

Einführung in die Programmierung

Tutorium 1 ('Binärzahlen-Tutorium')

Wintersemester 2025/2026

Arbeitsgruppe Systemsoftware
Angewandte Informatik 12



- **Einfache Datentypen** enthalten genau einen Wert: `int`, `float`, `char`, ...
- **Zusammengesetzte Datentypen** fassen mehrere Werte zusammen:
Arrays, Structs, ...



```
printf("Geben Sie Datum und Uhrzeit (TT.MM.JJJJ; SS:MM) ein:\n");  
scanf("%u.%u.%u; %u:%u", &tag, &monat, &jahr, &stunde, &minute);
```

$$\text{int}(\vec{b}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i$$

$$\text{int}(\vec{b}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i$$

$$\sum a_n 2^n = a_0 \cdot 2^0 + a_1 \cdot 2^1 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 + a_3 \cdot 2^3 + \dots$$

$$\text{int}(\vec{b}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum a_n 2^n &= a_0 \cdot 2^0 + a_1 \cdot 2^1 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 + a_3 \cdot 2^3 + \dots \\ &= a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 4 + a_3 \cdot 8 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{int}(\vec{b}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum a_n 2^n &= a_0 \cdot 2^0 + a_1 \cdot 2^1 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 + a_3 \cdot 2^3 + \dots \\ &= a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 4 + a_3 \cdot 8 + \dots \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 8 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{int}(\vec{b}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum a_n 2^n &= a_0 \cdot 2^0 + a_1 \cdot 2^1 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 + a_3 \cdot 2^3 + \dots \\ &= a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 4 + a_3 \cdot 8 + \dots \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 8 + \dots \\ &= 1 + 0 + 4 + 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{int}(\vec{b}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i$$

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13 = 0b ? ? ? ?

$$0b \quad 1 = 13 : 2 = 6 \quad \text{Rest } a_0 := 1$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 0b & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 01 = 13 : 2 = 6 \quad \text{Rest } a_0 := 1 \\ & & 6 : 2 = 3 \quad \text{Rest } a_1 := 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{0b } 101 & = & 13 : 2 = 6 \quad \text{Rest } a_0 := 1 \\
 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 6 : 2 = 3 \quad \text{Rest } a_1 := 0 \\
 & & 3 : 2 = 1 \quad \text{Rest } a_2 := 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 0b1101 = 13 : 2 = 6 & \text{Rest } a_0 := 1 \\
 6 : 2 = 3 & \text{Rest } a_1 := 0 \\
 3 : 2 = 1 & \text{Rest } a_2 := 1 \\
 1 : 2 = 0 & \text{Rest } a_3 := 1
 \end{array}$$

Die Reste a_i werden **Bits** genannt.

827 = 0b ??????????????????

$$827 : 2 = 413 \text{ Rest } 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 827 : 2 &= 413 \quad \text{Rest } 1 \\ 413 : 2 &= 206 \quad \text{Rest } 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$827 : 2 = 413 \quad \text{Rest } 1$$

$$413 : 2 = 206 \quad \text{Rest } 1$$

$$206 : 2 = 103 \quad \text{Rest } 0$$

$$827 : 2 = 413 \quad \text{Rest } 1$$

$$413 : 2 = 206 \quad \text{Rest } 1$$

$$206 : 2 = 103 \quad \text{Rest } 0$$

$$103 : 2 = 51 \quad \text{Rest } 1$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 827 : 2 = 413 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 413 : 2 = 206 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 206 : 2 = 103 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 103 : 2 = 51 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 51 : 2 = 25 & \text{Rest } 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 827 : 2 = 413 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 413 : 2 = 206 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 206 : 2 = 103 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 103 : 2 = 51 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 51 : 2 = 25 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 25 : 2 = 12 & \text{Rest } 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcll} 827 : 2 & = & 413 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 413 : 2 & = & 206 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 206 : 2 & = & 103 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 103 : 2 & = & 51 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 51 : 2 & = & 25 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 25 : 2 & = & 12 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 12 : 2 & = & 6 & \text{Rest } 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcll} 827 : 2 & = & 413 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 413 : 2 & = & 206 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 206 : 2 & = & 103 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 103 : 2 & = & 51 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 51 : 2 & = & 25 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 25 : 2 & = & 12 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 12 : 2 & = & 6 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 6 : 2 & = & 3 & \text{Rest } 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcll} 827 : 2 & = & 413 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 413 : 2 & = & 206 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 206 : 2 & = & 103 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 103 : 2 & = & 51 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 51 : 2 & = & 25 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 25 : 2 & = & 12 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 12 : 2 & = & 6 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 6 : 2 & = & 3 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 3 : 2 & = & 1 & \text{Rest } 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcll} 827 : 2 & = & 413 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 413 : 2 & = & 206 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 206 : 2 & = & 103 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 103 : 2 & = & 51 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 51 : 2 & = & 25 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 25 : 2 & = & 12 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 12 : 2 & = & 6 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 6 : 2 & = & 3 & \text{Rest } 0 \\ 3 : 2 & = & 1 & \text{Rest } 1 \\ 1 : 2 & = & 0 & \text{Rest } 1 \end{array}$$

827	:	2	=	413	Rest 1
413	:	2	=	206	Rest 1
206	:	2	=	103	Rest 0
103	:	2	=	51	Rest 1
51	:	2	=	25	Rest 1
25	:	2	=	12	Rest 1
12	:	2	=	6	Rest 0
6	:	2	=	3	Rest 0
3	:	2	=	1	Rest 1
1	:	2	=	0	Rest 1



