

Question 3

b) i) 1100111_2 (using Horner's Rule)

$$= (1 \times 2) + 1 \times 2 + 0 \times 2 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 2$$

$$= \underline{103_{10}}$$

$\therefore 1100111_2$ (using Horner's Rule) $= 103_{10}$

ii) 0.0011101_2

$$= (0 \times 2^0) + (0 \times 2^{-1}) + (0 \times 2^{-2}) + (1 \times 2^{-3}) + (1 \times 2^{-4}) + (1 \times 2^{-5}) + (0 \times 2^{-6}) + (1 \times 2^{-7})$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 0 + 0.125 + 0.0625 + 0.03125 + 0 + 0.0078125$$

$$= \underline{0.2265625_{10}}$$

iii) $2BF4_{16}$

$$= (2 \times 16^3) + (B \times 16^2) + (F \times 16^1) + (4 \times 16^0)$$

$$= (2 \times 16^3) + (11 \times 16^2) + (15 \times 16^1) + (4 \times 1)$$

$$= 8192 + 2816 + 240 + 4$$

$$= \underline{11252_{10}}$$

iv) 3733_8

$$= (3 \times 8^3) + (7 \times 8^2) + (3 \times 8^1) + (3 \times 8^0)$$

$$= 1536 + 448 + 24 + 3$$

$$= \underline{2011_{10}}$$

c)

i) 11011.10011_2 to Base ten (Decimal)

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (0 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0) + (1 \times 2^{-1}) + (0 \times 2^{-2}) + (0 \times 2^{-3}) + \\ &\quad (1 \times 2^{-4}) + (1 \times 2^{-5}) \\ &= 16 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 1 + 0.5 + 0 + 0 + 0.0625 + \\ &\quad 0.03125 \\ &= \underline{27.59375} \end{aligned}$$

ii) 11011.10011_2 to Base 8 (Octal)

$$011_2 = 3_8$$

$$011_2 = 3_8$$

$$100$$

$$\underline{11011_2 \approx 33_8}$$

$$0.10011_2$$

$$100_2 = 4_8$$

$$110_2 = 6_8$$

$$\underline{0.10011_2 \approx 46_8}$$

\therefore We add them $= \underline{33.46_8}$
to form base 8

iii) 11011.10011_2 to base 16 (Hexadecimal)

$$0001_2 = 1$$

$$1011_2 = B$$

$$\underline{11011_2 \approx 1B_{16}}$$

$$0.10011$$

$$1001_2 = 9$$

$$1000_2 = 8$$

$$\underline{0.10011_2 \approx 98_{16}}$$

\therefore We add them
to form base 16
 $= \underline{1B.98_{16}}$

Question 4

a) i) Binary

$$23.875_{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 23 \\ \hline 2 & 11 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$23_{10} \approx 10111_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{fraction} \\ 0.875_{10} \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline 1.750 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.75 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline 1.50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.5 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline 1.0 \end{array}$$

$$\approx 0.111_2$$

$$\therefore \text{He combine} = 10111.111_2$$

$$\therefore 23.875_{10} = 10111.111_2$$

b) ii) Hexadecimal

$$23.875_{10}$$

$$16 \quad 23 \quad 7$$

$$1 \quad \nearrow$$

$$23_{10} \approx 17_{16}$$

fraction

$$0.875$$

$$\times \quad 16$$

$$14$$

$$14 \approx E_{16}$$

$$\therefore \text{He combine} = 17.E_{16}$$

$$\therefore 23.875_{10} = 17.E_{16}$$

iii) The typical 32-bit floating point format

$$23.875_{10} = 10111.111_2$$

$$\text{Normalise} = 0.1011111 \times 2^5$$

$$\text{Exponent} = 128 + 5 = 133$$

$$= 10000101_2$$

Exponent	Sign	Fraction
10000101	0	1011111/10000000000000
8 5	5	F 8 0 0 0

$$\therefore 23.875_{10} \approx 855F8000_{16}$$

(iv) Single precision IEEE/INTEL floating point

$$23.875_{10} = 10111.111_2$$

$$\text{Normalise} = 1.011111 \times 2^4$$

$$\text{Exponent} = 127 + 4 = 131$$

$$= 10000011_2$$

Sign	Exponent	Fraction
0	10000011	011111/00000000000000
4	1	B F 0 0 0 0

$$23.875_{10} \approx 41BF0000_{16}$$

v) Double precision

$$23.875_{10} = 10111.111_2$$

$$\text{Normalise} = 1.011111 \times 2^4$$

$$\text{Exponent} = 1023 + 4 = 1027_{10}$$

$$= 10000000011_2$$

Sign	Exponent	Fraction
0	10000000011	011111/000000000000000000000000

$$\underline{4037E00000000_{16}}$$

b) i)

