

Informatik für Mathematiker und Physiker**Serie 6****HS 10**URL: http://www.ti.inf.ethz.ch/ew/courses/Info1_10/**Skript-Aufgabe 50 (4 Punkte)**

Write a program `dec2bin2.cpp` that inputs a natural number n and outputs the binary digits of n in the correct order. For example, for $n=2$ the output is 10 and for $n=11$ the output is 1011 (see also Exercise 47, `dec2bin.cpp`).

Skript-Aufgabe 58 (4 Punkte)

Evaluate the following expressions step-by-step, according to the conversion rules of mixed expressions. We assume a floating point representation according to IEEE 754, that is, `float` corresponds to $F^*(2, 24, -126, 127)$ and `double` corresponds to $F^*(2, 53, -1022, 1023)$. We also assume that 32 bits are used to represent `int` values.

- a) $6 / 4 * 2.0f - 3$
- b) $2 + 15.0e7f - 3 / 2.0 * 1.0e8$
- c) $392593 * 2735.0f - 8192 * 131072 + 1.0$
- d) $16 * (0.2f + 262144 - 262144.0)$

Skript-Aufgabe 63 (4 Punkte)

Compute the value of the variable `d` after the declaration statement

```
float d = 0.1;
```

Assume the IEEE standard 754.

Skript-Aufgabe 73 (4 Punkte)

We have seen that there are decimal numbers without a finite binary representation (such as 1.1 and 0.1). Conversely, every (fractional) binary number *does* have a finite decimal representation, a fact that may be somewhat surprising at first sight. Prove this fact!

More formally, given a number b of the form

$$b = \sum_{i=1}^k b_i 2^{-i}, \quad b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k \in \{0, 1\},$$

prove that there is a natural number ℓ such that b can be written as an ℓ -digit decimal number

$$b = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} d_i 10^{-i}, \quad d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{\ell} \in \{0, 1, \dots, 9\}.$$

Die **Aufgaben 53** und **75** sind die **Challenge Aufgaben** und geben jeweils 8 Punkte.

Abgabe: Bis 9. November 2010, 15.15 Uhr.