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Group: TXL22S1-B

1 Binary arithmetic

1.1 Tell if the following computations can be performed using 8-bit unsigned numbers – you don't need to give the result, just state if it is possible or not. If calculation is not possible state reason why.

- a) $27 + 55 \rightarrow$ Possible
- b) $13 - 19 \rightarrow$ Result is signed number \rightarrow Impossible
- c) $39 - 16 \rightarrow$ Possible
- d) $359 - 219 \rightarrow$ 359 and 219 can't be represented in 8-bit \rightarrow Impossible
- e) $192 + 71 = 263 \rightarrow$ Can't be presented in 8-bit \rightarrow Impossible
- f) $42 + 33 \rightarrow$ Possible

1.2 Convert the following hexadecimal numbers to decimal.

- a) $0x19 = 1 \cdot 16^1 + 9 \cdot 16^0 = 25$
- b) $0x100 = 1 \cdot 16^2 = 256$
- c) $0xBEEF = 11 \cdot 16^3 + 14 \cdot 16^2 + 14 \cdot 16^1 + 15 \cdot 16^0 = 48879$
- d) $0xACE = 10 \cdot 16^2 + 12 \cdot 16^1 + 14 \cdot 16^0 = 2766$
- e) $0x2022 = 2 \cdot 16^3 + 2 \cdot 16^1 + 2 \cdot 16^0 = 8226$
- f) $0xAC0DE5 = 10 \cdot 16^5 + 12 \cdot 16^4 + 13 \cdot 16^2 + 14 \cdot 16^1 + 5 \cdot 16^0 = 11275749$

1.3 Convert following base-10 numbers to binary and calculate using 2-complement arithmetic. Remember: $P - Q = P + (-Q)$. Use enough bits so that no overflow occurs. State the minimum number of bits needed for each assignment.

a) $67 - 5$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1\ 1000\ 111\mathbf{1} \\
 + \quad 0100\ 0011 \\
 \hline
 1111\ 1010 \\
 \hline
 0011\ 1110
 \end{array}$$

\rightarrow Minimum number of bits: 8

b) $123 + 998 - 754 = 1121 - 754$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1\ 1000\ 0000\ 001\mathbf{1} \\
 + \quad 0100\ 0110\ 0001 \\
 \hline
 1101\ 0000\ 1101 \\
 \hline
 0001\ 0110\ 1111
 \end{array}$$

\rightarrow Minimum number of bits: 12

c) $45 - 124$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0\ 0001\ 111\mathbf{1} \\
 + \quad 0010\ 1101 \\
 \hline
 1000\ 0011 \\
 \hline
 1011\ 0001
 \end{array}$$

→ Minimum number of bits: 8

d) $-78 - 23$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 1100\ 000\textcolor{red}{1} \\ +\quad 1011\ 0010 \\ \hline 1110\ 1000 \\ \hline 1001\ 0001 \end{array}$$

→ Minimum number of bits: 8

1.4 Assume that following numbers are all signed 16-bit numbers that have been written with hexadecimal digits.

$A = 0xABBA = 1010\ 1011\ 1011\ 1010 \rightarrow -A = 0101\ 0100\ 0100\ 0110$

$B = 0x0ACE = 0000\ 1010\ 1100\ 1110 \rightarrow -B = 1111\ 0101\ 0011\ 0010$

$C = 0x1974 = 0001\ 1001\ 0111\ 0100 \rightarrow -C = 1110\ 0110\ 1000\ 1100$

Calculate the following and indicate if an overflow occurred in the calculation:

a) $A + B$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0\ 0001\ 0111\ 1111\ 110 \\ A 1010\ 1011\ 1011\ 1010 \\ B \underline{0000\ 1010\ 1100\ 1110} \\ \hline 1011\ 0110\ 1000\ 1000 \end{array}$$

→ No overflow occurred

b) $C - A$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0\ 0010\ 0000\ 1000\ 100 \\ C 0001\ 1001\ 0111\ 0100 \\ -A \underline{0101\ 0100\ 0100\ 0110} \\ \hline 0110\ 1101\ 1011\ 1010 \end{array}$$

→ No overflow occurred

c) $B + C$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0\ 0011\ 0111\ 1111\ 100 \\ B 0000\ 1010\ 1100\ 1110 \\ C \underline{0001\ 1001\ 0111\ 0100} \\ \hline 0010\ 0100\ 0100\ 0010 \end{array}$$

→ No overflow occurred

d) $A - C$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ A \\ -C \\ + \\ \hline \\ 1 \end{array}$$

→ No overflow occurred