$$\begin{array}{r} 11000111_2 \\ 10011100_2 \\ + 10001110_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$11100101$$

$$\approx \underline{111100101}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} ii) 10011_2 \\ \times 101_2 \\ \hline 10011 \\ 00000 \\ 10011 \\ \hline 101011 \end{array}$$

$$\approx \underline{101011_2}$$

$$iii) BEAF_{16} - FED_{16}$$

$$BEAF_{16} = 48815_{10}$$

$$FED_{16} = 4077_{10}$$

$$48815 - 4077_{10}$$

$$= 44738$$

$$= \underline{AE42_{16}}$$

c)

$$i) \overset{7}{1} \overset{6}{1} \overset{5}{0} \overset{4}{0} \overset{3}{1} \overset{2}{1} \overset{1}{0} \overset{0}{0}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1 \times 2^7) + (1 \times 2^6) + (0 \times 2^5) + (0 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (0 \times 2^0) \\ &= (1 \times 128) + (1 \times 64) + (0 \times 32) + (0 \times 16) + (1 \times 8) + (1 \times 4) + (0 \times 2) + (0 \times 1) \\ &= 128 + 64 + 0 + 0 + 8 + 4 + 0 + 0 \\ &= 204_{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$ii) 11001100_2$$

1 = negative

$$\overset{6}{1} \overset{5}{0} \overset{4}{0} \overset{3}{1} \overset{2}{1} \overset{1}{0} \overset{0}{0}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1 \times 2^6) + (0 \times 2^5) + (0 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (0 \times 2^0) \\ &= 64 + 0 + 0 + 8 + 4 + 0 + 0 \\ &= 76_{10} \end{aligned}$$

11001100_2 sign magnitude number = -76

$$\underline{11001100_2 \approx -76_{10}}$$

iii) 1's complement number

$$11001100_2$$

$$1's \text{ complement} = \overset{6}{0} \overset{5}{0} \overset{4}{1} \overset{3}{1} \overset{2}{0} \overset{1}{0} \overset{0}{1} \overset{0}{1}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (0 \times 2^6) + (0 \times 2^5) + (1 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (0 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0) + (1 \times 2^0) \\ &= 0 + 0 + 16 + 8 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 1 \\ &= 26_{10} \end{aligned}$$

iv) 1's complement number of 11001100_2 is -26_{10}

$$\underline{11001100_2 \approx -26_{10}}$$

iv) 2's complement

11001100₂

1's complement = 00110011₂

2's complement Add 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 00110011 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 00110100 \end{array}$$

∴ 2's complement is 00110100_2

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (0 \times 2^7) + (0 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^5) + (1 \times 2^4) + (0 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (0 \times 2^0) \\
 &= 0 + 0 + 32 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 0 \\
 &= \underline{52_{10}}
 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 2's complement number represents -52_{10}

v) Signed BCD number

$$\begin{aligned}
 &11001100_2 \text{ to base } 10 \\
 &= (1 \times 2^7) + (1 \times 2^6) + (0 \times 2^5) + (0 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (0 \times 2^0) \\
 &= 128 + 64 + 0 + 0 + 8 + 4 + 0 + 0 \\
 &= 204_{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BCD representation} = 0010 \ 0000 \ 0100$$

$$\text{Sign (ve)} = 1$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{100100000100_2}}$$

d)

i) Sign Magnitude number

$$A = 01101101_2 \quad 0 - \text{positive}$$

$$B = 11011100_2 \quad 1 - \text{negative}$$

$$A = 01101101_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^5) + (0 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0) \\
 &= 64 + 32 + 8 + 4 + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{109_{10} \text{ (ve)}}}$$

$$B = 11011100_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^5) + (0 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (0 \times 2^0) \\
 &= 64 + 32 + 8 + 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{92_{10} \text{ (ve)}}}$$

$$= A + B$$

$$= 109$$

$$- 92$$

$$\hline 17$$

17_{10} +ve result

17_{10} to binary

$$= 00010001_2$$

$$\therefore A + B = 00010001_2$$

(7) 2's complement numbers

$A + B$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{1111} \\ \cancel{01101101} \\ + \cancel{11011100} \\ \hline 100001001 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{1111} \\ \cancel{01101101} \\ + \cancel{11011100} \\ \hline 101001001 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 101001010 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore 2's \text{ complement of } A + B = 101001010_2$$