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## COMP 3353 Project #1

### Questions:

1. (9 points) Convert the following unsigned base 2 numbers (binary) to base 16 numbers (hexadecimal):

A. 0110 0001 1111 ...

$$0110 = 2^2 + 2^1 = 6$$

$$0001 = 2^0 = 1$$

$$1111 = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = 15 = F$$

\* **FINAL ANSWER = (61F)<sub>H</sub>**

B. 1000 1111 1100 ...

$$1000 = 2^3 = 8$$

$$1111 = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = 15 = F$$

$$1100 = 2^3 + 2^2 = 12 = C$$

\* **FINAL ANSWER = (8FC)<sub>H</sub>**

C. 0001 0110 0100 0101 ...

$$0001 = 2^0 = 1$$

$$0110 = 2^2 + 2^1 = 6$$

$$0100 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$0101 = 2^2 + 2^0 = 5$$

\* **FINAL ANSWER = (1645)<sub>H</sub>**

2. (27 points) Convert the following **binary numbers to base 10 numbers (decimal)**. Each time if binary numbers are represented in:

a) Signed magnitude representation.

$$1) \quad 1100 \ 1010 = -(2^6 + 2^3 + 2^1) = -74_d$$

$$2) \quad 1111 \ 0010 = -(2^6 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^1) = -114_d$$

$$3) \quad 1000 \ 0111 = -(2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0) = -7_d$$

b) One's complement representation.

- 1)  $1100\ 1010 = \mathbf{0011\ 0101} = 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^0 = -53_d$
- 2)  $1111\ 0010 = \mathbf{0000\ 1101} = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^0 = -13_d$
- 3)  $1000\ 0111 = \mathbf{0111\ 1000} = 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^3 = -120_d$

c) Two's complement representation.

- 1)  $1100\ 1010 = \mathbf{1100\ 1010} - 1 = \mathbf{!(1100\ 1001)} = 0011\ 0110 = 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1 = -54_d$
- 2)  $1111\ 0010 = \mathbf{1111\ 0010} - 1 = \mathbf{!(1111\ 0001)} = 0000\ 1110 = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 = -14_d$
- 3)  $1000\ 0111 = \mathbf{1000\ 0111} - 1 = \mathbf{!(1000\ 0110)} = 0111\ 1001 = 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^0 = -121_d$

3. (36 points) Convert the following **base 10 (decimal)** values to **binary numbers (8-bits)**. Each binary result represented in:

a) Signed magnitude representation.

- 1)  $-100_d = 100 \div 2 = 50 \dots 50 \div 2 = 25 \dots 25 \div 2 = 12 \dots 12 \div 2 = 6 \dots 6 \div 2 = 3 \dots 3 \div 2 = 1 \dots 1 \div 2 = 0 \implies -100_d = 1110\ 0100$
- 2)  $-16_d = 16 \div 2 = 8 \dots 8 \div 2 = 4 \dots 4 \div 2 = 2 \dots 2 \div 2 = 1 \dots 1 \div 2 = 0 \implies -16_d = 1001\ 0000$
- 3)  $-21_d = 21 \div 2 = 10 \dots 10 \div 2 = 5 \dots 5 \div 2 = 2 \dots 2 \div 2 = 1 \dots 1 \div 2 = 0 \implies -21_d = 1001\ 0101$
- 4)  $-0_d = 1000\ 0000$

b) One's complement representation.

