

Implementation of arbitrary precision arithmetic -Big Integer

Submitted by **Group 12**

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Executive summary

This project implements arithmetic operations for Integers which cannot be stored in normal integer data types. Our motivation is to do this implementation effectively which can help to do big Integer arithmetic and learn about how JAVA Big Integer is handling these operations effectively.

Problem statement

Develop a program that implements arithmetic with large integers, of arbitrary size.

Pseudocode

Base is hardcoded as 100.

Add: Addition is performed using the function “add”

Parameters: BigNum num1 -First number in the addition pair

BigNum num2 -Second number in the addition pair

BigNum res -Result list after performing addition

Algorithm: Uses the traditional algorithm for calculating addition using node wise addition and passing carry.

If both numbers are having different sign, then performs subtraction and assigns the sign of greater number.

Subtraction: Performed using the function “subtract”

Parameters: BigNum num1 - Bigger number in the subtraction pair

BigNum num2 - Smaller number in the subtraction pair

BigNum res - Result of subtraction

Algorithm: Uses the traditional algorithm for calculating subtraction using node wise subtraction and passing borrow.

SubtractUtil: Compares whether the first number is greater than the second number and if not then the “subtract” function is called with greater number as the first parameter and negative symbol added to the first number in the list. Also performs checks for negative numbers and calls corresponding functions.

Input: BigNum number1

BigNum number2

Output: BigNum result after subtraction

Calls remove Leading Zeros.

Algorithm: Decides which functions to call based on the sign of the numbers.

RemoveLeadingZero:

Function to remove leading zeros from the subtraction result.

Removes all zeros except the one at most significant digit if the result is zero

Input: The result value BigNum passed from the Subtract function

Output: List after removing the leading zeros

Product

Input: 2 numbers in BigNum format for calculating product

Output: Result of product in BigNum representation

Implemented traditional Multiplication algorithm.

First performs a check with 0 to check whether one number is 0, if it is then the result is stored as 0.

If both elements are non-zero then performs the multiplication using traditional multiplication algorithm.

toString()

This function converts the List representation of the number to the string representation.

Works on BigNum object.

Returns String representation of BigNumber.

printList()

This function works on BigNumber object.

Prints the internal list representation with the base information.

Factorial

Finds the factorial for the BigNum passed as input to the function.

Calculates the product of numbers up to the input iteratively.

Power(BigNum x, Long n)

Input: Bignum x

Long n

Result: Passes the result of the power operation.

Algorithm: Uses the recursive method for calculating power. Calls product method inside the power function.

Power(BigNum x, BigNum y)

Input: BigNum x – value for which power has to be performed

BigNum y – Power value

Output: Returns result in BigNumber format.

Algorithm: Uses recursive call to calculate the power. Uses ShiftLeft operation and calculates power. :

Division:

Input: two long numbers

Output: quotient of numerator divided by denominator.

We compute the quotient by using the following technique. If the numerator is equal to the denominator we return the quotient as 1. If the denominator is greater than the numerator return 0. If the denominator is zero, prompt that division by zero cannot be performed and return. Otherwise continue to find the quotient using Binary Search technique. Compute the midpoint between 1 and the numerator initially. If the product of denominator and midpoint is equal to the numerator or the difference between the numerator and product is less than the denominator the result will be the quotient. Else if the product is greater than the numerator we search in the lower half, else the upper half. We continue till the condition is satisfied.

Mod

Input: Two Big numbers

Output: modulus of numerator and denominator.

We compute the modulus in the following manner: Compute quotient of numerator when divided by denominator. Compute the product of quotient and denominator. Modulo will be the numerator minus the product.

SquareRoot

Input: BigNumber x – For which square root has to be performed. The midpoint value is calculated by calling “divideBy2” function.

Checks for perfect square and non-perfect square is implemented.

Using Binary search method, square root is calculated.

Compare

Compares two BigNum values and returns 0, 1 and 2 accordingly.

- If the first number is less than the second number return 0.

- If the first number is greater than the second number the function returns 1.
- If both numbers are equal, return 2.

CheckGreaterNum

Calls compare function if both values are of same sign.

Otherwise, perform checks for signs and determine which is greater and return.

BigNumDriver

This program handles the input parsing and calling all the corresponding BigNum class methods and printing output accordingly.

Test results

Sample Outputs

1.

