

Op. cu numere mari

Se repr. câte-o cifră în fiecare elem.
al unui vector.

Cifra de la indicele 0 - unități

1 - zeci

2 - sute - - -

Suma:

Ex

2	7	3	9	5	+
0	0	5	3	2	
2	7	9	2	7	

0 0 0 0 0

Product:

$n \times a - \text{size } a$
 $n \times b - \text{size } b$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} n \times a - \text{size } a \\ n \times b - \text{size } b \end{array} \right\} \text{product are}$
 of pattern $n \times a + n \times b - 1$
 size

5 of	0	0	2	7	3	9	5	*
3 of	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	
<hr/>								
	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.5	
	0.0	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.5		
	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.5			
<hr/>								
	10	41	40	68	58	33	10	
1	4	5	4	1	4	1	0	
	7	4	7	6	3			
		4						

$$C_i = \sum_{k=0}^i a_k b_{i-k}$$

$$C_3 = a_0 b_3 + a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 + a_3 b_0$$

Eficiențare memorie

În loc să reținem $c.cif[i]$ & să mergem apoi, putem reține un grup de cifre.

Ex: vom lua grupuri de câte 3 cifre:

1	6	2	7	3	8	3
8	7	7	8	8	8	
2	5	0	5	2	7	1

Diagram illustrating the grouping of digits into groups of 3 for memory efficiency. The digits are arranged in a grid with vertical and horizontal lines separating the groups. Arrows indicate the flow of digits from the first group to the second, and from the second group to the third.

0	1	627	383
0	0	877	888
877	1.888 627 * 877 383 * 0	383 * 877 627 * 888	888 * 383
877	550767	892667	340(104)
128	551(660)	893(007) 007	104 t=340