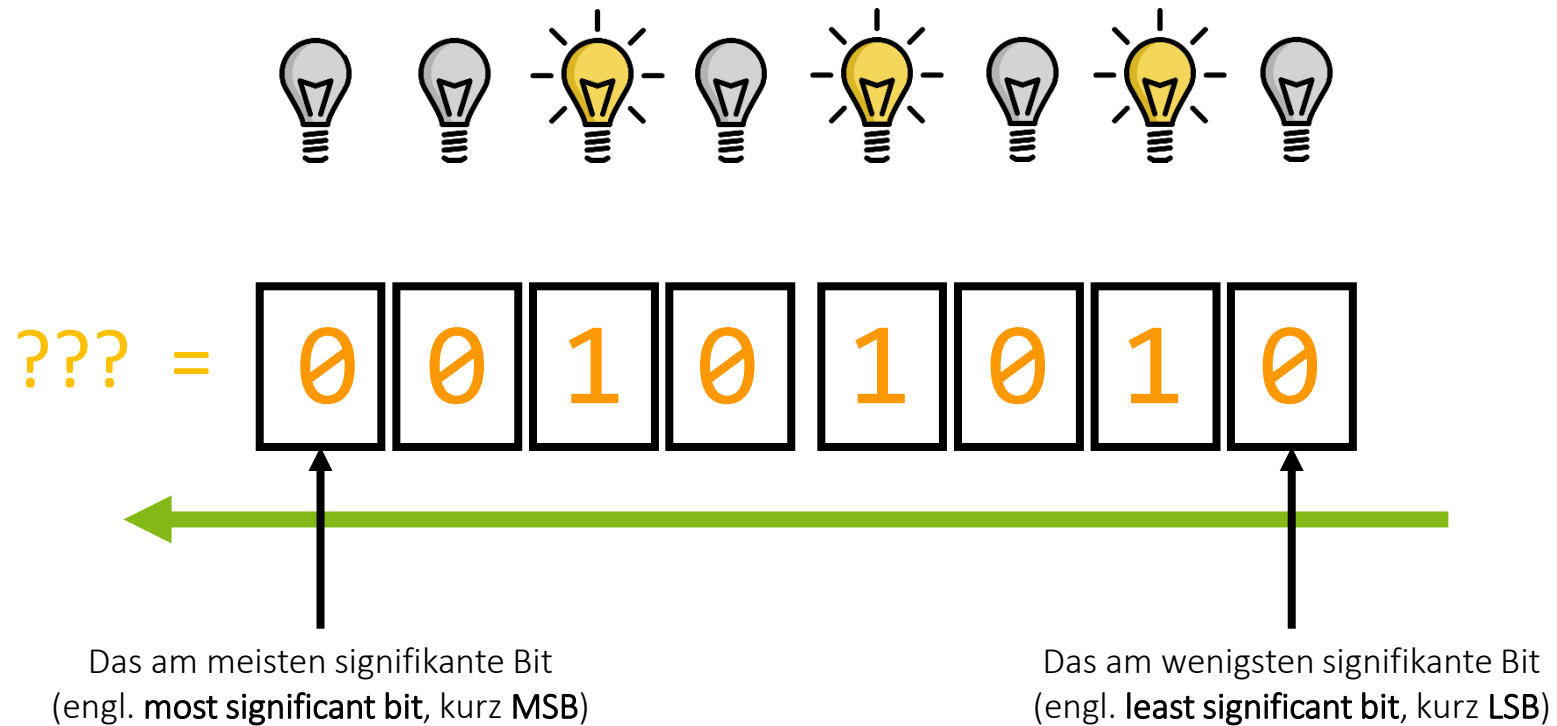
0b 0000 0011 0011 1011

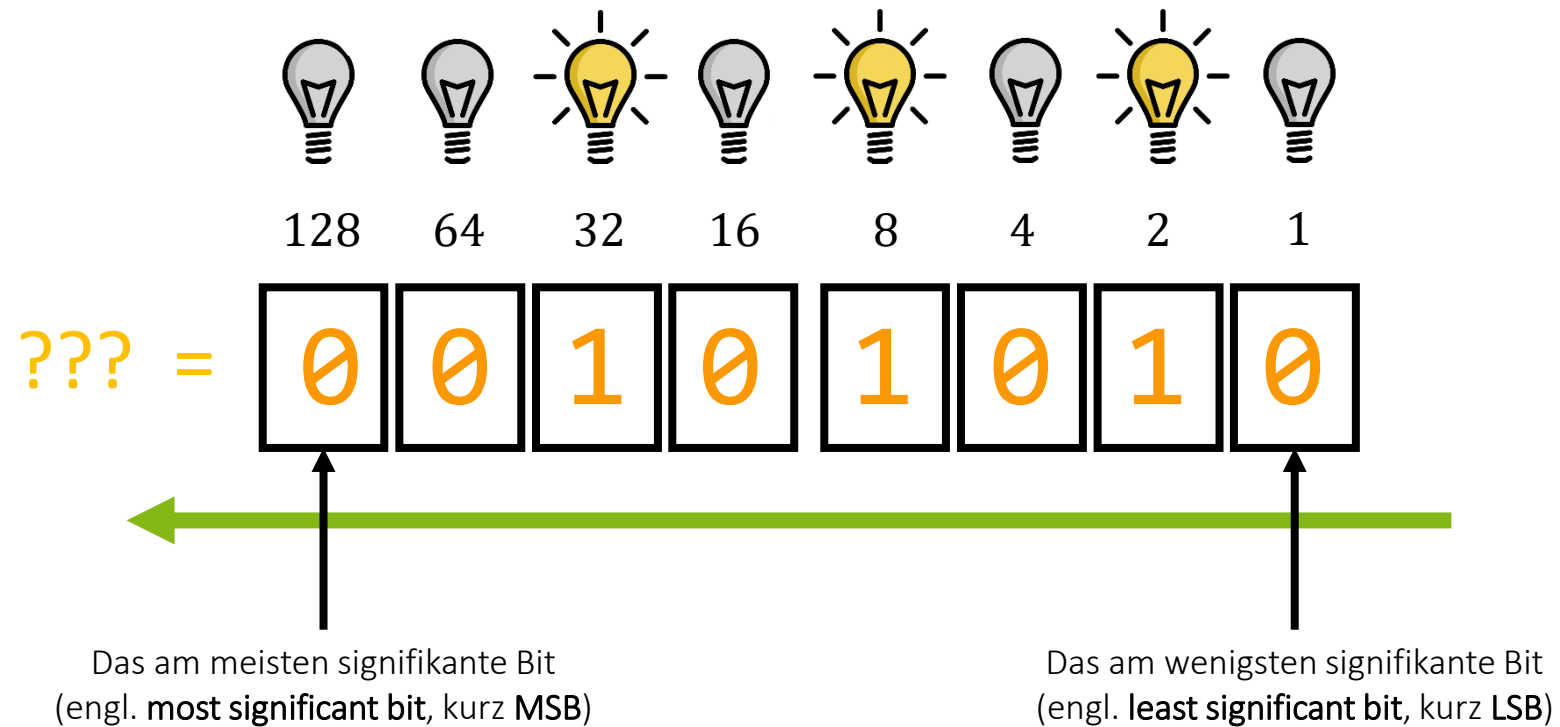


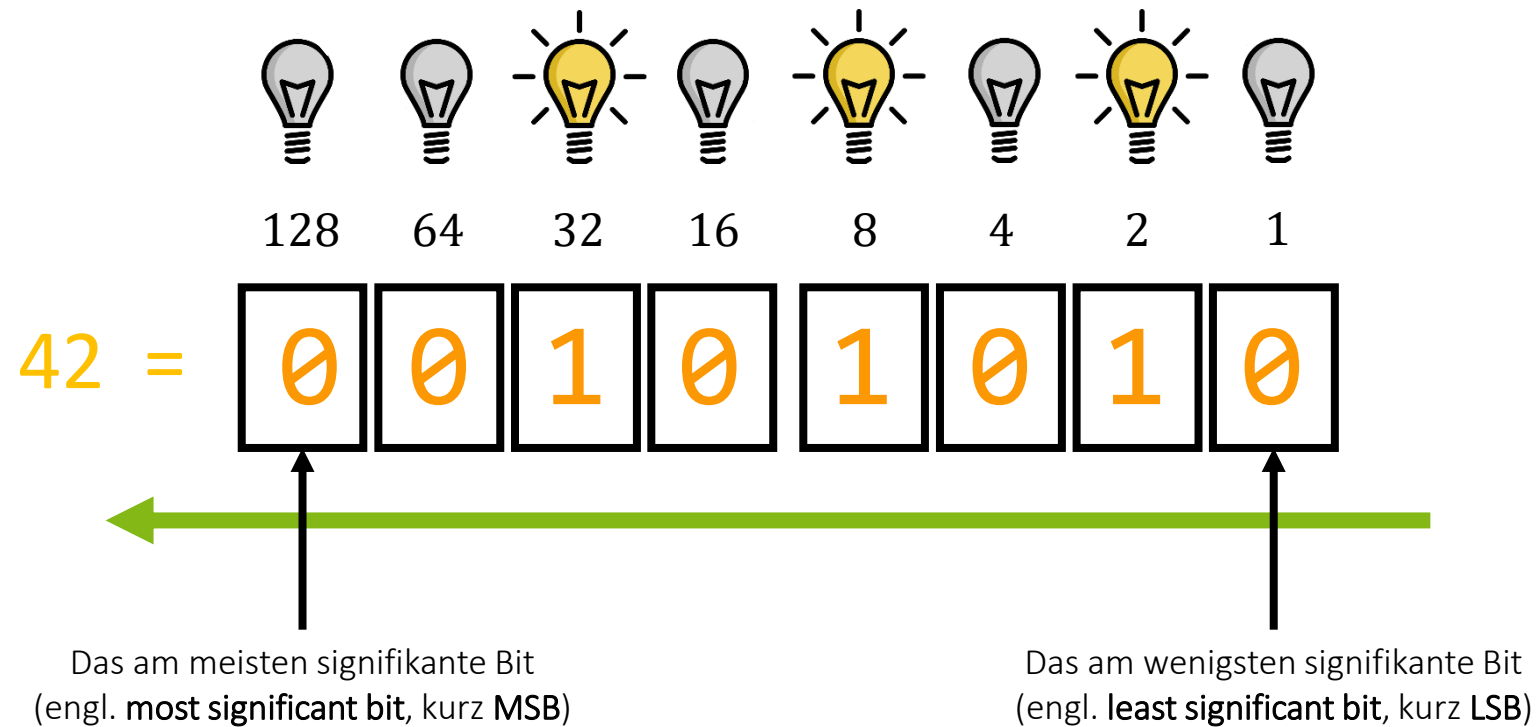


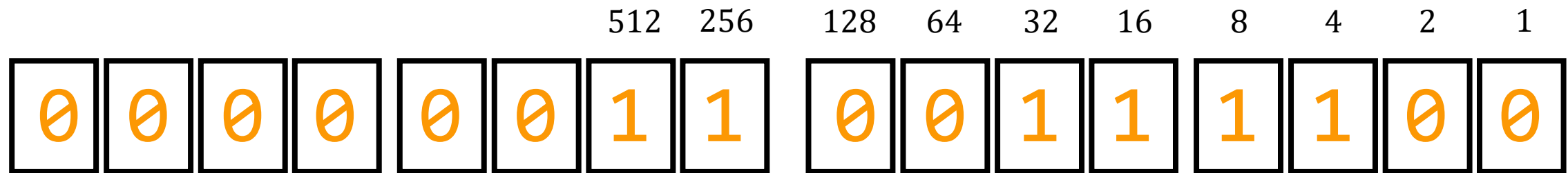
??? =

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





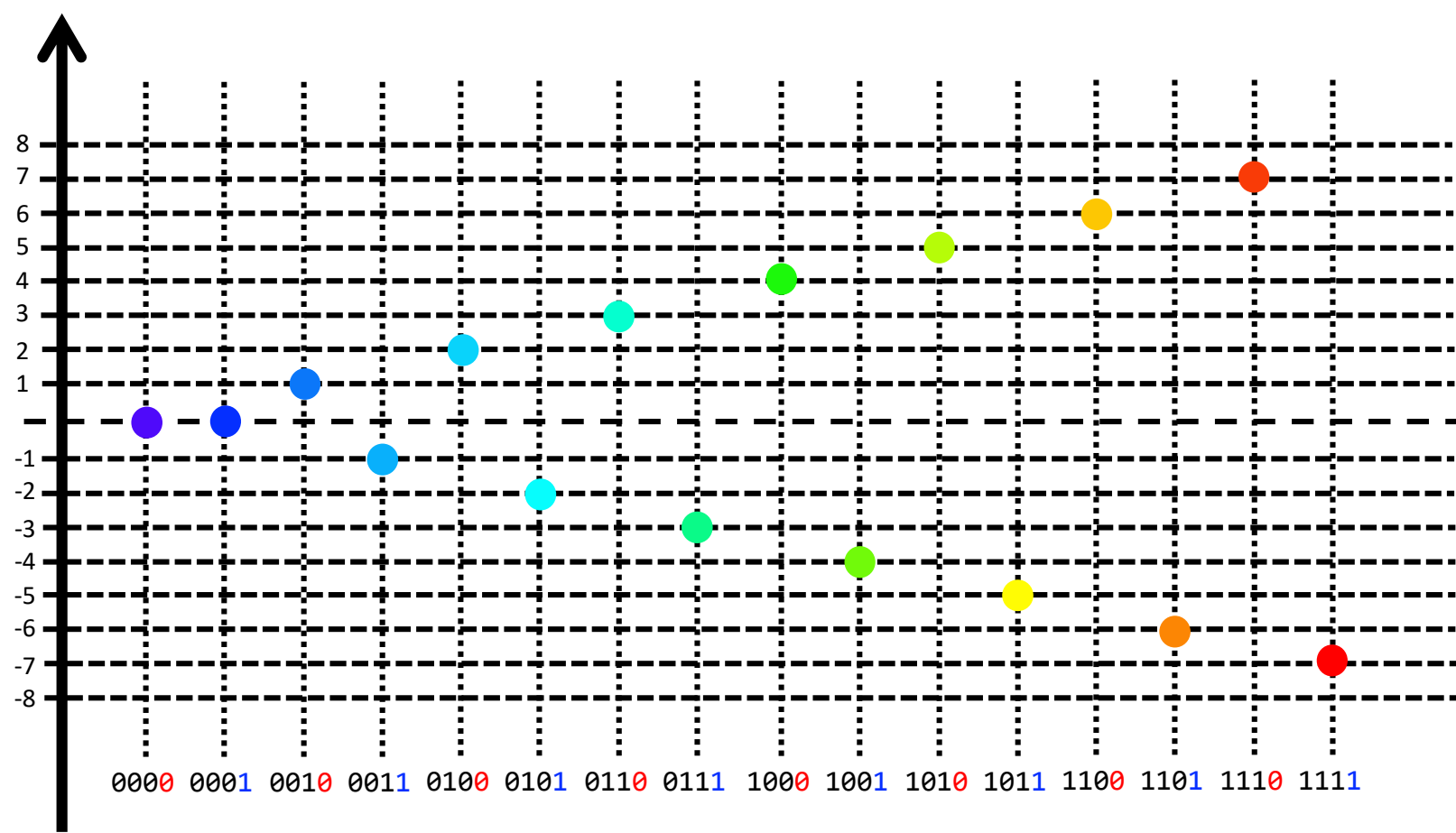


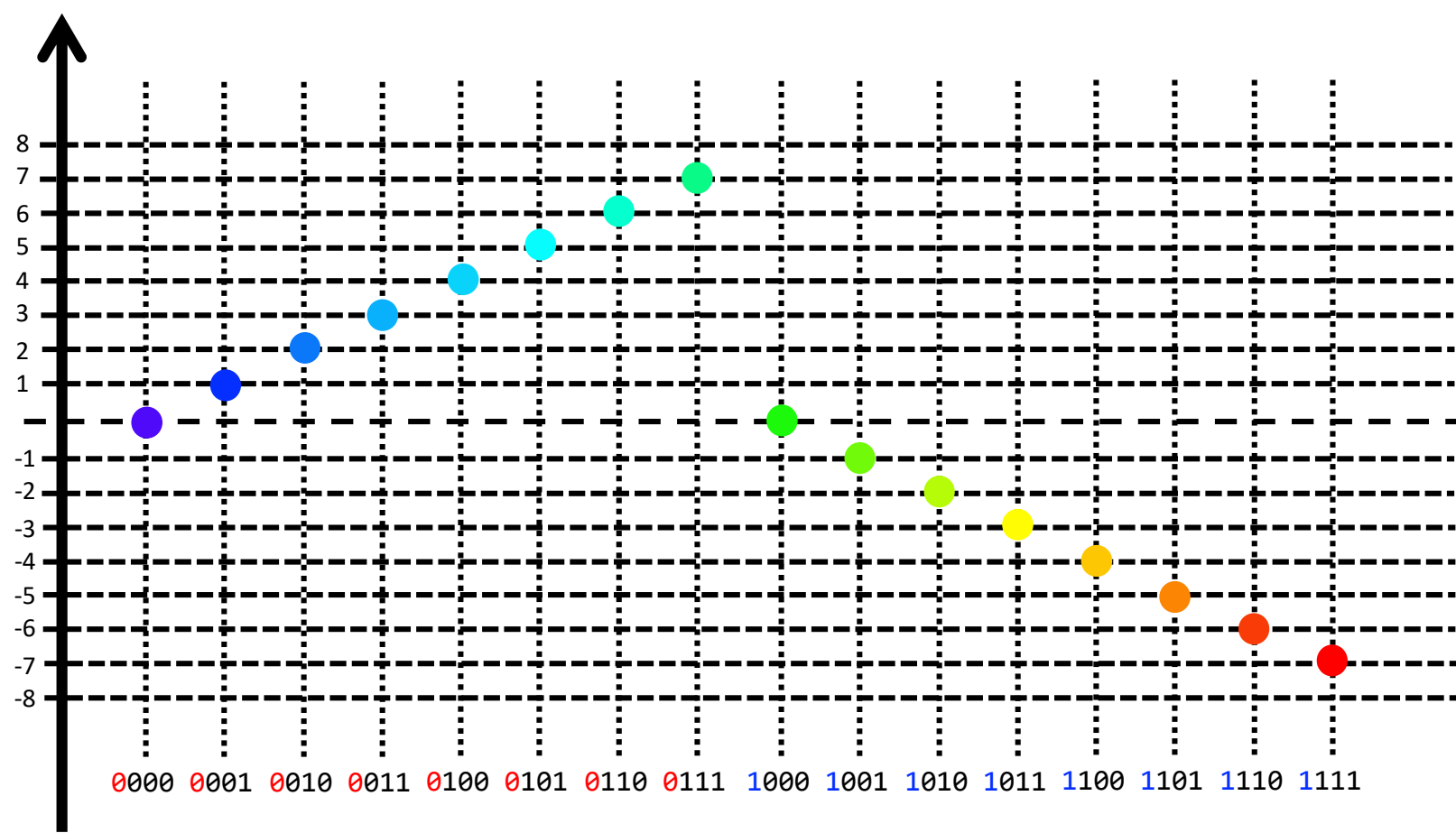


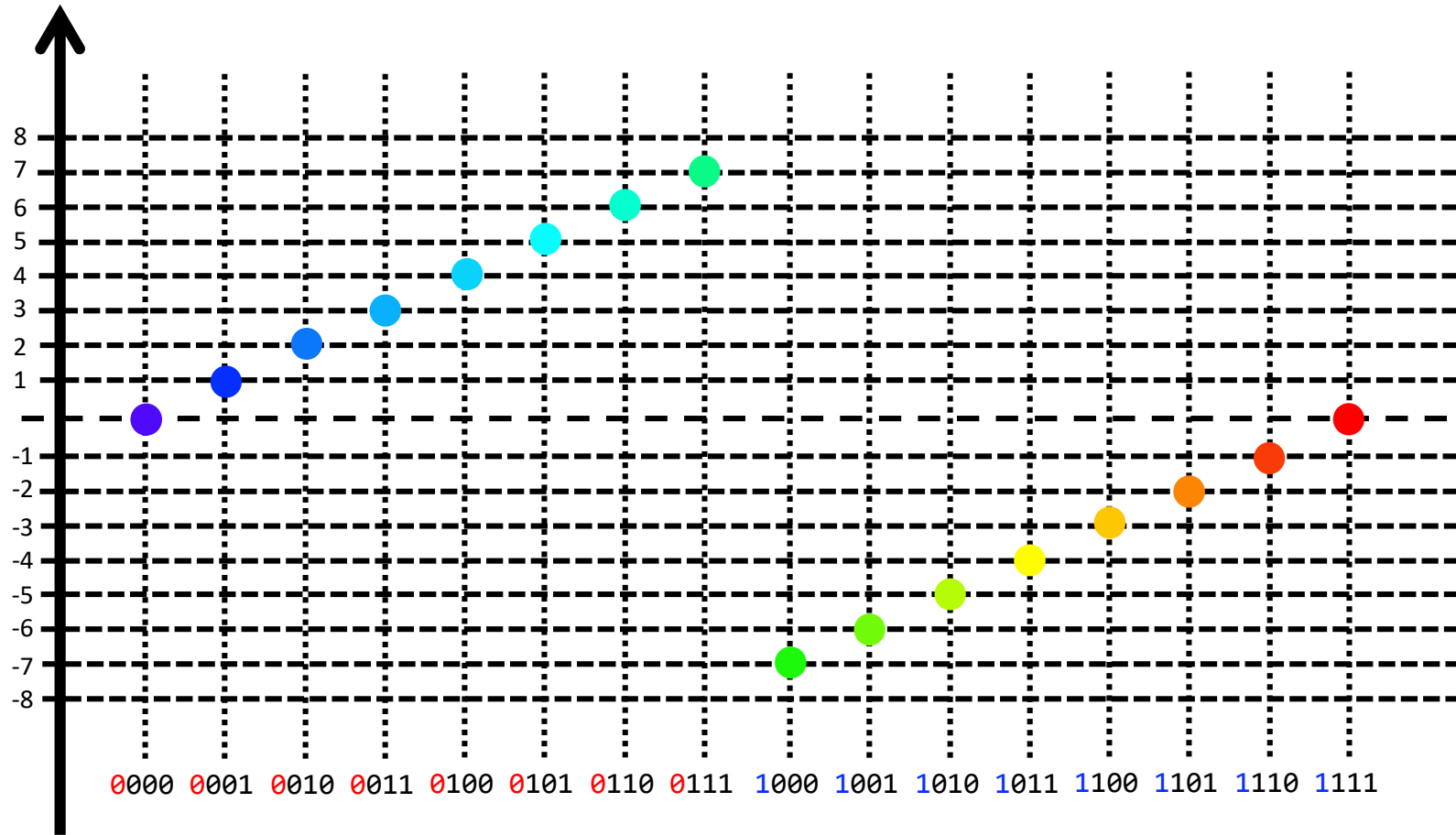
= 828

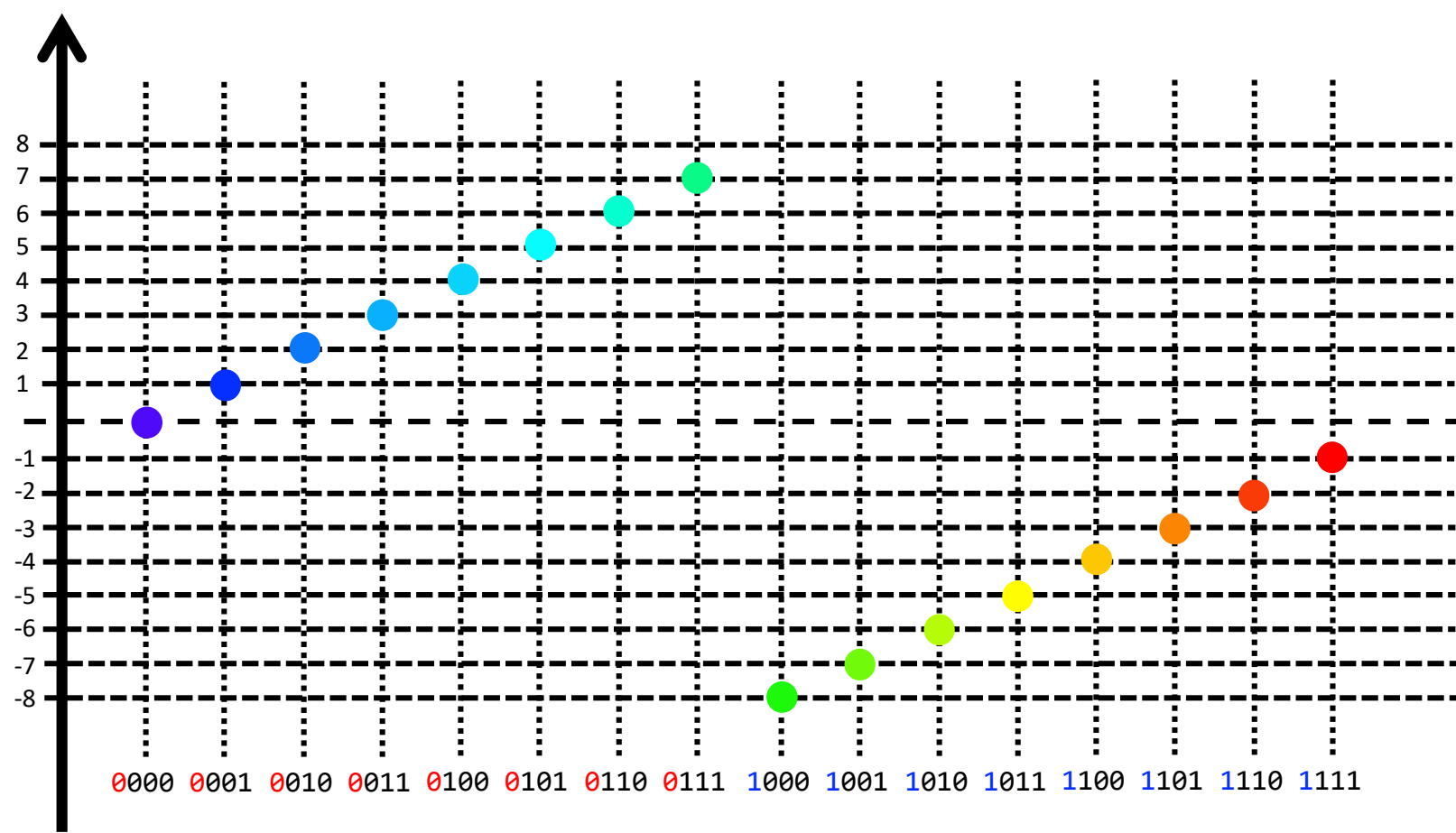
- Die ganzen Zahlen $\mathbb{Z}$ umfassen neben den natürlichen Zahlen $\mathbb{N}_0$ (mit Null) auch negative Zahlen $\mathbb{Z}_-$
- Um negative Zahlen darstellen zu können, wird ein weiteres sogenanntes **Vorzeichenbit** benötigt

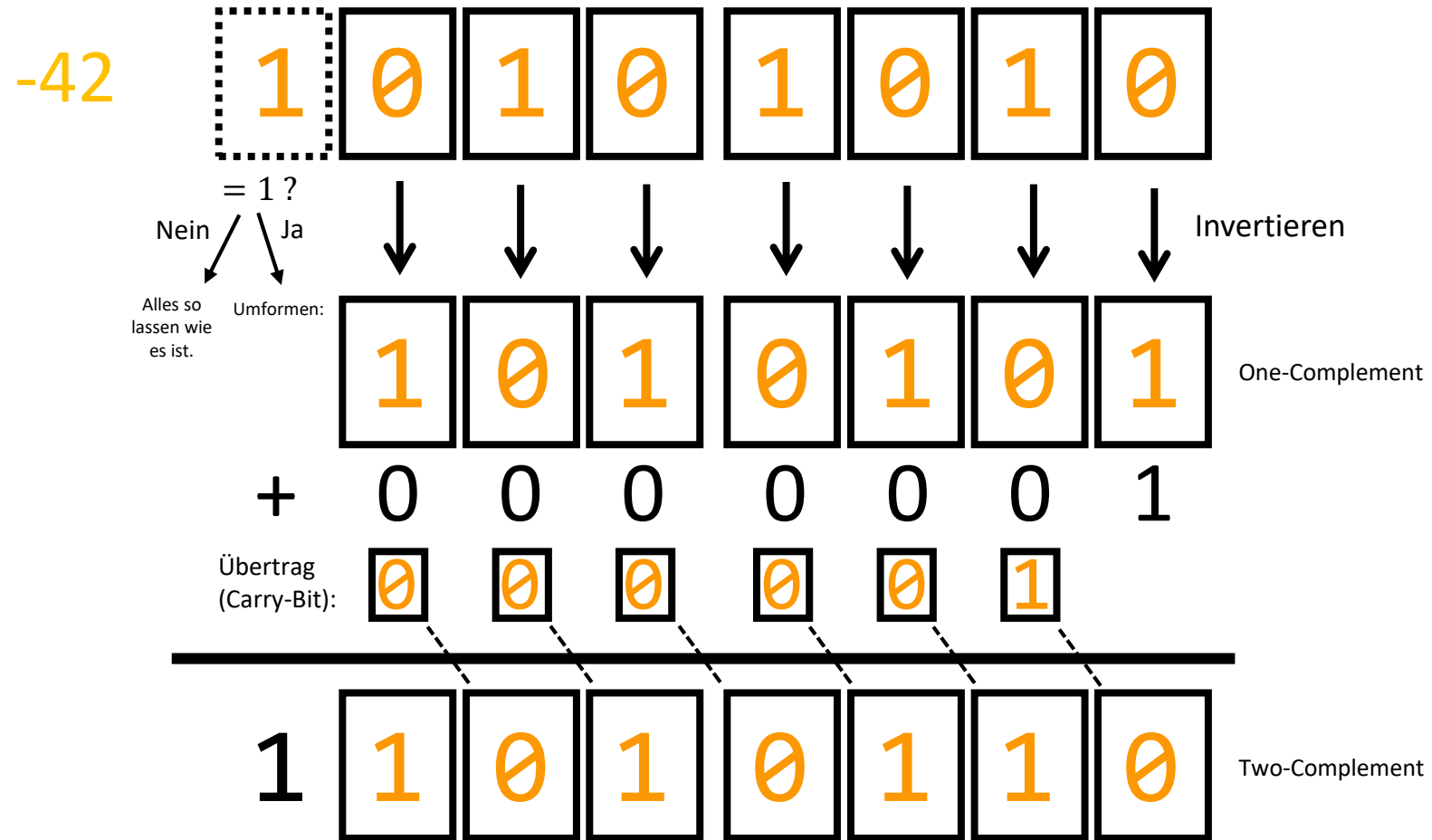
$$\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \mathbb{Z}_- = \{0, 1, -1, 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots\}$$

