



信息的表示和处理(1)

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我们有必要知道的问题

- 信息在机器里怎么表示？
- 当对其进行操作时会发生什么？会影响哪些属性？
- 计算结果溢出发生的临界条件？
- 哪些是可以操作的？如何实现这些操作？
- 哪些是不能做的？



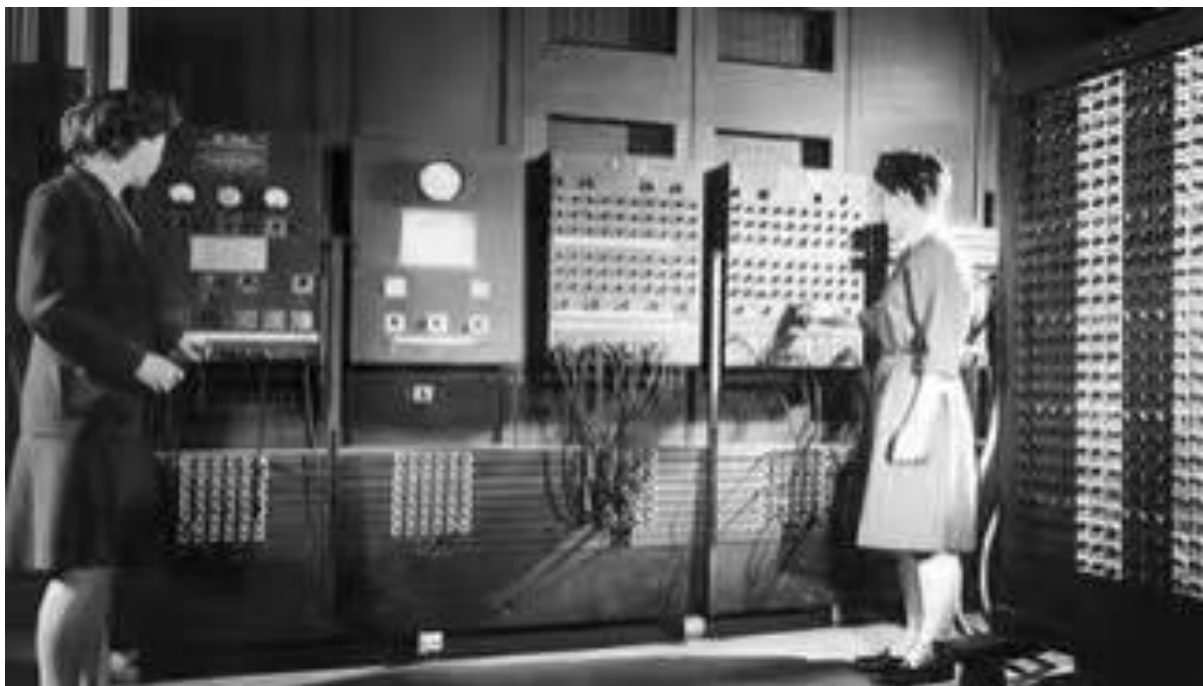
本讲内容

- **Bit和Byte**
- **数字的机器表示**



Why Bit?

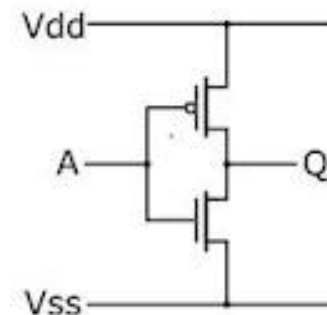
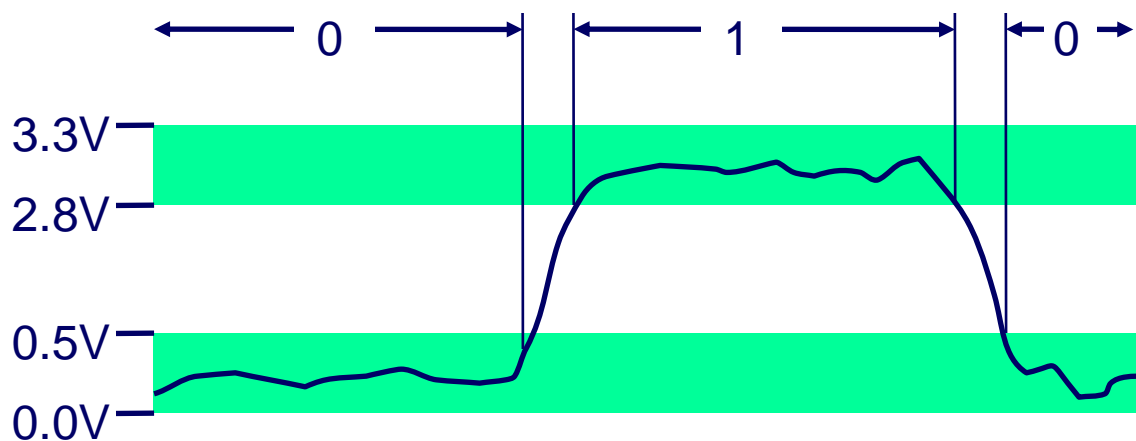
- 人类更习惯10进制 (Decimal)
 - Base-10, 10根手指
 - 已经使用超过1000年
 - 印度->阿拉伯->东西方





Why Bit?

- 模拟信号：连续，难存储，抗干扰能力差
- 数字信号：离散，易存储，便于逻辑运算
- 在计算机中表示信息方面，二进制比十进制更优秀
 - 对器件的要求低，
 - 简单、低成本、可靠
 - 提高电路密度



Binary is the most practical system to use!



