

Question 1

A.

- a) Unsigned number range is $(0, 2^n - 1)$ so $2^{24} - 1 = \mathbf{16777215}$
16777215 is the largest positive 24-bit binary unsigned number
- b) Two's complement number range is $(-2^{n-1}, 2^{n-1} - 1)$ so $2^{24-1} - 1 = \mathbf{8388607}$
8388607 is the largest positive 24-bit binary twos complement number
- c) Sign/Mag number range is $(-2^{n-1} - 1, 2^{n-1} - 1)$, so $2^{24-1} - 1 = \mathbf{8388607}$
8388607 is the largest positive 24-bit binary sign/mag number

B. How many 10-bit two's complement numbers are:

a) Greater than 0?

For two's complement 10-bit numbers greater than zero there are $2^{N-1} - 1$ numbers so $2^{10-1} - 1 = 511$ so there are **511 numbers greater than zero.**

b) Less than 0?

For two's complement 10-bit numbers less than zero there are -2^{N-1} numbers so $-2^{10-1} = -512$ thus there are **512 numbers less than zero.**

c) Equal to 0?

There is only one 10-bit two's complement number that equals zero.

C. Estimate the value of 2^{20} without using a calculator. Show your work.

$$2^{20} = 2^{10} \times 2^{10}$$

$$2^{10} \approx 1000$$

$$1000 \times 1000 \approx 1000000$$

$$\mathbf{2^{20} \approx 1000000}$$

Using a calculator to check work:

$$2^{20} = 1,048,576$$

Question 2

a. Convert the following hexadecimal numbers to unsigned binary. Show your work.

a) 0xB5

$$B \Rightarrow 1011$$

$$5 \Rightarrow 0101$$

$$\mathbf{0xB5 \Rightarrow 1011\ 0101}$$

b) 0x5B

$$5 \Rightarrow 0101$$

$$B \Rightarrow 1011$$

$$\mathbf{0x5B \Rightarrow 0101\ 1011}$$

c) 0xFFFF

$$F \Rightarrow 1111$$

$$\mathbf{0xFFFF \Rightarrow 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111}$$

d) 0xD0000000

$$D \Rightarrow 1101$$

$$0 \Rightarrow 0000$$

0xD0000000 => 1101 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

b. Convert the following decimal numbers to 8-bit two's complement numbers or indicate that the decimal number is out of range (i.e., it won't fit in 8 bits). Show your work.

8-bit range is $(-2^{n-1}, 2^{n-1} - 1)$, so $(-128, 127)$

a) 48

48 => 0011 0000

Invert => 1100 1111

Add 1 => **1101 0000**

b) -59

-59 => 1100 0101

Invert => 0011 1010

Add 1 => **0011 1011**

c) 128

OUT OF RANGE

d) -150

OUT OF RANGE

c. Add the following two's complement numbers. Indicate whether the sum overflows an 8-bit two's complement result.

a) 1001 1001

+ 0100 0100

= **1101 1101**

No overflow

c) 1101 0010

+ 1011 0110

= **1 1000 1000**

According to the rules in the week2_1 pdf, this is carry-out but **no overflow**