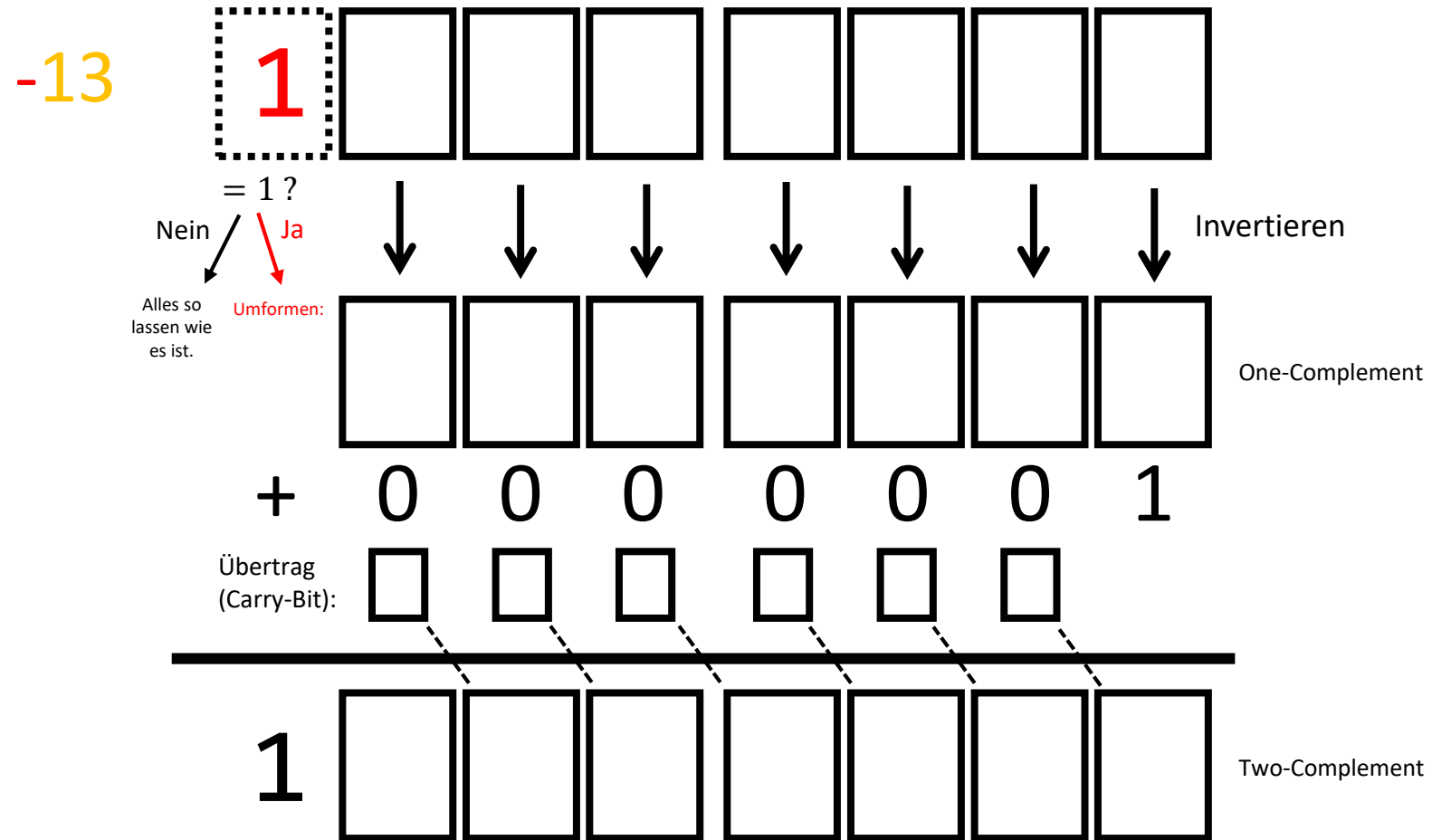


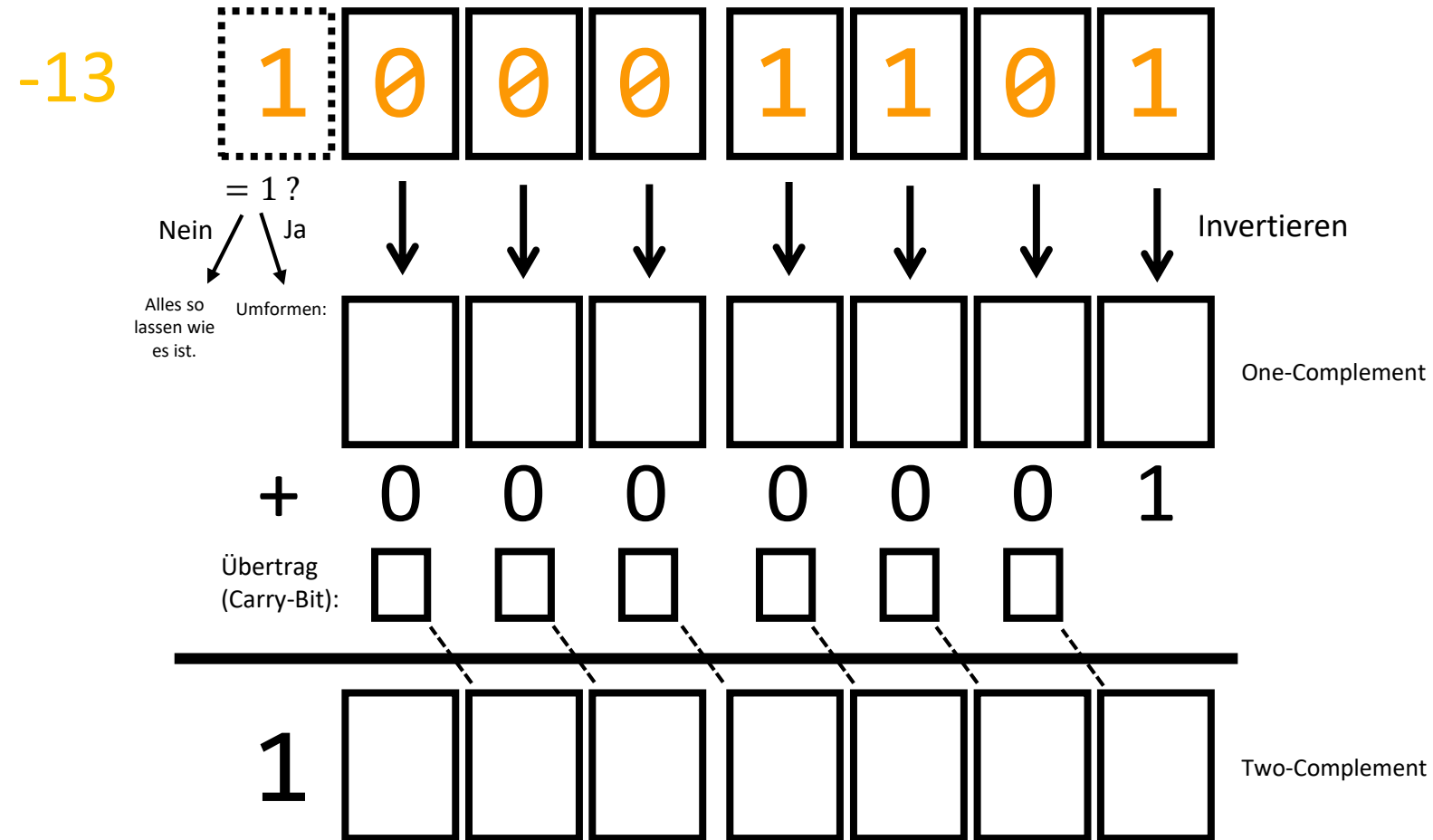


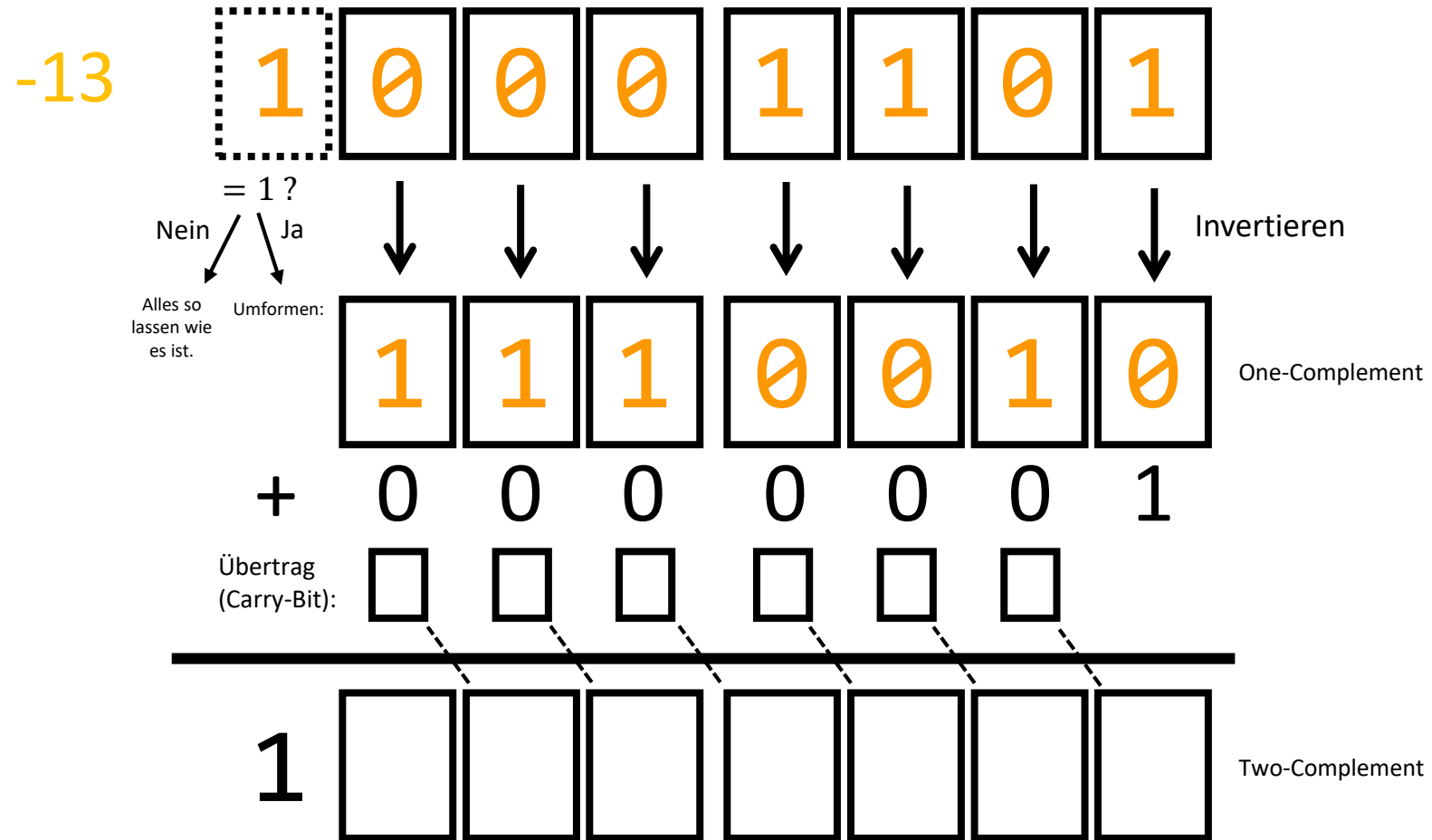


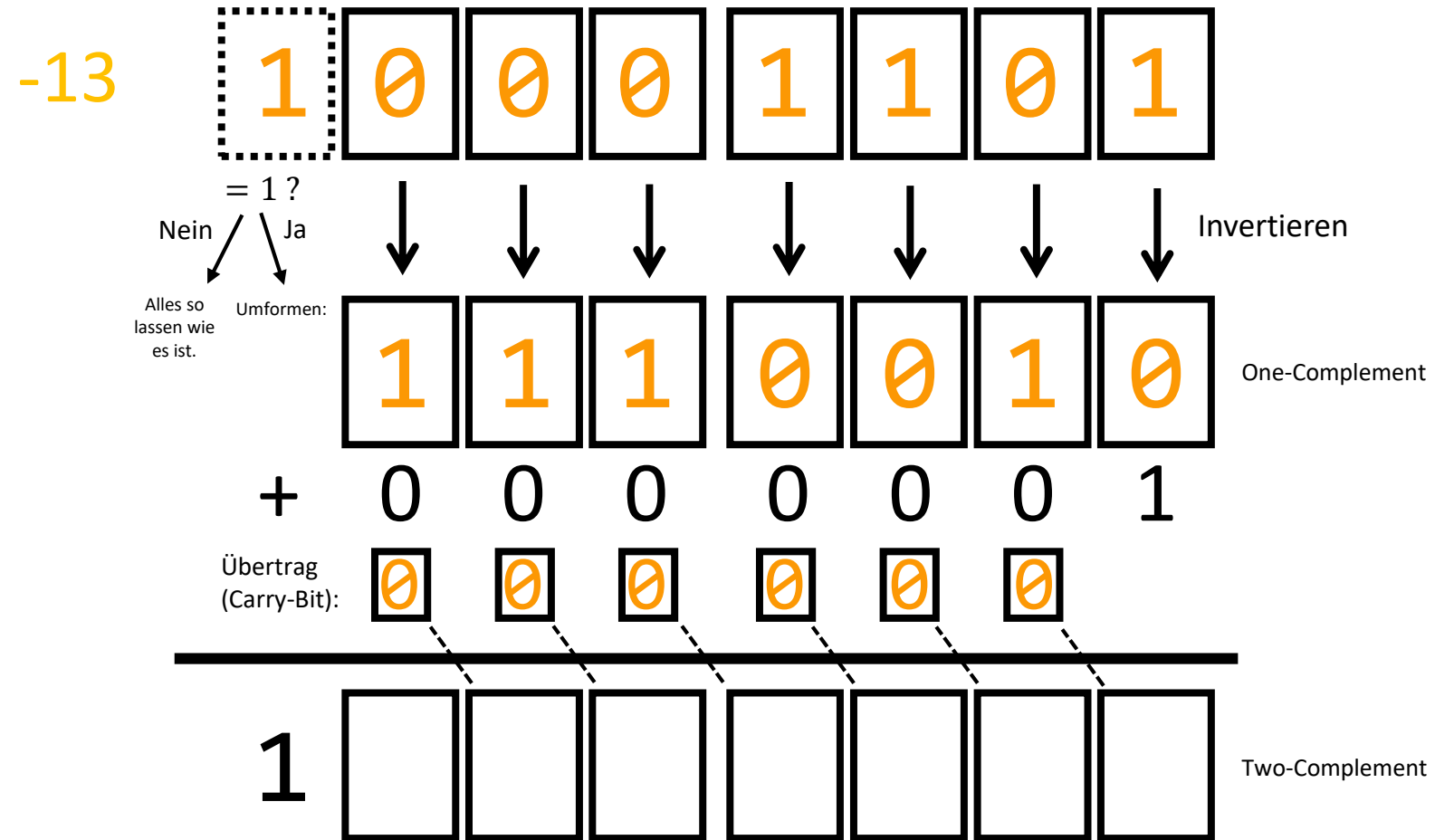


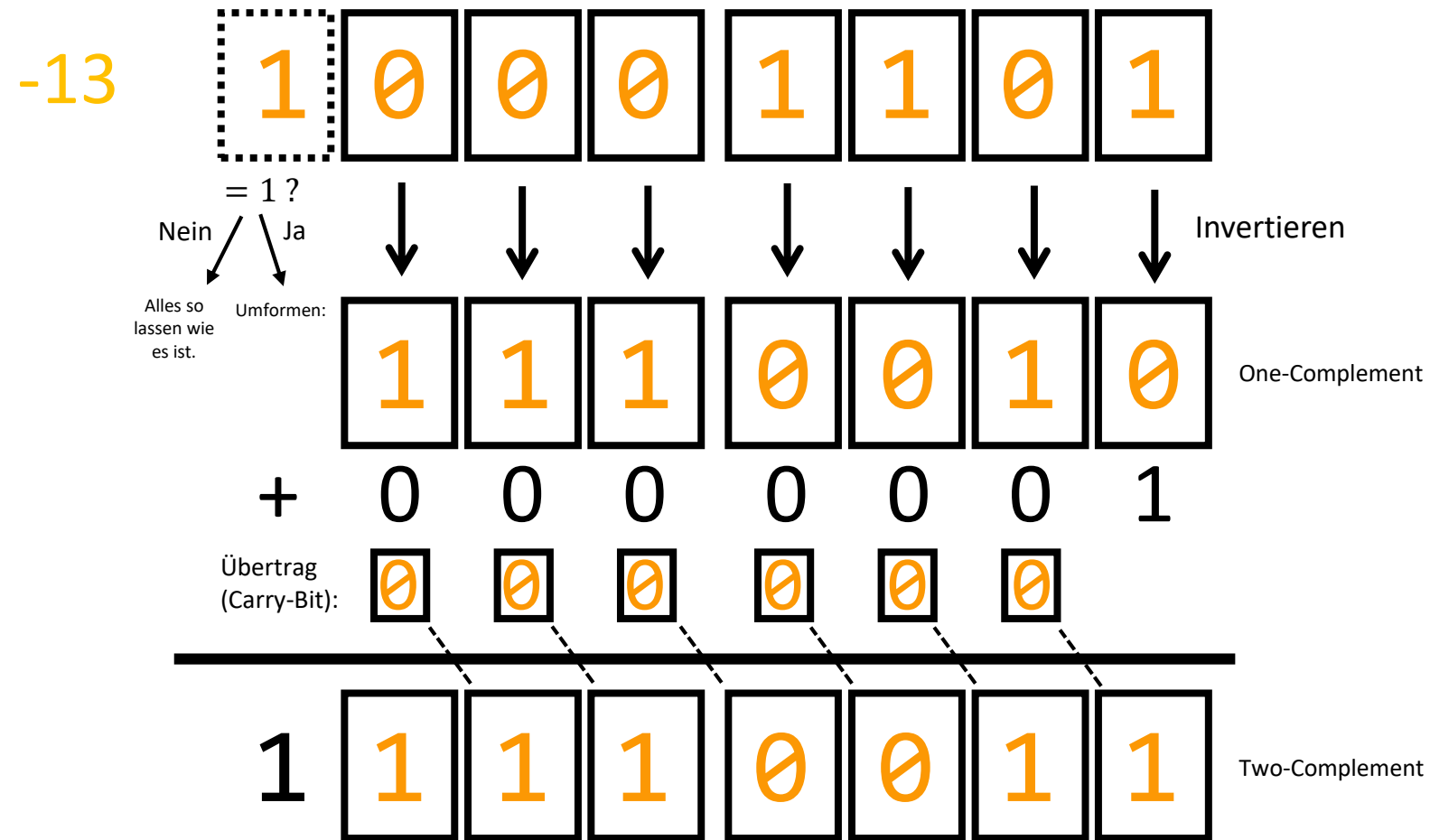


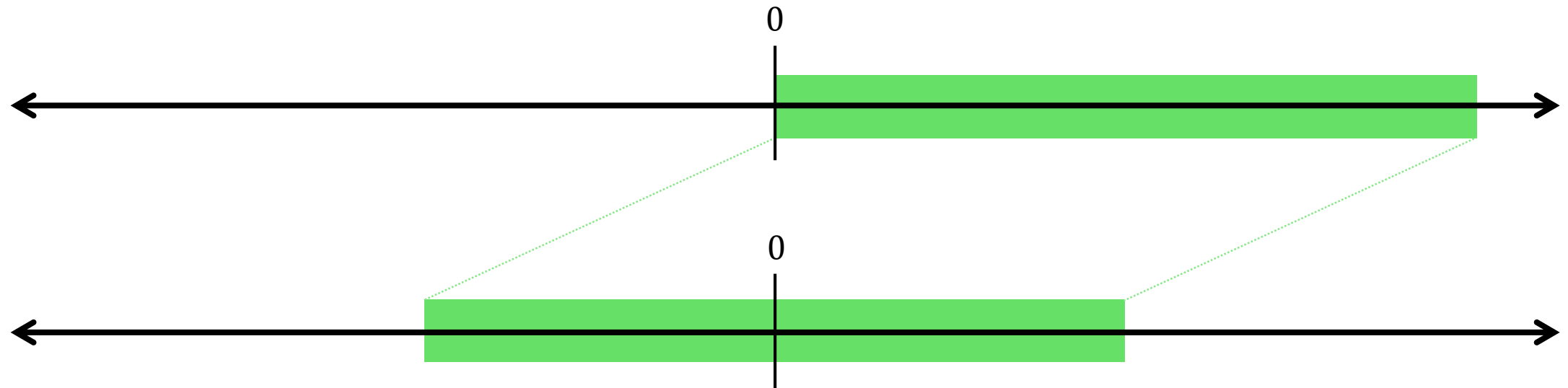






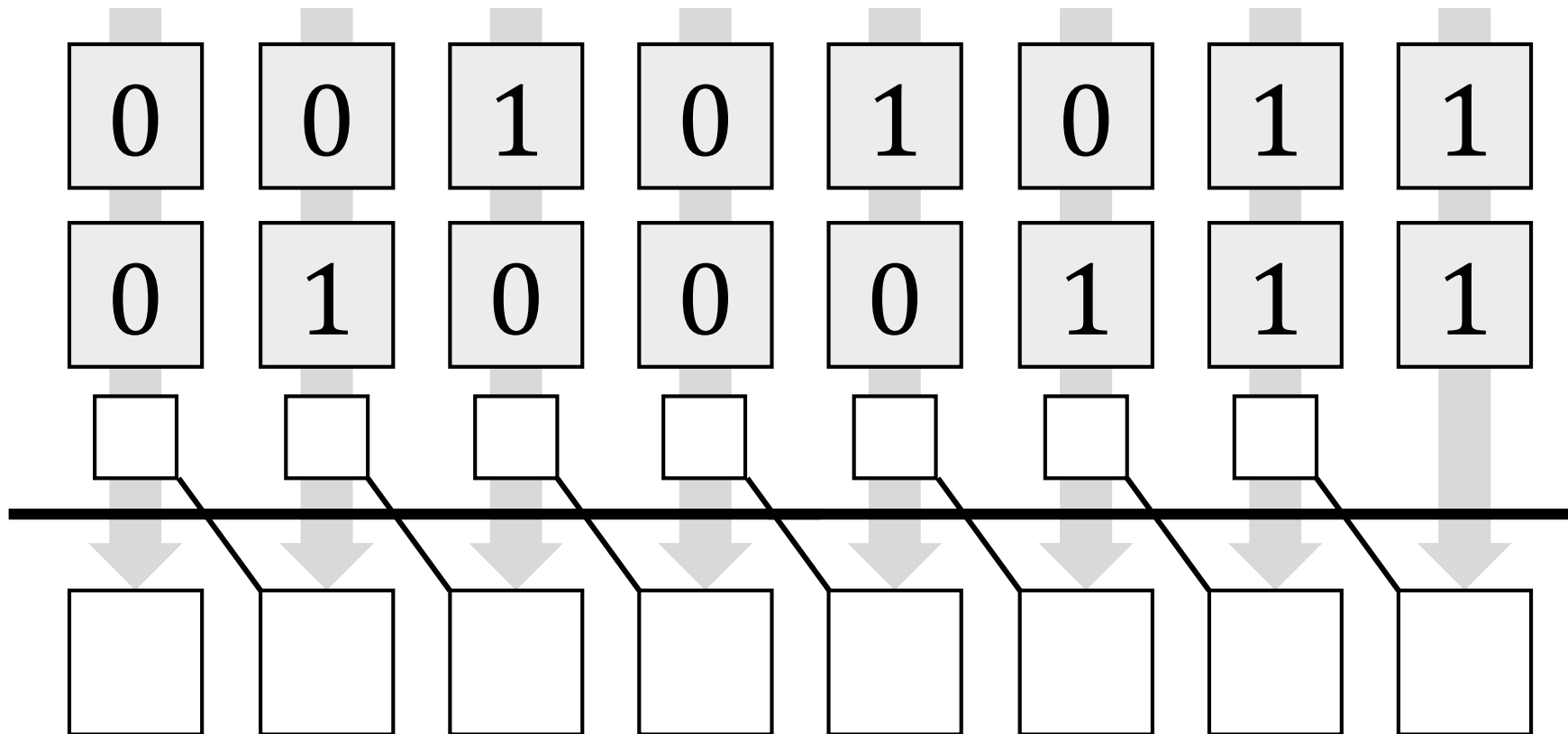


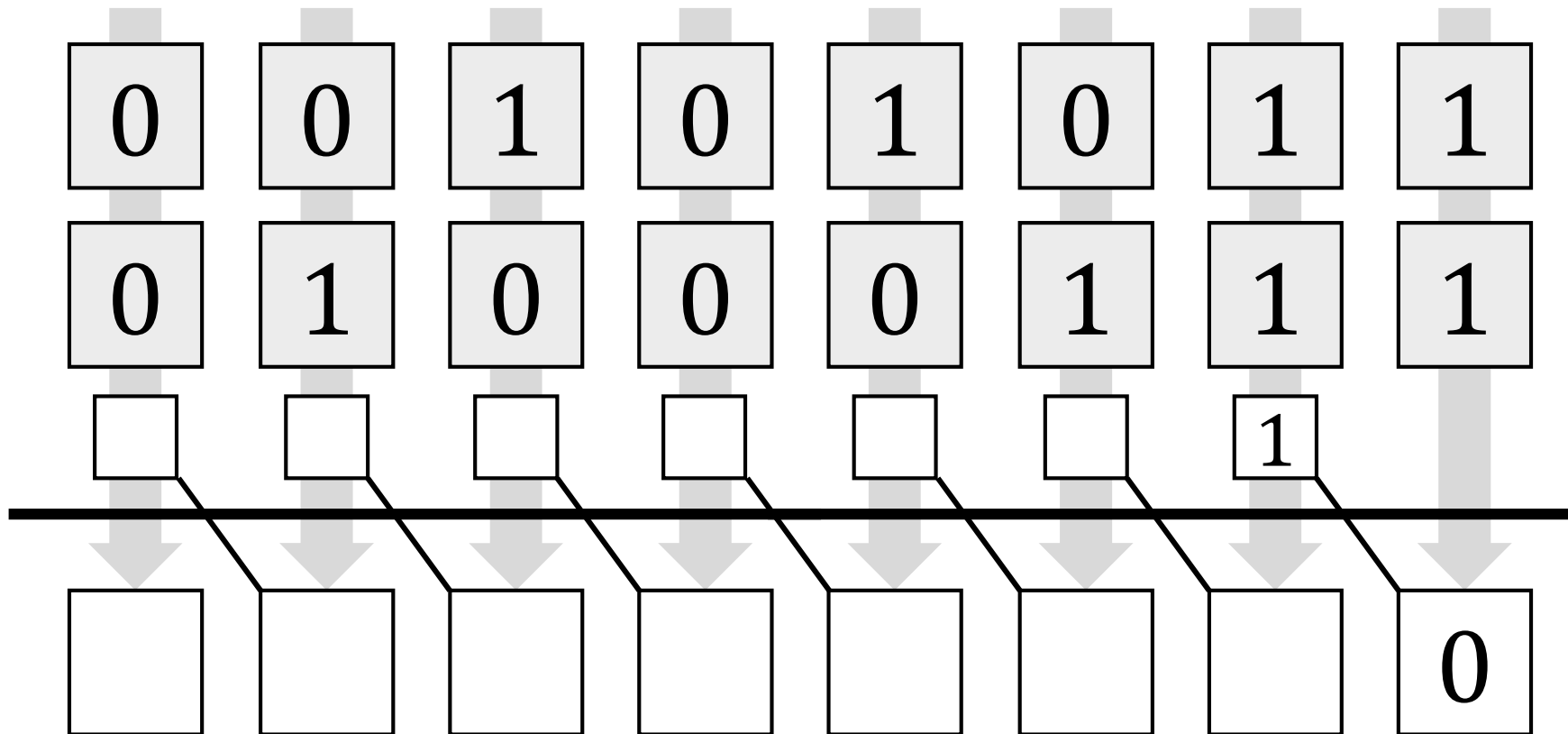