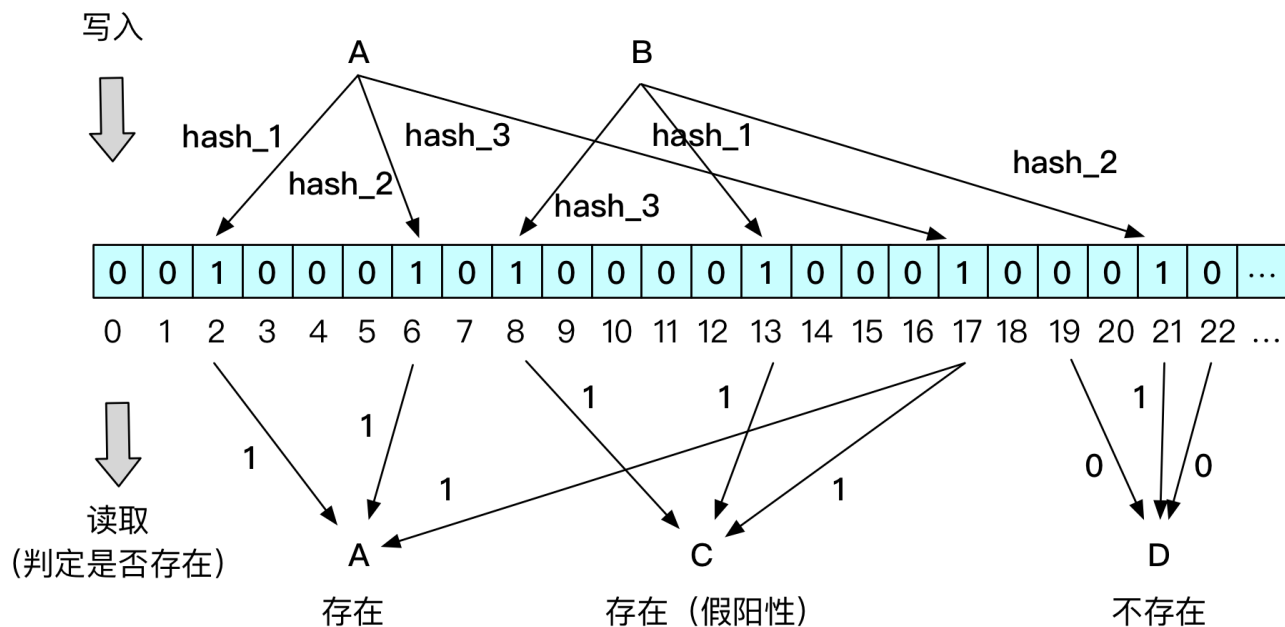
Why Bit?

- 计算机使用二进制表示信息
 - 二进制数字
 - 二进制值在构建机器时效果更好
 - 存储和处理信息
- 现代计算机存储和处理
 - 表示为双值信号的信息
 - 这些二进制数字是位
- 比特是数字革命的基础



Group Bits

- 单个的bit没太大用（bitmap, bloomfilter）
 - 因为alphabet太小（只有0和1两个符号）





Group Bits

- 英文还是有大量的词汇（符号组合）
 - 英文的alphabet包括26个符号，单个符号的表达力更强
- 因此，我们也可以用bits(而不是bit)来表示信息
 - 首先把bits分成组
 - 然后给可能的bit组合不同的解释，赋予其一定含义
- **8-bit组成a byte**
 - **Dr. Werner Buchholz in July 1956**
 - 在IBM Stretch计算设计的早期阶段

Why 8 bit?



维纳·布赫霍尔兹



Group bits as

Numbers — Three encodings

- **Unsigned encoding**
 - 表示大于等于0的整数
 - 采用传统的二进制数字表达的规则
 - unsigned short, unsigned int, unsigned long
- **Two's-complement encoding**（二进制补码）
 - 可表示正、负整数（有符号数）
 - 是最常见的一种编码（主流计算机的默认整型编码）
 - short, int, long
- **Floating point encoding**
 - 近似表示实数，无法表示所有实数（很大/很小都不行）
 - 底为2的科学计数法方式
 - float, double



Value of Bits

二进制串的值:

Bits

01010

Value

$$0*2^4+1*2^3+0*2^2+1*2^1+0*2^0 = 10$$

世界上有10种人，
懂二进制的，
和不懂而二进制的！



Example Data Representations

C Data Type	Typical 32-bit	Typical 64-bit	x86-64
char	1	1	1
short	2	2	2
int	4	4	4
long	4	8	8
float	4	4	4
double	8	8	8
long double	–	–	10/16
pointer	4	8	8



'int' is not integer

- **Overflow (溢出)**
 - $200 * 300 * 400 * 500 = -884,901,888$
 - 乘积超过了整数的表示范围
- **满足交换律和结合律**
 - $(500 * 400) * (300 * 200)$
 - $((500 * 400) * 300) * 200$
 - $((200 * 500) * 300) * 400$
 - $400 * (200 * (300 * 500))$



'float' is not real number

- **Overflow and Underflow**
- **结合律可能不成立**
 - $(3.14+1e20)-1e20 = 0.0$
 - $3.14+(1e20-1e20) = 3.14$



