

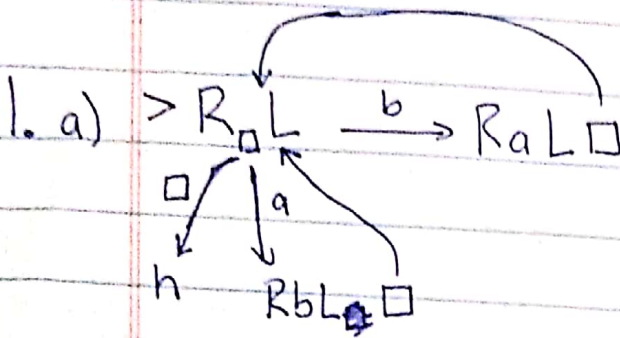
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Adam Stammer

## Theory of Comp.

Ch17 1a, 2b, 3a

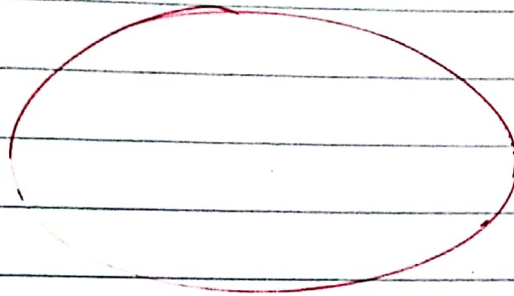
Due Nov. 13<sup>th</sup>



Shift the string to the right, flipping a's to b's and b's to a's in the process.

2.b)  $\{a^i b^j c^i d^j \mid i, j \geq 0\}$

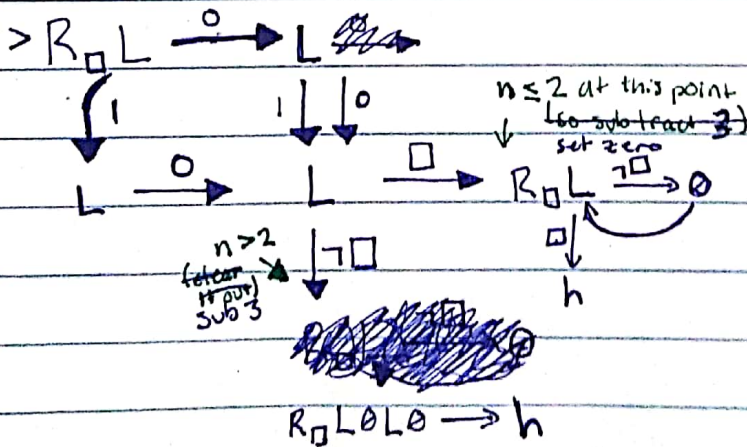
aa bbb ~~c~~ cc ddd

 $\forall R$ 

3. a)  $\text{sub}_3(n) = n-3$  if  $n > 2$  (everything else)  
 $0$  if  $n \leq 2$  (00, 01, 10)

11 xxx.xx

Subtracting 3 is just zeroing out the two right bits, since we will only do this subtraction when those 2 bits are set



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# Comp. Sys. Quiz 2

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1. Convert ~~23~~ -23 to 16 bit 2's complement.

$$23_{10} = 101111_2$$

Pad to 16 bits: 0000 0000 0010 1111<sub>2</sub>

1's Comp. : 1111 1111 1101 0000<sub>2</sub>

2's Comp. : 1111 1111 1101 0001<sub>2</sub>

2. 1 10000001 10...0 is a 32 bit float. What is it in base 10?

Sign: 1 → negative

Exp: 10000001<sub>2</sub> = 129<sub>10</sub> so exp = 1<sub>10</sub>

Mantissa: 10...0 with an implied 1 so 110...00<sub>2</sub>

So mantissa is 1.100...00<sub>2</sub>

$$1.1_2 * 2^1 = 1.1_2 = 1.5_{10} \text{ but it is negative}$$

$$\text{so } \boxed{-1.5_{10}}$$

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9-10-19

CS Quiz 1.

Adam Stammer

1. 1111 1111 1111 0101 is 2's comp int what in base 10?

-1 1111 1111 1111 0100

$\frac{1}{2}$  <sup>1 comp</sup> 0000 0000 0000 1011<sub>2</sub> =  $2^0 + 2^1 + 2^3 = 1 + 2 + 8 = 11_{10}$  11

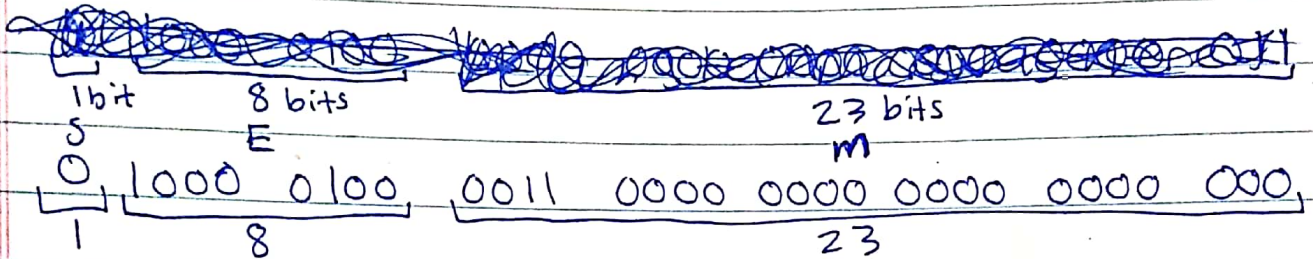
2. 9.5<sub>10</sub> to 32 bit float

1001.1<sub>2</sub> → 0.10011 \* 2<sup>4</sup>

Mantissa: 0011...0 <sup>hidden 1</sup>  
23 bits

Exp: 4 + 128 = 132<sub>10</sub> = 1000 0100<sub>2</sub>

Sign: 0 (positive)



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