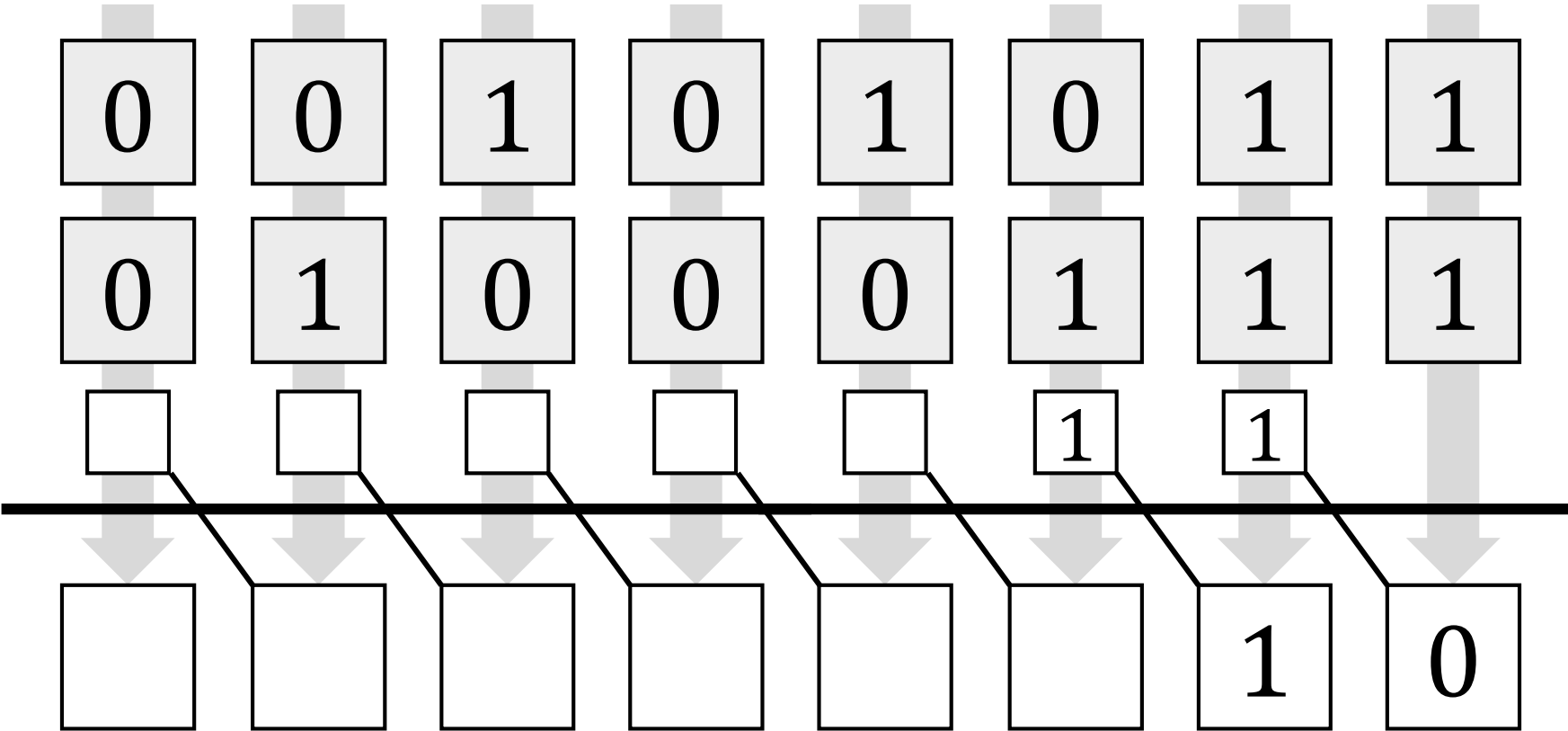


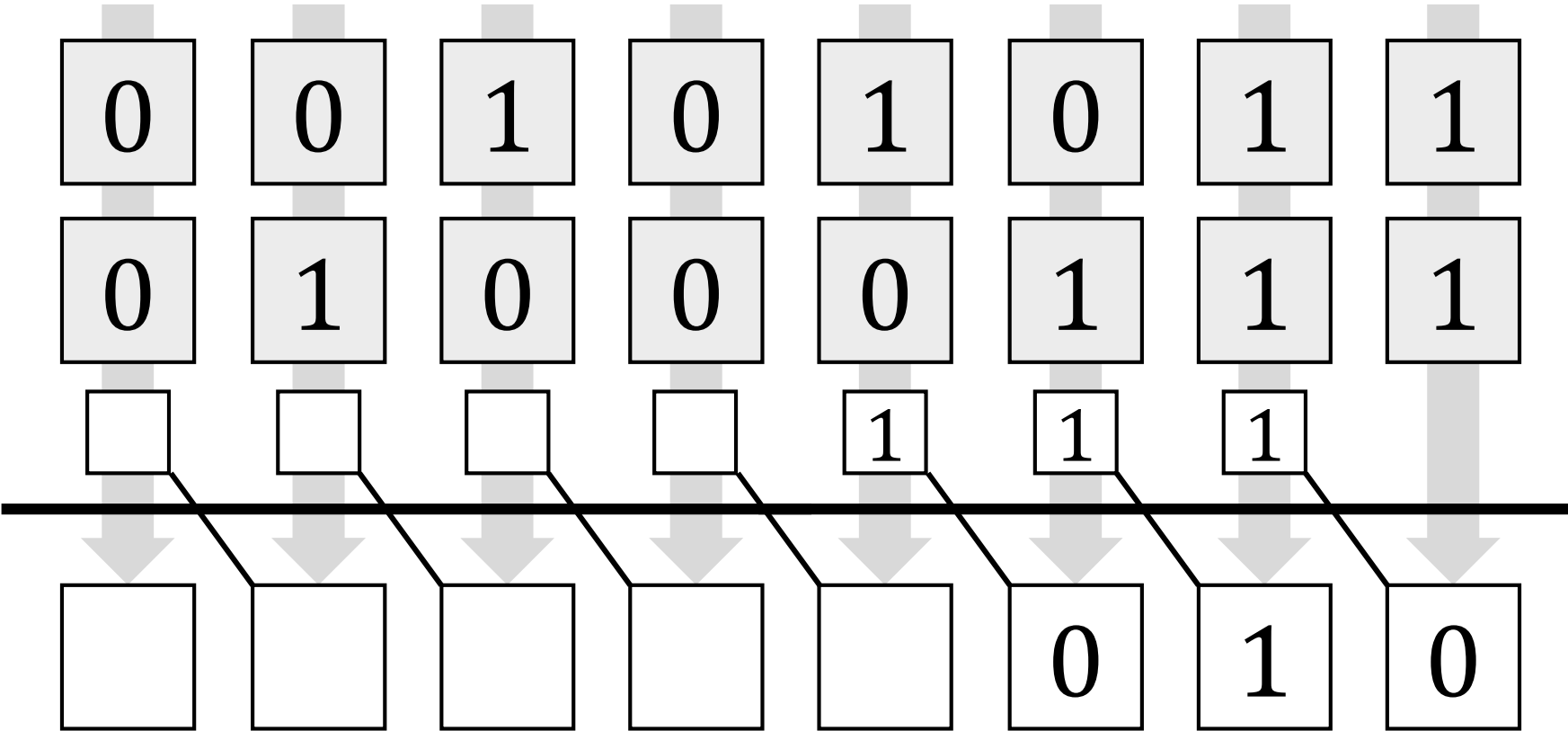
$$\begin{array}{r}
 0 \\
 + 0 \\
 \hline
 = 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 + 0 \\
 \hline
 = 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 0 \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 = 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 = 0
 \end{array}$$

