1. A number $X = (24)\_6$ with base 6 can be written as $X = (\quad)\_7$ with base 7

2. The register stores address of the next instruction is _____

3. Write decimal number -19 as 6-bit 2's complement form:_____

4. Two numbers $A = 101101$ and $B = 111001$ are in 2's complement form. $A+B$ = _____ (in 2's complement form); $A+B$ = _____(in decimal)

5. Can we use the ori instruction to put a negative integer (in two's complement form) into a register? (Yes or No) _____

6. Can the immediate operand of the addiu instruction be a negative integer in two's complement form? (Yes or No) _____

7. Register $10 contains the address 0x1000 0000. Beginning at that address there are _five_ integers (each occupies _4_ bytes) in a row. Use lw to load the last integer into register $7: (Note: lw $t, offset (base register)): _____

[handwritten: 5 = 1 × 4]

1. A number X = (24)_7 with base 7 can be written as X = (____)_6 with base 6

2. The register stores address of the next instruction is __PC__

3. Write decimal number -18 as 6-bit 2's complement form:_____

4. Two numbers A = 101110 and B = 111001 are in 2's complement form. A+B = __1 0 0 1 1 1__ (in 2's complement form); A+B = __-1 5__ (in decimal)

   (handwritten: 32 - ... -18 ; 2·5 -7)

5. Can we use the ori instruction to put a negative integer (in two's complement form) into a register? (Yes or No) __No__

6. Can the immediate operand of the addiu instruction be a negative integer in two's complement form? (Yes or No) __Yes__

7. Register $8 contains the address 0x1000 0000. Beginning at that address there are six integers (each occupies 4 bytes) in a row. Use lw to load the last integer into register $7: (Note: lw $t, offset (base register)): __1__

   (handwritten: lw $7, 20 ($8) ; 6-1×4)