

Med Amine  
Chachi

## Problem Sheet #06

### Problem 6.1:

2. Conversion of each byte into binary:

$$0xc2 = 0b11000010$$

$$0xac = 0b10101100$$

$$0xf0 = 0b11110000$$

$$0x9f = 0b10011111$$

$$0x92 = 0b10010010$$

$$0xbb = 0b10111011$$

$$0xe2 = 0b11100010$$

$$0x86 = 0b10000110$$

$$0xa6 = 0b10100110$$

$$0xf0 = 0b11110000$$

$$0x9f = 0b10011111$$

$$0x97 = 0b10010111$$

$$0x91 = 0b10010001$$

3. Unicode code points of the characters:

$$*0xc2ac = 0b11000010\ 10101100 = U+00AC = \text{' ¯ '}$$

$$*0xf09f92bb = 0b11110000\ 10011111\ 10010010\ 10111011 = U+1F4B3 \Rightarrow \text{' Laptop emoji '}$$

$$*0xe286e6 = 0b11100010\ 10000110\ 10100110$$

$$= U+2196 \Rightarrow \text{' North west arrow '}$$



\*  $0xF09F9991 = 0b11110000\ 10011111\ 10010111\ 10010001$   
 $= U+1F691 \Rightarrow$  Ambulance emoji 🚑

$\Rightarrow$  All characters aren't in the ASCII range, they are encoded using more than one byte. Hence, we remove the leading format bits, and then align them into 8-bit blocks which will give us the result stored text in the file.

## Problem 6.2:

a-) From the three rules mentioned above, we can deduce the following formula:

~~$$D(B, F, I) = (B \vee F) \wedge (B \wedge F \vee \neg I) \wedge (\neg(I \vee \neg B) \vee \neg F)$$~~

$$D(B, F, I) = (B \vee F) \wedge (B \wedge F \vee \neg I) \wedge (\neg(I \vee \neg B) \vee \neg F)$$

b-) Now, let's construct the truth table:

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B	F	I	$\neg B \rightarrow F$	$B \wedge F$	$(B \wedge F) \Rightarrow \neg I$	$I \vee \neg B$	$(I \vee \neg B) \Rightarrow \neg F$	$D(B, F, I)$
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

c-) From the previous truth table  
we can derive the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} D(B, F, I) &= (B \wedge F \wedge I) \vee (B \wedge F \wedge \neg I) \vee (B \wedge F \wedge \neg I) \\ &= B \wedge (I \wedge F) \\ &= (B \wedge I) \vee (B \wedge F) \end{aligned}$$

DNF