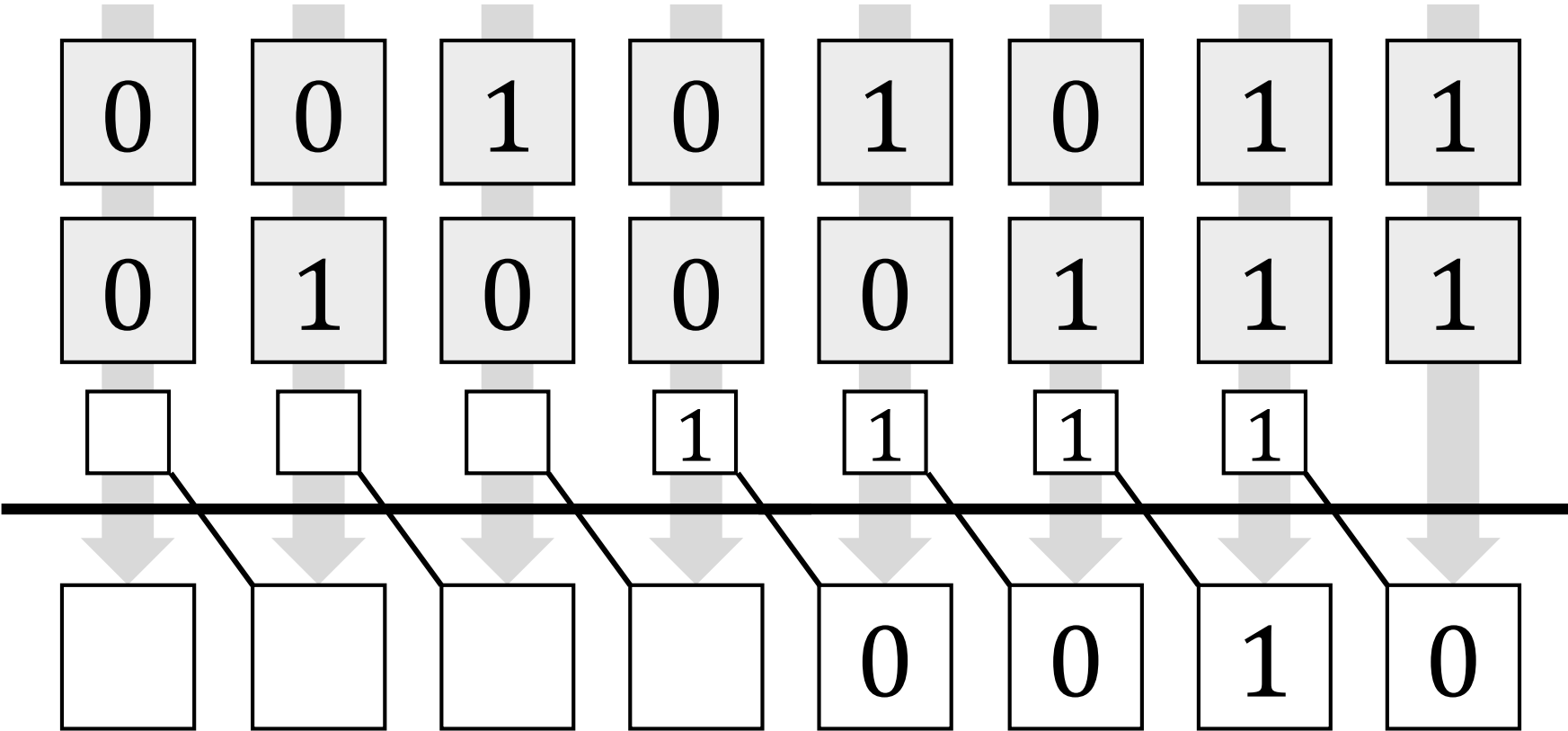
<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>S</i>
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

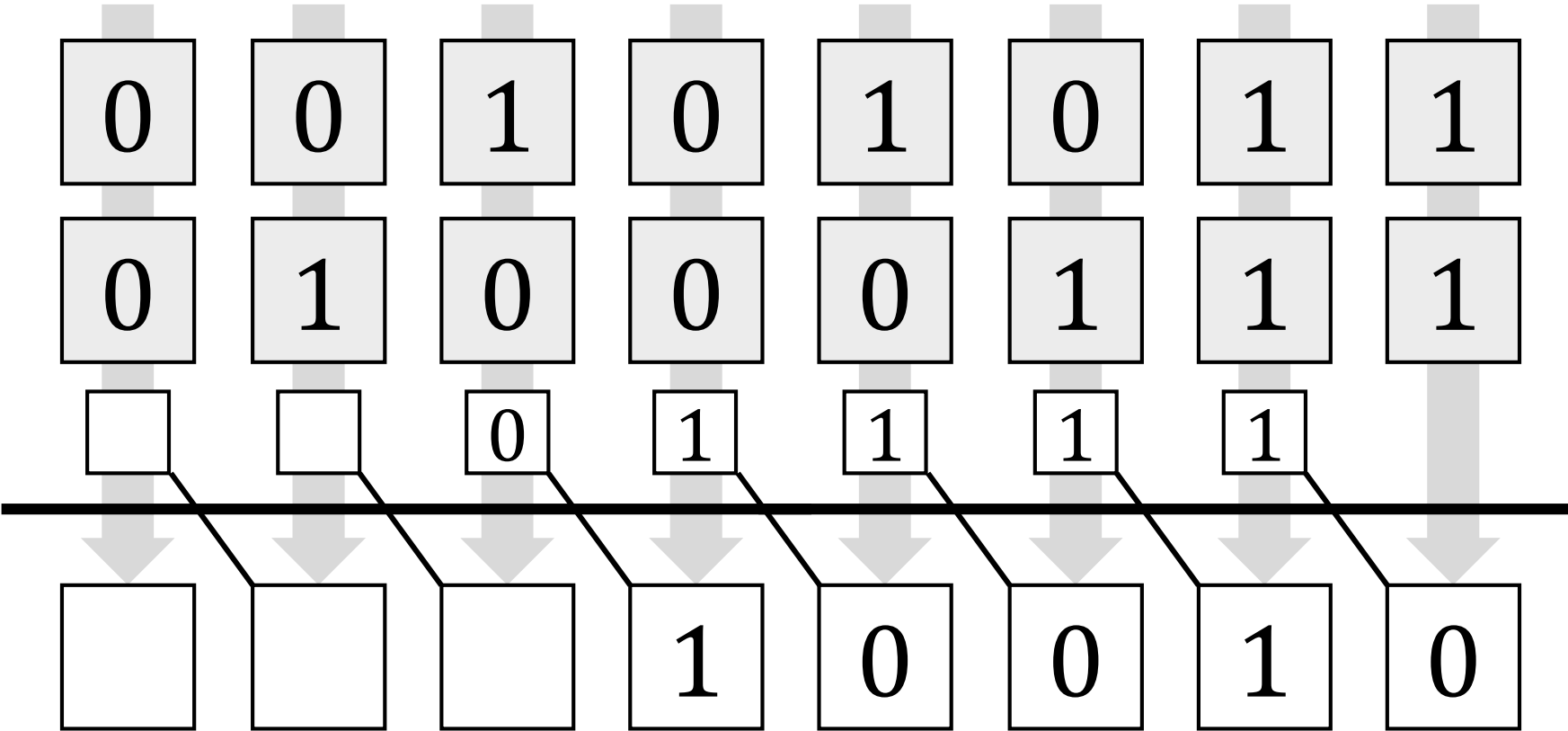


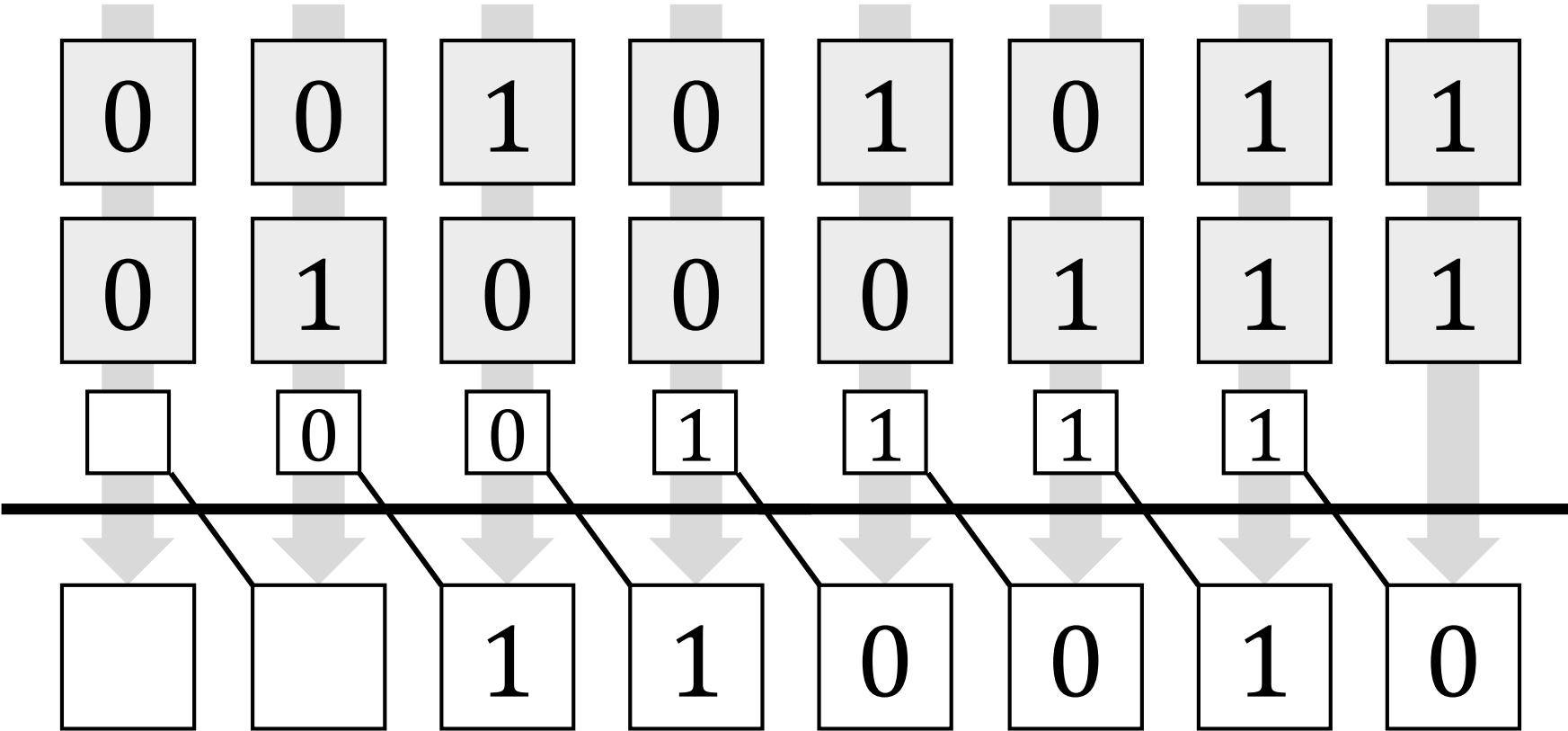


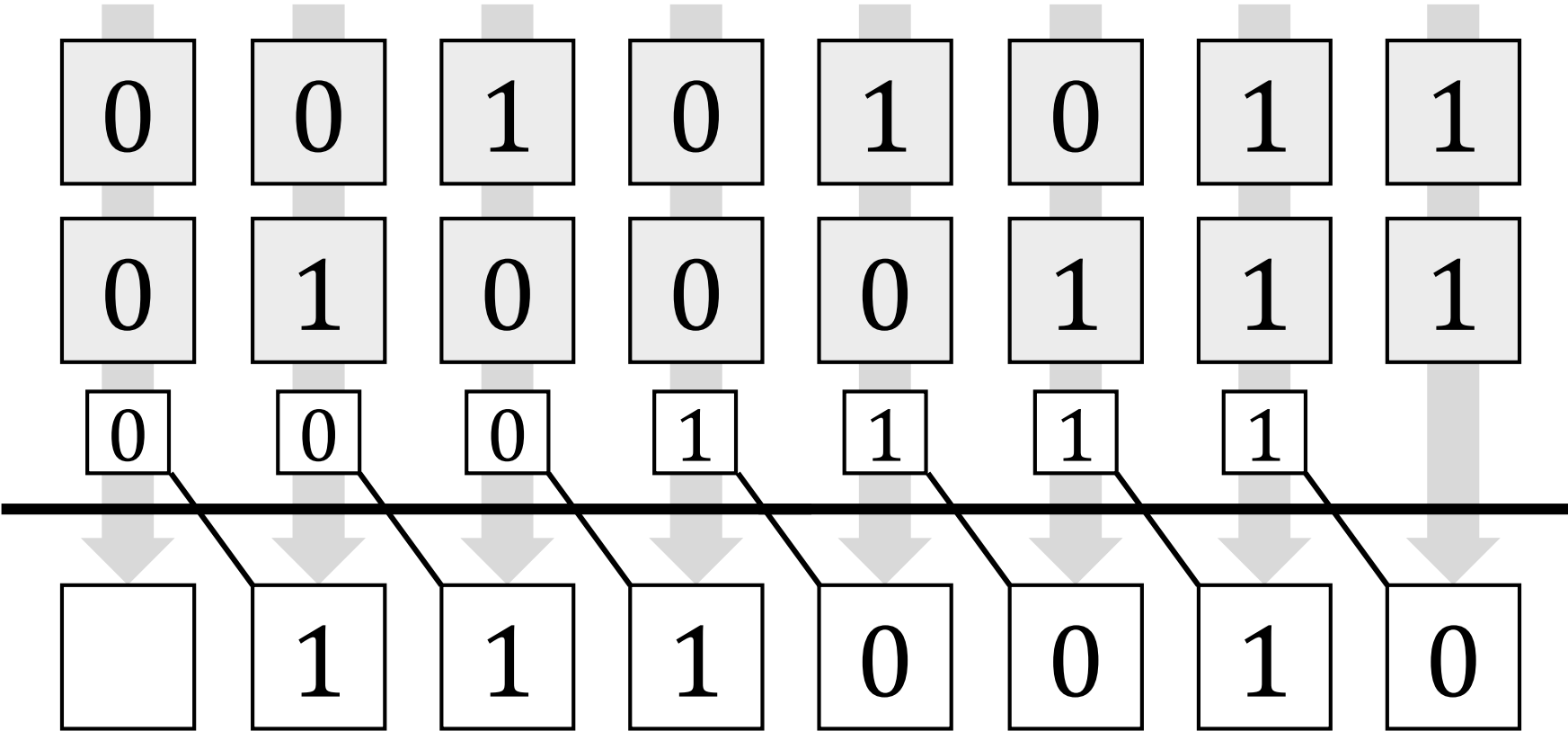


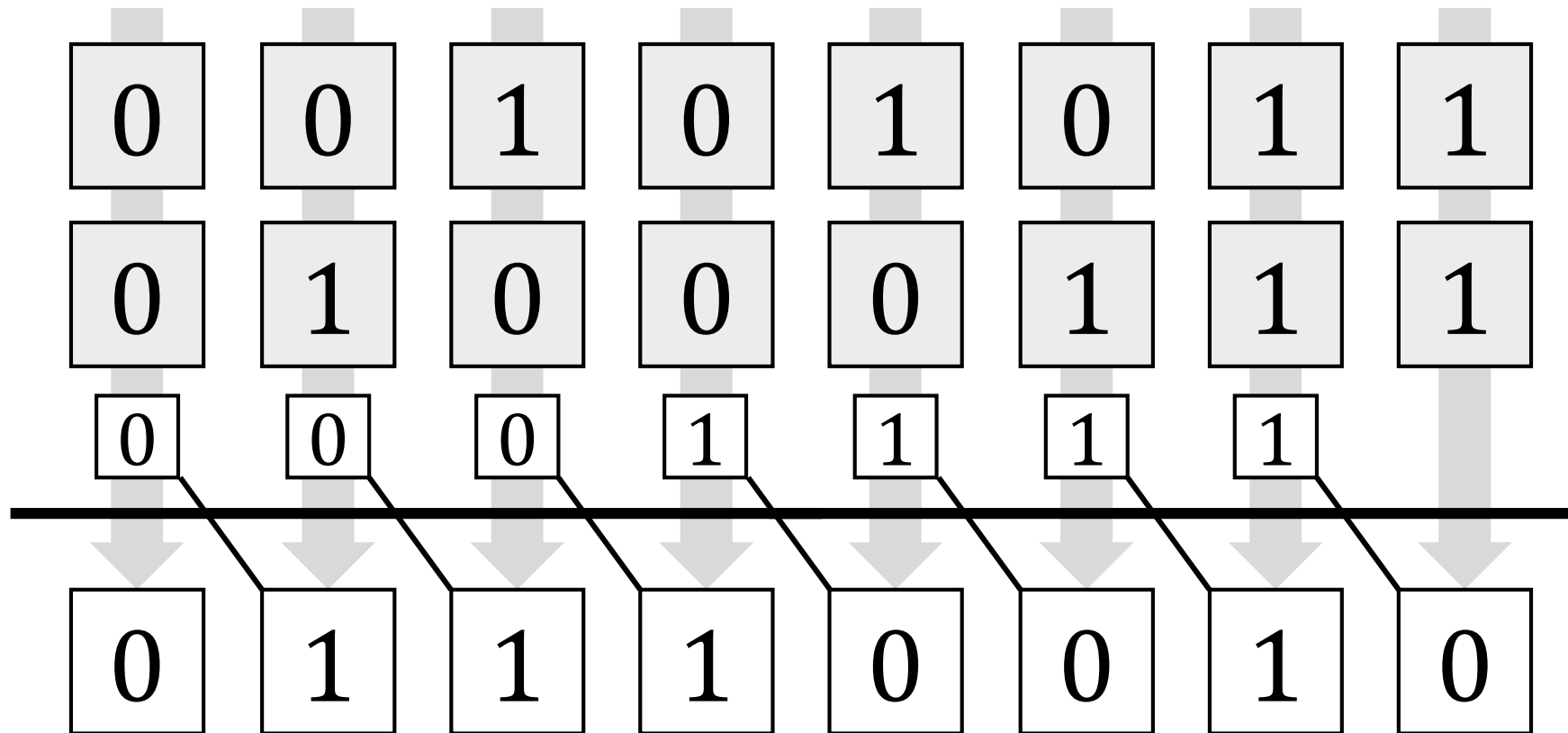












- Arithmetisch entspricht das Verschieben nach links einer Multiplikation mit 2
- ... gdw. Zahl kleiner als 2^{n-1} ist
- Das Verschieben nach rechts entspricht arithmetisch einer ganzzahligen Division mit 2
- ... gdw. Zahl teilbar durch 2 ist

$$W \ll = 1$$

$$W \gg = 1$$

- Arithmetisch entspricht das Verschieben nach links einer Multiplikation mit 2^k
- ... gdw. Zahl kleiner als 2^{n-k} ist
- Das Verschieben nach rechts entspricht arithmetisch einer ganzzahligen Division mit 2^k
- ... gdw. Zahl teilbar durch 2^k ist

$$W \ll = k$$

$$W \gg = k$$

Wann ist eine Binärzahl durch 2^k teilbar?

