## BLG231E - Assignment 1

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## Part 1

1.

a.

i)

B = 0010 0110 + 1 =  $0*2^0 + 1*2^1 + 1*2^2 + 0*2^3 + 0*2^4 + 1*2^5* 0*2^6 + 1 = -39$  max signed 8-bit positive integer is 127.

largest decimal value of A = 88

ii)

B = 0010 0110 + 1 =  $0*2^0 + 1*2^1 + 1*2^2 + 0*2^3 + 0*2^4 + 1*2^5* 0*2^6 + 1 = -39$  min signed 8-bit integer is -128.

$$A - B > = -128$$

smallest decimal value of A = -128

b.

decimal value of A = 88

binary representation of A = 0101 1000

A - B

**0**101 1000 **0**101 1000

- **1**101 1001 (2's complement) + **0**010 0111

**0**111 1111

(bold digits give the signs)

there is no overflow, result is valid.

c.

i)

max unsigned 8-bit positive integer is 255.

A - B = C

 $B = 1101\ 1001 = 1*2^0 + 0*2^1 + 0*2^2 + 1*2^3 + 1*2^4 + 0*2^5 + 1*2^6 + 1*2^7 = 217$ 

C <= 1111 1111

and

A <= 1111 1111

largest unsigned 8-bit binary value of A = 1111 1111

ii)

min unsigned 8-bit binary number is 0000 0000.

A - B = C

 $B = 1101\ 1001 = 1*2^0 + 0*2^1 + 0*2^2 + 1*2^3 + 1*2^4 + 0*2^5 + 1*2^6 + 1*2^7 = 217$ 

0000 0000 <= C

and

0000 0000 <= A

 $A - B \le 00000000$ 

smallest unsigned 8-bit binary value of **A = B = 1101 1001** 

2.

a.

i)

A = **1**011 1100

(bold digit gives the sign, negative)

1011 1100 (2's complement)

0100 0011 (add 1)

0100 0100 68

so, decimal value of A = -68

max signed 8-bit integer is 127.

A + B <= 127

largest signed 8-bit decimal value of **B = 127** 

ii)

decimal value of A = -68

min signed 8-bit integer is -128.

$$A + B > = -128$$

$$A + (-68) > = -128$$

smallest signed 8-bit decimal value of **B = -60** 

b.

smallest decimal value of B is -60

binary representation of B = **1**100 0100

(bold digit give the sign, negative)

**1**011 1100

## **+ 1**100 0100

**11**000 0000

(9th digit is ignored; bold digit gives the sign, negative)

## Part 2

3.

a.

$$E(a, b, c) = ab'c + abc' + abc + a'bc$$

$$ab(c + c') + ab'c + a'bc$$
 (distributivity)

$$ab(1) + ab'c + a'bc$$
 (inverse)

$$ab + ab'c + a'bc$$
 (identity)

$$ab + ac(b' + b) + a'bc$$
 (distributivity)

$$ab + ac(b + b') + a'bc$$
 (commutative)

$$ab + ac(1) + a'bc$$
 (inverse)

$$ab + ac + a'bc$$
 (identity)

b.