

Übungsblatt 11

Adrian Schollmeyer

Aufgabe 1

```
1 package me.adrian.aup11;
2
3 public class NatList
4 {
5     private int[] data = new int[0];
6     private int beginIterator = 0;
7     private int endIterator = 0;
8
9     public NatList()
10    {
11        this.resizeToFit(1);
12    }
13
14     private NatList(int[] initialData)
15    {
16        this.data = initialData;
17        this.beginIterator = 0;
18        this.endIterator = this.data.length;
19    }
20
21     public NatList pushFront(int prependedValue)
22    {
23        this.resizeToFit(this.length() + 1);
24        this.beginIterator--;
25        this.data[this.beginIterator] = prependedValue;
26        return this;
27    }
28
29     private void resizeToFit(int minimumSize)
30    {
31        if (this.data.length < minimumSize) {
32            // Some extra space to speed up further push operations
33            int finalSize = (int) (minimumSize * 1.5);
34            int[] newData = new int[finalSize];
35            int oldLength = this.length();
36            int j = newData.length - oldLength;
37            newData = this.copyOf(newData, j, newData.length, 0, oldLength);
38            this.data = newData;
39            this.beginIterator = newData.length - oldLength;
40            this.endIterator = this.data.length;
41        }
42    }
```

```
43
44     private int[] copyToArray(int[] to, int toBeginIterator, int toEndIterator,
45         int dataBeginIterator,
46         int dataEndIterator)
47     {
48         if (dataEndIterator - dataBeginIterator != toEndIterator -
49             toBeginIterator)
50             throw new IllegalArgumentException("Iterator ranges don't match");
51
52         for (int i = dataBeginIterator; i < dataEndIterator; i++) {
53             to[tobeBeginIterator++] = this.at(i);
54         }
55         return to;
56     }
57
58     public int head()
59     {
60         assertNotEmpty();
61         return this.at(0);
62     }
63
64     public int rhead()
65     {
66         assertNotEmpty();
67         return this.at(this.length() - 1);
68     }
69
70     public NatList tail()
71     {
72         assertNotEmpty();
73         return new NatList(this.at(1, this.length()));
74     }
75
76     public NatList rtail()
77     {
78         assertNotEmpty();
79         return new NatList(this.at(0, this.length() - 1));
80     }
81
82     public int length()
83     {
84         return this.endIterator - this.beginIterator;
85     }
86
87     private int at(int offset)
88     {
89         if (this.beginIterator + offset >= this.endIterator)
90             throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException(" " + offset);
```

```
90         return this.data[this.beginIterator + offset];
91     }
92
93     private int[] at(int beginOffset, int endOffset)
94     {
95         int[] res = new int[endOffset - beginOffset];
96         for (int i = 0; i < endOffset - beginOffset; i++)
97             res[i] = this.at(i + beginOffset);
98
99         return res;
100    }
101
102    private void assertNotEmpty()
103    {
104        if (this.beginIterator >= this.endIterator)
105            throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("List too short");
106    }
107
108    @Override
109    public boolean equals(Object other)
110    {
111        if (this == other)
112            return true;
113
114        if (other instanceof NatList) {
115            NatList nl = (NatList) other;
116            return arrayEquals(this.data, this.beginIterator, this.endIterator,
117                               nl.data, nl.beginIterator,
118                               nl.endIterator);
119        } else {
120            return false;
121        }
122    }
123
124    private static boolean arrayEquals(int[] lhs, int lhsBegin, int lhsEnd, int
125                                     [] rhs, int rhsBegin, int rhsEnd)
126    {
127        if (lhsEnd - lhsBegin != rhsEnd - rhsBegin)
128            return false;
129
130        for (int i = lhsBegin; i < lhsEnd; i++) {
131            if (lhs[i] != rhs[rhsBegin + i - lhsBegin])
132                return false;
133        }
134
135        return true;
136    }
137
138    @Override
```

```
137     public int hashCode()
138     {
139         int hash = 31;
140         for (int i = this.beginIterator; i < this.endIterator; i++) {
141             hash = 31 * hash + i;
142         }
143         return hash;
144     }
145 }
```

Aufgabe 2

```
1 package me.adrian.aup11;
2
3 public class NatStack
4 {
5     private NatList data = new NatList();
6
7     public NatStack()
8     {
9     }
10
11    public NatStack push(int value)
12    {
13        this.data.pushFront(value);
14        return this;
15    }
16
17    public NatStack pop()
18    {
19        this.data = this.data.tail();
20        return this;
21    }
22
23    public int top()
24    {
25        return this.data.head();
26    }
27
28    public boolean isEmpty()
29    {
30        return this.data.length() == 0;
31    }
32
33    @Override
34    public boolean equals(Object other)
35    {
36        if (this == other)
37            return true;
38    }
```

```
39     if (other instanceof NatStack) {  
40         NatStack ns = (NatStack) other;  
41         return this.data.equals(ns.data);  
42     }  
43  
44     return false;  
45 }  
46  
47 @Override  
48 public int hashCode()  
49 {  
50     return this.data.hashCode();  
51 }  
52 }
```

Aufgabe 3

(a)

a(3)

→ X#a(3)

→ Y#a(3, 3)

→ Y#a(9, 3, 3)

→ 9 * 3 + 3

→ 27 + 3

→ 30

(b)

Das ausgegebene Ergebnis ist 42.

