

# 2280 A1 Solutions

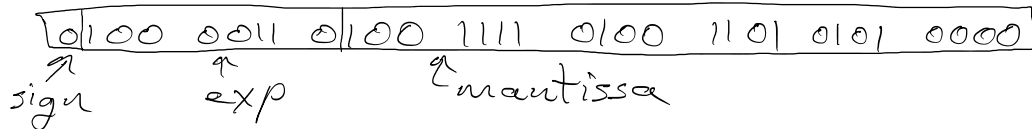
1.  $0x434F4050$  is 0100 0011 0100 1111 0100 1101 0101 0000  
 $\uparrow$  non-negative

$\Rightarrow$  same # unsigned, 1's comp & 2's comp

$$\text{number} = 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{11} + 2^{14} + 2^{16} + 2^{17} + 2^{18} + 2^{19} + 2^{22} + 2^{24} + 2^{25} + 2^{30}$$

$$= \underline{1\ 129\ 270\ 608}$$

IEEE:



exponent: 100 0011 0 = 13  
 $\therefore 134 - 127 = 7$

$\therefore$  number is

$$1.10011110100110101010000 \times 2^7$$

$$= (11001111.0100110101010000)$$

$$= 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{2^8} + \frac{1}{2^{10}} + \frac{1}{2^{17}}$$

$$= 207 + 0.25 + 0.03125 + 0.015625 + 0.00390625 + 0.0009765625 + 0.00024414$$

$$= \underline{207.302001953125}$$

or 207.3020 (to 7 sig. digits)

ASCII:  $x43 = 'C'$ ,  $x4F = 'O'$ ,  $x4D = 'M'$ ,  $x50 = 'P'$   
 $\Rightarrow$  "COMP"

$x55544552$  is

0101 0101 0101 0100 0100 0101 0101 0010

number is positive, so:

$$2^1 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + 2^{10} + 2^{14} + 2^{18} + 2^{20} + 2^{22} + 2^{24} + 2^{26} + 2^{28} + 2^{30}$$

$$= \underline{1\ 431\ 586\ 130}$$

IEEE:

sign is pos.

exp bits are: 10101010 = 170

$$\therefore 170 - 127 = \underline{43}$$

$\therefore$  number is

$$\begin{aligned} & 1.10101000100010101010010 \times 2^{43} \\ & = 110101000100010101010010 \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{20 \text{ zeros}} \\ & = 2^{21} + 2^{24} + 2^{26} + 2^{28} + 2^{30} + 2^{34} + \\ & \quad 2^{38} + 2^{40} + 2^{42} + 2^{43} \\ & = \underline{1.458714 \times 10^{13}} \\ & \quad (\text{to 7 sig. digits}) \end{aligned}$$

ASCII: "UTER"

note: IEEE #'s should have 7 digits but not rounding is acceptable.

$$\begin{aligned} 2. a) \quad & 1012/2 = 506 \text{ R } 0 \\ & 506/2 = 253 \text{ R } 0 \\ & 253/2 = 126 \text{ R } 1 \\ & 126/2 = 63 \text{ R } 0 \\ & 63/2 = 31 \text{ R } 1 \\ & 31/2 = 15 \text{ R } 1 \\ & 15/2 = 7 \text{ R } 1 \\ & 7/2 = 3 \text{ R } 1 \\ & 3/2 = 1 \text{ R } 1 \\ & 1/2 = 0 \text{ R } 1 \end{aligned}$$

16-bit 2's comp is 0000 0011 1111 0100  
or 0x03F4.

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad & 4000/2 = 2000 \text{ R } 0 \\ & 2000/2 = 1000 \text{ R } 0 \\ & 1000/2 = 500 \text{ R } 0 \\ & 500/2 = 250 \text{ R } 0 \\ & 250/2 = 125 \text{ R } 0 \\ & 125/2 = 62 \text{ R } 1 \\ & 62/2 = 31 \text{ R } 0 \\ & 31/2 = 15 \text{ R } 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$4000 \Rightarrow 0000 1111 1010 0000$$

-4000:

$$1111 0000 0110 0000$$

-or-

$$\underline{0xF060}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 31/2 & = 15 & R1 \\
 15/2 & = 7 & R1 \\
 7/2 & = 3 & R1 \\
 3/2 & = 1 & R1 \\
 1/2 & = 0 & R1
 \end{array}$$

3. a) 
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 1100 & (-4) & \\
 + 0100 & (4) & \\
 \hline
 (1) 0000 & (0) & 
 \end{array}$$
 -no overflow  
 -there is a carry out, which is ignored

b) 
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 1000 & (-8) & \\
 + 1111 & (-1) & \\
 \hline
 (1) 0111 & (-7) & 
 \end{array}$$
 should be -9,  
 $\therefore$  overflow occurred

4. sign extend to 8 bits

a) 
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 1111\ 1001 & (-7) & \\
 + 0011\ 0101 & (53) & \\
 \hline
 (1) 0010\ 1110 & (46) & 
 \end{array}$$
 b) 
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 0000\ 0111 & (7) & \\
 + 1110\ 1101 & (-19) & \\
 \hline
 (0) 1111\ 0100 & (-12) & 
 \end{array}$$

5. 
$$\begin{aligned}
 -57.125 &= -111001.001 \\
 &= -1.11001001 \times 2^5 \\
 \text{exp: } 5 + 127 &= 132 = 1000\ 0100_2
 \end{aligned}$$

sign: neg. so encoding is 1

mantissa: 1100 1001 0000 0000 0000 0000 One too many 0s

encoding: 1 | 10000100 | 1100 1001 0000 0000 0000 0000 One too many 0s  
 sign      exp      mantissa  
 or 0xC2648000

6. a) 
$$\text{NOT}(\text{NOT}(1101)) = \underline{1101}$$

b) 
$$\begin{aligned}
 (0110 \text{ OR } 0000) \text{ AND } 1111 &= 0110 \text{ AND } 1111 \\
 &= \underline{0110}
 \end{aligned}$$