solution

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1.	What procedure is required to a a. take the 2's complement of the sn b. take the 2's complement of the ne	naller number and extend it.	nbers 0110 1101 and 110?
	 c. pad the shorter number with 0's. d. sign extend the shorter number e. shift the shorter number to the left 		
2.	Using <u>two's complement</u> encoding, <u>subtract</u> 11 1100 from 00 1101, and report the result as a 5-bit <u>two's complement</u> binary number		
	a. 10 1001	C. 10 0100	e. 11 0101
	b. 00 1001	d. 01 0001	f. 00 0101
	(I messed this one up, so ev	veryone gets the point)	
3.	Convert the 8-bit two's complement number 1000 1111 into decimal		
	a. -15	c. -113	e. -143
	b. -241	d. +143	f. +112
4.	Convert the decimal 3,297 to <u>unsigned magnitude</u> binary (using the minimum possible number of bits)		
	a. 1001 1101 0101	C. 1100 1110 0001	e. 0 1011 1011 0011
	b. 0111 0101 0111	d. 0 1100 1110 0001	f. 111 0101 1101
5.	Convert the number -41 into two	<u>o's complement</u> binary represer	ntation:
	a. 010 1001	C. 10 0111	e. 110 1001
	b. 01 1001	d. 101 0111	f. 101 1001
6.	Add the numbers represented by x04D and x074		
	a. x11F	c. x0C1	e. x0E4
	b. x0B1	d. x0E1	
Th	e next three questions refer	to the decimal number 27.37	75
7.	What is the fixed point represer "binary point"?	ntation of this number in the "hyl	orid" binary system using the
	a. 11101.111	C. 11101.101	e. 11101.011
	b. 11011.111	d. 11011.101	f. 11011.011
8.	What is the normalized mantissa or fractional part of this binary number that will be used to build the IEEE-754 floating point representation of the original number?		
	a. 011101	c. 11101011	e. 11101101
	h 1011011	d 11101011	f 1011111

9. What is the **biased exponent** that will be used to build the IEEE-754 floating point representation of the original number (in decimal representation)?

a. -17.0 **b.** -8.5

c. -4.25

d. -2.125

e. -1.06125