

CSE 101-01

5-10-22

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• Pa5 : Due tonight .

• mid2 : Thur. 5/19

Pa6 : examples

Ex. Subtraction $b=100, P=2$

$$\begin{matrix} & -1 & & -1 \\ (88 & 21 & 33) & = 882,133 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (65 & 91 & 79) & = 659,179 \\ \hline \end{matrix}$$

$$(22 \ 29 \ 54) \qquad 222,954$$

another way:

$$\begin{array}{r} (88 \ 21 \ 33) \\ (65 \ 91 \ 79) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 23 & -70 & -46 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \text{vector diff}$$

100 100

$$(22 \ 29 \ 54) \quad \text{normalize}$$

Ex. Same, other order

(65 91 79)

(88 21 33)

leftmost digit negative $\rightarrow$ -23 70 46 vector diff

-1 $\begin{matrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 23 & -70 & -46 \\ & 100 & 100 \end{matrix}$

Pull out (-1), then no-normalize (22 29 54) no-normalize

return value = (-1)

note: helper funcs in BigInteger operate on Lists, so don't need to be members of BigInteger.

Ex. multiplication: $b=10$, $p=1$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 \cdot \cdot \\
 123 \\
 \times 456 \\
 \hline
 738 \\
 6150 \\
 49200 \\
 \hline
 56088
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (1 \ 2 \ 3) \leftarrow n \text{ digits} \\
 (4 \ 5 \ 6) \leftarrow m \text{ digits} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

(6 12 18)	scalar mult	}	0
(7 3 8)	normalize		
(5 10 15 0)	scalar mult	}	1
(5 17 18 8)	add		
(6 8 8 8)	normalize		
(4 8 12 0 0)	scalar mult	}	2
(4 14 20 8 8)	add		
(5 6 0 8 8)	normalize		

$$\text{Runtime} = (\# \text{ digits in } 1^{\text{st}}) \cdot (\# \text{ digits in } 2^{\text{nd}})$$

$$= \Theta(m \cdot n)$$

more detail:

$$(\# \text{ digit mult}) = m \cdot n$$

$$(\# \text{ digit additions}) = 2m \cdot n + m^2$$

Ex. Multiplication $b=10, P=1$

$$999 \times 999 = 998001 \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (999) \\ (999) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

shift

Prod:

()

81 81 81

S.M.]

0

81 81 81

add

8 9 9 1

norm]

81 81 81 0

S.M.]

1

89 90 90 1

add

9 8 9 0 1

norm]

81 81 81 0 0

S.M.]

2

90 89 90 0 1

add

(9 9 8 0 0 1)

norm]

Note:

intermediate calculations did not exceed $10^2 = 100$. In general, calculations don't exceed b^2 for base b .

Exercise

check that in base b :

$$\underbrace{(b-1, b-1, \dots, b-1)}_n^2$$

$$= (\underbrace{b-1, b-1, \dots, b-1}_{n-1}, b-2, \underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{n-1}, 1)$$

Ex. general no-normalize: $b=10, P=1$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 1 & 6 & -5 & -50 & 0 \\ 1 & -90 & 9 & 73 & 0 & -500 \\ -89 & 15 & 68 & -50 & & \\ +90 & -10 & -60 & +50 & +500 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 1 & 5 & 8 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 8 & -1 & -5 & -8 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & & & & \\ 10 & 10 & 10 & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

check that:

$$1 \cdot 10^5 + (-90) \cdot 10^4 + 9 \cdot 10^3 + 73 \cdot 10^2 + 0 \cdot 10 + (-500) \cdot 10^1 \\ = -784,200$$

Prob: from string constructor
should accept:

" + 1 2 3 4 5 "

" + 0 "

" - 1 2 3 4 5 "

" - 0 "

" 1 2 3 4 5 "

" 0 "

Ex. $b=100, P=2$

" 1 | 2 3 | 4 5 " $\rightarrow$ (01, 23, 45)

Ex. $b=1000, P=3$

" 1 2 | 3 4 5 " $\rightarrow$ (012, 345)