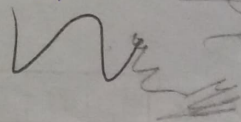


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1. $(1073)_{10} \rightarrow \text{binary}$

2	1073	
2	536	1
2	268	0
2	134	0
2	67	0
2	33	1
2	16	1
2	8	0
2	4	0
2	2	0
2	1	0

$(10000110001)_2$

2. $(81)_{10} \rightarrow \text{binary}$

2	81	
2	40	1
2	20	0
2	10	0
2	5	0
2	2	1
	1	0

$(1010001)_2$

4.) a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 11010 \\ + 11100 \\ \hline (110110)_2 \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 101011 \\ + 110101 \\ \hline (1100000)_2 \end{array}$$

3. $(27.315)_{10} \rightarrow \text{binary}$

2	27	
2	13	1
2	6	1
2	3	0
	1	1

$27 = (11011)_2$

$(11011.01010000101)_2$

5.) a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 101110 \\ - 100100 \\ \hline (001010)_2 \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 1001100 \\ - 110 \\ \hline (100110)_2 \end{array}$$

Q6) a) $(FA25)_{16} \rightarrow (\quad)_8$

$$15 \times 16^3 + 10 \times 16^2 + 2 \times 16^1 + 5 \times 16^0$$

$(64037)_{10} \rightarrow (175045)_8$

b) $(F920)_{16} \rightarrow (17440)_8$

$$15 \times 16^3 + 9 \times 16^2 + 2 \times 16^1 + 0 \times 16^0$$

$(63776)_{10} \rightarrow (17440)_8$

c) $(1100)_{16}$

$$1 \times 16^3 + 1 \times 16^2$$

$(4352)_{10} \rightarrow (10400)_8$

$0.315 \times 2 = 0$

$0.63 \times 2 = 1$

$0.26 \times 2 = 0$

$0.52 \times 2 = 1$

$0.04 \times 2 = 0$

$0.08 \times 2 = 0$

$0.16 \times 2 = 0$

$0.32 \times 2 = 0$

$0.64 \times 2 = 1$

$0.28 \times 2 = 0$

$0.56 \times 2 = 1$

7. Convert octal to hexadecimal

a) $(777)_8 \rightarrow (1FF)_{16}$

step 1 \rightarrow binary

7 7 7

$(111 \ 111 \ 111)_2$

step 2 \rightarrow hexa

$\left. \begin{matrix} 111 & 111 & 111 \\ 1 & F & F \end{matrix} \right\} F \ F$

b) $(123)_8 \rightarrow (53)_{16}$

step 1

1 2 3

$(001 \ 010 \ 011)_2$

step 2

$\left. \begin{matrix} 100 & 0011 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{matrix} \right\} 00H$

c) $(635)_8 \rightarrow (19D)_{16}$

6 3 5

110 011 101

$\left. \begin{matrix} 1 & 1001 & 1101 \\ 1 & 9 & D \end{matrix} \right\}$

Q8) a) $-83 \rightarrow$ binary

$83 \rightarrow 1010011$

Sign bit (-ve \rightarrow 1)

$-83 \rightarrow (1 \ 1010011)_2$

b) $+101 \rightarrow$ binary

$101 \rightarrow 1100101$

sign bit (+ve \rightarrow 0)

$+101 \rightarrow (0 \ 1100101)_2$

c) $-114 \rightarrow$ binary

$114 \rightarrow 1110010$

\hookrightarrow (-ve \rightarrow 1)

$-114 \rightarrow (1 \ 1110010)_2$

Q9) a) $-66 \rightarrow$ binary

$66 \rightarrow 1000010$ (-ve \rightarrow 1)

$-66 \rightarrow 1 \ 1000010$

for 1's complement:- flipping

$(10111101)_2$

b) $+116 \rightarrow$ binary

$\hookrightarrow 1110100$ (0 \rightarrow +ve)

$+116 \rightarrow 0 \ 1110100$

c) $-99 \rightarrow$ binary

$\hookrightarrow 99 \rightarrow 1100011$ (-ve \rightarrow 1)

$-99 \rightarrow (1 \ 1100011)_2$

1's complement (flip)

$(1 \ 0011100)_2$

Q10) a) -59

$$59 \rightarrow 00111011$$

1's comp

$$1's \rightarrow 11000100$$

$$2's \rightarrow 11000100$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \\ \hline 11000101 \end{array}$$

$$(-59) \rightarrow (11000101)_2$$

b) +102

$$102 \rightarrow 01100110$$

$$(01100110)_2$$

c) 426

$$426 \rightarrow 01111110$$

1's comp

$$\hookrightarrow 10000001$$

2's comp

$$10000001$$

$$+ 1$$

$$(10000010)_2$$

Q11)

a) 10011101

\therefore signed so -1 = -ve

$$\text{mag} = 0011101$$

\hookrightarrow decimal

$$0 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$0 + 0 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 0 + 1$$

29

$$\boxed{-29} \text{ Ans}$$

b) 01110100

1. \hookrightarrow signed = 0 \rightarrow +ve

$$\text{mag} = 1110100$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$$

$$64 + 32 + 16 + 4$$

$$\boxed{= 116} \rightarrow \boxed{+116} \text{ Ans}$$

c) 10111011

1 - sign bit = 1 (-ve)

$$\text{mag} = 0111011$$

$$\hookrightarrow 0 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$0 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 1$$

