

## Informatik für Mathematiker und Physiker

Serie 5

HS 10

URL: [http://www.ti.inf.ethz.ch/ew/courses/Info1\\_10/](http://www.ti.inf.ethz.ch/ew/courses/Info1_10/)

### Skript-Aufgabe 30 (4 Punkte)

Show that the following sets of functions are complete for the set of binary Boolean functions.

- b) {OR, NOT}
- c) {NAND}
- d) {NOR}, where  $\text{NOR} := \text{NOT} \circ \text{OR}$ .
- e) {XOR, AND}

You may use the fact that {AND, OR, NOT} is a complete set of binary Boolean functions.

### Skript-Aufgabe 32 & 33 (4 Punkte)

Parenthesize the following expressions according to operator precedences and associativities. Then, evaluate the expressions step-by-step, assuming that  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  are all of type `int` with  $x==0$ ,  $y==1$ , and  $z==2$ .

- b) `z > 1 && ! x != 2 - 2 == 1 && y`
- c) `3 * z > z || 1 / x != 0 && 3 + 4 >= 7`

### Skript-Aufgabe 49 (4 Punkte)

Write a program `perfect.cpp` to test whether a given natural number  $n$  is perfect. A number  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  is called *perfect* if and only if it is equal to the sum of its proper divisors, that is,  $n = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ s.t. } k < n \wedge k | n} k$ . For example,  $28 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14$  is perfect, while  $12 < 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6$  is not.

Extend the program to find all perfect numbers between 1 and  $n$ . How many perfect numbers exist in the range  $[1, 50000]$ ?

### Skript-Aufgabe 52 (4 Punkte)

We heard in the lecture that it took Frank Nelson Cole around three years to find the factorization

$$761838257287 \cdot 193707721$$

of the Mersenne number  $2^{67} - 1$  by hand calculations. Write a program `cole.cpp` that performs the same task (hopefully in less than three years).

**Hint:** You will need the type `ifm::integer`.

Die **Aufgaben 36** und **55** aus den Vorlesungsunterlagen sind **Challenge Aufgaben** und geben jeweils 8 Punkte, wenn sie vollständig gelöst werden.

**Abgabe:** Bis 2. November 2010, 15.15 Uhr.