

### Exercise 1:

(46)base 10 convert to hexadecimal

	Quotient	Remainder
46/2	23	0
23/2	11	1
11/2	5	1
5/2	2	1
2/2	1	0
1/2	0	1

(46)base 10 to binary: 101110

(101110)binary convert to hexadecimal

0010 1110 => (2E)hexadecimal

### Exercise 2:

Find 2's complement of a signed number using 8-bits:

(-46) find 2's complement

1. convert 46 to binary: 101110

2. -46 = -101110

```
      00101110
1's:  11010001
2's:      +1
      11010010
```

### Exercise 3:

Add the following two pairs of 8-bit numbers, which are already in their 2's complement hexadecimal forms if they are treated as signed integers.

Indicate whether your result is "right" or "wrong"

0x96 + 0x97

```
  10010110 (0x96)
```

```
+10010111 (0x97)
```

```
100101101  for unsigned: wrong
```

for signed:  $V = C \wedge \text{penultimate carry}$

$V = 1 \wedge 0 = 1$  : wrong

another example:

```
1 <- penultimate carry
00010101
+01101111
10000100
c=0
penultimate carry: 1
```

Exercise 4: calculate internet checksum

```
1000 (8)
1011 (11)
1101 (13)
1110 (14)
```

1. start with first two, then find the sum

```
1000
+ 1011
10011
+1
0100
+ 1101
10001
+1
0010
+ 1110
10000
+1
0001
```

1's:1110 => checksum

Exercise 5: calculate CRC-3

Message: 110010101

Pattern: 1001 ( $x^3 + 1$  -> polynomial equivalent)

1. step #1:  $P(n)-1$  : 110010101000 append zero's to the message based on the pattern ( $P(n) - 1$ )

2. step #2: perform modulo-2 (XOR)

```
1001 | 110010101000 Result: 110100001
```

```

1001
  10110101000
  1001
    0100101000
0000
  100101000
  1001
00001000
0000
  0001000
  0000
    001000
    0000
      01000
      0000
        1000
        1001
        001

```

The message that gets send is: 110010101001

```

1001 | 00110010101000      Result: 00
      0000
        0110010101000
      0000
        110010101000

```

\* Review chapter 9 in Book 1 (diveintosystems)