

Ejercicio 1:

1. $(29)_{10} = (-1)^0 \times 29 \rightarrow s = 0$
 $29/2 = 14 \rightarrow \text{Resto} = 1$
 $14/2 = 7 \rightarrow \text{Resto} = 0$
 $7/2 = 3 \rightarrow \text{Resto} = 1$
 $3/2 = 1 \rightarrow \text{Resto} = 1$
Por lo tanto:
 $(29)_{10} = (0\ 11101)_2$
2. $(0.625)_{10} = (-1)^0 \times 0.625 \rightarrow s = 0$
Parte entera:
 $0/2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Resto} = 0$
Parte fraccionaria:
 $0.625 \times 2 = 1.25 \rightarrow b_{-1} = 1$
 $0.25 \times 2 = 0.5 \rightarrow b_{-2} = 0$
 $0.5 \times 2 = 1.0 \rightarrow b_{-3} = 1$
Por lo tanto:
 $(0.625)_{10} = (0\ 0.101)_2$
3. $(0.1)_{10} = (-1)^0 \times 0.1 \rightarrow s = 0$
Parte entera:
 $0/2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Resto} = 0$
Parte fraccionaria:
 $0.1 \times 2 = 0.2 \rightarrow b_{-1} = 0$
 $0.2 \times 2 = 0.4 \rightarrow b_{-2} = 0$
 $0.4 \times 2 = 0.8 \rightarrow b_{-3} = 0$
 $0.8 \times 2 = 1.6 \rightarrow b_{-4} = 1$
 $0.6 \times 2 = 1.2 \rightarrow b_{-5} = 1$
 $0.2 \times 2 = 0.4 \rightarrow b_{-6} = 0$
...
El número tiene un periodo.
Por lo tanto:
 $(0.1)_{10} = (0\ 0.00011)_{\overline{2}}$
4. $(5.75)_{10} = (-1)^0 \times 5.75 \rightarrow s = 0$
Parte entera:
 $5/2 = 2, R = 1$
 $2/2 = 1, R = 0$
Parte fraccional:
 $0.75 \times 2 = 1.5 \rightarrow b_{-1} = 1$
 $0.5 \times 2 = 1.0 \rightarrow b_{-2} = 1$
Entonces $(5.75)_{10} = (0101.11)_2$

$$5. (-138)_{10} = (-1)^1 \times 138 \rightarrow s = 1$$

Parte entera:

$$138/2 = 69, R = 0$$

$$69/2 = 34, R = 1$$

$$34/2 = 17, R = 0$$

$$17/2 = 8, R = 1$$

$$8/2 = 4, R = 0$$

$$4/2 = 2, R = 0$$

$$2/2 = 1, R = 0$$

$$\text{Entonces } (-138)_{10} = (110001010)_2$$

$$6. (-15.125)_{10} = (-1)^1 \times 15.125 \rightarrow s = 1$$

Parte entera:

$$15/2 = 7 \rightarrow \text{Resto} = 1$$

$$7/2 = 3 \rightarrow \text{Resto} = 1$$

$$3/2 = 1 \rightarrow \text{Resto} = 1$$

Parte fraccionaria:

$$0.125 \times 2 = 0.25 \rightarrow b_{-1} = 0$$

$$0.25 \times 2 = 0.5 \rightarrow b_{-2} = 0$$

$$0.5 \times 2 = 1.0 \rightarrow b_{-3} = 1$$

Por lo tanto:

$$(-15.125)_{10} = (1\ 1111.001)_2$$

Ejercicio 2:

1)

$$(16)_{10} = (010000)_2$$

$$\text{Entonces } (-16)_{10} = (110000)_2$$

2)

$$(13)_{10} = (001101)_2$$

3)

$$(1)_{10} = (000001)_2$$

$$(-1)_{10} = (111111)_2$$

4)

$$(10)_{10} = (001010)_2$$

$$(-10)_{10} = (110110)_2$$

5)

$$(16)_{10} = (010000)_2$$

6)

$$(31)_{10} = (011111)_2$$

$$(-31)_{10} = (100001)_2$$

Para cada número positivo, su contraparte negativa (en complemento a 2) se puede obtener negando cada bit y sumándole 1

Ejercicio 3:

En este ejercicio la cantidad de bits para representar es **ocho**.

1. $C_2^{-16} = 2^8 - |(-16)_{10}| = (100000000)_2 - (00010000)_2 = (11110000)_2$
2. $C_2^{13} = (13)_{10} = (00001101)_2$
3. $C_2^{-1} = 2^8 - |(-1)_{10}| = (100000000)_2 - (00000001)_2 = (11111111)_2$
4. $C_2^{-10} = 2^8 - |(-10)_{10}| = (100000000)_2 - (000010110)_2 = (111101010)_2$
5. $C_2^{16} = (16)_{10} = (00010000)_2$
6. $C_2^{-31} = 2^8 - |(-31)_{10}| = (100000000)_2 - (00011111)_2 = (11100001)_2$

Concluimos que, respecto al ejercicio anterior, los resultados negativos son iguales con la adición de los bits más significativos que se agregaron en 1. De la misma manera, para los positivos dichos bits se establecen en 0.