进制转换

进制：进位计数制，逢X进一

二进制转十进制：

二进制数 $(N)_2$ 按权展开再相加，可计算得到该数的十进制表示。

$$\begin{aligned}(1101.0101)_2 &= (1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 + 0 \cdot 2^{-1} \\ &\quad + 1 \cdot 2^{-2} + 0 \cdot 2^{-3} + 1 \cdot 2^{-4})_{10} \\ &= (8 + 4 + 0 + 1 + 0 + 0.25 + 0 + 0.0625)_{10} \\ &= (13.3125)_{10}\end{aligned}$$



进制转换

十进制转二进制

Value

102 (1100110)

Bits

$$102 = 51 * 2 + 0 \quad (0)$$

$$51 = 25 * 2 + 1 \quad (1)$$

$$25 = 12 * 2 + 1 \quad (1)$$

$$12 = 6 * 2 + 0 \quad (0)$$

$$6 = 3 * 2 + 0 \quad (0)$$

$$3 = 1 * 2 + 1 \quad (1)$$

$$1 = 0 * 2 + 1 \quad (1)$$



进制转换

十进制数转换成二进制数

- 整数部分和小数部分**分别转换**，各自得出结果后再合并。
- 对整数部分，采用**除2取余数法**。其规则如下：
 - 将十进制数除以2，所得余数（0或1）即为对应二进制数最低位的值。
 - 然后对上次所得商除以2，所得余数即为二进制数次低位的值，
 - 如此进行下去，直到商等于0为止，最后得的余数是所求二进制数最高位的值。
- 对小数部分，采用**乘2取整数法**。其规则如下：
 - 将十进制数乘以2，所得乘积的整数部分即为对应二进制小数最高位的值，
 - 然后对所余数的小数部分部分乘以2，所得乘积的整数部分为次高位的值，
 - 如此进行下去，直到乘积的小数部分为0，或结果已满足所需精度要求为止。



进制转换

十进制数转换成二进制数

例如：将 $(57.625)_{10}$ 转换成二进制。

• 整数部分的转换：

2	57		
2	28	余1	最低位
2	14	余0	
2	7	余0	
2	3	余1	
2	1	余1	
	0	余1	最高位

所以得出： $(57)_{10} = (111001)_2$



进制转换

• 小数部分的转换:

0.625		
× 2		
<hr/>		
1.250	整数1	高位
0.250		
× 2		
<hr/>		
0.500	整数0	
0.500		
× 2		
<hr/>		
1.000	整数1	低位

↑

所以得出: $(0.625)_{10} = (0.101)_2$

总后得出: $(57.625)_{10} = (111001.101)_2$



十六进制Hexadecimal

- 十六进制的Alphabet中包含16个符号：‘0’ to ‘9’ and ‘A’ to ‘F’

- Write FA1D37B_{16} in C as

- **0x**FA1D37B or
- **0x**fa1d37b or
- FA1D37B**H** or
- fa1d37b**H**

- Byte = 8 bits

- Binary 00000000_2 to 11111111_2
- Decimal: 0_{10} to 255_{10}
- Hexadecimal 00_{16} to FF_{16}

Hex	Decimal	Binary
0	0	0000
1	1	0001
2	2	0010
3	3	0011
4	4	0100
5	5	0101
6	6	0110
7	7	0111
8	8	1000
9	9	1001
A	10	1010
B	11	1011
C	12	1100
D	13	1101
E	14	1110
F	15	1111



Hexadecimal vs. Binary

0x173A4C

Hexadecimal	1	7	3	A	4	C
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Binary	0001	0111	0011	1010	0100	1100
--------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1111001010110110110011

Binary	11	1100	1010	1101	1011	0011
--------	----	------	------	------	------	------

Hexadecimal	3	C	A	D	B	3
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

0x3CADB3



Hexadecimal vs. Decimal

Hexadecimal

0xA7

Decimal

$$10 \times 16 + 7 = 167$$

Decimal

$$314156 = 19634 \times 16 + 12 \quad (\text{C})$$

$$19634 = 1227 \times 16 + 2 \quad (2)$$

$$1227 = 76 \times 16 + 11 \quad (\text{B})$$

$$76 = 4 \times 16 + 12 \quad (\text{C})$$

$$4 = 0 \times 16 + 4 \quad (4)$$

Hexadecimal

0x4CB2C



十六进制和二进制转换练习：

① 0x39A7F8 -> [填空1]

② 1100 1001 0111 1011 -> [填空2]

③ 0xD5E4C -> [填空3]

④ 10 0110 1110 0111 1011 0101 -> [填空4]



Decimal	Binary	Hexadecimal
167		
62		
188		
	0011 0111	
	1000 1000	
	1111 0011	
		0x52
		0xAC
		0xE7



Octal

八进制

- 八进制数 $(N)_8$ 按权展开再相加，可计算得到该数的十进制表示。

- 例如：

$$\begin{aligned}(15.24)_8 &= (1 \cdot 8^1 + 5 \cdot 8^0 + 2 \cdot 8^{-1} + 4 \cdot 8^{-2})_{10} \\ &= (8 + 5 + 0.25 + 0.0625)_{10} \\ &= (13.3125)_{10}\end{aligned}$$



