

# TG1 - UE 3

A)  $A = 8_{10} \neq \text{NOI}$   $B = -3_{10}$   
 $= 1000_2 = -11_2$   
 $= 01110111_2 \text{ EK}$   
 $= 01111000_2 \text{ EK}$   
 ~~$= 00000000_2$~~   
 $= 11111100_2 \text{ EK}$   
 $= 11111101_2 \text{ EK}$

A · B

$101111000 \cdot 111111101$   
 ~~$0111011000$~~   
 $11111000$   
 $11111000$   
 $11111000$   
 $11111000$   
 $11111000$   
 $11111000$   
 $00000000$   
 $11111000$

1 2 3  
 4 2 3 4 4 3 3 2 1  
 ~~$1111000100011000_2 \text{ EK}$~~   
 ~~$1111100100010111_2 \text{ EK}$~~   
 ~~$011011101000_2 \rightarrow 24$~~   
 $= -00011000_2 = -24_{10}$

C = -23<sub>10</sub>  
 $= 101111_2$   
 $= 11101000_2 \text{ EK}$   
 $= 11101001_2 \text{ EK}$

b) B · C

$11111101 \cdot 11101001$   
 $11111101$   
 $11111101$   
 $11111101$   
 $00000000$   
 $11111101$   
 $00000000$   
 $00000000$   
 $11111101$

1 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 1  
 $111001101000101$   
 $= 01000101_2 = 69_{10}$



c) A · C

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11111000 \cdot 11101001 \\
 1111000 \\
 1111000 \\
 1111000 \\
 0000000 \\
 0111000 \\
 0000000 \\
 0000000 \\
 0000000 \\
 01111000
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12233211 \\
 \hline
 1109000110111000
 \end{array}$$

$$= -10111000_2 = -184_{10}$$

A2)

a)  $A + B = C$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A_E \quad 01010011 \\
 - A_E \quad 01011111 \\
 \hline
 B_E \quad -1100 = -12
 \end{array}$$

$$A_E = 01011111_2 = 55_{10} \Rightarrow A = A_E - e = 55_{10}$$

$$C_E = 01010011_2 = 43_{10} \Rightarrow C = 43_{10}$$

$$B = C - A = -12_{10} \Rightarrow B_E = 28_{10} = 00011100_2$$

b)  $D = F + E$

$$F_e = 01001111_2 = 79_{10} \Rightarrow F = 39_{10}$$

$$E_e = 00000011_2 = 3_{10} \Rightarrow E = -37_{10}$$

$$D = F + E = 2_{10} \Rightarrow D_E = 42_{10} = 00101010_2$$



A3) a)

i)  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} : \square x = x$  (Projektivität)  
 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq y \Rightarrow \square x \leq \square y$  (Monotonie)

ii)  ~~$\square x = x_1 = \max \{z \in \mathbb{Z} : z \leq x\}$~~

~~$\square x = \begin{cases} x > 0 & \square x = x_1 = \max \{z \in \mathbb{Z} : z \leq x\} \\ x < 0 & \square x = x_2 = \min \{z \in \mathbb{Z} : z > x\} \end{cases}$~~

~~$\square x = x_1 = \max \{z \in \mathbb{Z} : z \leq x\}$~~

\*  
 $2,5 \rightarrow 3$   
 $-2,5 \rightarrow -2$

b) A = 1 11010 10000 10100 IEEE  
 $\downarrow$   
 $13 - 15 = 8 - 2$   
 ~~$= -1522$~~   ~~$= -1233$~~   $-1,000010100 \cdot 2^{-2}$

B = 1 01010 1101100000  
 $\downarrow$   
 $10 - 15 = -5$   ~~$= -864$~~   
 ~~$= -1000000$~~   $-1,1101100000 \cdot 2^{-5}$

C = 0 11111 0000000000  
 $\downarrow$   
 $31 - 15 = 16$   
 ~~$= -1024$~~   $+1 \cdot 2^{16}$

D = 0 11100 0000000000  
 $\downarrow$   
 $28 - 15 = 13$   
 ~~$= -1024$~~   $+1 \cdot 2^{13}$

i) A + B

$$\begin{array}{r} -0,001000010100 \\ + -0,0000111011 \\ \hline 111111 \\ -0,0011000000 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow 1,1 \cdot 2^3$  Sci  ~~$= 11$~~

