=SqrEucDis(this->x,this->y,target-
   >x,target->y)){
```

```
24 +
            if(Cross(dy,-dx,b,i->x,i->y)&&InSegment(this-
   >x,this->y,target->x,target->y,i->x,i->y)&&SqrEucDis(this-
   >x,this->y,i->x,i->y)<=SqrEucDis(this->x,this->y,target-
   >x,target->y)){
25
   @@ -152 +151,0 @@ void Ant::NormalMove(int dir){
26
            return;
27
   @@ -165 +164 @@ void Ant::SpecialMove(int dir){
28
        dir=(dir-1)%4;
29
        dir=(dir+3)%4;
   @@ -167 +166 @@ void Ant::SpecialMove(int dir){
30
31
            dir=(dir-1)%4;
32 +
            dir=(dir+3)%4;
33 @@ -199 +198 @@ void DecreaseSignal(){
34 -
                --sign[i][j];
35 +
                sign[i][j] -= !!(sign[i][j]);
36
```

softDuble

第一眼看上去 1 右移会溢出,全部替换成 1ull 。这是允许C++极大的自由度允许隐式 类型转换带来的取舍,希望不是"非必要改动"。然后就找不到错误了。

类似的错误是左移 ediff 时大于 64 会溢出。(右移有问题当然就检查了一遍左移,)

然后开始构造测试点处理特殊样例。【+1、-1、+0、-0、+999...、-999...】+【加、减、乘、除】+【+1、-1、+0、-0、+999...、-999...】

发现以下问题:

- 除法 inf 符号 (构造样例)
- 0.+(-0.) 输出 -0 (这个看起来数据和真实C++程序并不一样,调了好久。。。)

最后就是读代码(肯定先读重点部分)。。。 datalab还是有点用,对于浮点数四舍六入五成双有了较为深刻的理解。用 * 表示要舍弃的部分, #=^ 等都表示要保留的部分,其中最后两个分别为倒数第二和倒数第一位 。那么"入"的条件有两个,第一是 ^ 为 1 (五或六),第二个是 = 或 * 包含一个 1 (五成双或六)。

```
1 0000011100
2 ###=^*****
```

代码:

```
1 softDouble.cpp
2 --- buggy/softDouble.cpp 2022-10-14 10:51:25.000000000
   +0800
  +++ fixed/softDouble.cpp 2022-10-21 23:11:24.000000000
   +0800
   00 - 5,3 + 5,3 = 00 \text{ const int BUFFER LEN} = 100010;
   -const uint64 t NaN = 0x7FF00000001F1E33;
   -const uint64 t NINF = 0xFFF0000000000000;
7
   +const uint64 t INF = 0x7FF0000000000000ull;
   +const uint64 t NaN = 0x7FF00000001F1E33ull;
   +const uint64 t NINF = 0xFFF0000000000000011;
10
   @@ -58 +58 @@ int main(){ // Function: Parse & Evaluat
11
12
                        assert(opstop != stackops);
13
   +
                        assert(opstop != stackops); // not
   empty
14
   @@ -125 +125 @@ inline bool isNaN(uint64 t x){}
   - return (Exp(x) == (1 << 11) - 1) && (Fraction(x) & ((1
15
   << 52) - 1)) != 0;
16
   + return (Exp(x) == (1ull << 11) - 1ull) && (Fraction(x))
   & ((1ull << 52) - 1ull)) != 0;
17
   @@ -129 +129 @@ inline bool isINF(uint64 t x){}
   - return (Exp(x) == (1 << 11) - 1) && (Fraction(x) & ((1
18
   << 52) - 1)) == 0;
        return (Exp(x) == (1ull << 11) - 1ull) && (Fraction(x))
19
   & ((1ull << 52) - 1ull)) == 0;
   @@ -133 +133 @@ inline bool isZero(uint64 t x){}
20
      return (x & ((1 << 63) - 1)) == 0;
21
22
       return (x & ((1ull << 63) - 1ull)) == 0;
   @@ -166 +166 @@ uint64 t add(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t rhs)
23
24
            uint64 t cur = LowBit(rhsf) >> ediff;
            uint64 t cur = (ediff < 64) ? (LowBit(rhsf) >>
25
   ediff) : 0;
   @@ -175 +175 @@ uint64_t add(uint64_t lhs, uint64_t rhs)
26
       while(ansf >= (1 << 54)){
27
      while(ansf \geq (1ull << 54)){
28
   +
  @@ -183 +183 @@ uint64 t add(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t rhs)
```