二进制数与八进制数之间的转换

- 因为 $2^3=8$ ，所以3位二进制数与1位八进制数有直接对应关系，即3位二进制数可以直接写为1位八进制数，1位八进制数也可以直接写为3位二进制数。
- 将二进制数转换为八进制数的方法是：有整数又有小数情况，以小数点为界，整数部分自右至左每3位分一组，最后不足3位时左边用0补足；小数部分自左至右每3位分一组，最后不足3位时右边用0补足。
- 将八进制数转换为二进制数的方法：将八进制数的每一位用等值的3位二进制数代替。

$$\text{例: } (1101.0101)_2 = (\text{001 } 101. \text{ 010 } 100)_2 = (15. 24)_8$$

$$\text{例: } (47.3)_8 = (100111.011)_2$$



进制转换（二进制小数位最多保留4位）

$$(157)_{10} = [\text{填空1}]_2$$

$$(102.625)_{10} = [\text{填空2}]_2$$

$$(36.15)_8 = [\text{填空3}]_{16}$$

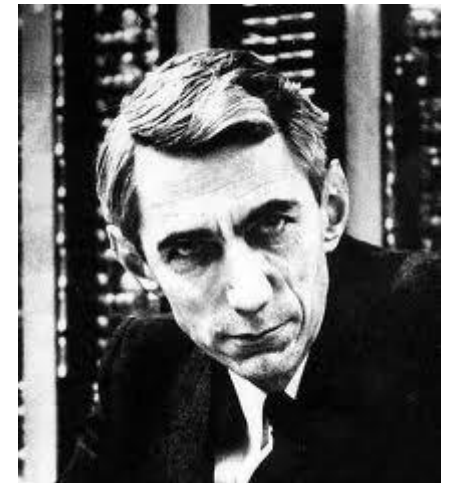
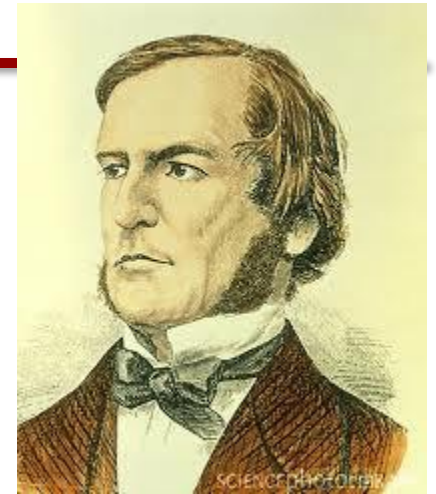


Bit-level operations



布尔代数

- George Boole(1815-1864)发明
 - 逻辑的代数表示:
 - Encode “True” as 1
 - Encode “False” as 0
- Claude Shannon(1916–2001)建立了信息论
 - 建立布尔代数和数字逻辑之间的关联
- 在数字电路设计和分析中起到最重要的作用





布尔代数

And

$A \& B = 1$ when both $A=1$ and $B=1$

$\&$	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

Or

$A | B = 1$ when either $A=1$ or $B=1$

$ $	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

Not

$\sim A = 1$ when $A=0$

\sim	
0	1
1	0

Exclusive-Or (Xor)

$A \wedge B = 1$ when either $A=1$ or $B=1$, but not both

\wedge	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0



布尔代数

- Operate on Bit Vectors
 - Operations applied bitwise

$$\begin{array}{r} 01101001 \\ \& 01010101 \\ \hline 01000001 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 01101001 \\ | 01010101 \\ \hline 01111101 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 01101001 \\ ^ 01010101 \\ \hline 00111100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sim 01010101 \\ \hline 10101010 \end{array}$$



