Solutions to Problem Set #2

Notice

Copyright of Thomas L. Floyd. Use in class only. Do not distribute unless permission is obtained from the original author.

- 6. (a) $1110 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 = 8 + 4 + 2 = 14$
 - (b) $1010 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^1 = 8 + 2 = 10$
 - (c) $11100 = 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 = 16 + 8 + 4 = 28$
 - (d) $10000 = 1 \times 2^4 = 16$
 - (e) $10101 = 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^0 = 16 + 4 + 1 = 21$
 - (f) $11101 = 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^0 = 16 + 8 + 4 + 1 = 29$
 - (g) $10111 = 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 16 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 23$
 - (h) $11111 = 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 31$
 - 12. (a) $0.32 \approx 0.00 + 0.25 + 0.0625 + 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0078125 = 0.0101001$
 - (b) $0.246 \approx 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.125 + 0.0625 + 0.03125 + 0.015625 = 0.001111$
 - (c) $0.0981 \approx 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0625 + 0.03125 + 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.00390625 = 0.0001101$
- 14. (a) $0.98 \times 2 = 1.96$ 1 (MSB) $0.96 \times 2 = 1.92$ 1 $0.92 \times 2 = 1.84$ 1 $0.84 \times 2 = 1.68$ 1 $0.68 \times 2 = 1.36$ 1 $0.36 \times 2 = 0.72$ 0 continue if more accuracy is desired
 - continue if more accuracy is desired 0.111110
- (b) $0.347 \times 2 = 0.694$ 0 (MSB) $0.694 \times 2 = 1.388$ 1 $0.388 \times 2 = 0.776$ 0 $0.776 \times 2 = 1.552$ 1 $0.552 \times 2 = 1.104$ 1 $0.104 \times 2 = 0.208$ 0 $0.208 \times 2 = 0.416$ 0 continue if more accuracy is desired 0.0101100
- $0.9028 \times 2 = 1.8056$ 1 (MSB) $0.8056 \times 2 = 1.6112$ 1 $0.6112 \times 2 = 1.2224$ 1 $0.2224 \times 2 = 0.4448$ 0 $0.4448 \times 2 = 0.8896$ 0 $0.8896 \times 2 = 1.7792$ 1 $0.7792 \times 2 = 1.5584$ 1 continue if more accuracy is desired 0.1110011
- **16.** (a) 11 $\frac{-01}{10}$
- (b) 101 $\frac{-100}{001}$
- (c) $\frac{110}{-101}$ $\frac{-001}{001}$

- (d) $\frac{1110}{-0011}$ $\frac{1110}{1011}$
- (e) $\frac{1100}{-1001}$ $\frac{0011}{0011}$
- (f) $\frac{11010}{-10111}$ $\frac{00011}{00011}$

18. (a)
$$\frac{100}{10} = 010$$

(b)
$$\frac{1001}{0011} = 0011$$

$$\frac{100}{10} = 010$$
 (b) $\frac{1001}{0011} = 0011$ (c) $\frac{1100}{0100} = 0011$

21. The 1's complement of 101 is 010. (a)

- (b) The 1's complement of 110 is 001.
- The 1's complement of 1010 is 0101. (c)
- The 1's complement of 11010111 is 00101000. (d)
- The 1's complement of 1110101 is 0001010. (e)
- The 1's complement of 00001 is 11110. (f)

22. Take the 1's complement and add 1:

(a)
$$01 + 1 = 10$$

(b)
$$000 + 1 = 001$$

- 0110 + 1 = 0111(c)
- (d) 0010 + 1 = 0011
- 00011 + 1 = 00100(e)
- (f) 01100 + 1 = 01101
- 010011111 + 1 = 01010000(g)
- 11000010 + 1 = 11000011(h)

25. (a) Magnitude of
$$12 = 1100$$

+12 = 00001100

- Magnitude of 68 = 1000100-68 = 101111100
- Magnitude of $101_{10} = 1100101$ $+101_{10} = 01100101$
- Magnitude of 125 = 1111101(d) -125 = 10000011

28. (a)
$$10011001 = -(1100111) = -103$$

- (b) 01110100 = +(1110100) = +116
- 101111111 = -(1000001) = -65(c)

1100000010100100111000100000000030. (a)

Sign = 1

Exponent = 10000001 = 129 - 127 = 2

Mantissa = $1.01001001110001 \times 2^2 = 101.001001110001$

-101.001001110001 = -5.15258789

32. (a)
$$00010110 \\ + 00110011 \\ \hline 01001001$$

(b) 01110000 + 10101111 100011111

38. (a)
$$1110 = E_{16}$$

- $1010\ 0110 = A6_{16}$ (d)
- 41. $37_{16} + 29_{16} = 60_{16}$ (a)
 - $A0_{16} + 6B_{16} = 10B_{16}$ (b)
 - $FF_{16} + BB_{16} = 1BA_{16}$ (c)

42. (a)
$$51_{16} - 40_{16} = 11_{16}$$

- $C8_{16} 3A_{16} = 8E_{16}$ (b)
- $FD_{16} 88_{16} = 75_{16}$ (c)

44. (a)
$$\frac{15}{8} = 1$$
, remainder = 7 (LSD)

$$\frac{1}{8} = 0$$
, remainder = 1

octal number = 17_8

(b)
$$\frac{27}{8} = 3$$
, remainder = 3 (LSD)
 $\frac{3}{8} = 0$, remainder = 3

$$\frac{3}{8} = 0$$
, remainder = 3

octal number = 33_8

(g)
$$\frac{219}{8} = 27$$
, remainder = 3 (LSD)
 $\frac{27}{8} = 3$, remainder = 3
 $\frac{3}{8} = 0$, remainder = 3
octal number = 333₈
(h) $\frac{435}{8} = 54$, remainder = 3 (LSD)
 $\frac{54}{8} = 6$, remainder = 6
 $\frac{6}{8} = 0$, remainder = 6
octal number = 663₈

- **46.** (a) $111 = 7_8$
 - (e) $001\ 100 = 14_8$
 - (h) $010\ 110\ 000\ 011 = 2603_8$
- **50.** (a) 0001 = 1
- (b) 0110 = 6
- (e) 0001 1001 = 19 (g) 0100 0101 = 45
- (f) 0011 0010 = 32 (h) 1001 1000 = 98
- 52. (a) $0010 \\ + 0001 \\ \hline 0011$
- (b) 0101 + 0011 1000
- (c) $0111 \\ + 0010 \\ \hline 1001$

- (d) 1000+00011001
- $\begin{array}{c} \text{(e)} & 00011000 \\ & \underline{+00010001} \\ \hline & 00101001 \end{array}$
- $\begin{array}{c} (f) & 01100100 \\ & +00110011 \\ \hline & 10010111 \end{array}$
- 60. 1001000 1100101 1101100 1101100 1101111 0101110 0100000

 H e l l o . #

 1001000 1101111 1110111 0100000 1100001 1110010 1100101

 H o w # a r e

 0100000 1111001 1101111 1110101 0111111

 # y o u ?