Resolucion de Ejercicios 2

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1 Ejercicio 5

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(13.25)_{10} = (1101.01)_2
(13)_{10} = (1101)_2
13:2=6 \rightarrow {\rm resto}\ 1
6:2=3 \rightarrow \text{resto } 0
3:2=1\rightarrowresto1
1:2=0\rightarrowresto1
(0.25)_{10} = (0.01)_2
0.25\mathrm{x}2\mathrm{=}0.5\rightarrow0
0.5\mathrm{x}2\mathrm{=1}\rightarrow1
Luego vale que (13.25)_{10} = (1101.01)_2
(1101.01)_2 = (15.2)_8
Dividimos el numero en grupos de 3 bits:
001 = 1 \ 101 = 5 . 010 = 2
Luego vale que (1101.01)_2 = (15.2)_8
(1101.01)_2 = (D.4)_{10}
Dividimos el numero en grupos de 4 bits:
1101 = D \ . \ 0100 = 4
Luego vale que (1101.01)_2 = (D.4)_{10}
Por lo tanto tenemos que (13.25)_{10} = (1101.01)_2 = (15.2)_8 = (D.4)_{10}
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2 Ejercicio 6

Binario	Octal	Decimal	Hexadecimal
1101100.110	134.6	6C.C	108.75
011110010.010011	362.23	F2.4C	242.297
10100001.00000011	241.006	A1.03	161.0117
1001010.01001	112.22	4A.48	74.3

3 Ejercicio 7

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(16.25)_{10}=(10000.01)_2 Dividimos el numero binario en grupos de 4 bits para pasar a hexadecimal: 0001=1~0000=0. 0100=4 Luego, (16.25)_{10}=(10.4)_{10} Precision = 1 El rango del formato es: 0\leq rango\leq 16^2
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4 Ejercicio 8

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a)
(10-3)_{10} = (7)_{10}
(10)_{10} = (00001010)_2, (3)_{10} = (00000011)_2
   0000 1010
 - 0000 0011
  0000 1011
Acarreo = 0, CF = 0, OF = 0
(00001011)_2 = (7)_{10}
b)
(-39 + 92)_{10} = (53)_{10}
(92)_{10} = (01011100)_2, (39)_{10} = (00100111)_2 \rightarrow (11011001)_2 = (-39)_{10}
     1 11
    0101 1100
 +\ 1101\ 1001
  1 0011 0101
Acarreo = 1, CF = 1, OF = 0
Ignorando el acarreo \to (53)_{10} = (00110101)_2
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(-19 - 7)_{10} = (-26)_10
(19)_{10} = (00010011)_2 \rightarrow (11101101)_2 = (-19)_{10},
(7)_{10} = (00000111)_2 \rightarrow (11111001)_2 = (-7)_{10}
    1111 1
    1110 1101
 +\ 1111\ 1001
 1 1110 0110
Acarreo = 1, CF = 1, OF = 0
Ignorando el acarreo \rightarrow (11100110)_2 = (-26)_{10}
d)
(44+45)_{10} = (89)_{10}
(44)_{10} = (00101100)_2, (45)_{10} = (00101101)_2
     1 1 1
    0010 1100
 +\ 0010\ 1101
   0101\ 1001
Acarreo = 0, CF = 0, OF = 0
(01011001)_2 = (89)_{10}
e)
(104 + 45)_{10} = (149)_{10}
(104)_{10} = (00101100)_2, (45)_{10} = (00101101)_2
    11 1
    0110 1000
 +\ 0010\ 1101
    1001 0101
Acarreo = 0
Si utilizamos unsigned, el resultado seria correcto:
(10010101)_2 = (149)_{10} \rightarrow CF = 0, OF = 1
Si utilizamos signed:
(10010101)_2 = (-107)_{10} \rightarrow CF = 0, OF = 1
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f)
(-75 + 59)_{10} = (-16)_{10}
(-75)_{10} = (10110101)_2, (59)_{10} = (00111011)_2
    111 111
   0011 1011
 +\ 1011\ 0101
   1111 0000
Acarreo = 0, CF = 0, OF = 0
(11110000)_2 = (-16)_{10}
(-103 - 69)_{10} = (-172)_{10}
(-103)_{10} = (10011001)_2, (-69)_{10} = (10111011)_2
    111 11
   1001 1001
 +\ 0101\ 0100
 1 1111 0000
Acarreo = 1, CF = 1, OF = 1
(01010100)_2 = (84)_{10} \neq (-172)_{10}
h)
(127+1)_{10} = (128)_{10}
(127)_{10} = (011111111)_2, (1)_10 = (00000001)_2
   1111 111
   0111 1111
 +\ 0000\ 0001
   1000\ 0000
Acarreo = 0
Si utilizamos unsigned, el resultado seria correcto:
(10000000)_2 = (128)_{10} \rightarrow CF = 0, OF = 1
Si utilizamos signed:
(10000000)_2 = (-128)_{10} \rightarrow CF = 0, OF = 1
(-1+1)_{10} = (128)_{10}
(-1)_{10} = (111111111)_2, (1)_{10} = (00000001)_2
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