```
30 -
        assert(ansexp < (1 << 53));
31
            assert(ansexp < (1ull << 53));</pre>
   @@ -190 +190 @@ uint64 t add(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t rhs)
32
            if(roundup)
33
34
            if(roundup | ((ansf & 3) == 3))
   +
   @@ -194 +194 @@ uint64 t add(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t rhs)
35
        if(ansf >= (1 << 53)){
36
        if(ansf >= (1ull << 53)){
37
   +
   @@ -200 +200 @@ uint64 t add(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t rhs)
38
        if(ansexp == 0 \&\& ansf >= (1 << 52))
39
40
   +
        if(ansexp == 0 \&\& ansf >= (1ull << 52))
   @@ -203 +203 @@ uint64 t add(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t rhs)
41
        assert((ansexp != 0 \&\& ansf < (1 << 53)) || (ansexp ==
42
   0 \&\& ansf < (1 << 52));
   + assert((ansexp != 0 && ansf < (1ull << 53)) | (ansexp
43
   == 0 \&\& ansf < (1ull << 52));
44
   @@ -205 +205 @@ uint64 t add(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t rhs)
        if(ansexp >= ((1 << 11) - 1)) // overflow
45
        if(ansexp >= ((1ull << 11) - 1)) // overflow
46
   +
47
   @@ -208 +208 @@ uint64 t add(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t rhs)
            ans = ansexp << 52 | (ansf & ((1 << 52) - 1));
48
            ans = ansexp << 52 | (ansf & ((1ull << 52) - 1));
49
50
   @@ -210 +210 @@ uint64 t add(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t rhs)
        ans |= (1 << 63) & lhs; // Add sign
51
        ans |= (1ull << 63) & lhs; // Add sign
   +
52
   @@ -246 +246 @@ uint64 t subtract(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
53
            uint64 t cur = LowBit(rhsf) >> ediff;
54
55
            uint64 t cur = (ediff < 64) ? (LowBit(rhsf) >>
   +
   ediff) : 0;
   @@ -255 +255 @@ uint64 t subtract(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
56
        while(ansexp > 0 && (ansf & (1 << 54)) == 0){
57
        while(ansexp > 0 && (ansf & (1ull << 54)) == 0){
58
   +
   @@ -272 +272 @@ uint64 t subtract(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
59
60
        if(ansf >= (1 << 53)){
61
   +
        if(ansf >= (1ull << 53)){
   @@ -277 +277 @@ uint64_t subtract(uint64_t lhs, uint64_t
62
63
        if(ansexp == 0 \&\& ansf >= (1 << 52))
   +
        if(ansexp == 0 \&\& ansf >= (1ull << 52))
64
   @@ -280 +280 @@ uint64 t subtract(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
65
        ans = ansexp << 52 | (ansf & ((1 << 52) - 1));
66
67
        ans = ansexp << 52 | (ansf & ((1ull << 52) - 1));
   +
   @@ -282 +282 @@ uint64 t subtract(uint64_t lhs, uint64_t
68
69
   |- ans |= lhs & (1 << 63); // Add sign
```

```
70 +
         ans |= lhs & (1ull << 63); // Add sign
 71
    @@ -297 +297 @@ uint64 t multiply(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
         int64 t ansexp = Exp(lhs) + Exp(rhs) - 1023 - 51;
 72
 73
         int64 t ansexp = Exp(lhs) + Exp(rhs) - 1023ll - 51ll;
 74
    @@ -301 +301 @@ uint64 t multiply(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
 75
         while(ansexp < 0 | ansf >= (1 << 54)){
 76
         while (ansexp < 0 \mid | ansf >= (1ull << 54))
    +
 77
    @@ -306 +306 @@ uint64 t multiply(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
         while(ansexp > 0 && (ansf & (1 << 53)) == 0){
78
 79
         while(ansexp > 0 && (ansf & (1ull << 53)) == 0){
    +
    @@ -330 +330 @@ uint64 t multiply(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
80
 81
         if(ansf >= (1 << 53)){
         if(ansf >= (1ull << 53)){
 82
    @@ -336 +336 @@ uint64 t multiply(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
 83
         if(ansexp >= ((1 << 11) - 1)) // overflow
 84
         if(ansexp >= ((lull << 11) - 1)) // overflow
 85
    +
 86
    @@ -339 +339 @@ uint64 t multiply(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
             ans = ansexp << 52 | (ansf & ((1 << 52) - 1));
 87
             ans = ansexp << 52 | (ansf & ((1ull << 52) - 1));
 88
    +
89
    @@ -341 +341,2 @@ uint64 t multiply(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t
         ans = ((1 << 63) \& 1hs) ^ ((1 << 63) \& rhs); // Add
 90
    sign
 91
    +
         ans |= ((1ull << 63) & lhs) ^ ((1ull << 63) & rhs); //
    Add sign
         //printf("%.120lf\n", ans);
 92
    @@ -351,0 +353,2 @@ uint64_t divide(uint64_t lhs, uint64_t r
 93
             else if ((1ull << 63) & (lhs ^ rhs))
 94
    +
 95
                 return NINF;
    +
    @@ -359 +362 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
96
                 return ((1 << 63) & (lhs ^ rhs)); // signed
97
    zero
98
    +
                 return ((1ull << 63) & (lhs ^ rhs)); // signed
    zero
99
    @@ -361 +364,4 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
100
         if(isINF(lhs))
101
         if(isINF(lhs)){
    +
102
             if ((1ull << 63) & (lhs ^ rhs))
103
    +
                 return NINF;
104
             else
105
    @@ -362,0 +369 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
106
    +
107
    @@ -366,2 +373,2 @@ uint64_t divide(uint64_t lhs, uint64_t r
        int64 t ansexp = Exp(lhs) - Exp(rhs) + 1023;
108
```

