Selected exercises for Chapter 3: 3.3 from 4<sup>th</sup> edition. 3.20, 3.21, 3,22, 3,23, 3.24

- 3.3 Overflow occurs when a result is too large to be represented accurately given a finite word size. Underflow occurs when a number is too small to be represented correctly a negative result when doing unsigned arithmetic, for example (The case when a positive result is generated by the addition of two negative integers is also referred to as underflow by many, but in this text book, that is considered an overflow). Assume A= 69, B=90.
- 3.3.1<3.2> Assume A and B are unsigned 8-bit decimal integers. Calculate A-B. Is there overflow, underflow, or neither?
- 3.3.1 Underflow (-21)
- 3.3.2<3.2> Assume A and B and signed 8-bit decimal integers stored in sign-magnitude format. Calculate A+B. Is there overflow, underflow, or neither?
- 3.3.2 Overflow (result = 159, which does not fit into an 8-bit SM format)
- 3.3.3<3.2> Assume A and B are signed 8-bit decimal integers stored in 2's complement format. Calculate A-B. Is there overflow, underflow, or neither?
- 3.3.3 Neither (-21)
- **3.20** 201326592 in both cases.
- **3.21** jal 0x00000000

 $1.11111101 \times 2^5$ 

sign =positive, exp=127+5=132

## 3.22

```
0x0C000000 = 0000 \ 1100 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0
```

**3.24** 
$$63.25 \times 100 = 1111111.01 \times 2^0$$

normalize, move binary point 5 to the left

$$1.11111101 \times 2^{5}$$

$$sign = positive, exp = 1023 + 5 = 1028$$

Final bit pattern:

 $0\ 100\ 0000\ 0100\ 1111\ 1010\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000$ 

0000

=0x404FA000000000000

**3.27** -1.5625 
$$\times$$
 10<sup>-1</sup> =-.15625 $\times$  10<sup>0</sup>

$$=-.00101 \times 2^{0}$$

move the binary point 3 to the right, =-1.01  $\times$  2<sup>-3</sup>

exponent =-3=-3+15 = 12, fraction =-.0100000000

answer: 1011000100000000

## 3.41

Answer	sign	exp	Exact?
1 01111101 00000000000000000000000000	-	-2	Yes

## **3.42** b+b+b+b=-1

$$b \times 4 = -1$$

They are the same

## **3.43** 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101

No