

## CS 218 - Worksheet #2

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Section: 1002

1. If the **rax** register is set to  $81985529216486895_{10}$  ( $123456789abcdef_{16}$ ), what are the contents of the following registers in **hex**? (4 pts, 1 pt each)

1. **al** =  $0xef$

2. **ax** =  $0xcdef$

3. **eax** =  $0x89abcdef$

4. **rax** =  $0x123456789abcdef$

2. Provide the range for each of the following:

(6 pts, 1 pts each)

1. signed byte ~~0-255~~  $-128$  to  $+127$

2. unsigned byte  $0$  to  $255$

3. signed word  $-32,768$  to  $+32,767$

4. unsigned word  $0$  to  $65,535$

5. signed double-word  $-2,147,483,648$  to  $+2,147,483,647$

6. unsigned double-word  $0$  to  $4,294,967,295$

3. What is the hex, **byte** size, two's complement representation of  $-7_{10}$ ?

(2 pts)

$0xF9$

4. What is the hex, **word** size, two's complement representation of  $-9_{10}$ ?

(2 pts)

$0xFFFF7$

5. What is the hex, **double-word** size, two's complement representation of  $-9_{10}$ ?

(2 pts)

$0xFFFFFFF7$



6. What is the decimal representation of  $\text{FFFFFFFB}_{16}$  (hex, double-word size, two's complement)? (2 pts)

$-5_{10}$

7. What is the decimal representation of  $\text{C1440000}_{16}$ ? Assume IEEE 32-bit floating point format. (2 pts)

11 00 0001 0100 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000

negative

exponent: 1000 0010 = 130 - 127 = 3

1.10001  $\times 2^3$

↓

-1100.01

-12.25

8. On the Intel 80x86 base architecture, how many **bytes** can be stored at each address? (1 pts)

one byte