Wann ist eine Binärzahl durch 2^k teilbar?

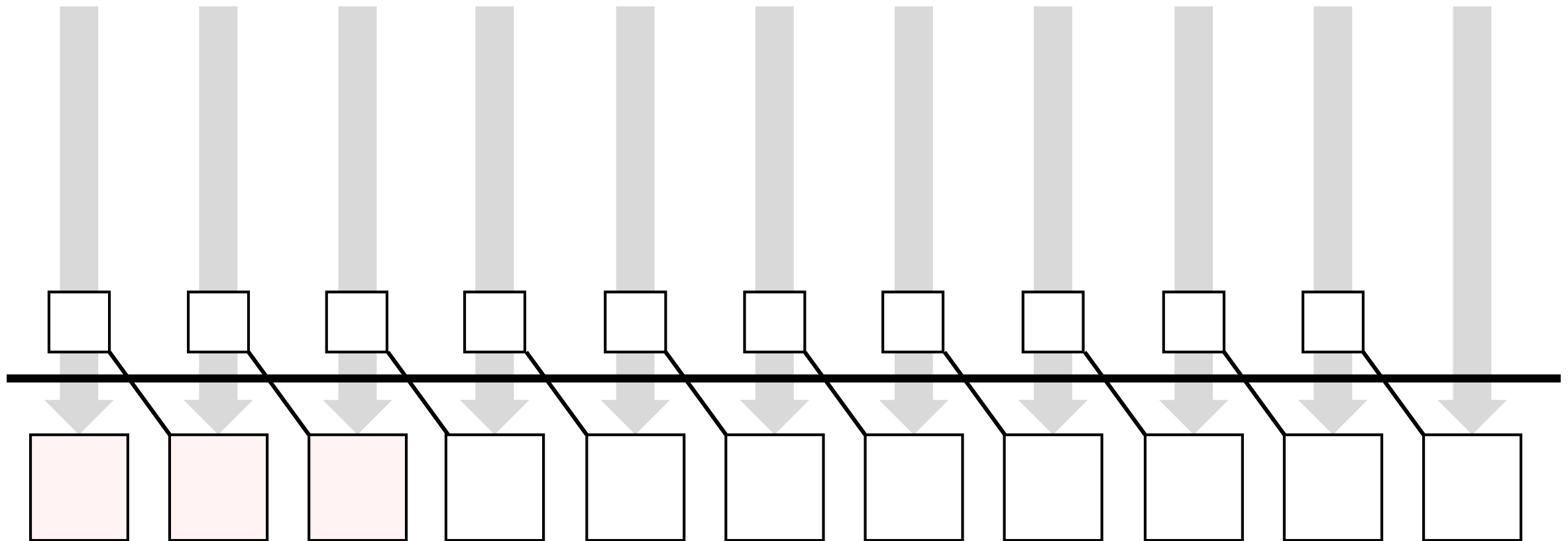
- Teilbarkeit gilt genau dann, wenn die k am wenigsten signifikanten Bits gleich Null sind
- Beispielsweise ist die Binärzahl immer dann durch 4 teilbar, wenn die letzten beiden Bits gleich Null sind

$$a \cdot b = \left[\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_j 2^j \right] \cdot \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} b_k 2^k \right] = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left[a_j 2^j \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} b_k 2^k \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [a_k (b \ll k)]$$

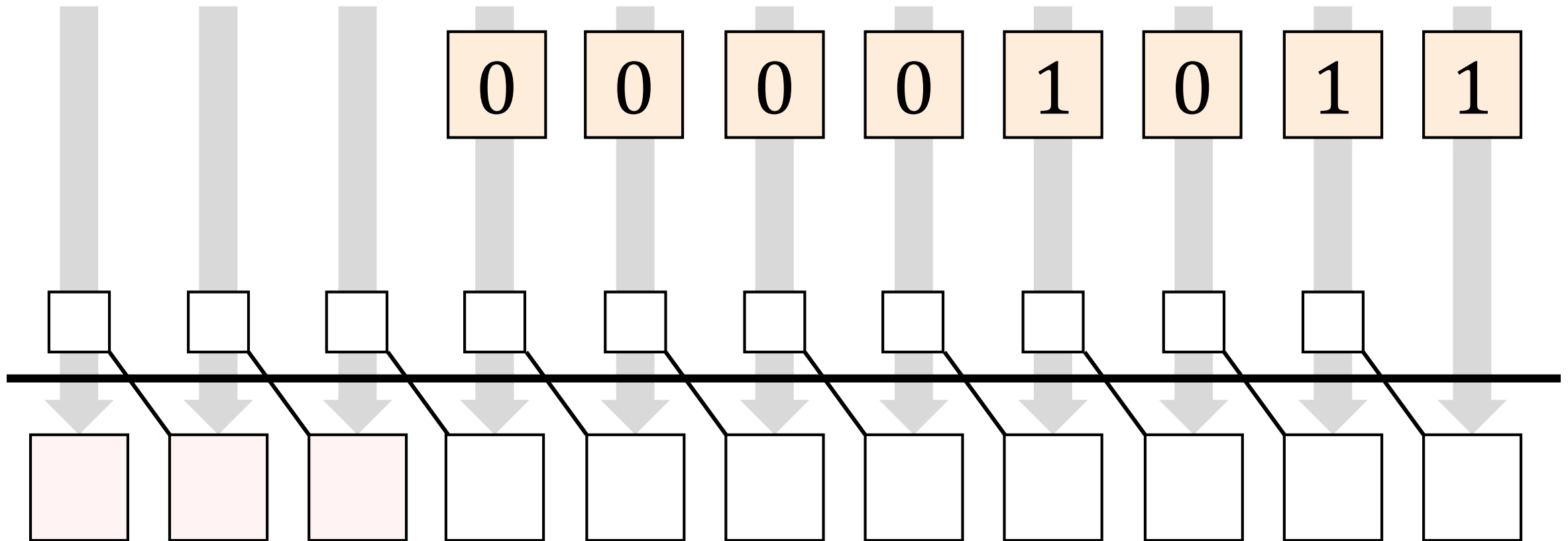
```

mul(a, b)          result := 0
1  for (i := 0; i < n; ++i) :
2    if (b &- 1) : result += a
3    b >>= 1
4    a <<= 1
5  return a
    
```

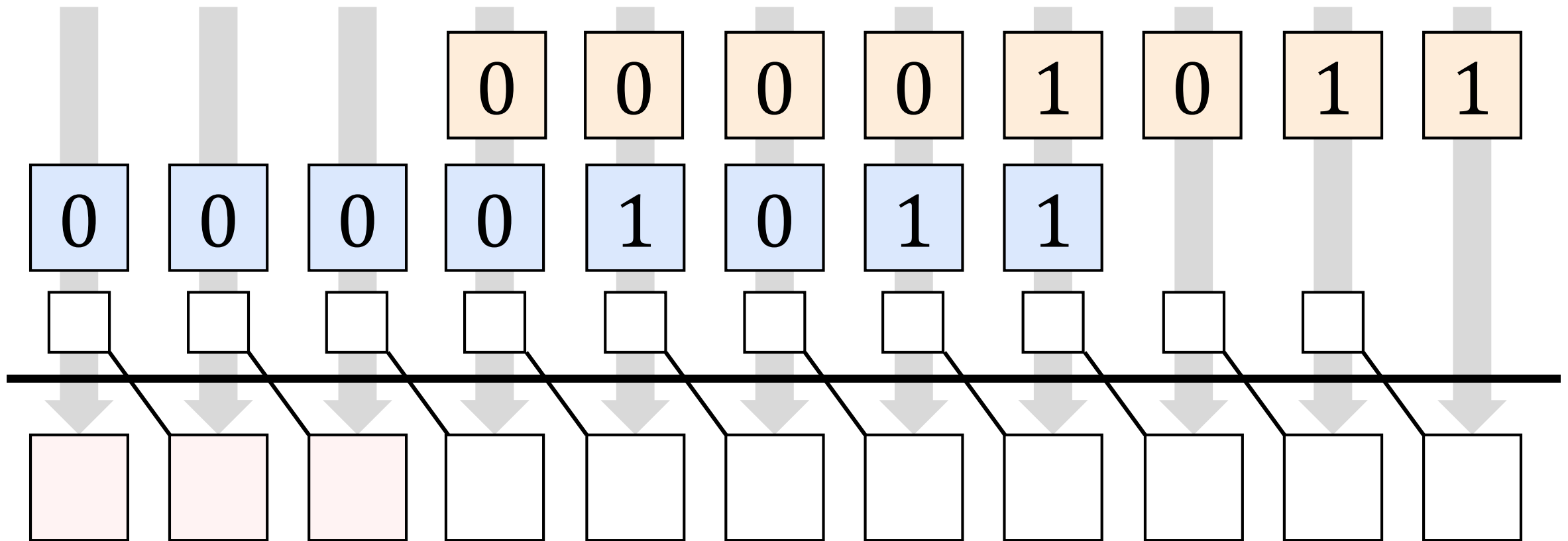
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



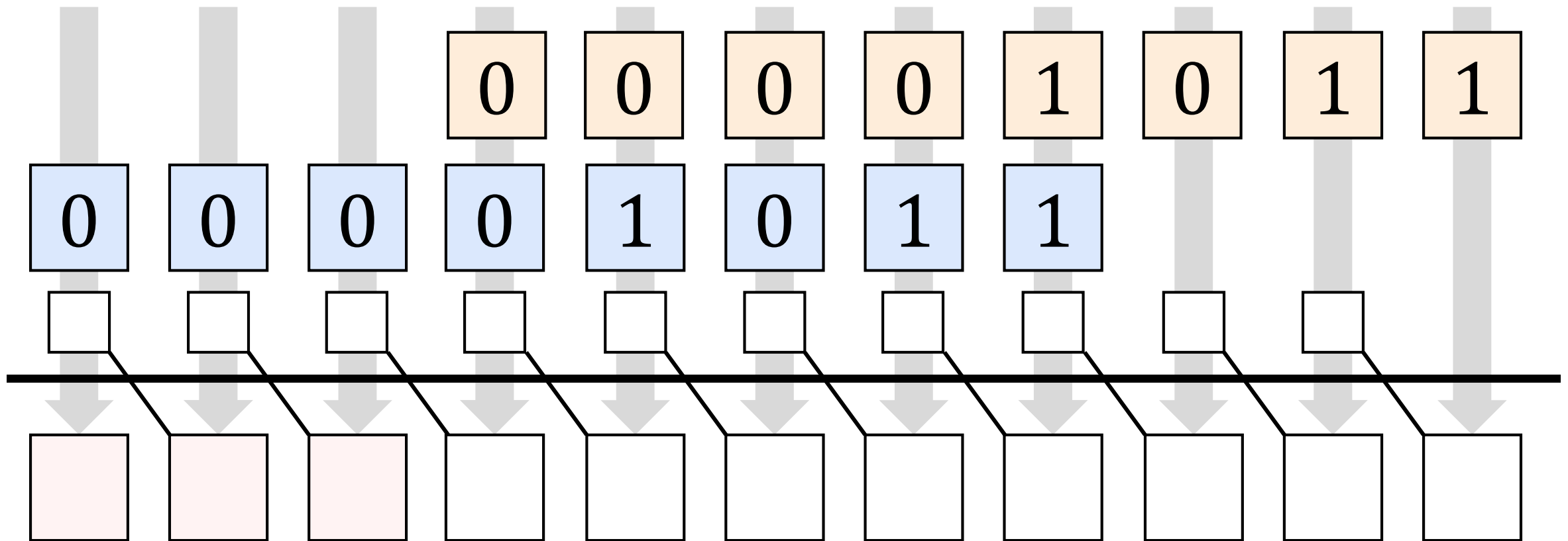
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



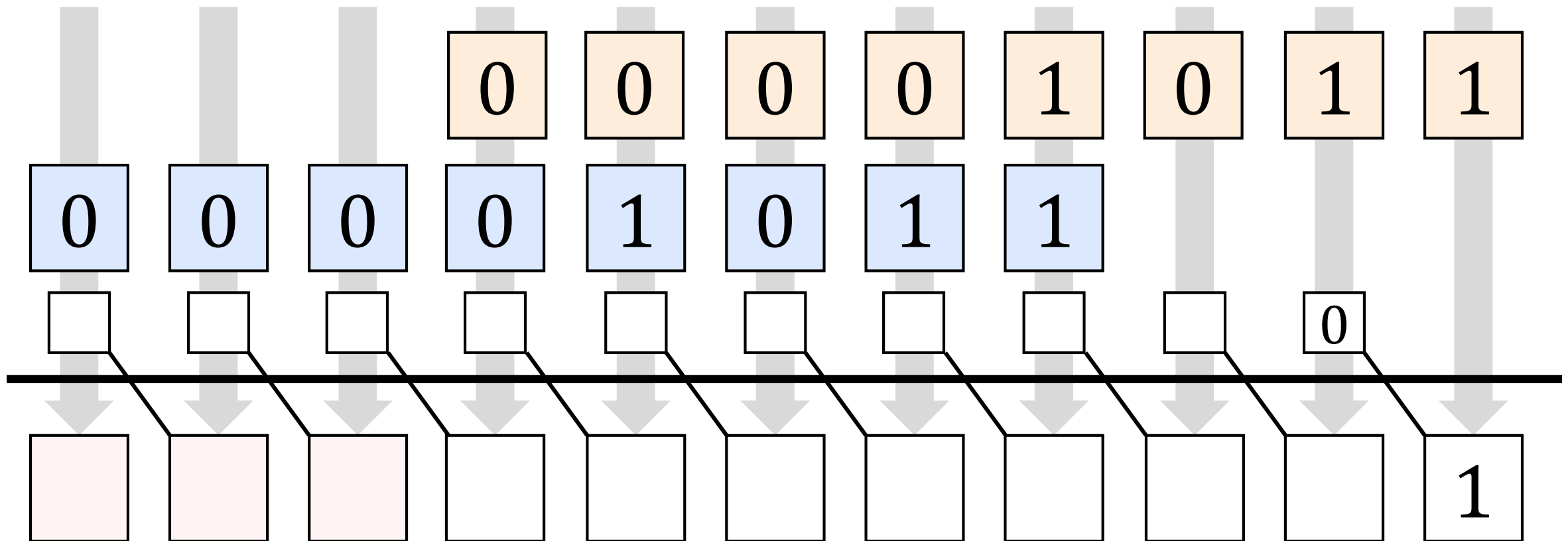
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



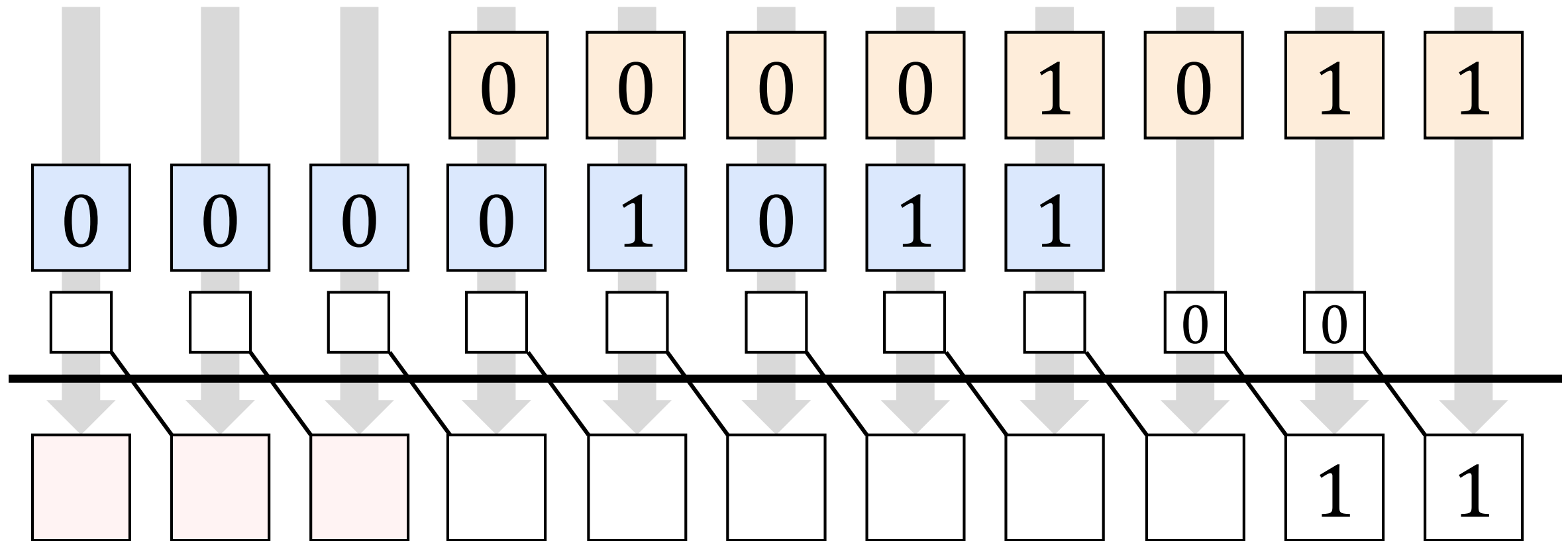
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



