

1 Number Representation

$$1> -243 = 111111100001101 = 0xFF0D$$

Solution:

$$243 = 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^1 + 2^0 = 000000011110011$$

000000001110011

$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ \hline 111111100001100 \\ \hline 11111111111111 \end{array}$$

11111111111111

$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ \hline 000000000000000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

111111100001100

$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ \hline 111111100001101 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2> 728 = 0000001011011000 = 0X02D8$$

Solution:

$$728 = 2^9 + 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^4 + 2^3 = 0000001011011000$$

$$3> 13.4375 = 1101.0111 = 0XD.7$$

Solution:

$$1101.0111 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3} + 1 \times 2^{-4}$$

$$= 8 + 4 + 1 + 0.25 + 0.125 + 0.0625$$

$$= 13.4375$$

$$4> 220 = 11011100 = 0XDC$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}11011100 &= 1 \times 2^7 + 1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 \\&= 128 + 64 + 16 + 8 + 4 \\&= 220\end{aligned}$$

$$5> 125.5 = 0111101.1000 = 7D.8$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}7D.8 &= 0111101.1000 \\0111101.1000 &= 1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^{-1} \\&= 64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 1 + 0.5 \\&= 125.5\end{aligned}$$

$$6> 437.3125 = 000110110101 = 1B5$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}1B5 &= 000110110101 \\000110110101 &= 1 \times 2^8 + 1 \times 2^7 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-4} \\&= 256 + 128 + 32 + 16 + 4 + 1 + 0.25 + 0.0625 \\&= 437.3125\end{aligned}$$

2 Floating Point Number Representation

1. $-76.678595 = 1100001100011010110110110001$
 $= 0xC2995B71$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 76.678595 &= 2^6 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^{-1} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-5} + 2^{-6} + 2^{-8} + 2^{-9} + 2^{-11} + \\ &\quad 2^{-12} + 2^{-13} + 2^{-18} + 2^{-19} \\ &= 1001100.1010110110111000011 \end{aligned}$$

Since significant is more than 23 bits, we round -76.678595 to -76.6786

$$\begin{aligned} 76.6786 &= 2^6 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^{-1} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-5} + 2^{-6} + 2^{-8} + 2^{-9} + 2^{-11} + 2^{-12} + 2^{-13} + 2^{-17} \\ &= 1.00110010101101101110001 \times 2^6 \\ 6+127 &= 133 = 2^7 + 2^2 + 2^0 = 10000101 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore IEEE: 110000101001100101011011100001

hexadecimal: 0xC2995B71

2. $19.459931 = 01000001100110111010110111100000$
 $= 0X419BADF0$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 19.459931 &= 2^4 + 2^1 + 2^0 + 2^{-2} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-4} + 2^{-6} + 2^{-8} + 2^{-9} + 2^{-11} + 2^{-12} + \\ &\quad 2^{-13} + 2^{-14} + 2^{-15} + 2^{-20} \\ &= 10011.01110101101111000001 \\ &= 1.001101110101101111100001 \times 2^4 \end{aligned}$$

since significand is more than 23 bits,

we round 19.459931 off to 19.45993

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 19.45993 &= 2^4 + 2^1 + 2^0 + 2^{-2} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-4} + 2^{-6} + 2^{-8} + 2^{-9} + 2^{-11} + 2^{-12} + \\ &\quad 2^{-13} + 2^{-14} + 2^{-15} \end{aligned}$$

3 Boolean Algebra

$$a) F(A, B, C, D) = (\bar{A} + B \cdot \bar{D}) \cdot (C \cdot B \cdot A + \bar{C} \cdot D)$$

i>

A	\bar{A}	B	C	\bar{C}	D	\bar{D}	$B \cdot \bar{D}$	$\bar{A} + B \cdot \bar{D}$	$C \cdot B$	$C \cdot B \cdot A$	$\bar{C} \cdot D$	$C \cdot B \cdot A + \bar{C} \cdot D$	$(\bar{A} + B \cdot \bar{D})(C \cdot B \cdot A + \bar{C} \cdot D)$
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

ii> $F(A, B, C, D) = (\bar{A} + B \cdot \bar{D}) \cdot (C \cdot B \cdot A + \bar{C} \cdot D)$

$$= \bar{A} \cdot A \cdot B \cdot C + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D + A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot C \cdot \bar{D} + B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D \cdot \bar{D}$$