布尔代数

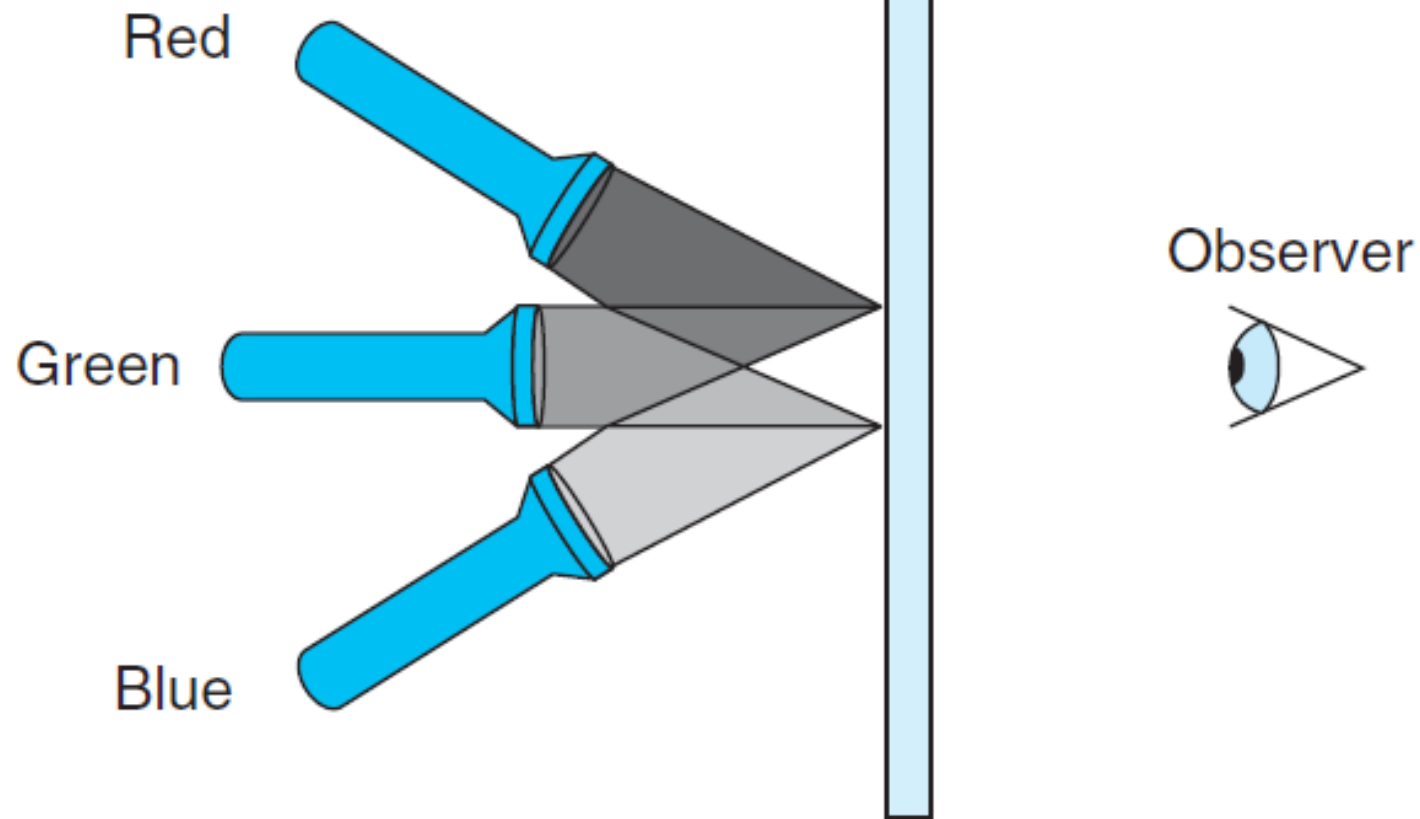
- 集合的形式表达
- 用宽度为 w bit的向量表示子集 $\{0, \dots, w-1\}$
 - $a_j = 1$ if $j \in A$
 - 01101001 $\{ 0, 3, 5, 6 \}$
 - 01010101 $\{ 0, 2, 4, 6 \}$
 - & Intersection 01000001 $\{ 0, 6 \}$
 - | Union 01111101 $\{ 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \}$
 - ~ Complement 10101010 $\{ 1, 3, 5, 7 \}$
 - ^ Symmetric difference 00111100 $\{ 2, 3, 4, 5 \}$



RGB Color Model

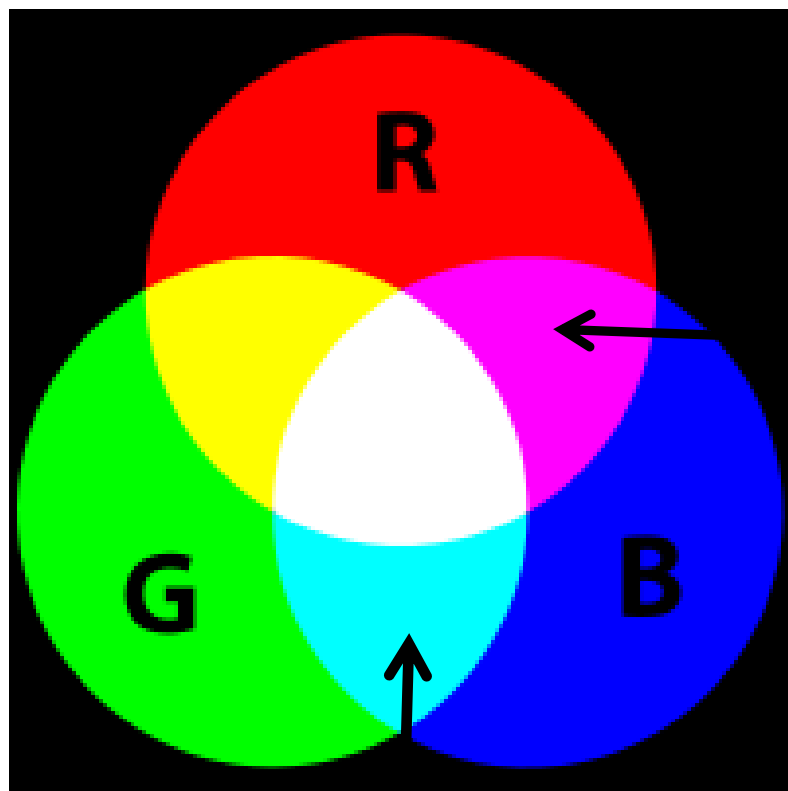
Light sources

Glass screen





RGB Color Model



Cyan

Magenta

<i>R</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>B</i>	Color
0	0	0	Black
0	0	1	Blue
0	1	0	Green
0	1	1	Cyan
1	0	0	Red
1	0	1	Magenta
1	1	0	Yellow
1	1	1	White



RGB Color Model

- 上面8种颜色各自的补色是什么？
- 一种颜色的补色是指：
 - 关掉刚才亮的灯
 - 打开刚才灭的灯

<i>R</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>B</i>	Color
0	0	0	Black
0	0	1	Blue
0	1	0	Green
0	1	1	Cyan
1	0	0	Red
1	0	1	Magenta
1	1	0	Yellow
1	1	1	White

- 描述在下面颜色上应用以下布尔运算带来的效果：

Blue | Green =

Yellow & Cyan =

Red ^ Magenta =



Bit-Level Operations in C

- Operations $\&$, $|$, \sim , \wedge Available in C
 - 可以应用于任何整数数据类型
 - long, int, short, char
 - 将参数视为bit vectors
 - 参数中每一位对应去做位运算（并行）



