

Pattarapon koomphon 64130500240

1) Convert 201 base 10 to 8-bit binary

Answer:

* use division method

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 201} \\ 2 \overline{) 100} \\ 2 \overline{) 50} \\ 2 \overline{) 25} \\ 2 \overline{) 12} \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

* Answer: 11001001_2

2) Convert 201 base 10 to base 3 using the division method (5 digit answer ddddd)

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 201} \\ 3 \overline{) 67} \\ 3 \overline{) 22} \\ 3 \overline{) 7} \\ 3 \overline{) 2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Answer: 21100_3

3) Convert 11 1110 0111 binary to hexadecimal

Answer:

$$0111 : 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 0 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \overline{) 7} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$\therefore 0111$ is 7

$$1110 : 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 8 + 4 + 2 + 0 = 14$$

$\therefore 1110$ is E + base 16

$$0011 : 0 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 0 + 0 + 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \overline{) 3} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$\therefore 0011$ is 3

Answer : 11 1110 0111 = 3E7

④ Convert COFE base 16 to binary
(answer with space between 4 digits: dddd dddd
dddd dddd)

Answer:

A = 10

B = 11

C = 12

D = 13

E = 14

F = 15

C = base 10

↳ 12

2 | 12 0

2 | 6 0

2 | 3 1

1

Answer: 1100

0 is 0 in binary

↳ 0

F = base 10

↳ 15

2 | 15 1

2 | 7 1

2 | 3 1

1

Answer: 1111

COFE

is 1100 0000 1111 1110

E = base 10

↳ 14

2 | 14 1

2 | 7 1

2 | 3 1

1

⑤ Compute $1011\ 0101 + 0101\ 1011$ in regular binary (not sign-magnitude). Write your answer in 8-bit binary

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011\ 0101 \\ + 0101\ 1011 \\ \hline 0001\ 0000 \end{array}$$

⑥ is there overflow in the previous question?

Answer: Yes.

⑦ Compute $0010\ 1100 - 0001\ 0111$ (regular binary)
Write your answer in 8 bit binary

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 0010\ 1101 \\ - 0001\ 0111 \\ \hline 0001\ 0110 \end{array}$$

⑧ Convert 105 base 10 to 8 bit binary representation

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 105} \quad 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 52} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 26} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 13} \quad 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \quad 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

8 bit
Answer: 01101001 //

⑨ Convert -105 base 10 to 8bit signed magnitude representation

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 105} \quad 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 52} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 26} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 13} \quad 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \quad 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

8 bit

Answer: 11101001₂

⑩ Convert -105 base 10 to 8 bit 2's complement representation

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 105} \\ 2 \overline{) 52} \\ 2 \overline{) 26} \\ 2 \overline{) 13} \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \end{array}$$

$\therefore 105$ in binary is 01101001

2's complement

$01101001 \rightarrow 10010110_F$
 $ $
 $ 10010111 //$

⑩ Convert 105 base 10 to excess-M representation
(use the lowest possible M)

Answer: excess - M for 8 bit

$$2^{n-1} - 1$$

$2^{3-1} = 1$

$$2^7 - 1$$

$$= 127$$

$$105 + m = 105 + 127 = 232$$

232. \rightarrow binary

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 232} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 116} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 58} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 29} \quad 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 14} \quad 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 7} \quad 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \quad 1 \\ \quad \quad 1 \end{array}$$

Answer: 11191000_2

⑫ What areas do you think you need more practice on?

Answer: excess-M representation