Ejercicio 4:

1. $N = (00001101)_2$

Entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 0 \times 2^7 + 0 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 0 \times 2 + 2^0 \\ &= 8 + 4 + 1 \\ &= (13)_{10} \end{aligned}$$

2. $N = (01001101)_2$

Entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 0 \times 2^7 + 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 0 \times 2 + 2^0 \\ &= 64 + 8 + 4 + 1 \\ &= (77)_{10} \end{aligned}$$

3. $N = (11100001)_2$

Entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} N &= -2^7 + 2^6 + 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2 + 2^0 \\ &= (-128) + 64 + 32 + 1 \\ &= (-31)_{10} \end{aligned}$$

4. $N = (11111001)_2$

Entonces:

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

5. $N = (11111111)_2$

Entonces:

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

6. $N = (00000000)_2$

Entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 0 \times -2^7 + 0 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2 + 0 \times 2^0 \\ &= 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 \\ &= (0)_{10} \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 5:

Tenemos por un lado que $(13.25)_{10} = (13)_{10} + (0.25)_{10} = (1101)_2 + (0.01)_2 = (1101.01)_2$

$$1101 . 0100$$

$$D . 4$$

Por lo tanto $(1101.01)_2 = (D.4)_{16}$

$$001\ 101 . 010$$

$$1\ 5 . 2$$

Por lo tanto $(1101.01)_2 = (15.2)_8$

Ejercicio 6: (Rellenar la siguiente tabla)

Binario	Octal	Hexadecimal	Decimal
1101100.110	154.6	6C.C	108.75
11110010.010011	362.23	F2.4C	242.296875
10100001.00000011	241.006	A1.03	161.0117188
1001010.010011	112.23146	4A.4C	74.3

Ejercicio 7:

Podemos representar $(16.25)_{10}$ con el formato $(d_1d_0 . d_{-1})$ en hexadecimal, y sería igual a $(10.4)_{16}$

El rango para este formato en enteros es $[0, 255.9375]$ y su precisión es 0.0625

Ejercicio 8:

1) $10 - 3$

$$(10)_{10} = (00001010)_2$$

$$(3)_{10} = (00000011)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 00001010 \\ - \end{array}$$

-

$$\begin{array}{r} 00000011 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(00000111)_2 \Rightarrow (7)_{10}$$

2) $-39 + 92$

$$(-39)_{10} = (11011001)_2$$

$$(92)_{10} = (01011100)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11011001 \\ + \end{array}$$

+

$$\begin{array}{r} 01011100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\underline{1} 00110101 \Rightarrow (53)_{10}$$

3) $-19 - 7$

$$(-19)_{10} = (11101101)_2$$

$$(7)_{10} = (00000111)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11101101 \\ - \end{array}$$

-

$$\begin{array}{r} 00000111 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$11100110 \Rightarrow (-26)_{10}$$

4) $44 + 45$

$$(44)_{10} = (00101100)_2$$

$$(45)_{10} = (00101101)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 00101100 \\ + \\ 00101101 \\ \hline 01011001 \Rightarrow (89)_{10} \end{array}$$

5) $104 + 45$

$$(104)_{10} = (01101000)_2$$

$$(45)_{10} = (00101101)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 01101000 \\ + \\ 00101101 \\ \hline 10010101 \Rightarrow (-107)_{10} \end{array}$$

6) $-75 + 59$

$$(-75)_{10} = (10110101)_2$$

$$(59)_{10} = (00111011)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10110101 \\ + \\ 00111011 \\ \hline 11110000 \Rightarrow (-16)_{10} \end{array}$$

$$7) -103 - 69$$

$$(-103)_{10} = (10011001)_2$$

$$(69)_{10} = (01000101)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10011001 \\ - \\ 01000101 \\ \hline 01010100 \Rightarrow (84)_2 \end{array}$$

$$8) 127 + 1$$

$$(127)_{10} = (01111111)_2$$

$$(1)_{10} = (00000001)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 01111111 \\ + \\ 00000001 \\ \hline 10000000 \Rightarrow (-128)_{10} \end{array}$$

$$9) -1 + 1$$

$$(-1)_{10} = (11111111)_2$$

$$(1)_{10} = (00000001)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11111111 \\ + \\ 00000001 \\ \hline \underline{1} 00000000 \Rightarrow (0)_{10} \end{array}$$

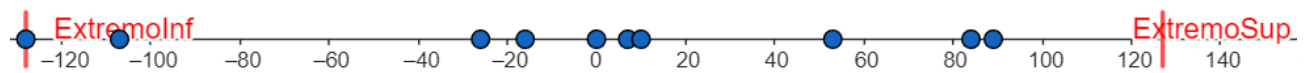
$$10) -1 - 1$$

$$(-1)_{10} = (11111111)_2$$

$$(1)_{10} = (00000001)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11111111 \\ - \\ 00000001 \\ \hline 11111110 \Rightarrow (-2)_{10} \end{array}$$

- A. En los apartados 5, 7 y 8, el resultado es incorrecto. El motivo por el que estos resultados son incorrectos se debe a que en estas operaciones, el resultado correcto es un valor fuera del rango $[-128, 127]$ que 8 bits pueden representar en complemento a 2.



B.

- 1- Carry = 0, Overflow = 0
- 2- Carry = 1, Overflow = 0
- 3- Carry = 0, Overflow = 0
- 4- Carry = 0, Overflow = 0
- 5- Carry = 0, Overflow = 1
- 6- Carry = 0, Overflow = 0
- 7- Carry = 0, Overflow = 1
- 8- Carry = 0, Overflow = 1
- 9- Carry = 1, Overflow = 0
- 10- Carry = 0, Overflow = 0