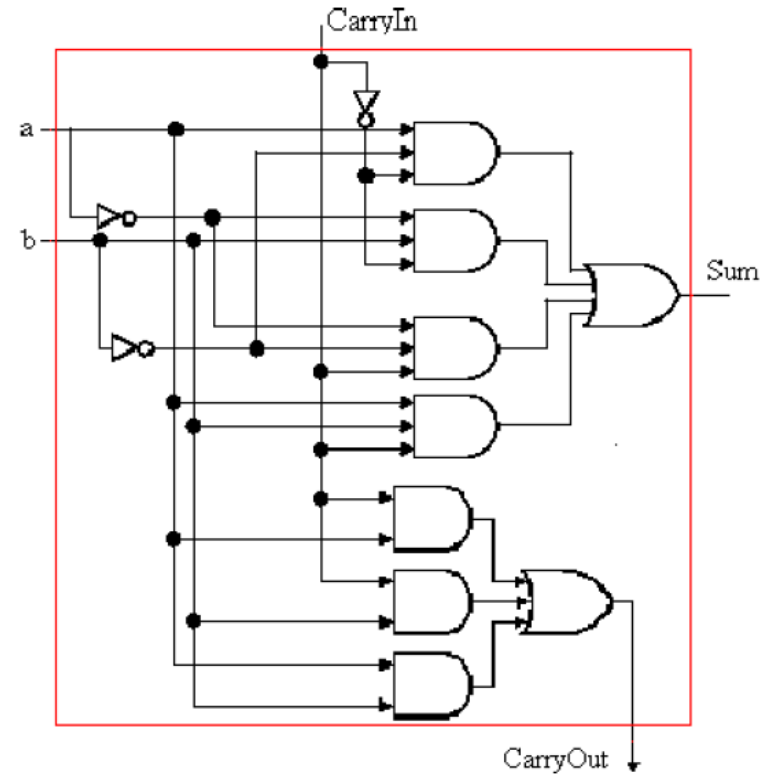
Bit-Level Operations in C

- Examples (Char data type)
 - $\sim 0x41 \ \& \ 0xBE$
 - $\sim 01000001_2 \ \& \ 10111110_2$
 - $\sim 0x00 \ \& \ 0xFF$
 - $\sim 00000000_2 \ \& \ 11111111_2$
 - $0x69 \ \& \ 0x55 \ \& \ 0x41$
 - $01101001_2 \ \& \ 01010101_2 \ \& \ 01000001_2$
 - $0x69 \ | \ 0x55 \ | \ 0x7D$
 - $01101001_2 \ | \ 01010101_2 \ | \ 01111101_2$



Cool Stuff with Xor

- Bitwise Xor 可以用来做加法
 - $0+0=0$
 - $1+1=0$ (有额外进位)
 - $1+0=0+1=1$
- 每个bit都是自己的加法逆元
 - 相加本位得0
 - $A \wedge A = 0$
- Xor用于比较两个bit group是否相等
 - 每个bit都相等，则得到0
 - 有一个bit不等，则得到非0





Cool Stuff with Xor

```
int inplace_swap(int *x, int *y)
{
    *x = *x ^ *y;  /* #1 */
    *y = *x ^ *y;  /* #2 */
    *x = *x ^ *y;  /* #3 */
}
```

Step	*x	*y
Begin	A	B
1	$A \oplus B$	B
2	$A \oplus B$	$(A \oplus B) \oplus B = A \oplus (B \oplus B) = A \oplus 0 = A$
3	$(A \oplus B) \oplus A = (B \oplus A) \oplus A = B \oplus (A \oplus A) = B \oplus 0 = B$	A
End	B	A

$$\begin{aligned} A \oplus 0 &= A \\ A \oplus 1 &= \sim A \end{aligned}$$



Cool Stuff with Xor

```
1 void reverse_array(int a[], int cnt) {  
2     int first, last;  
3     for (first = 0, last = cnt-1;  
4         first <= last;  
5         first++,last--)  
6         inplace_swap(&a[first], &a[last]);  
7 }
```



Mask Operations

- 掩码操作
- Bit pattern
 - 0xFF
 - Having 1s for the least significant eight bits
 - Indicates the lower-order byte of a word
- Mask Operation
 - $X = 0x89ABCDEF$
 - $X \& 0xFF = ?$
- 实现？？

清0



Mask Operations

- Write C expressions that work for any word size $w \geq 8$
- For $x = 0x87654321$, with $w = 32$
- The least significant byte of x , with all other bits set to 0
 - $[0x00000021]$.



