1. Sistemes de numeració.

Com a regla general, si no ens diuen el contrari, en aquelles conversions de part decimal d'un nombre en base 10 a binari ens quedarem amb tres *bits* per cada xifra del nombre original. De tota manera als exercicis resolts aquí es calcularan totes les xifres.

1. (a)
$$100110_2 = 2^5 + 2^2 + 2 = 38_{10}$$

(b)
$$110011_2 = 2^5 + 2^4 + 2 + 1 = 51_{10}$$

(c)
$$110111_2 = 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^2 + 2 + 1 = 55_{10}$$

(d)
$$1001, 10_2 = 2^3 + 1 + 2^{-1} = 9, 5_{10}$$

(e)
$$101010110,001_2 = 2^8 + 2^6 + 2^4 + 2^2 + 2 + 2^{-3} = 342,125_{10}$$

2. (a)
$$93_{10} \longrightarrow$$

$$93_{10} = 1011101_2$$

(b)
$$647_{10} \longrightarrow$$

$$647_{10} = 1010000111_2$$

(c)
$$310_{10} \longrightarrow$$

$$310_{10} = 100110110_2$$

(d)
$$131_{10} \longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
4 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 1
\end{array}$$

$$131_{10} = 10000011_2$$

(e)
$$258,75_{10} \longrightarrow$$

$$258_{10} = 100000010_2$$

$$0,75 \times 2 = 1,5 \ge 1 \Rightarrow 1$$
$$0,5 \times 2 = 1 > 1 \Rightarrow 1$$

$$0,75_{10} = 0,11_2 \rightarrow 258,75_{10} = 10000010,11_2$$

(f) $1,625_{10} \longrightarrow$

$$0,625 \times 2 = 1,25 \ge 1 \Rightarrow 1$$
$$0,25 \times 2 = 0,5 < 1 \Rightarrow 0$$
$$0,5 \times 2 = 1 \ge 1 \Rightarrow 1$$
$$1,625_{10} = 1,101_{2}$$

(g)
$$19,3125_{10} \longrightarrow$$

$$19_{10} = 10011_2$$

$$0,3125 \times 2 = 0,625 < 1 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$0,625 \times 2 = 1,25 \ge 1 \Rightarrow 1$$

$$0,25 \times 2 = 0,5 < 1 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$0,5 \times 2 = 1 \ge 1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$19,3125_{10} = 10011,0101_{2}$$

3. (a)
$$13_{16} = 1 \cdot 16^1 + 3 \cdot 16^0 = 19_{10}$$

(b)
$$65_{16} = 6 \cdot 16^1 + 5 \cdot 16^0 = 101_{10}$$

(c)
$$3F0_{16} = 3 \cdot 16^2 + F \cdot 16^1 + 0 \cdot 16^0 = 3 \cdot 16^2 + 15 \cdot 16^1 + 0 \cdot 16^0 = 1008_{10}$$

(d)
$$D0CE_{16} = D \cdot 16^3 + 0 \cdot 16^2 + C \cdot 16^1 + E \cdot 16^0 = 13 \cdot 16^3 + 0 \cdot 16^2 + 12 \cdot 16^1 + 14 \cdot 16^0 = 53454_{10}$$

(e)
$$0, 2_{16} = 0 \cdot 16^0 + 2 \cdot 16^{-1} = 0, 125_{10}$$

(f)
$$12, 9_{16} = 1 \cdot 16^1 + 2 \cdot 16^0 + 9 \cdot 16^{-1} = 18,5625_{10}$$

(g)
$$F1, A_{16} = F \cdot 16^1 + 1 \cdot 16^0 + A \cdot 16^{-1} = 15 \cdot 16^1 + 1 \cdot 16^0 + 10 \cdot 16^{-1} = 241,625_{10}$$

(h)
$$C8, D_{16} = C \cdot 16^1 + 8 \cdot 16^0 + D \cdot 16^{-1} = 12 \cdot 16^1 + 8 \cdot 16^0 + 13 \cdot 16^{-1} = 200, 8125_{10}$$

