## **Assignment 2 Solutions**

2.1. The three binary representations are given as:

Decimal 5 -2 14 -10 26 -19 51 -43	Sign-and-magnitude	1's-complement	2's-complement	
	0000101	0000101	0000101	
	1000010	1111101	1111110	
	0001110	0001110	0001110	
	1001010	1110101	1110110	
	0011010	0011010	0011010	
	1010011	1101100	1101101	
	0110011	0110011	0110011	
	1101011	1010100	1010101	
2.2. (a) (a)	00101 + 01010  01111 no overflow	(b) 00111 + 01101  10100 overflow	(c) 10010 + 01011  11101 no overflow	
(d)	11011	(e) 11101	(f) 10110	
	+ 00111	+ 11000	+ 10011	
	00010	10101	01001	
	no overflow	no overflow	overflow	

2.2. (b) To subtract the second number, form its 2's-complement and add it to the first number.

(a)	00101 + 10110	(b)	00111 + 10011	(c)	10010 + 10101
	11011 no overflow		11010 no overflow		00111 overflow
(d)	11011 + 11001	(e)	11101 + 01000	(f)	10110 + 01101
	10100 no overflow		00101 no overflow		00011 no overflow

- 2.4. The number 44 and the ASCII punctuation character "comma".
- 2.5. Byte contents in hex, starting at location 1000, will be 4A, 6F, 68, 6E, 73, 6F, 6E. The two words at 1000 and 1004 will be 4A6F686E and 736F6EXX. Byte 1007 (shown as XX) is unchanged. (See Section 2.6.3 for hex notation.) Alternatively, the bytes stored are: **J-o-h-n-s-o-n-XX**.
- 2.6. Byte contents in hex, starting at location 1000, will be 4A, 6F, 68, 6E, 73, 6F, 6E. The two words at 1000 and 1004 will be 6E686F4A and XX6E6F73. Byte 1007 (shown as XX) is unchanged. (See section 2.6.3 for hex notation.) Alternatively, the bytes stored are: **n-h-o-J-XX-n-o-s**.