Output for the sample driver program given: (Level 1)

```
a = 1234567890123456789012345678901234567890
b = 999
c = a+b = 123456789012345678901234567890123456889
a+b-a = 999
a*c =
15241578753238836750495351562566681957338667779958695310108352384222083523742
10
a*0 = 0
2^1025 =
35953862697246318154586103815780494672359539578846131454686016231546535161100
19262654169546448150720422402277597427867153175795376288332449856948612789482
48755535786849730970552604439202492188238906165904170011537676301364684925762
94782622108165447432670102136917259647989449187695943260967071265924844827443
2
Internal representation:
base:100 32 44 27 48 84 24 59 26 71 70 96 60 32 94 95 76 18 49 94 98 47 96 25
17 69 13 2 1 67 32 74 44 65 81 10 22 26 78 94 62 57 92 84 46 36 1 63 67 37 15
1 70 41 90 65 61 90 38 82 18 92 24 20 39 44 60 52 5 97 30 97 84 86 57 53 55
87 24 48 89 27 61 48 69 85 49 24 33 88 62 37 95 57 17 53 71 86 27 74 59 77 22
40 22 4 72 50 81 44 46 95 16 54 26 26 19 0 11 16 35 65 54 31 62 1 86 46 45 31
61 84 78 95 53 59 23 67 94 4 78 15 38 10 86 45 15 18 63 24 97 26 86 53 59 3
```

2.

Testing Square Root Performance

Number1:

98765432123456789098666666913555453087444446913333222544170085827434840330589848342

Number1:

2

Number2:

1025

Result of power is:

35953862697246318154586103815780494672359539578846131454686016231546535161100192626
54169546448150720422402277597427867153175795376288332449856948612789482487555357868
49730970552604439202492188238906165904170011537676301364684925762947826221081654474
326701021369172596479894491876959432609670712659248448274432

Time for power -15ms

9. Performance evaluation for factorial

Number1:

1025

Result of factorial is:

55539920159603287151538449933009511064515928126264637805949420274502908773752110188
26469508739619951387056168168517052727802940199144420524669654866670649875860767162
13084118614012499829861338444899572676155341645997381365008844614370028318411693632
49401920638501251653938705603594115464395709184064707594605749345635021426835058475
36130054626901134001513168762155235711935927415194452693085182331870666463074233018
31735802578669983406647452698848692497866829470500032672913380216738076335941366135
55210711626028214406341287178533964592250477385885917504911790607619623214026860996
76387750972116255130909539804279258730532562648091168497168997915552655277164879558
25982320031636909660498686351893087947558554259997602335338461835166205862203478903
04273256918027515559540632048251117546122255412942047495219860384017670893223841206
63431726107072562817984865199204685857307454087109729963268926949679349059310185917
87976427612315769477417309952891003511795373548831234418807283333746709721003731627
78477583016739702246380753098527205787326417707905042831693076568884692346831565485
95955513667676194601031615471949804797546781643940587286762957543535836754096974630
30122654048354101465536608477197105445400872539878500362156718512646379782169425871
29580735016168860344335639328342228552311109478711265607602777412654841408575809293
15279066721972741958176287594282514988358907827432395563821512418319671071319819972
67396937379069572252786357818720141790358604019764998521484630075270576994306547673
71733160966198920959269674562671478214920766353885916334537548295585726883739488129
0730337575142978393054380423099891567452696666750657009410687319638737832089713494
65340507540223031424373057915206431095181862390578153125749250055303622254343222219
76291402582223894553240796729807127849669684097734447591123082959029986142614987725
77266911113844103263315996581350607258540797255067198080144812533374011567179108389
52733137566262225806409733959803418926043958965986461843976828833825239160610695381
81030562675546917043632646985144695804096781060153815503111067919606608830005401241
02457722661377677226018944823645564684134471680712021381267751658800522171918621531
68411514416309725217265241147227189893985376544428447114724597856983119165943714099

38837876925171668941276511882070768125888452470333130991385415441093098609269330659
9173474755993581022851041890887169809569827305466744546281914368000000000000000000
00
00
00

Time for factorial =**213ms**

Discussion of results

We have implemented level 1 and level 2 of the project. Subtraction, addition, product, division and factorial is implemented for negative numbers and positive numbers.

If factorial is called for negative numbers the result will be 0 and output the message factorial cannot be called for negative numbers.

Average running time for test cases above can be summarized as follows.

Operation	Running Time(ms)
Addition	0
Subtraction	1
Product	6
Factorial	213
Power	15
Division	328
Mod	319
Square Root	273

Conclusion

We can use this program for the arbitrary precision integer arithmetic. Tested for the sample inputs given and all functions are working correctly with good performance.

References

Javas BigInteger Library

<http://developer.classpath.org/doc/java/math/BigInteger-source.html>