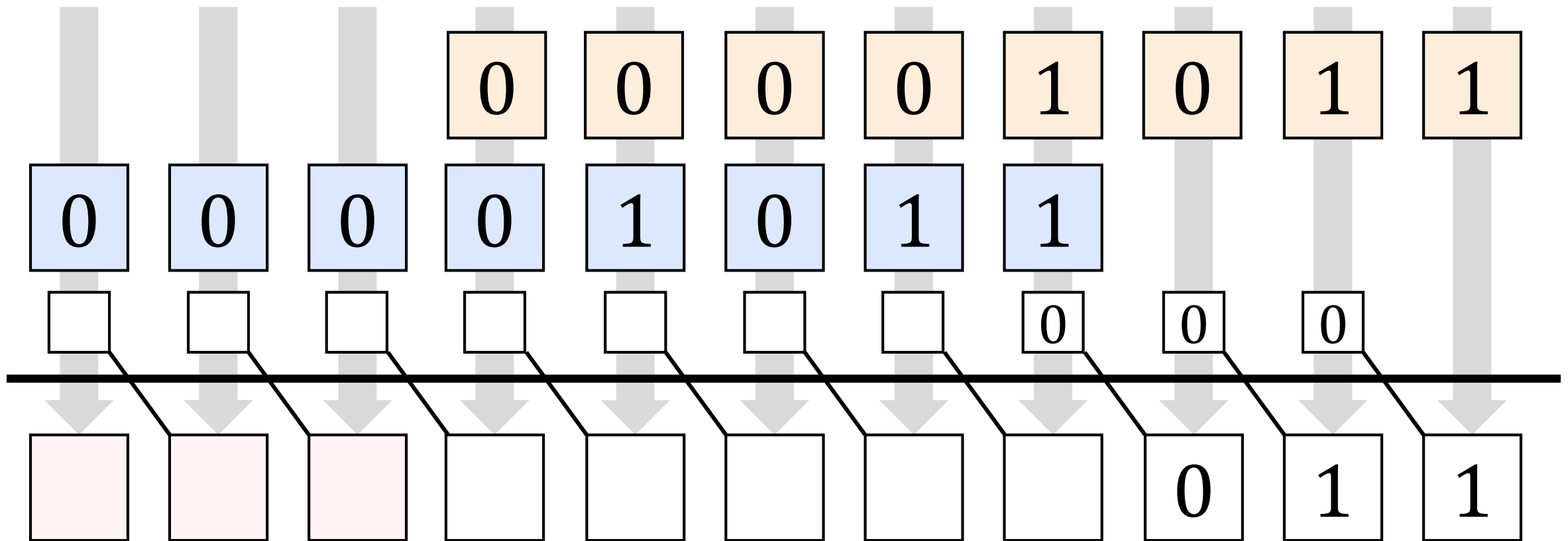
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



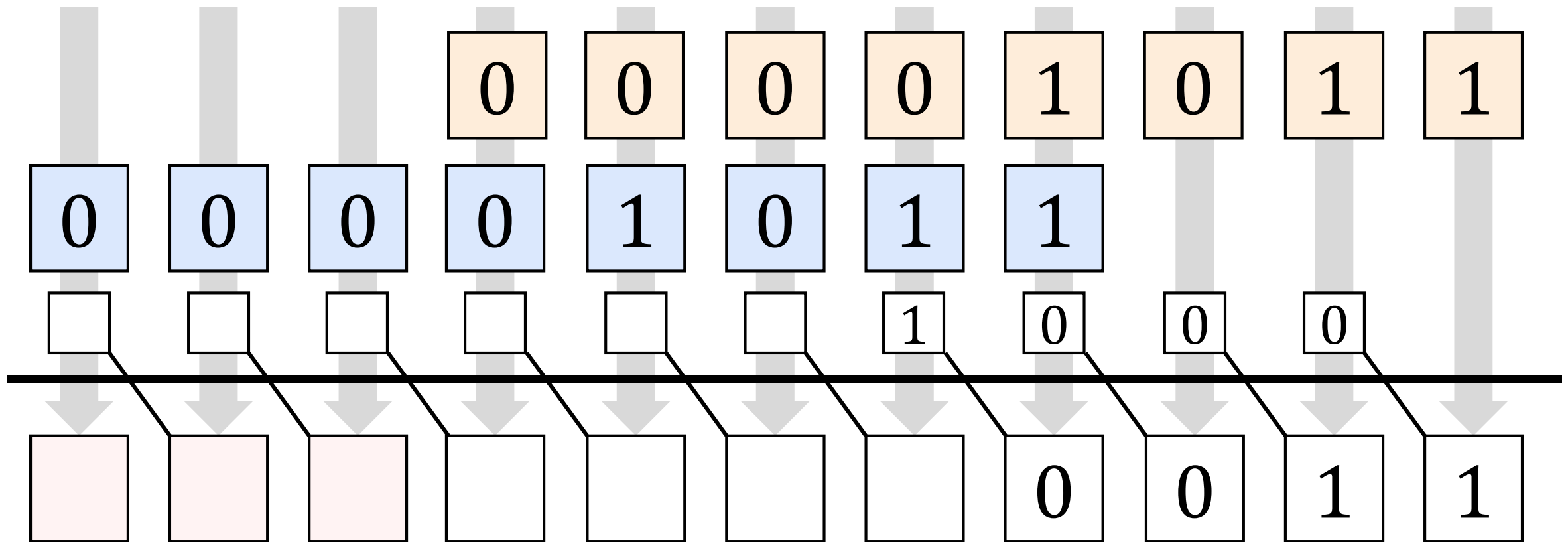
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



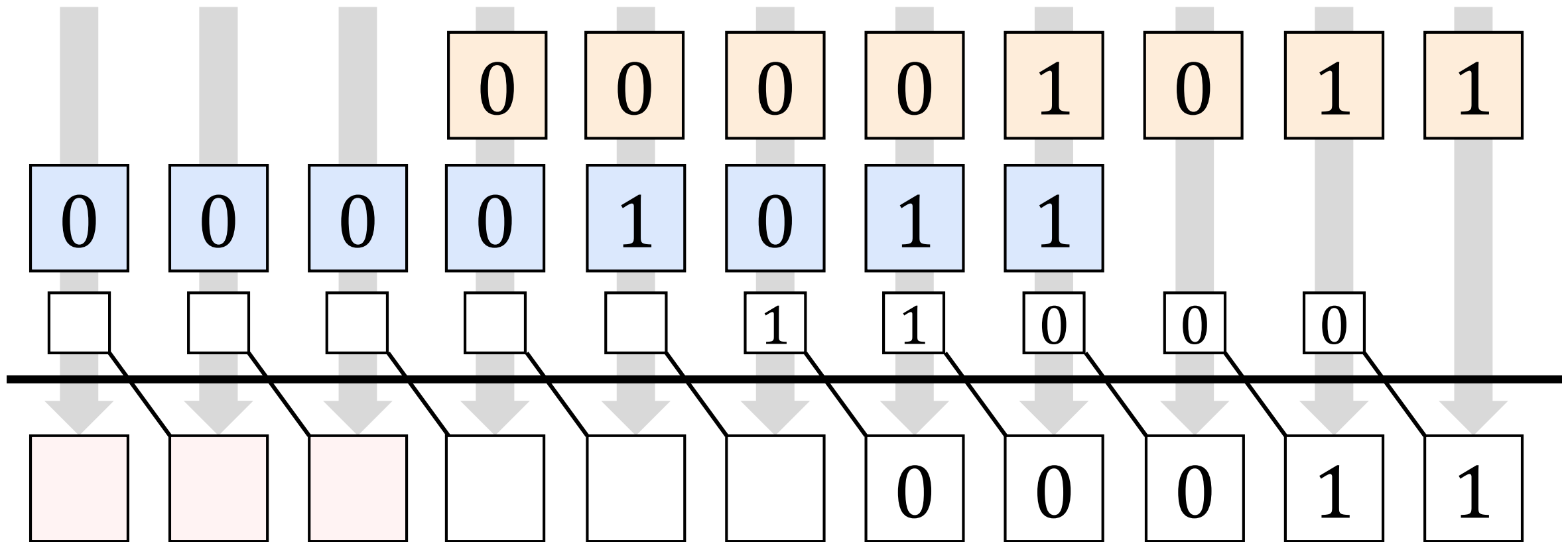
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$

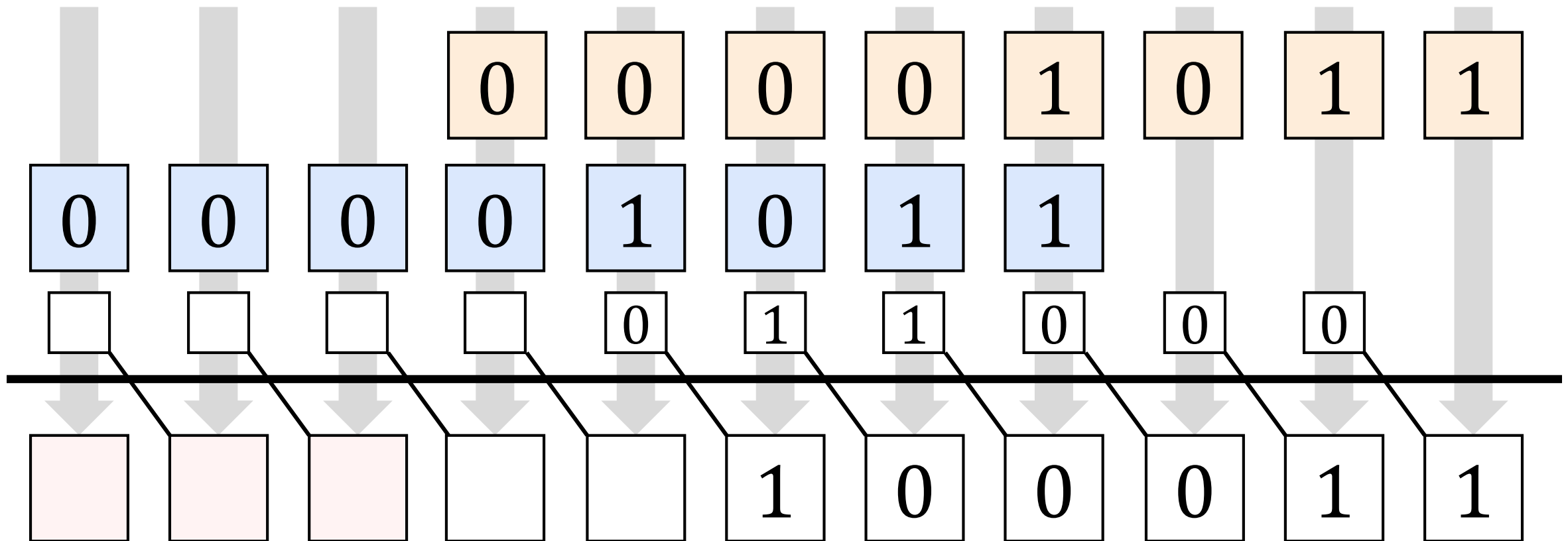


$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$

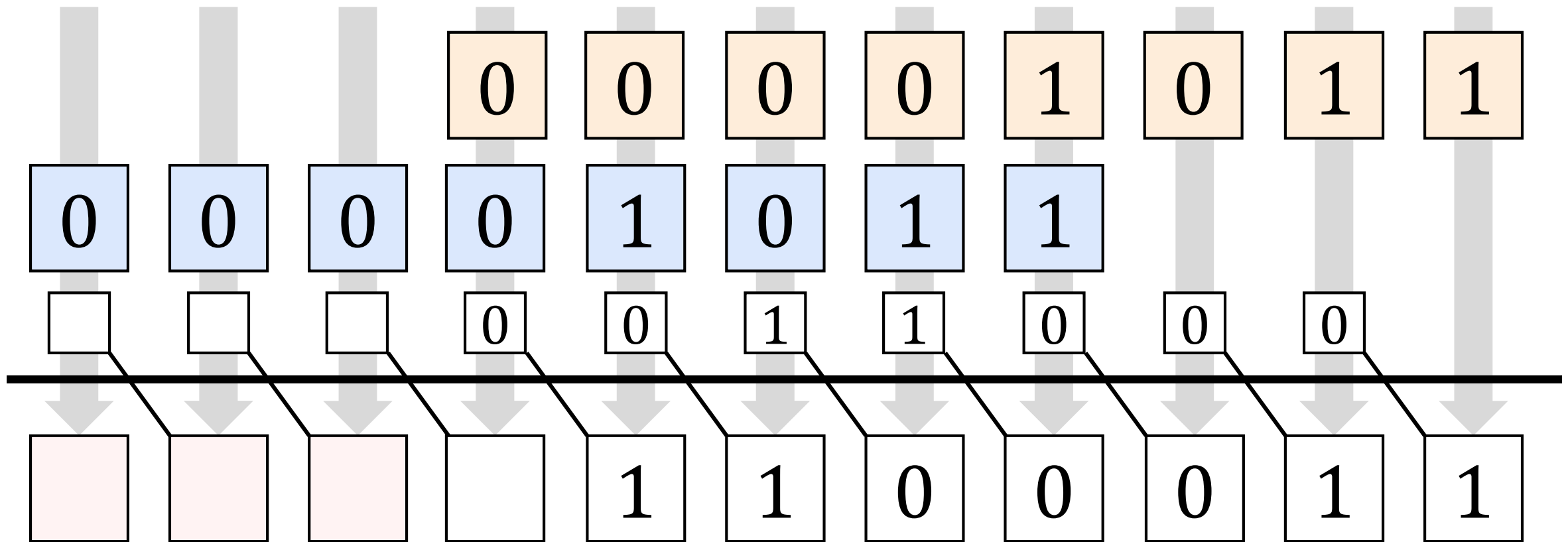


$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$

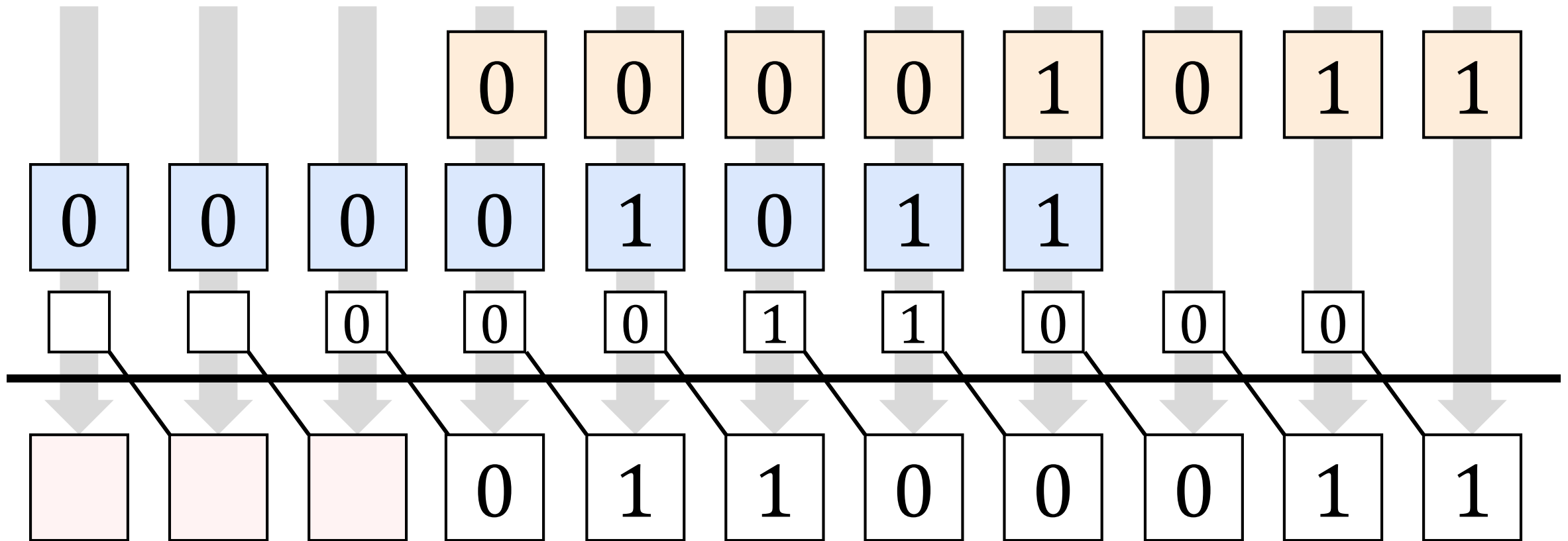


$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$


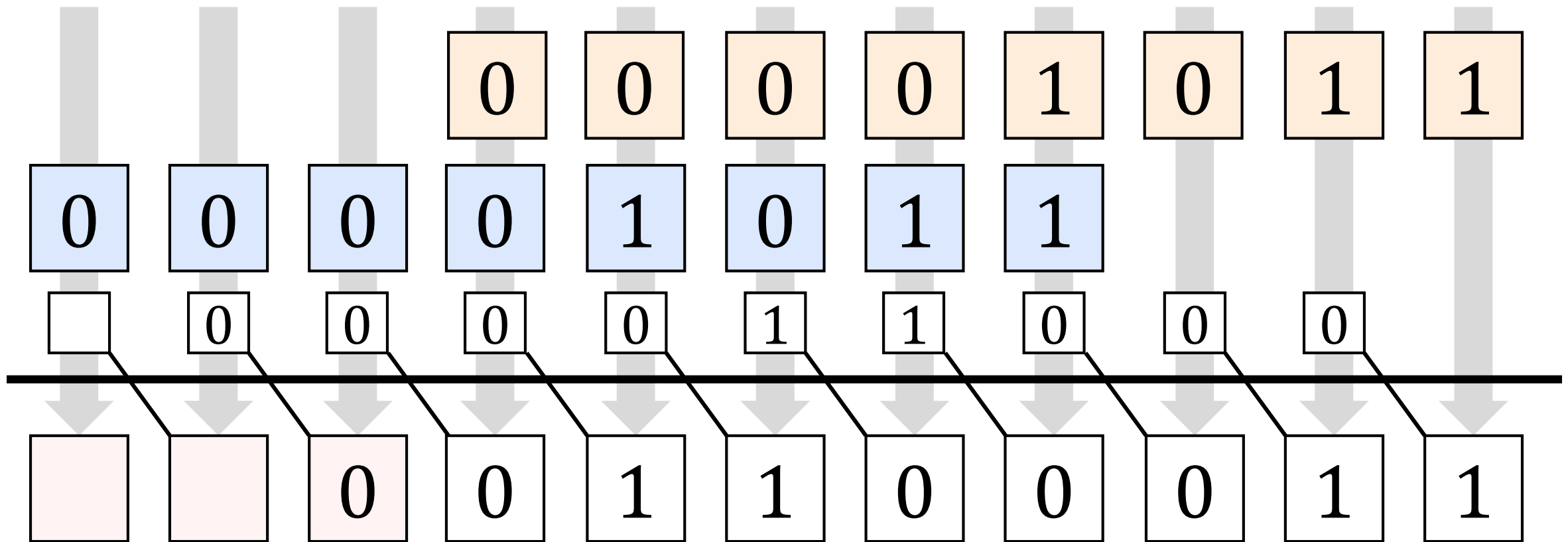
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



