

- 1) What is the largest unsigned binary number possible for a 16-bit processor?

$$\boxed{1111111111111111_2 = 65,535_{10} = 2^{16} - 1}$$

- 2) What is the largest and smallest sign/magnitude binary number possible for a 16-bit processor?

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{Largest} = 0111111111111111_2 = 32767_{10} \\ \text{Smallest} = 1111111111111111_2 = -32767_{10} \end{array}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{2^{16}}{2} - 1 \\ -\left(\frac{2^{16}}{2} - 1\right) \end{array}$$

- 3) What is the largest and smallest two's complement binary number possible for a 16-bit processor?

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{Largest} = 0111111111111111_2 = 32767_{10} \\ \text{Smallest} = 1000000000000000_2 = -32768_{10} \end{array}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{2^{16}}{2} - 1 \\ -\frac{2^{16}}{2} \end{array}$$

- 4) Add the two's complement 8-bit binary values

$$\begin{array}{r} 1111111 \\ 01010111 \\ + 01101011 \\ \hline 11000010 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0011101 \text{ add one} \\ \hline 0011110 = 62 \end{array}$$

↓
-62

a) $11000010_2 = -62_{10}$

b) -62

- c) There is overflow. The answer should have been 194 but 8 bit 2's complement can only be precise within -128 - 127. This is why we got a negative result.

5) Subtract the two's complement 8 bit binary values

Convert 0111 0010 to it's neg value then add the values.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \ 1101 \\ \underline{1 } \\ 1000 \ 1110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ -114 \\ \hline -7 \end{array}$$

a) $1111 \ 1001_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0110 \ 1011 \\ 1000 \ 1110 \\ \hline 1111 \ 1001 \end{array}$$

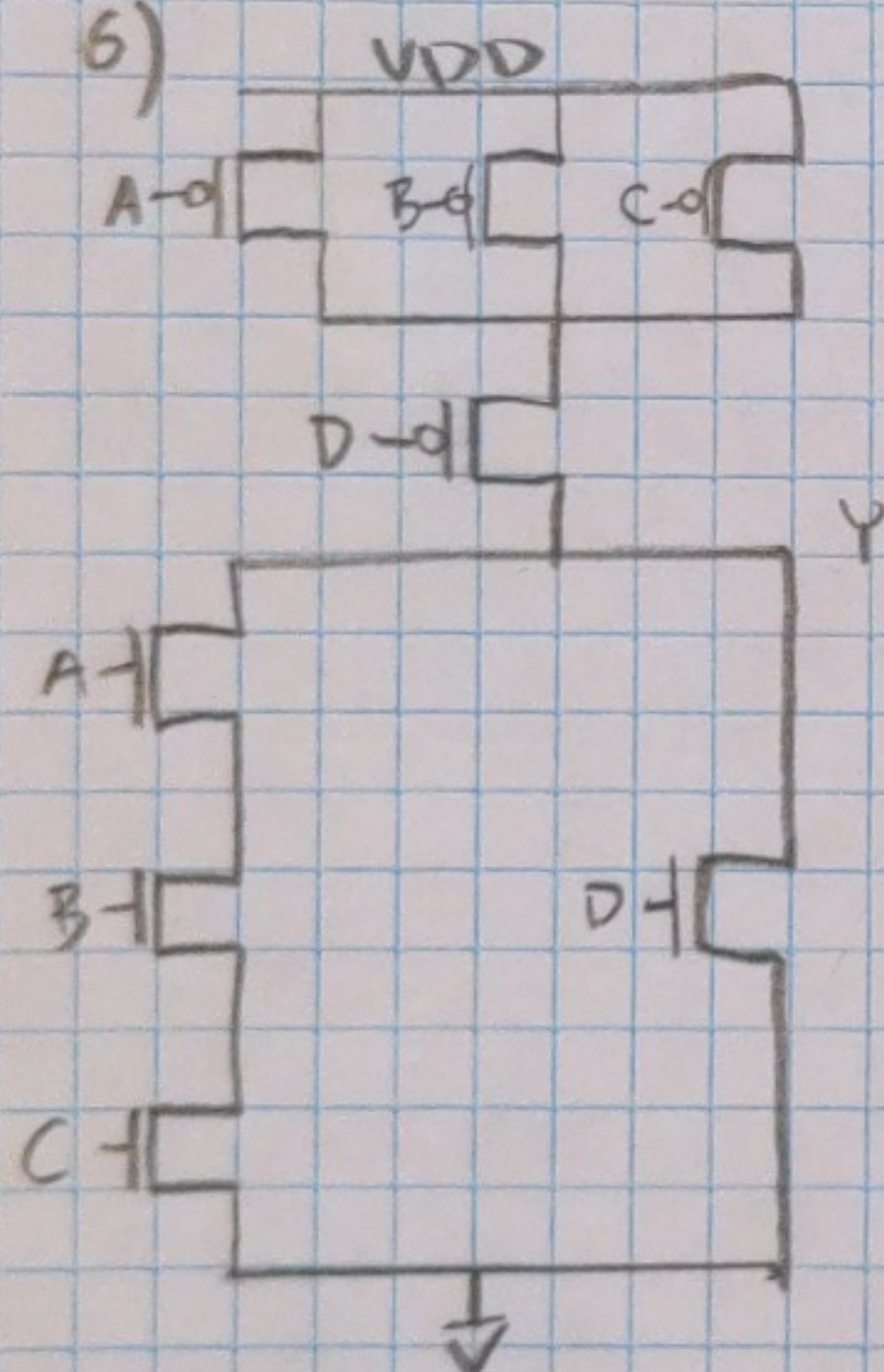
$$\rightarrow 0000 \ 0110$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0000 \ 0110 \\ \underline{0000 \ 0110} \\ 0000 \ 0111 \end{array} \rightarrow -7$$