59

$$\boxed{-59} \text{ Ans}$$

Q12)

a) 10111001

↳ signed bit (1) → -ve

↳ mag in 1's form

$$10111001 \rightarrow 01000110$$

↳ decimal

$$0 \times 2^8 + 1 \times 2^7 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1$$

$$0 + 128 + 4 + 2$$

$$134$$

$$\boxed{-134} \text{ Ans}$$

b) 01100100

1. sign bit (0) (+ve)

↳ no 1's

↳ decimal

$$1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^2$$

$$64 + 32 + 4$$

$$\boxed{100} \text{ Ans}$$

c) 10111101

↳ sign bit (1) (-ve)

↳ mag in 1's form

$$10111101 \rightarrow 01000010$$

$$1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^1$$

$$64 + 2 = 66$$

$$\boxed{-66} \text{ Ans}$$

Q13) 1010101100

↳ S-B → 1 (-ve)

↳ mag in 2's

$$10101100 \rightarrow 01010011 \text{ (1's)}$$

$$+ \quad \quad \quad 1$$

$$01010100$$

↳ decimal

$$1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^2$$

$$64 + 16 + 4$$

$$84$$

$$\boxed{-84}$$

b) 01111001

↳ S-B → 0 (+ve)

no 2's

$$1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4$$

$$+ 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 1$$

$$\boxed{121}$$

c) 11110000

↳ S-B → 1 (-ve)

↳ mag in 2's

$$11110000 \rightarrow 00001111 \text{ (1's)}$$

$$+ 1$$

$$00010000$$

↳ decimal 1×2^4

$$16$$

$$\boxed{-16}$$

Q14) a) -38 & -27

$$\rightarrow -38 \xrightarrow{\text{binary}} 00100110$$

$$1's \text{ comp} \rightarrow 11011001$$

$$2's \text{ " } + \quad \quad \quad 1$$

$$11011010$$

$$11011010$$

$$11100101$$

$$\times (10111111)_2$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{binary}} 27 \rightarrow 00011011$$

$$1's \text{ comp} 11100100$$

$$2's \text{ " } + \quad \quad \quad 1$$

$$11100101$$

Q14) b) 59 & -39

•) 59 ^{binary} → 00111011

•) -39 ^{bin} → 00100111

1's comp 11011000

2's comp 11011001

00111011

11011001

$\times (00010100)_2$
 $(10100)_2$ Ans

c) -58 & 65

•) 58 → bin → 00111010

1's comp → 11000101

+ 1
 11000110

65 → bin → 01000001

11000101

01000001

$\times 00000101$

$(00000111)_2$

d) -102 & -85

•) 102 → bin → 01000010

1's comp → 10111101

2's comp → 10111110

10111111

10111111

+ 10101011

$\times (01101010)_2$ Ans

•) 85 → 01010101

1's comp → 10101010

2's comp → 10101011

10101011

Q15)

↳ Binary coded decimal (BCD) represents each decimal digit (0-9) using 4-bit binary instead of converting the entire number into binary

example :-

- decimal 25 \rightarrow BCD: 00100101
whereas regular binary: 11001

Difference :-

- ↳ BCD makes it easier to handle decimal no. but is less memory efficient than regular binary.
- ↳ used in application where human readable decimal values are needed

Q16) BCD used in

- 1) Banking \rightarrow prevents rounding errors in transactions
- 2) seven segment display \rightarrow found in fuel pump, elevators
- 3) Industrial automation \rightarrow used in PLCs for numeric control
- 4) calculators \rightarrow handles decimal math accurately
- 5) digital clocks & watches \rightarrow easy time display.

Q17)

a) 57

b) 109

BCD: 01010111

BCD: 0001 0000 1000

Q18)

a) 7+9

BCD \Rightarrow 0111 + 1001

$$\begin{array}{r} 0111 \\ + 1001 \\ \hline 00010000 \end{array}$$

BCD: 00010000 $\approx (16)_{10}$

b) 25+58

BCD

25 \Rightarrow 0010 0101

$$\begin{array}{r} 0101 \ 1000 \\ 0111 \ 1101 \\ \hline + \quad \quad 0110 \\ \hline 10000010 \end{array}$$

(10000010) $\approx (83)_{10}$

c) $76 + 84$

BCD

$$\begin{array}{r} 76 \rightarrow 0111 \ 0110 \\ 84 \rightarrow + 1000 \ 0100 \\ \hline 1111 \ 1010 \\ + 0110 \ 0110 \\ \hline 000101100000 \end{array}$$

BCD $\rightarrow 000101100000 = (160)_{10}$

d) $89 + 68$

BCD

$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \rightarrow 1000 \ 1001 \\ 68 \rightarrow 0110 \ 1000 \\ \hline 1111 \ 0001 \\ + 0110 \ 0000 \\ \hline 000101010001 \end{array}$$

~~0001010100~~

BCD (0001 0101 0111)

Q19)

a) 110011001

no. of 1's $\rightarrow 5$ (odd)

errors in code

b) 10111111010001010

no. of 1's $\rightarrow 10$ (even)

no errors

c) 010101110

no. of 1's $\rightarrow 5$ (odd)

errors

d) 0111000100101101

no. of 1's $\rightarrow 8$ (even)

no errors

Q20)

a) 0110

no. of 1 = 2 (even)

\hookrightarrow odd \rightarrow add 1

10110 Ans

b) 101101

\hookrightarrow no. of 1's = 4 (even)

odd \rightarrow add 1

1101101

c) 1010101111

no. of 1's (9) odd

already odd

(010110101111) Ans

d) 100011100101

\hookrightarrow no. of 1's (6) (even)

odd \rightarrow add 1

(1100011100101) Ans