Mask Operations

- Bit pattern
 - 0xFF
- Mask Operation
 - $X = 0x89ABCDEF$
 - $X \mid 0xFF = ?$
- 实现？？

置1



Mask Operations

- Bit pattern
 - 0xFF
- Mask Operation
 - $X = 0x89ABCDEF$
 - $X \wedge 0xFF = ?$
- 实现？？

取反



Mask Operations

- 掩码操作功能总结
 - 与操作
 - 保留某些位，其他位设为0
 - 或操作
 - 某些位强制置1
 - 异或操作
 - 某些位取反 (mask的对应位为1时)



课堂练习: Bis & Bic

- DEC公司的VAX计算机: 没有And和Or指令, 只有bis和bic指令: Set result z to x and modify it
- $z = \text{bis}(\text{int } x, \text{int } m)$ (bit set)
 - Set result z to 1 at each bit position where m is 1
- $z = \text{bic}(\text{int } x, \text{int } m)$ (bit clear)
 - set result z to 0 at each bit position where m is 1
- Use bis and bic to implement
 - Or(int x, int y)
 - Xor(int x, int y)

Void Or (int x, int y) { bis(x, y); }

Bic(x, y)相当于And(x, -y)

$A \wedge B = A(\sim B) + (\sim A)B$

**Void Xor (int x, int y) { bis(bic(x,y),
bic(y,x)); }**



Logical Operations in C

- Bit level Operations $\&$, $|$, \sim , \wedge
 - 置1, 清零0, 取反
- Logical Operators
 - $\&\&$, $||$, $!$
 - 将0视为“False”
 - 任何非0值都被视为“True”
 - 总是return 0 or 1
 - 提前终止 (短路表达式)



Logical Operations in C

- Examples (char data type)

- `!0x41` \rightarrow `0x00`
- `!0x00` \rightarrow `0x01`
- `!!0x41` \rightarrow `0x01`
- `0x69 & 0x55` \rightarrow `0x01`
- `0x69 | 0x55` \rightarrow `0x01`



Short Cut in Logical Operations

- `a && 5/a`
 - If `a` is zero, the evaluation of `5/a` is stopped
 - avoid division by zero
- 练习: Using only bit-level and logical operations
 - Implement `x == y`
 - it returns 1 when `x` and `y` are equal, and 0 otherwise

! $(x \wedge y)$



Shift Operations in C

- Left Shift: $x \ll y$
 - 将bit-vector x 左移 y 位
 - 左边多出来的bits丢掉
 - 右边补0

Argument x	01100010
$\ll 3$	00010000

Argument x	10100010
$\ll 3$	00010000



Shift Operations in C

- Right Shift: $x \gg y$
 - 将bit-vector x 向右移动 y 位
 - 丢掉右边额外的bits
 - 逻辑移位（无符号数）
 - 左边补0
 - 算数移位（有符号数）
 - 左边总是补入最左边的符号位
 - 在补码表示时很有用（移动后保持数字符号不变，正数 \rightarrow 正数，负数 \rightarrow 负数）
 - 未定义的行为
 - Shift amount < 0 or \geq word size

Argument x	01100010
Log. $\gg 2$	00011000
Arith. $\gg 2$	00011000

Argument x	10100010
Log. $\gg 2$	00101000
Arith. $\gg 2$	11101000



Shift Operations in C

- What happens ?
 - `int lval = 0xFEDCBA98 << 32;`
 - `int aval = 0xFEDCBA98 >> 36;`
 - `unsigned uval = 0xFEDCBA98u >> 40;`
- It may be
 - `lval` `0xFEDCBA98` (0)
 - `aval` `0xFFEDCBA9` (4)
 - `uval` `0x00FEDCBA` (8)
- Be careful about
 - `1<<2 + 3<<4` means `1<<(2 + 3)<<4`



课堂练习

- 写出代码实现如下函数：
 - `/* Return 1 when x contains an even number of 1s; 0 otherwise.`
 - `Assume w=32 */`
 - `int even_ones (unsigned x);`
 - 你的代码最多只能包括12个算术运算、位运算和逻辑运算。
 - C语言中的位运算：`&`, `|`, `~`, `^` (与、或、非、异或); 移位运算`<<`, `>>`



课堂练习（答案）

```
int even_ones (unsigned x) {  
    x=x^(x>>16);  
    x=x^(x>>8);  
    x=x^(x>>4);  
    x=x^(x>>2);  
    x=x^(x>>1);  
    return !(x&1);  
}
```



课堂练习

写出代码实现以下函数：

```
/* * Generate mask indicating leftmost 1 in x.
```

```
Assume w=32
```

```
* For example, 0xFF00 -> 0x8000, and 0x6000 ->  
0x4000.
```

```
* If x = 0, then return 0 */
```

```
int leftmost_one(unsigned x);
```

可以假设x是32位的int类型，代码最多包含15个算术运算、位运算或逻辑运算。

提示：现将x转为[0...01...1]的位向量



```

0 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
| 0 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
-----
0 1 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

```

$$x = x \mid x > 2;$$

```
011xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
|   011xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  


---

01111xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

$$x = x \mid x > 4;$$

```
0 1 1 1 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x  
|           0 1 1 1 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x  
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
```

```
x = x | x>>8;
```

0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 x

| 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

```
x = x | x>>16;
```

0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 x x x

0 1

```
x = x & (~x >> 1);
```

1000

| O 1

0100



```
/*
 * Generate mask indicating leftmost 1 in x. Assume w=32
 * For example, 0xFF00 -> 0x8000, and 0x6000 -> 0x4000.
 * If x = 0, then return 0
 */
int leftmost_one(unsigned x) {
    /*
     * first, generate a mask that all bits after leftmost one are one
     * e.g. 0xFF00 -> 0xFFFF, and 0x6000 -> 0x7FFF
     * If x = 0, get 0
     */
    x |= x >> 1;
    x |= x >> 2;
    x |= x >> 4;
    x |= x >> 8;
    x |= x >> 16;
    /*
     * then, do mask & (~mask >> 1), reserve leftmost bit one
     * that's we want
     */
    return x & (~x >> 1);
}
```



课堂练习: bitCount

- Returns number of 1's a in word
- Examples: $\text{bitCount}(5) = 2$, $\text{bitCount}(7) = 3$
- Legal ops: $! \sim \& ^ | + \ll \gg$
- Max ops: 40



Sum 8 groups of 4 bits each