Aufgabe 4

(a)

Durch einen Überlauf bei der Eingabe einer zu großen Zahl kann es gemäß der IEEE-754-Norm dazu kommen, dass double den Wert „unendlich“ annimmt.

(b)

Durch einen Überlauf bei der Eingabe einer zu großen Zahl kann das Vorzeichenbit umschalten, wodurch sich das Vorzeichen der Zahl ungewollt ändert.

(c)

(d)

```
1 package me.adrian.aup11;
2
3 import java.util.ArrayList;
4 import java.util.List;
5
6 public class BigNum
7 {
8     // Stored as LSB first
9     private List<Byte> digits;
10    private boolean negative = false;
11
12    public BigNum(String num)
13    {
14        this(stringToDigits(num));
15        if (num.charAt(0) == '-')
16            negative = true;
17    }
18
19    private BigNum(List<Byte> digits)
20    {
21        this.digits = digits;
22    }
23
24    public static List<Byte> stringToDigits(String num)
25    {
26        List<Byte> digits = new ArrayList<>();
27        if (num.charAt(0) == '-')
28            num = num.substring(1);
29        char[] chars = num.toCharArray();
30        for (int i = num.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
31            digits.add(Byte.valueOf("") + chars[i]));
32        }
33        return digits;
34    }
35
36    @Override
37    public boolean equals(Object other)
38    {
39        if (this == other)
40            return true;
41
42        if (other instanceof BigNum) {
43            return this.toString().equals(other.toString());
44        }
45
46        return false;
47    }
48}
```

```
47     }
48
49     @Override
50     public int hashCode()
51     {
52         return this.toString().hashCode();
53     }
54
55     @Override
56     public String toString()
57     {
58         StringBuffer buf = new StringBuffer();
59         buf.append(digitsToString(this.digits));
60         String numString = buf.toString();
61         while (numString.startsWith("0"))
62             numString = numString.substring(1);
63
64         String sign = this.negative ? "-" : "";
65         return sign + numString;
66     }
67
68     public static String digitsToString(List<Byte> digits)
69     {
70         StringBuffer buf = new StringBuffer();
71         for (Byte b : digits) {
72             buf.insert(0, b);
73         }
74         return buf.toString();
75     }
76
77     public BigNum mult(BigNum other)
78     {
79         BigNum res = new BigNum("0");
80         BigNum thisAbs = this.abs();
81         BigNum otherAbs = other.abs();
82         for (BigNum i = new BigNum("0"); !i.equals(otherAbs); i = i.add(new
83             BigNum("1")))
84             res = res.add(thisAbs);
85         res.negative = this.negative ^ other.negative ? true : false;
86         return res;
87     }
88
89     public BigNum abs()
90     {
91         if (!this.negative)
92             return this;
93
94         // Just trim the - sign
```

```
95     BigNum abs = new BigNum(this.toString().substring(1));  
96     return abs;  
97 }  
98  
99 public BigNum add(BigNum other)  
100 {  
101     ArrayList<Byte> newDigits = new ArrayList<>();  
102     // This way we can use List#set() everytime we access the list  
103     int maxListSize = Math.max(this.digits.size(), other.digits.size()) + 1;  
104     newDigits.ensureCapacity(maxListSize);  
105     for (int i = 0; i < maxListSize; i++)  
106         newDigits.add((byte) 0);  
107  
108     for (int pos = 0; this.hasDigit(pos) || other.hasDigit(pos); pos++) {  
109         byte cur = newDigits.get(pos);  
110         byte curCarry = newDigits.get(pos + 1);  
111         byte[] res = addDecimalBits(cur, this.getDigitAt(pos));  
112         cur = res[0];  
113         curCarry = res[1];  
114         res = addDecimalBits(cur, other.getDigitAt(pos));  
115         cur = res[0];  
116         curCarry += res[1];  
117         newDigits.set(pos, cur);  
118         newDigits.set(pos + 1, curCarry);  
119     }  
120  
121     newDigits.trimToSize();  
122     return new BigNum(newDigits);  
123 }  
124  
125 private boolean hasDigit(int pos)  
126 {  
127     return this.digits.size() > pos;  
128 }  
129  
130 public static byte[] addDecimalBits(byte lhs, byte rhs)  
131 {  
132     if (lhs > 9 || rhs > 9 || lhs < -9 || rhs < -9) {  
133         throw new IllegalArgumentException("Operands must be within the  
interval [-9, 9]");  
134     }  
135  
136     byte add = (byte) (lhs + rhs);  
137     byte result = (byte) (add % 10);  
138     byte carry = (byte) ((add - result) / 10);  
139     return new byte[] { result, carry };  
140 }  
141  
142 private byte getDigitAt(int pos)
```

```
143     {
144         byte unsignedValue = this.hasDigit(pos) ? this.digits.get(pos) : 0;
145         return this.negative ? (byte) -unsignedValue : unsignedValue;
146     }
147 }
```