```
109 - uint64 t ansf = ((intEx)(Fraction(lhs)) << 54) /
    (intEx)(Fraction(rhs));
         int64 t ansexp = Exp(lhs) - Exp(rhs) + 102311;
110
    + uint64 t ansf = (((intEx)(Fraction(lhs))) << 54) /</pre>
111
    (intEx)(Fraction(rhs));
    @@ -369 +376 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
112
         if(((intEx)(Fraction(lhs)) << 54) % (intEx)</pre>
113
    (Fraction(rhs)) != 0)
         if((((intEx)(Fraction(lhs))) << 54) % (intEx)</pre>
114
    (Fraction(rhs)) != 0)
    @@ -373 +380 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
115
         while(ansexp < 0 | ansf >= (1 << 55)){
116
        while(ansexp < 0 \mid | ansf >= (1ull << 55)){
117
    @@ -378 +385 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
118
119
        while(ansexp > 0 && (ansf & (1 << 54)) == 0){
         while(ansexp > 0 && (ansf & (1ull << 54)) == 0){
120
    +
    @@ -404 +411 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
121
         if(ansf >= (1 << 53)){
122
123
         if(ansf >= (1ull << 53)){
    +
124
    @@ -410 +417 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
         if(ansexp >= ((1 << 11) - 1)) // overflow
125
126
         if(ansexp \geq= ((1ull << 11) - 1)) // overflow
    @@ -413 +420 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
127
128
             ans = ansexp << 52 \mid (ansf & ((1 << 52) - 1));
129
            ans = ansexp << 52 | (ansf & ((1ull << 52) - 1));
    +
    @@ -415 +422,2 @@ uint64 t divide(uint64 t lhs, uint64 t r
130
         ans = ((1 << 63) \& 1hs) ^ ((1 << 63) \& rhs); // Add
131
    sign
       ans |= (1ull << 63) & (lhs ^ rhs); // Add sign
132
         //printf("%lf\n", ans);
133
134
    @@ -459 +467 @@ uint64_t read_from_string(char* str){
135
         sscanf(str, "%lf", &x);
         sscanf(str, "%lf", (double *)&x);
136
    +
137
    00 - 467,0 + 476,3 00  char* write to string(uint64 t x)
             if(x & (1ull << 63)) {
138
139 +
                 strcpy(ans, "-inf");
140 +
             } else {
    00 - 468,0 + 480 00 \text{ char* write to string(uint64 t x)}
141
142 +
              }
    @@ -475 +487 @@ inline uint64_t LowBit(uint64_t x){
143
144 -
        return x & ((-x) + 1);
145 +
         return x & ((\sim x) + 1ull);
146 @@ -479 +491 @@ inline uint64 t Negative(uint64 t x){
```

```
147 - return isNaN(x)? x : (x ^ (1 << 63));
148 + return isNaN(x)? x : (x ^ (1ull << 63));
149 @@ -483 +495 @@ inline int64_t Exp(uint64_t x){
150 - return (x \gg 52) & ((1 \ll 11) - 1);
151 + return (x >> 52) & ((1ull << 11) - 1);
152 @@ -492 +504 @@ inline uint64 t Fraction(uint64 t x){
153 -
            return 1 << 52 | (x & ((1 << 52) - 1));
154 +
            return 1ull << 52 | (x & ((1ull << 52) - 1));
155 @@ -494 +506 @@ inline uint64_t Fraction(uint64_t x){
156 –
           return (x \& ((1 << 52) - 1)) << 1; // normalize
    subnormal
157 +
             return (x & ((1ull << 52) - 1)) << 1; // normalize
    subnormal
158
```