Homework 1

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Questions

Q1. (6 pts) Number conversion. You must show your work.

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Q: Convert the hexadecimal number 973D4_{16} to the decimal number. (1.5pts)

A:
= (4*16^{0}) + (13*16^{1}) + (3*16^{2}) + (7*16^{3}) + (9*16^{4})
= 4 + 208 + 768 + 28672 + 589824
= 619476
```

 $\mathbf{Q} \text{: }$ Convert to the decimal number 987654321 to hexadecimal number. $(1.5 \mathrm{pts})$

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A:

= 987654321

= 987654321/16 = 61728395, r = 1 \rightarrow 1

= 61728395/16 = 3858024, r = 11 \rightarrow B

= 3858024/16 = 241126, r = 8 \rightarrow 8

= 241126/16 = 15070, r = 6 \rightarrow 6

= 15070/16 = 941, r = 14 \rightarrow E

= 941/16 = 58, r = 13 \rightarrow D

= 58/16 = 3, r = 10 \rightarrow A

= 3/16 = 0, r = 3 \rightarrow 3

= 3ADE68B1_{16}
```

Q: Convert the hexadecimal number $C5FE_{16}$ to the octal number. (1.5ps)

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A:

= (14*16^0) + (15*16^1) + (5*16^2) + (12*16^3)

= 14 + 240 + 1280 + 49152

= 50686

= 50686/8 = 6335, r = 6 \rightarrow 6

= 6335/8 = 791, r = 7 \rightarrow 7

= 791/8 = 98, r = 7 \rightarrow 7

= 98/8 = 12, r = 2 \rightarrow 2

= 12/8 = 1, r = 4 \rightarrow 4

= 1/8 = 0, r = 1 \rightarrow 1

= 142776_8
```

 $\mathbf{Q}\text{:}\ \, \text{Convert the octal number } 125715_8$ to the hexadecimal number. (1.5 pts)

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A:

= (5 * 8^{0}) + (1 * 8^{1}) + (7 * 8^{2}) + (5 * 8^{3}) + (2 * 8^{4}) + (1 * 8^{5})

= 5 + 8 + 448 + 2560 + 8192 + 32768

= 43981

= 43981/16 = 2748, r = 13 \rightarrow D

= 2748/16 = 171, r = 12 \rightarrow C

= 171/16 = 10, r = 11 \rightarrow B

= 10/16 = 0, r = 10 \rightarrow A

= ABCD_{16}
```

Q: Assume that we are using an 8-bit system. Represent a negative integer with two's complement format. Convert the decimal numbers -102 and -87 into hexadecimal number (1.5pts)A:2's complement of -102: = 102 $=102/2=51, r=0 \to 0$ $=51/2=25, r=1 \rightarrow 1$ $=25/2=12, r=1 \rightarrow 1$ $=12/2=6, r=0 \to 0$ $=6/2=3, r=0\to 0$ $=3/2=1, r=1 \to 1$ $=1/2=0, r=1 \to 1$ $= 01100110_2$ flipping the bits: $= 10011001_2$ adding 1: $=10011001_2+1$ $= 10011010_2$ 2's complement of -87: = 87 $= 87/2 = 43, r = 1 \rightarrow 1$ $=43/2=21, r=1 \rightarrow 1$ $=21/2=10, r=1\rightarrow 1$ $=10/2=5, r=0 \to 0$ $=5/2=2, r=1 \to 1$ $=2/2=1, r=0\to 0$ $=1/2=0, r=1 \to 1$ $= 010101111_2$ flipping the bits: $= 10101000_2$ adding 1: $= 10101000_2 + 1$ $= 10101001_2$ Convert -102 into hexadecimal: $= 10011010_2$ $= 1001\ 1010$ $= 9A_{16}$ Convert -87 into hexadecimal: $= 10101001_2$ 3 $= 1010\ 1001$ $= A9_{16}$

Q: Add two numbers of the previous question as hexadecimal, and answer:

What is the sum in 8-bits system? (1.5pts)

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A: = 9A_{16} + A9_{16} 
= 143_{16}
```

Q: Is it a correct answer? If it is not, explain why. (1.5pts)

A: Yes

Q3. (8 pts) Floating point numbers

Q: Convert the following decimal numbers in IEEE single-precision format. Give the result as eight hexadecimal digits. 2pts for each of a) and b)

-69/32 (-69 divide by 32)

```
A:

= -69/32 = -2.15625

Sign: 1

= 2.15625 = 10.00101

= 1.000101 * 2^1

Exponent: 1 + 127 = 128

= 128 = 10000000_2
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 $= C00A0000_{16}$

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Q: 13.625

A:
= 13.625 = 1101.101
Sign: 0
= 1.101101 * 23
Exponent: 3 + 127 = 130
= 130 = 10000010_2
Mantissa: 1011010000000000000000
= 0 10000010 101101000000000000000
= 0100 0001 0101 1010 0000 0000 0000
= 415A0000_{16}
```