

## Assignment 3 – Some Practice Problems

---

### Base Conversion (6 points)

Convert each of the following from base 10 to base 2.

a.  $169_{10} =$  10101001

b.  $121_{10} =$  1111001

c.  $189_{10} =$  10111101

## Unsigned Addition in Base 2 and Base 16 (12 points)

Complete each of the following, making sure to express your answer in the base that is specified for each.

a. What is  $10011111_2 + 100001_2$  in base 2? 11000000

b. What is  $111101100_2 + 111001_2$  in base 2? 1000100101

c. What is  $1DA71A728_{16} + C8D92D_{16}$  in base 16? 1DB3A8055

d. What is  $53084B279_{16} + CC7D531_{16}$  in base 16? 53D4C87AA

## Bitwise Operations (14 points)

If we have

**char x = C6, y = 7D;**

what is the result of the following operations?

**Note:** Your answer must be in the form of exactly two hex digits (i.e. ignore the possibility of promotion to 32-bit ints and behave as though we're living in the land of 8-bit arithmetic).

a. $x \ll 2$	03 18
b. $x < 1$	00
c. $x - y$	49
d. $!!x$	C6
e. $\sim x$	39
f. $x \& y$	44
g. $x \wedge y \wedge y$	BB
h. $-x$	3A
i. $x \& 0x0F$	06
j. $\sim \sim x$	C6
k. $x    y$	FF
l. $x   y$	FF
m. $x \wedge y$	BB
n. $x \&\& 1$	01

## Addressing and Byte Ordering (8 points)

Let's say we have

```
int x = 0x68AD1F04; /* word size = 4 bytes = 32 bits */
```

which we'll say is stored in addresses **0x100** through **0x103**.

Specify the little endian vs. big endian byte ordering below.

**Note:** Specify only the two hex digits (so without the preceding 0x) that make up each byte.

Little Endian:

Address	Value
0x100	04
0x101	1F
0x102	AD
0x103	68

Big Endian:

Address	Value
0x100	68
0x101	AD
0x102	1F
0x103	04