$$= \bar{A} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D + A \cdot C \cdot \bar{D} \cdot B \cdot B$$

iii> $F(A, B, C, D) = \underline{(\bar{A} + B \cdot \bar{D})} \cdot \underline{(A \cdot B \cdot C + \bar{C} \cdot D)}$

$$= \underline{(\bar{A} + B \cdot \bar{D})} + \underline{(A \cdot B \cdot C + \bar{C} \cdot D)}$$

$$= A(\bar{B} + D) + (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})(C + \bar{D})$$

$$= A\bar{B} + AD + \bar{A}C + \bar{A}\bar{D} + \bar{B}C + \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{C}C + \bar{C}\bar{D}$$

$$= (\bar{A} + B)(\bar{A} + \bar{D})(A + \bar{C})(A + D)(B + \bar{C})(B + D)(C + B)$$

$$b) F(W, X, Y, Z) = \overline{(W+X)(Z\bar{Y}+X)}$$

i)

W	X	\bar{X}	Y	\bar{Y}	Z	$W+\bar{X}$	$Z\bar{Y}$	$ZY+X$	$(W+\bar{X})(Z\bar{Y}+X)$	$(W+\bar{X})(Z\bar{Y}+X)$
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

$$ii) F(W, X, Y, Z) = \overline{(W+\bar{X})(Z\bar{Y}+X)}$$

$$= \overline{(W+\bar{X})} + \overline{(Z\bar{Y}+X)}$$

$$= \bar{W} \cdot X + (\bar{Z}\bar{Y}) \cdot \bar{X}$$

$$= \bar{W} \cdot X + \bar{Z} \cdot \bar{X} + Y \cdot \bar{X}$$

$$iii) F(W, X, Y, Z) = \overline{(W+\bar{X})(Z\bar{Y}+X)}$$

$$= WZ\bar{Y} + WX + \bar{X}Z\bar{Y} + \bar{X}X$$

$$= WZ\bar{Y} + WX + \bar{X}Z\bar{Y}$$

$$= \overline{(WZ\bar{Y})} \cdot \overline{(WX)} \cdot \overline{(\bar{X}Z\bar{Y})}$$

$$= (\bar{W} + \bar{Z} + Y) (\bar{W} + \bar{X}) (X + \bar{Z} + Y)$$

4 Circuit Design

4.1 Universal Gates

$$F(X, Y, Z, W) = (\bar{X} + \bar{Y})(Z + W)$$

$$= \overline{XY}(Z + W)$$

$$= \overline{XY}Z + \overline{XY}W$$

$$= \overline{\overline{(XY)Z}} \cdot \overline{\overline{(XY)W}}$$

$$= \overline{\overline{XY}Z} \cdot \overline{\overline{XY}W}$$

4.2 Parity Counter

i>

	A	B	C	D	F_2	F_1	F_0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

$$ii) \quad F_2 = ABCD$$

② for F_1

AB CD \	00	01	10	11
00				1
01		1	1	1
10		1	1	1
11	1	1	1	

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1 &= \bar{A}\bar{B}CD + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}B\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}BCD + A\bar{B}\bar{C}D + A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{B}CD \\
 &\quad + AB\bar{C}\bar{D} + AB\bar{C}D + ABC\bar{D} \\
 &= (AB\bar{C})(\bar{D}+D) + (A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot D)(\bar{C}+C) + (A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C)(D+\bar{D}) + \\
 &\quad (\bar{A} \cdot C \cdot D)(\bar{B}+B) + (B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D)(A+\bar{A}) + (B \cdot C \cdot \bar{D})(A+\bar{A})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F_1 = A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot D + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C + \bar{A} \cdot C \cdot D + B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D + B \cdot C \cdot \bar{D}$$

③ for F_0

AB CD \	00	01	10	11
00		1	1	
01	1			1
10	1			1
11		1	1	

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_0 &= \bar{A}\bar{B}CD + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}BCD + A\bar{B}\bar{C}D + A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \\
 &\quad AB\bar{C}D + ABC\bar{D}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.3 Full-adders and half-adders

We can add three 1-bit numbers by using a 1-bit full-adder

Hence we can use one 1-bit FA add A_0, A_1, A_2 and one 1-bit FA add A_3, A_4, A_5 .

After this, we have another two FA, one takes sum of previous two FAs and one takes carry-out of previous two FAs. We treat A_6 as carry-in, F_0, F_1, F_2 are bits represent number of 1's.

