BINARY

Bit Manipulation in C

- **Operators**

  & AND **|** OR **^** XOR **~** NOT **<<** LEFT SHIFT **>>** RIGHT SHIFT

- **Common Operations**

  set bit: `num |= (1 << pos)`

  clear bit: `num &= ~(1 << pos)`

  toggle bit: `num ^= (1 << pos)`

  check bit: `(num & (1 << pos)) != 0`

  extract bit: `(num >> pos) & 1`

  extract a range of bits: `(num >> pos) & ((1 << length) - 1)`

- **Example**

```
void copyBit(int *dst, int src, int srcPos, int dstPos) {
      int bit = (src >> srcPos) & 1;  // extract bit
      *dst &= ~(1 << dstPos);  // clear destination bit
      *dst |= (bit << dstPos);  // set destination bit
}
```

Binary

- In C++, **`std::bitset`** represents a fixed-size sequence of N bits
- Example:

```
std::bitset<8> bitmask;
bitmask.reset(1)
bitmask.set(1)
if (bitmask.test(1)) { // true
```

…

- **reset** : set bit to false
- **set** : set a specific bit
- **test** : check a specific bit
- **count** : return the number of bits set to true
- **flip** : toggle the value of the bits (if true, set to false and vice-versa)

Problem – 371. Sum of Two Integers

Medium

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/sum-of-two-integers

Problem

- ...

Problem – 371. Sum of Two Integers

Medium

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/sum-of-two-integers

Solution

- ...

Problem – 371. Sum of Two Integers

Medium

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/sum-of-two-integers

Code

Time: **O(-)** Space: **O(-)**

- ...

Problem – 191. Number of 1 Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/number-of-1-bits

Problem

- ...

Problem – 191. Number of 1 Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/number-of-1-bits

Solution

- ...

Problem – 191. Number of 1 Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/number-of-1-bits

Code

- ...

Problem – 191. Number of 1 Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/number-of-1-bits

Problem Statement / Solution / Code

Time: **O(-)** Space: **O(-)**

- ...

Problem – 338. Counting Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/counting-bits

Problem Statement / Solution / Code

Time: **O(-)** Space: **O(-)**

- ...

Problem – 338. Counting Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/counting-bits

Problem

- ...

Problem – 338. Counting Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/counting-bits

Solution

- ...

Problem – 338. Counting Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/counting-bits

Code

Time: **O(-)** Space: **O(-)**

- ...

Problem – 268. Missing Number

Easy

LeetCode https://leetcode.com/problems/missing-number

Problem

- ...

Problem – 268. Missing Number

Easy

LeetCode https://leetcode.com/problems/missing-number

Solution

- ...

Problem – 268. Missing Number

Easy

LeetCode https://leetcode.com/problems/missing-number

Code

Time: **O(-)** Space: **O(-)**

- ...

Problem – 190. Reverse Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/reverse-bits

Problem

- ...

Problem – 190. Reverse Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/reverse-bits

Solution

- ...

Problem – 190. Reverse Bits

Easy

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/reverse-bits

Code

Time: **O(-)** Space: **O(-)**

- ...

Negabinary

- Non-standard positional numeral system that uses base of -2
- Allow representing negative numbers in binary
- Example:

  1101_{-2}

  $(-2)^3 + (-2)^2 + 0 + (-2)^0 = -8 + 4 + 0 + 1 = -3$

Summing Negabinary

- Add as a regular binary number, but with **negative carry**

  $0 + 0 = 0$

  $1 + 0 = 1$

  $1 + 1 = 0$ with a negative carry 1

  1 $+ 1 = 0$ (subtract)

  1 $+ 0 = 1$ with a positive carry 1

Negabinary

Example 1

```
  11 1
   1011
 + 1110
------
 = 110001
```

red 1 = negative carry

green 1 = regular carry

1 + 0 = 1

1 + 1 = 0 with negative carry 1

1 + 1 = 0

1 + 1 = 0 with negative carry 1

1 + 0 = 1 with positive carry 1

1 + 0 = 1

Example 2

```
  1111
  101010
+ 101100
--------
= 11110110
```

Reference

https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/3251605/how-to-add-negabinary-numbers

Problem 1073 – Adding Two Negabinary Numbers

Medium

https://leetcode.com/problems/adding-two-negabinary-numbers

Given two numbers **arr1** and **arr2** in base -2, return the result of adding them together.

Each number is given in *array format*: as an array of 0s and 1s, from most significant bit to least significant bit. For example, **arr = [1,1,0,1]** represents the number **(-2)^3 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^0 = -3.** A number **arr** in array, format is also guaranteed to have no leading zeros: either **arr == [0]** or **arr[0] == 1.**

Return the result of adding **arr1** and **arr2** in the same format: as an array of 0s and 1s with no leading zeros.

Example 1

Input: arr1 = [1,1,1,1,1], arr2 = [1,0,1]

Output: [1,0,0,0,0]

Explanation: arr1 represents 11, arr2 represents 5, the output represents 16.

Example 2

Input: arr1 = [0], arr2 = [0]

Output: [0]

Example 3

Input: arr1 = [0], arr2 = [1]

Output: [1]

Solution 1073 – Adding Two Negabinary Numbers

Medium

https://leetcode.com/problems/adding-two-negabinary-numbers