- 1)  $-100_d = 100 \div 2 = 50 \dots 50 \div 2 = 25 \dots 25 \div 2 = 12 \dots 12 \div 2 = 6 \dots 6 \div 2 = 3 \dots 3 \div 2 = 1 \dots 1 \div 2 = 0 \implies \mathbf{!(0110\ 0100)} = 1001\ 1011$
- 2)  $-16_d = 16 \div 2 = 8 \dots 8 \div 2 = 4 \dots 4 \div 2 = 2 \dots 2 \div 2 = 1 \dots 1 \div 2 = 0 \implies \mathbf{!(0001\ 0000)} = 1110\ 1111$
- 3)  $-21_d = 21 \div 2 = 10 \dots 10 \div 2 = 5 \dots 5 \div 2 = 2 \dots 2 \div 2 = 1 \dots 1 \div 2 = 0 \implies \mathbf{!(0001\ 0101)} = 1110\ 1010$
- 4)  $-0_d = \mathbf{!(0000\ 0000)} = 1111\ 1111$

c) Two's complement representation.

- 1)  $-100_d = \mathbf{!(0110\ 0100)} = 1001\ 1011 + 1 = 1001\ 1100$
- 2)  $-16_d = \mathbf{!(0001\ 0000)} = 1110\ 1111 + 1 = 1111\ 0000$
- 3)  $-21_d = \mathbf{!(0001\ 0101)} = 1110\ 1010 + 1 = 1110\ 1011$
- 4)  $-0_d = \mathbf{!(0000\ 0000)} = 1111\ 1111 + 1 = 1\ 0000\ 0000$

(There are 12 separate answers in total.)

4. (4 points) What is the range of:

A. An unsigned 7-bit number? **The range of an unsigned n-bit number is from 0 to  $2^n - 1$ , hence the range of an unsigned 7-bit number is from 0 to  $2^7 - 1 = 0$  to 127.**

B. A signed 7-bit number? **The range of a signed n-bit number is from  $-2^{n-1}$  to  $2^{n-1} - 1$ , hence the range of a signed 7-bit number is from  $-2^{7-1}$  to  $2^{7-1} - 1 = -2^6$  to  $2^6 - 1 = -64$  to 63.**

5. (12 points) Solve following bitwise operations ( $\wedge$  = AND,  $\vee$  = OR)

e.g.  $0101 \wedge 0011 = 0001$

1.  $1000 \wedge 1110 = 1000$

A	B	$A \wedge B$
1	1	1
0	1	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

2.  $1000 \vee 1110 = 1110$

A	B	$A \vee B$
1	1	1
0	1	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

3.  $(1000 \wedge 1110) \vee (1001 \wedge 1110) = 1000$

A	B	$A \wedge B$	C	D	$C \wedge D$	$(A \wedge B) \vee (C \wedge D)$
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0

6. (9 points) Please demonstrate each step in the calculation of the arithmetic operation 25 - 65. (both 25 and 65 are signed decimal numbers)

$$\implies 25_d = 25 \div 2 = 12 \dots 12 \div 2 = 6 \dots 6 \div 2 = 3 \dots 3 \div 2 = 1 \dots 1 \div 2 = 0$$

$$\implies 25_d = 0001\ 1001_{2's}$$

$$\implies 65_d = 65 \div 2 = 32 \dots 32 \div 2 = 16 \dots 16 \div 2 = 8 \dots 8 \div 2 = 4 \dots 4 \div 2 = 2 \dots 2 \div 2 = 1 \dots 1 \div 2 = 0$$

$$\implies -65_d = !(0100\ 0001) = 1011\ 1110_{1's} + 1 = 1011\ 1111_{2's}$$

$$\implies \text{*Calculate } 25 - 65 = 0001\ 1001$$

$$+ \underline{1011\ 1111}$$

$$1101\ 1000 = -40_d$$

7. (3 points) Mathematically the answer in Q6 is  $-40_d$ . Please verify your answer in Q6 using a conversion of 2's and decimal numbers.

$$\implies 40_d = 40 \div 2 = 20 \dots 20 \div 2 = 10 \dots 10 \div 2 = 5 \dots 5 \div 2 = 2 \dots 2 \div 2 = 1 \dots 1 \div 2 = 0$$

$$\implies -40_d = !(0010\ 1000) = 1101\ 0111_{1's} + 1 = 1101\ 1000_{2's}$$