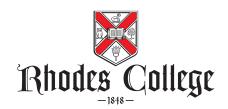
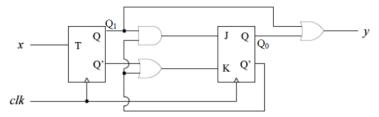
## COMP 231-01 Introduction to Computer Organization Exam Review

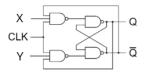


- Answer the following questions:
  - 1. Convert the following to base-10:
    - A  $21_3$
    - B 371<sub>1</sub>7
    - C 100111<sub>2</sub>
    - D 52<sub>6</sub>
    - $\mathsf{E}\ FB_{16}$
    - F 71<sub>9</sub>
    - G 1B1<sub>16</sub>
    - $H 11_2$
  - 2. Convert the following from decimal notation to the corresponding base:
    - A 533 to base 2
    - B 2062 to base 2
    - C 12 to base 2
    - D 243 to base 16
    - E 27 to base 16
    - F 5000 to base 16
    - G 11 to base 5
    - H 66 to base 3
  - 3. Convert the following from decimal to 8-bit 2's complement:
    - A 100
    - B 32
    - C 57
    - D 67
    - E 128
    - F 128
  - 4. Perform the following operations using 4-bit 2's complement signed arithmetic:
    - A 0110 + 1001
    - B 1010 + 0011
    - C 1110 + 0101
    - D 1100 + 0111
    - E 1011 1001
    - F 0011 0010
    - G 1001 0011
    - H 0001 0110

- 5. Consider the boolean algebra expression  $F = \bar{A} * B + A * B * C$ . Create a k-map for this expression and use the k-map to derive the MSOP (minimal sum of products).
- 6. Consider the boolean algebra expression  $F = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}BC\bar{D} + \bar{A}BCD + A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + ABC\bar{D} + ABC\bar{D} + ABCD$ . Create a k-map for this expression and use the k-map to derive the MSOP (minimal sum of products).
- 7. Create a truth table, a MSOP boolean algebra expression, and draw a circuit for a function that takes in two variables and returns 1 if the function is even and 0 if the function is odd. (For this situation, we don't care whether a zero is evaluated as even or odd.) For this problem, use only and gates, or gates, and not gates.
- 8. Create a truth table, a MSOP boolean algebra expression, and draw a circuit for a function that takes in three variables and returns 1 only if two of the inputs are 1. For this problem, use only and gates, or gates, and not gates.
- 9. Consider the following circuit, with a T flipflop and a JK flip flop. Create a characteristic table that shows what the next state will be for this circuit.



10. Consider the following circuit. What is the characteristic table for its output?



- 11. What is the use of a half adder? In what situation would this be used?
- 12. What is the characteristic table for the D flipflop?
- 13. Why is state S=1 R=1 undefined for an SR flipflop?
- 15. What is the purpose of a multiplexer?
- 16. What is the range of 8-bit signed 2's complement?
- 17. What is the difference between 1's complement and 2's complement?
- 18. What is a decoder used for in an ALU?

- 19. How do we implement memory in our circuits?
- 20. What is the disadvantage of a ripple-carry adder?