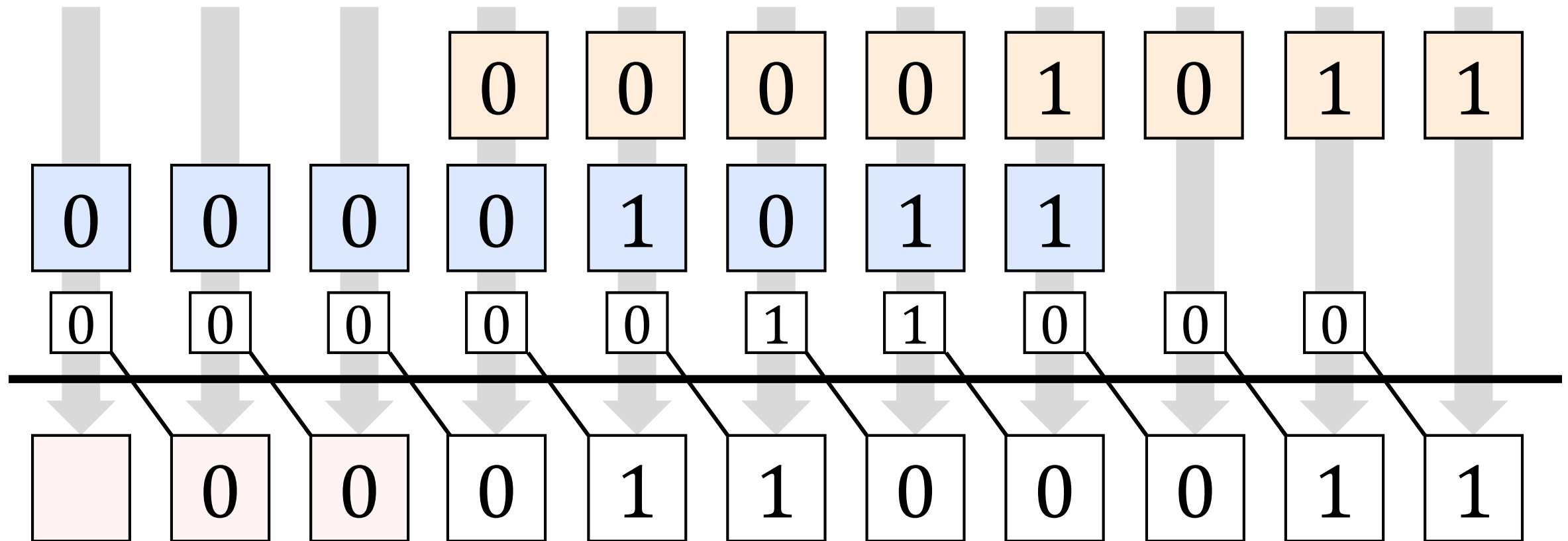
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



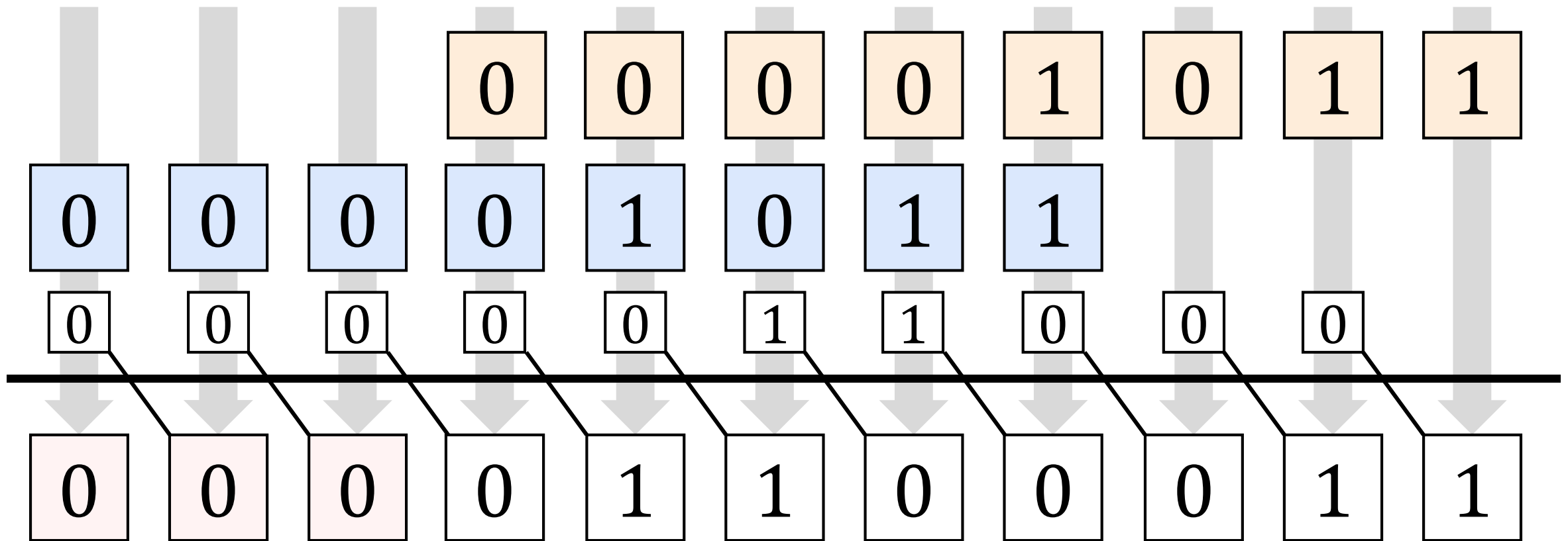
$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



$$00001011 \cdot 00001001$$



```
div(a, b)           $q := 0, r := a$   
1  for ( $i := n - 1; i \geq 0; --i$ ) :  
2    if ( $r \geq (b \ll i)$ ) :  
3       $r := -(b \ll i) + r$   
4       $q := (1 \ll i) \mid q$   
5  return ( $q, r$ )
```

Auch die Division kann als Add-Shift-Algorithmus umgesetzt werden.

$$10101 / 11 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10101 \\ -1100 \\ \hline \end{array} / 11 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10101 / 11 = 1 \\ -1100 \\ \hline = 1001 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10101 / 11 = 11 \\ -1100 \\ \hline =1001 \\ -110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10101 / 11 = 11 \\ -1100 \\ \hline =1001 \\ -110 \\ \hline =11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10101 / 11 = 111 \\ -1100 \\ \hline =1001 \\ -110 \\ \hline =11 \\ -11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10101 / 11 = 111 \\ -1100 \\ \hline =1001 \\ -110 \\ \hline =11 \\ -11 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$11111100 / 1100 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11111100 \\ -11000000 \\ \hline \end{array} / 1100 = 1$$

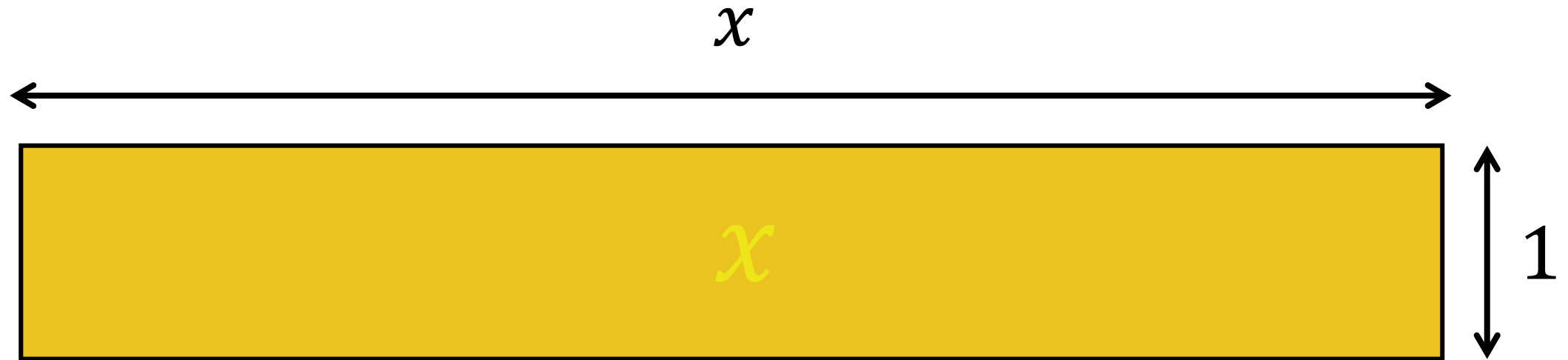
$$\begin{array}{r} 11111100 / 1100 = 1 \\ -11000000 \\ \hline =111100 \end{array}$$

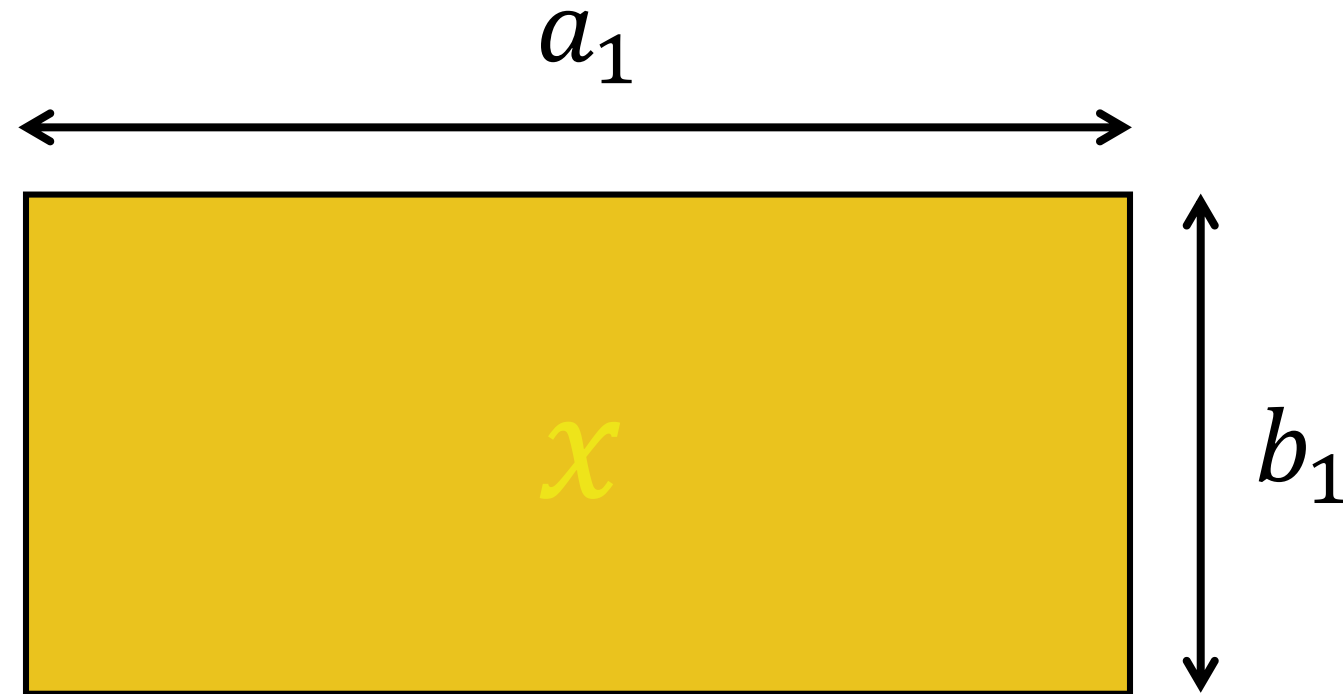
$$\begin{array}{r} 11111100 / 1100 = 101 \\ -11000000 \\ \hline =111100 \\ -110000 \end{array}$$

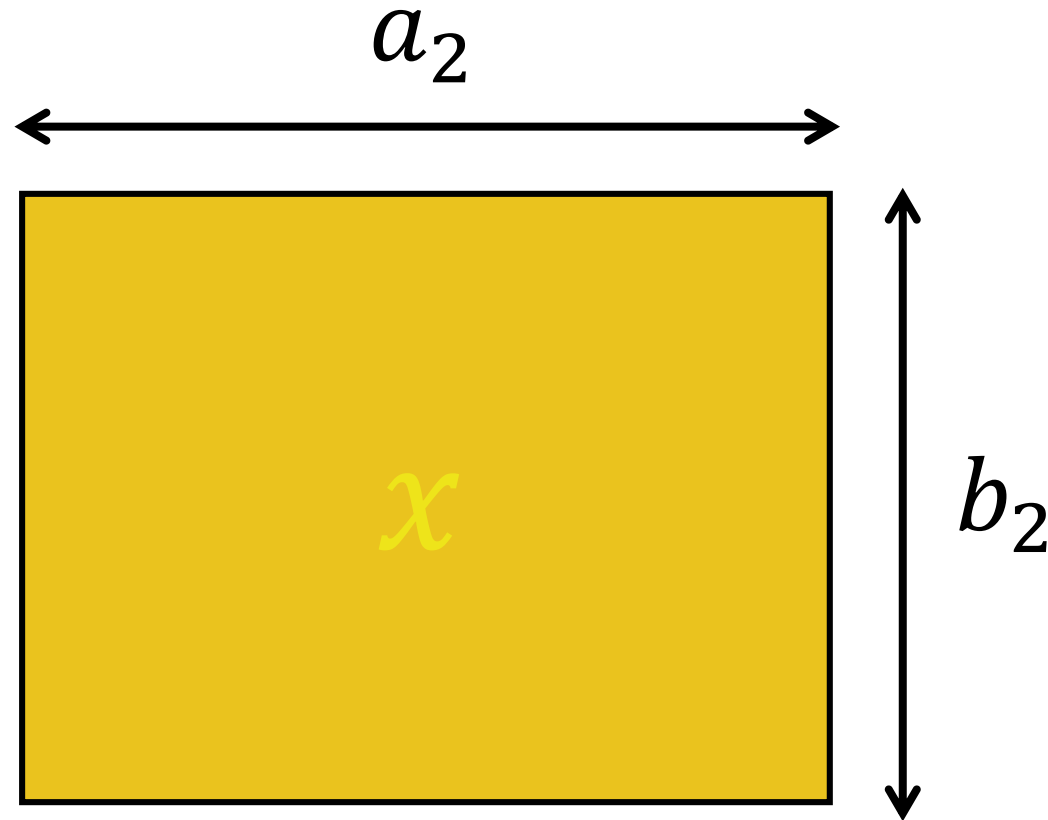
$$\begin{array}{r} 11111100 / 1100 = 101 \\ \underline{-11000000} \\ =111100 \\ \underline{-110000} \\ \rightarrow =1100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11111100 / 1100 = 10101 \\ \underline{-11000000} \\ =111100 \\ \quad \underline{-110000} \\ \quad \rightarrow =1100 \\ \quad \quad \underline{-1100} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11111100 / 1100 = 10101 \\ \underline{-11000000} \\ = 111100 \\ \quad \underline{-110000} \\ \quad \rightarrow = 1100 \\ \qquad \underline{-1100} \\ \qquad \rightarrow = 0 \end{array}$$







```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    // Testwert
    double x = 9.0;

    if (argc > 1) {
        double eingegebeneZahl = atof(argv[1]); // atof konvertiert String in double
        if (eingegebeneZahl > 0) {
            x = eingegebeneZahl;
        }
    }

    // Startwert Heron-Verfahren
    double a = (x + 1) / 2.0;

    // Array zum Speichern der vier Iterationen
    double iteration[4];

    // Heron-Verfahren in 4 Iterationen
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
        a = 0.5 * (a + x / a);
        iteration[i] = a; // Speichern der aktuellen Iteration im Array
    }

    // Ergebnis und Iterationen ausgeben
    printf("Quadratwurzel von %f (nach 4 Iterationen): %f\n", x, a);
    printf("Zwischenwerte bei jeder Iteration:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
        printf("Iteration %d: %f\n", i + 1, iteration[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {  
    a = 0.5 * (a + x / a);  
    iteration[i] = a;  
}
```

Die Aufgabe kann auch ohne Kontrollstrukturen gelöst werden.
Mit den Schleifen und Verzweigungen werden wir uns im nächsten Tutorium befassen.