Programming Practice: Numeral Arithmetic

1. Write a C program to add two binary numbers. The input data contains an even number of 0-1 strings with maximum 64 bits and no leading zeros. The last two numerals are "0 0". Repeat the addition operation until both input binary numbers are 0's. In each iteration, the program will read two 0-1 strings, n1 and n2, and add these two binary numbers with the result sum. In the output, print n1, n2, and sum aligning to the right with a "+" sign before n2 and a separated line below n2. Print "n1 + n2 = sum" in decimal. If the result exceeds 64 bits, print an overflow message. Solution: binary_addition.c.

Sample input (binary_addition.txt):

Sample output:

```
D:\>binary addition < binary addition.txt
 111111
1000000
63 + 1 = 64
 1000010100101010101010101011
  10101010101010111110101011
1001101010000000001001010110
39635371 + 22370219 = 162005590
1000010100101110101010101010111111
  1010101111110101010111110101011
1000111111110110101010110100001010
4468856159 + 360535979 = 4829392138
2297829382473034410 + 6148914691236517205 = 18446744073709551615
 .8446744073709551615 + 18446744073709551615 = 18446744073709551614
                                **** Overflow!!!
```

2. Write a C program to add two octal numbers. The input data contains an even number of octal digit strings with maximum 64 bits and no leading zeros. The last two numerals are "0 0". Repeat the addition operation until both input octal numbers are 0's. In each iteration, the program will read two octal digit strings, n1 and n2, and add these two octal numbers with the result sum. In the output, print n1, n2, and sum aligning to the right with a "+" sign before n2 and a separated line below n2. Print "n1 + n2 = sum" in decimal. If the result exceeds 64 bits, print an overflow message. Solution: octal addition.c.

Sample output:

```
П
D:\>octal_addition < octal_addition.txt
     73064722
 263004307726
 5493586 + 24026124246 = 24041617832
 34704602726
 26326027220
 63232632146
3876783574 + 3008900752 = 6885684326
 27360774330202
  2003044264521
 31364040614723
612893499522 + 137851136337 = 1750744635859
 2297829382473034410 + 6148914691236517205 = 18446744073709551615
8446744073709551615 + 18446744073709551615 = 18446744073709551614
                                                                     ****Overflow!!!
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3. Write a C program to multiply two binary numbers. The input data contains an even number of 0-1 strings with maximum 32 bits and no leading zeros. The last two numerals are "0 0". Repeat the multiplication operation until both input binary numbers are 0's. In each iteration, the program will read two 0-1 strings, n1 and n2, and multiply these two binary numbers with the result product of maximum 64 bits. Note that the length of product could be the total length of n1 and n2. Hence, no overflow will occur. In the

output, print n1, n2, and product aligning to the right with a "*" sign at the left-most character in the output line of n2 and a separated line below n2. Print "n1 * n2 = product" in decimal. Solution: binary multiplication.c.

Sample input (binary_multiplication.txt):

Sample output:

```
D:\>binary_multiplication < binary_multiplication.txt
 111111
 111111
63 * 1 = 63
        1011010
      101010101
 1110111111100010
90 * 341 = 30690
               100001010101011
             101010101110101011
 10110010000010101100000100111001
17067 * 175019 = 2987049273
              10000110101010101111
                 10101011110101011
 1011010011001000111110111011111100101
551599 * 87979 = 48529128421
                          1010101010101010101010101010101010
                           101010101010101010101010101010101
 11100011100011100011100011100001110001110001110001110001
2863311530 * 1431655765 = 4099276458915470450
                            4294967295 * 4294967295 = 18446744065119617025
```