

EE2020 (Part 1)

Tutorial 1 - Solutions

1. (a) Iteratively divide by two (remainder's division progressively gives digits)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 83 \\
 2 \overline{)166} \leftarrow 2 \overline{)41} \leftarrow 2 \overline{)20} \leftarrow 2 \overline{)10} \leftarrow 2 \overline{)5} \leftarrow 2 \overline{)2} \leftarrow 2 \overline{)1} \\
 \underline{166} \quad \underline{82} \quad \underline{40} \quad \underline{20} \quad \underline{10} \quad \underline{4} \quad \underline{2} \quad \underline{0} \\
 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 .34 \times 2 &= \mathbf{0.68} \rightarrow .68 \times 2 = \mathbf{1.36} \rightarrow .36 \times 2 = \mathbf{0.72} \rightarrow .72 \times 2 = \mathbf{1.44} \dots \\
 &= (10100110.0101\dots)_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 87 \\
 16 \overline{)1400} \leftarrow 16 \overline{)87} \leftarrow 16 \overline{)5} \\
 \underline{1392} \quad \underline{80} \quad \underline{0} \\
 8 \quad 7 \quad 5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 .16 \times 16 &= \mathbf{2.56} \rightarrow .56 \times 16 = \mathbf{8.96} \rightarrow .96 \times 16 = \mathbf{F.36} \rightarrow .36 \times 16 = \mathbf{5.76} \dots \\
 &= (578.28F5\dots)_{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Group digits in 3-digit sets and convert digit by digit

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underbrace{101011}_{5} \underbrace{1100}_{3} \underbrace{0001}_{4} \underbrace{11}_{0} \\
 = (534.07)_8
 \end{array}$$

- (d) Group digits in 4-digit sets and convert digit by digit

$$\begin{aligned}
 A59.FCE &= \underbrace{1010}_{A} \underbrace{0101}_{5} \underbrace{1001}_{9} \bullet \underbrace{1111}_{F} \underbrace{1100}_{C} \underbrace{1110}_{E} \\
 &= 4623
 \end{aligned}$$

- (e)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 62- \\
 \underline{26} \\
 34
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 x + 2 - 6 &= 4. \\
 \therefore x &= 8. \text{ The number system is octal.}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. First look at the sign from the MSB, then convert the remaining bits (magnitude) as usually done in conversion from decimal to binary (iterative divisions)

Decimal	Sign Mag.
127	01111111
-0	10000000
-55	10110111

3. Look at the sign, just convert from decimal to binary if positive , or revers all bits of magnitude if negative

Decimal	1's Comp.
43	0000101011
-1	1111111110
-128	1101111111

4. Look at the MSB to know about the sign. Regarding the magnitude, just convert from decimal to binary if positive (MSB=0), or evaluate 2's complement if negative (MSB=1), and then convert to decimal

$$(a) \quad 10000(\mathbf{2's}) \xrightarrow{-1} 01111(\mathbf{1's}) \xrightarrow{\text{complement}} 10000(\mathbf{magnitude}) \rightarrow -16$$

$$(b) \quad 10000001(\mathbf{2's}) \xrightarrow{-1} 10000000(\mathbf{1's}) \xrightarrow{\text{complement}} 01111111(\mathbf{mag.}) \rightarrow -127$$