4. (a)

$$3, A2_{16} \rightarrow 0011, 1010\ 0010_2 \rightarrow 011, 101\ 000\ 100_2 \rightarrow 3, 504_8 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 3, 6328125_{10}$$

(b)
$$1B1, 9 \to 0001\ 1011\ 0001, 1001_2 \to 110\ 110\ 001, 100\ 100_2 \to \\ \to 661, 44_8 \to 433, 5625_{10}$$

(c)
$$6416213A, 17B_{16} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow 0110\ 0100\ 0001\ 0110\ 0001\ 0001\ 0011\ 1010, 0001\ 0111\ 1011_2 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow 001\ 100\ 100\ 000\ 101\ 100\ 010\ 000\ 100\ 111\ 010, 000\ 101\ 111\ 011_2 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow 14405420472, 0573_8 \rightarrow 1679171898, 0092529296_{10}$$

5. (a) Podem passar el nombre a base 10, després a binari i d'allà és trivial obtenir el nombre en hexadecimal

$$204231, 134_5 =$$

$$2 \cdot 5^5 + 0 \cdot 5^4 + 4 \cdot 5^3 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + 3 \cdot 5^1 + 1 \cdot 5^0 + 1 \cdot 5^{-1} + 3 \cdot 5^{-2} + 4 \cdot 5^{-3} = 6816, 352_{10}$$

Part entera

6816

$$= {\color{red}0001\ 1010\ 1010\ 0000_2} = 1 AA0_{16}$$

Part decimal

$$0,352_{10} = 0,0101\ 1010\ 0001\ 1100\ 1010\ 1100\ 0000$$

$$1000\ 0011\ 0001\ 0010\ 0110\ 1110\ 1000$$

$$=0,5A1CAC083126E8_{16}$$

$$204231, 1345_5 = 1A9F, 5C28F_{16}$$

Alternativament, passem a base 10 i després amb mètodes vistos en exercicis anteriors, a hexadecimal

Part entera

$$204231_{10} = 31DC7_{16}$$

Part decimal

$$0,36_{10} = \overline{5C28F}...16$$

(b)
$$165433_7 = 1 \cdot 7^5 + 6 \cdot 7^4 + 5 \cdot 7^3 + 4 \cdot 7^2 + 3 \cdot 7^1 + 3 \cdot 7^0 = 33148_{10}$$

$$33148_{10} = 817C_{16}$$

- 6. (a) $62 \rightarrow 0110\ 0010$
 - (b) $25 \to 0010\ 0101$
 - (c) $274 \rightarrow 0010\ 0111\ 0100$
 - (d) $284 \rightarrow 0010\ 1000\ 0100$
 - (e) $42,91 \rightarrow 0100\ 0010,\ 1001\ 0001$
 - (f) $5,014 \rightarrow 0101, 0000 0001 0100$
- 7. (a) $1001 \rightarrow 9$
 - (b) $0101 \to 5$
 - (c) $0110\ 0001 \rightarrow 61$
 - (d) $0100\ 0111 \rightarrow 47$
 - (e) $0011\ 0110,\ 1000 \rightarrow 36, 8$
 - (f) $0011\ 1000,\ 1000\ 1000 \rightarrow 38,88$

2. Introducció als circuits lògics.

1. (a)
$$f(a,b) = ab + a$$

a	b	ab + a
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

(b) $f(a,b) = (a \oplus b)\overline{b}$

a	b	$(a\oplus b)\overline{b}$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0

(c)
$$f(a,b) = \overline{(\overline{a}+b)} \oplus (a \cdot \overline{b})$$

a	b	$\overline{(\overline{a}+b)}\oplus (a\cdot \overline{b})$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

(d) $f(a, b, c) = (a \cdot b) + c$

a	b	c	ab + c
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

(e) $f(a,b,c) = \overline{(a \cdot b) \oplus c}$

a	b	c	$\overline{(a\cdot b)\oplus c}$
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

(f) $f(a,b,c,d) = \overline{\overline{(\overline{a}+b)} \oplus (c \cdot \overline{d})}$

a	b	c	d	$\overline{(\overline{a}+b)} \oplus (c \cdot \overline{d})$
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1