b) -7_{10}

c) No overflow

6)

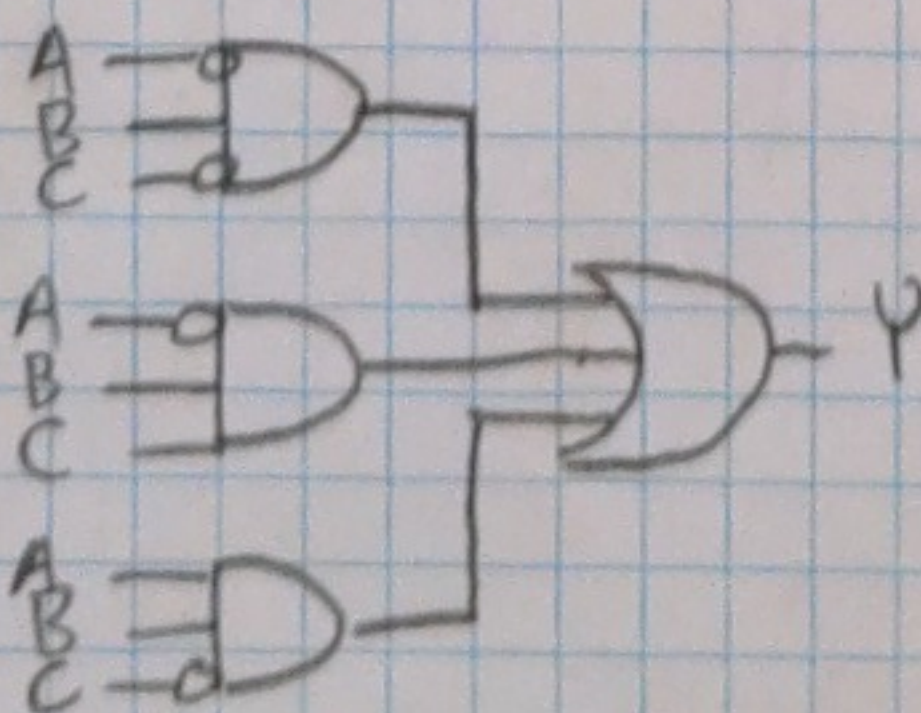


| A | B | C | D | Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

7) Write a Boolean equation for the following truth table using Sum-of Products

| A | B | C | Y | min term |
|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $\bar{A}B\bar{C}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\bar{A}BC$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $AB\bar{C}$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |

