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:

```cpp
std::bitset<8> bitmap;

bitmap.reset(1)

bitmap.set(1)

if (bitmap.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

- Sum two integer numbers **a** and **b**

- You can't use **+** or **-**

Solution – 371. Sum of Two Integers

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

Solution

- ...

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

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

- ...

Problem

- ...

Problem – 191. Number of 1 Bits

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

Solution

- …

Problem – 191. Number of 1 Bits

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

Code

- …

Problem Statement / Solution / Code   Time: **O(-)**   Space: **O(-)**

- ...

Problem – 338. Counting Bits

Problem Statement / Solution / Code   Time: O(-)   Space: O(-)

- ...

leetcode.com/problems/counting-bits

Problem

- ...

 leetcode.com/problems/counting-bits

Solution

- …

Problem – 338. Counting Bits

Easy

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

- ...

Problem – 268. Missing Number

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

Problem

- …

Problem – 268. Missing Number

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

Solution

- …

Problem — 268. Missing Number

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

Code   Time: O(-)   Space: O(-)

- ...

LeetCode leetcode.com/problems/reverse-bits

Problem

- …

Problem – 190. Reverse Bits

leetcode.com/problems/reverse-bits

Solution

- ...

Problem – 190. Reverse Bits

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

  $\mathbf{1} + 1 = 0$　　(subtract)

  $\mathbf{1} + 0 = 1$　　with a positive carry 1

Negabinary

Example 1

$$11\ 1$$
$$1011$$
$$+\ 1110$$
$$=\ 110001$$

red 1 = negative carry

green 1 = regular carry

Example 2

$$1111$$
$$101010$$
$$+\ 101100$$
$$=\ 11110110$$

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

Reference

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

Problem 1073 – Adding Two Negabinary Numbers

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]

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