

Introduction to Computers **HW2**

B12902057 王淇

1. (a) 127
(b) -75
(c) -42
(d) -18
(e) -124
2. (a) 0111100001011010
(b) 101100001000
(c) 1000101110011110
(d) 110101001001
(e) 110110110011
3. ltz E@sy haH@
4. (a) $1 \cdot 2^5 + 0 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 = 43$
(b) $1 \cdot 2^4 + 0 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 + 0 \cdot 2^{-1} + 1 \cdot 2^{-2} + 1 \cdot 2^{-3} = 19.375$
(c) $2 \cdot 8^1 + 4 \cdot 8^0 + 3 \cdot 8^{-1} = 20.375$
(d) $1 \cdot 16^1 + 10 \cdot 16^0 + 14 \cdot 16^{-1} = 26.875$
(e) $5 \cdot 16^2 + 15 \cdot 16^1 + 11 \cdot 16^0 = 1531$
5. (a) (1)0000
(b) (1)0011
(c) 1110
(d) (1)0010
(e) None of them causes any overflow.
6. (a) False. Consider $-1 + -1$ always cause a carry at 33-rd bit but the result is correct (-2).
(b) True.
7. (a) $3 \times 60 \times 44100 \times 16 = 127008000(\text{bits}) = 15503.90625(\text{KB})$
(b) $10 \times 1920 \times 1080 \times 8 \times 3 \times 60 = 29859840000(\text{bits}) \approx 3559.570312(\text{MB})$
8. (a) 10_{16}
(b) $3B_{16}$

(c) $E9_{16}$

(d) 10_{16}

(e) $3C_{16}$. Only this summation causes overflow since the result is $13C_{16}$ which is too large to fit in a 8-bit unsigned number.

9.

A	B	C	result
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0