```
int bitCount(int x) {  
    int m1 = 0x11 | (0x11 << 8);  
    int mask = m1 | (m1 << 16);  
    int s = x & mask;  
    s += x>>1 & mask;  
    s += x>>2 & mask;  
    s += x>>3 & mask;  
    s = s + (s >> 16);  
    mask = 0xF | (0xF << 8);  
    s = (s & mask) + ((s >> 4) & mask);  
    return (s + (s>>8)) & 0x3F;  
}
```



```
int m1 = 0x11 | (0x11 << 8);  
int mask = m1 | (m1 << 16);  
s = x & mask;
```

Mask:

00010001000100010001000100010001

11000010010110111111010001111000
00010001000100010001000100010001

0000000000001000100010000000010000

x & mask;

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

& 00010001000100010001000100010001000100010001
000000000000010001000100000000010000

x >>1 & mask;

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

& 00010001000100010001000100010001000100010001
0000000100000000100010000000010000

x >>2 & mask;

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

& 00010001000100010001000100010001000100010001
00010000000010000000010001000100010000

x >>3 & mask;

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

& 00010001000100010001000100010001000100010001
00010000000000000100010000000000000001

x & mask;

1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

&

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

x >>1 & mask;

1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

&

0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

x >>2 & mask;

1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

&

0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

x >>3 & mask;

1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

&

0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

`x & mask;`

000000000000100010001000000010000

`x >>1 & mask;`

00000001000000010001000000010000

`x >>2 & mask;`

00010000000100000001000100010000

`x >>3 & mask;`

00010000000000001000100000000001

S+=x & mask;

S+=x >>1& mask;

S+=x >>2& mask;

S+x >>3& mask;

	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
&	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	



00100001001000110100000100110001

00100001001000110100000100110001

`s = s + (s >> 16);`

+

`mask = 0xF | (0xF << 8);`

`s = (s & mask) + ((s >> 4) & mask);`

0110001001010100

+

0000100000001001

+

`(s + (s >> 8)) & 0x3F`

10001

17

68



方法二

// Create masks

```
M5 = ~((-1) << 32); // 032132
M4 = M5 ^ (M5 << 16); // (016116)2
M3 = M4 ^ (M4 << 8); // (0818)4
M2 = M3 ^ (M3 << 4); // (0414)8
M1 = M2 ^ (M2 << 2); // (0212)16
M0 = M1 ^ (M1 << 1); // (01)32
```

// Compute popcount

```
x = ((x >> 1) & M0) + (x & M0);
x = ((x >> 2) & M1) + (x & M1);
x = ((x >> 4) + x) & M2;
x = ((x >> 8) + x) & M3;
x = ((x >> 16) + x) & M4;
x = ((x >> 32) + x) & M5;
```

Notation:

$X^k = \underbrace{XX \cdots X}_{k \text{ times}}$

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

+

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0

X&M0

(X>>1)&M0

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0

X&M0

+ 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

(X>>1)&M0

1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0

X&M1

(X>>2)&M1

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0

X&M0

(X>>>1)&M0

+ 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

00 01 01 10 10 00 10 00

X&M1

(X>>>2)&M1

+ 10 00 01 01 10 01 01 01

00100000100100011010000001001100001

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0

X&M0

+

1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0

(X>>>1)&M0

0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

X&M1

+

1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1

(X>>>2)&M1

0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0

X&M0

+

1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

(X>>1)&M0

00 01 01 10 10 00 10 00

X&M1

+

10 00 01 01 10 01 01 01

(X>>2)&M1

0001

0011

0001

0001

X&M2

+

0010

0010

0100

0011

(X>>4)&M2

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0

1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0

X&M0

+

1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0

(X>>1)&M0

00 01 01 10 10 00 10 00

X&M1

+

10 00 01 01 10 01 01 01

(X>>2)&M1

0001 0011 0001 0001

X&M2

+

0010 0010 0100 0011

(X>>4)&M2

0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

X&M3

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

(X>>8)&M3

+

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0

X&M0

+

1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

(X>>1)&M0

00 01 01 10 10 00 10 00

X&M1

+

10 00 01 01 10 01 01 01

(X>>2)&M1

0001 0011 0001 0001

X&M2

+

0010 0010 0100 0011

(X>>4)&M2

0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

X&M3

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

(X>>8)&M3

+

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1

X&M4

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

(X>>16)&M4

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0

1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0

X&M0

+ 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

(X>>1)&M0

00 01 01 10 10 00 10 00

X&M1

+ 10 00 01 01 10 01 01 01

(X>>2)&M1

0001 0011 0001 0001

X&M2

+ 0010 0010 0100 0011

(X>>4)&M2

0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

X&M3

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

(X>>8)&M3

+

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1

X&M4

+ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

(X>>16)&M4

0 1 0 0 0 1

17



作业及实验

- Homework1提交
 - 时间： 9.27
 - 形式： pdf文件， 上传obe.ruc.edu.cn
- 内容： Lab1 DataLab
 - 用C语言的位运算、移位运算实现一些操作
 - 运算符数量有严格的限制
 - 充分利用bit的“并发性”
 - Rating: 1~4
 - 21道题目
 - 时间： 3周