$\downarrow$   
 $1 - 3 + 15 = 18$

$\Rightarrow 1$  10010 1000000000 IEEE











b) i)  $H = 0,403 + 0,464 + 0,41 = 1,277$  Bits  
 ~~$H = 0,42 + 0,42 + 0,42 = 1,26$~~   
 $L = 0,65 + 0,4 + 0,3 = 1,35$  Bits  
 $R = 1,35 - 1,277 = 0,073$  Bits

ii)

	<del>p</del>	<del>l</del>	Code	p · l	h · p
x x	0,4225	1	0	0,4225	0,5251
x y	0,13	3	101	0,39	0,3826
x z	0,0975	4	1110	0,39	0,3274
y x	0,13	3	110	0,39	0,3826
y y	0,104	5	10011	0,2	0,1857
y z	0,103	5	10001	0,15	0,1517
z x	0,0935	4	1111	0,39	0,3274
z y	0,103	5	10010	0,15	0,1517
z z	0,10225	5	10000	0,1125	0,1231

iii)  $L = 0,4225 + 0,39 \cdot 4 + 0,2 + 0,15 \cdot 2 + 0,1125 = 2,595$  Bits  
 $H = 2,5573$  Bits ( $H = \sum p_i \cdot h_i$ )  
 $R = 2,595 - 2,5573 = 0,0377$  Bits

A7) a)

a b c d	$(d \Rightarrow b)$	$\vee(c \oplus b)$	$\equiv (b \wedge d \uparrow a)$	$\vee(a \oplus c)$	$\vee(d \neq b)$
0000	1	1	0	1	1
1000	1	1	0	1	1
0100	1	1	1	1	1
1100	1	1	1	1	1
0001	1	1	1	1	1
1001	1	1	1	1	1
0101	1	1	0	1	1
1101	1	1	0	1	1
0011	0	0	0	0	0
1011	0	0	0	1	0
0111	0	1	1	1	1
1111	0	1	1	1	1

$\Rightarrow \oplus$

1110
1001
0111
0010

Nicht äquivalent weil nicht alle Werte aus  $\equiv$  wahrs sind  
 Es würde keinen Unterschied machen wenn man  $F_2$  anders klammert da ein  $\vee$  keinen Unterschied macht an beiden ~~Teilen~~ Teilen steht und das keinen Unterschied macht in der Reihenfolge macht



b)

a	b	c	d	$(a \rightarrow c) \vee (b \rightarrow d)$	$(c \oplus d) \vee \neg(a \oplus (b \uparrow c)) \vee (b \rightarrow d)$
0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

Beide  $F_1$  und  $F_2$  sind äquivalent

• ~~alles was~~ jeder Fall bei  $F_1$  ist äquivalent zum jeweiligen  $F_2$  Fall

- A8)
- 2 3 1
  - 1 3 2
  - 3 2 1
  - 1 2 3
  - 1 4 1
  - 1 1 4
  - 2 1 3
  - 3 1 2
  - 4 1 1
  - 2 2 2

- a) ~~Permutationen~~
- ~~Permutationen~~  $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$
  - $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36} = 2,7\%$
  - b)  $1 - \Pr(6) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$   $\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{125}{216}$
  - $1 - \frac{125}{216} = \frac{91}{216}$
  - $(1 - \Pr(6))^2 \cdot \Pr(6) = \frac{75}{216}$
  - c)  $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$
  - $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$
  - d)  $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{36}$   $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$   $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$
  - e) ~~...~~  $h = \dots = \text{ld}(6)$
  - f) ~~...~~  $h = \dots = \text{ld}(6)$
  - g)  $H = \sum p_i \cdot h_i = \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot \text{ld}(6)\right) \cdot 6 = \text{ld}(6)$
  - h)  $h \approx \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{36} \Rightarrow -\text{ld}\left(\frac{2}{36}\right) = \text{ld}\left(\frac{36}{2}\right)$
  - i)  $h = -\text{ld}\left(\frac{2}{36}\right) = \text{ld}\left(\frac{36}{2}\right)$  (wenn Reihe unendlich)
  - j)  $h = -\text{ld}\left(\frac{10}{216}\right) = \text{ld}\left(\frac{216}{10}\right)$

- 6 1
- 5 2
- 4 3
- 1 6
- 2 5
- 3 4