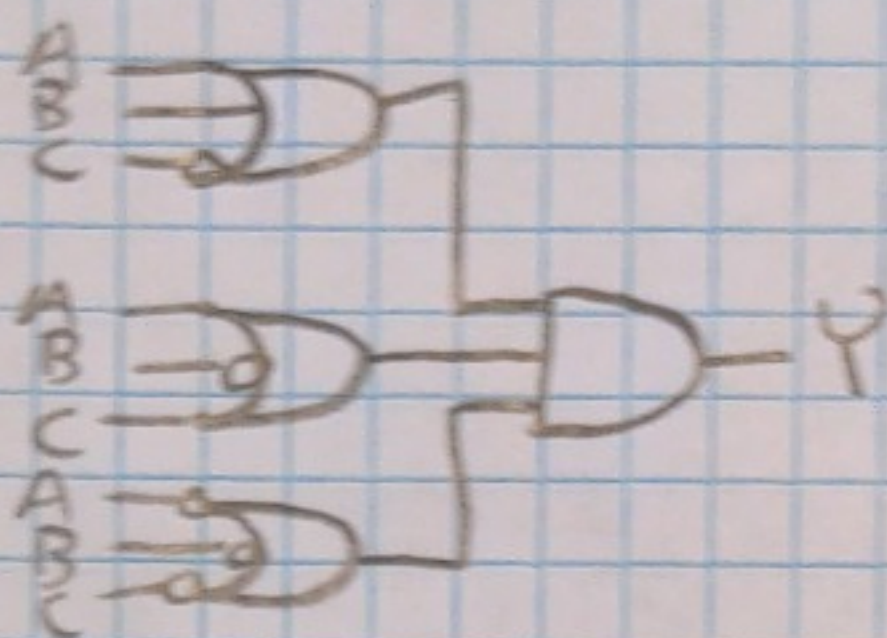
$$Y = (\bar{A}B\bar{C}) + (\bar{A}BC) + (AB\bar{C})$$



8) Write a Boolean equation for the truth table below using Product-of-Sums method

| A | B | C | Y | maxterm |
|-----|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| → 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $A+B+\bar{C}$ |
| → 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $A+\bar{B}+C$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| → 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | $\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C}$ |

$$Y = (A+B+\bar{C})(A+\bar{B}+C)(\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C})$$



9) Simplify:

$$a) Y = \bar{A}BC + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} \rightarrow Y = ((\bar{A}B)C) + ((\bar{A}B)\bar{C})$$

$$Y = ((\bar{A}B)C) + ((\bar{A}B)\bar{C}) \rightarrow Y = (\bar{A}B)(C + \bar{C}) \quad \text{By T8}$$

$$Y = (\bar{A}B)(C + \bar{C}) \rightarrow \boxed{Y = \bar{A}B} \quad \text{By T5'}$$

$$b) Y = \overline{ABC} + A\bar{B} \rightarrow Y = \bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C} + A\bar{B} \quad \text{By T12}$$

$$Y = \bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C} + A\bar{B} \rightarrow \boxed{Y = \bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C} = \overline{ABC}} \quad \text{By T11}$$

10) Simplify:

$$a) Y = \bar{A}BC + \overline{B\bar{C}} + BC \rightarrow Y = \bar{A}BC + \bar{B} + C + BC \quad \text{By T12}$$

$$Y = \bar{A}BC + \bar{B} + C + BC \rightarrow \boxed{Y = \bar{B} + C} \quad \text{By T11}$$

$$b) Y = \bar{A}BC + (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C) + AC \rightarrow Y = \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + AC \quad \text{By T12'}$$

$$Y = \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + AC$$

$$Y = \bar{A}BC + A(\bar{B}\bar{C} + C)$$

$$Y = \bar{A}BC + A(B + C)$$

$$Y = \bar{A}BC + AB + AC$$

$$Y = B(\bar{A}C + A) + AC$$

$$\rightarrow Y = B(C + A) + AC$$

$$\boxed{Y = BC + BA + AC}$$