

1. *Convert the following decimal numbers into binary.*

(a)  $(30)_{10}$

$30 \div 2 = 15$	$r0$	$LSB$
$15 \div 2 = 7$	$r1$	
$7 \div 2 = 3$	$r1$	
$3 \div 2 = 1$	$r1$	
$1 \div 2 = 0$	$r1$	$MSB$
$\Rightarrow (30)_{10} = \boxed{(\mathbf{11110})_2}$		

(b)  $(110)_{10}$

$110 \div 2 = 55$	$r0$	$LSB$
$55 \div 2 = 27$	$r1$	
$27 \div 2 = 13$	$r1$	
$13 \div 2 = 6$	$r1$	
$6 \div 2 = 3$	$r0$	
$3 \div 2 = 1$	$r1$	
$1 \div 2 = 0$	$r1$	$MSB$
$\Rightarrow (110)_{10} = \boxed{(\mathbf{1101110})_2}$		

(d)  $(500)_{10}$

$500 \div 2 = 250$	$r0$	<i>LSB</i>
$250 \div 2 = 125$	$r0$	
$125 \div 2 = 62$	$r1$	
$62 \div 2 = 31$	$r0$	
$31 \div 2 = 15$	$r1$	
$15 \div 2 = 7$	$r1$	
$7 \div 2 = 3$	$r1$	
$3 \div 2 = 1$	$r1$	
$1 \div 2 = 0$	$r1$	<i>MSB</i>

$\Rightarrow (500)_{10} = \boxed{(111110100)_2}$

2. Extend the conversion algorithm shown in Figure 1.6 of the book to convert the decimal number  $(857)_{10}$  to hexadecimal.

$857 \div 16 = 53$	$r9$	<i>LSB</i>
$53 \div 16 = 3$	$r5$	
$3 \div 16 = 0$	$r3$	<i>MSB</i>

$\Rightarrow (857)_{10} = \boxed{(359)_{16}}$

3. Convert the following binary numbers into hexadecimal and decimal using the method shown in Section 1.5.1

Note that  $V(B) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i * 2^i$ . To convert to hex, we can take the value of a set of four bits and simply convert that decimal number to a single digit of hex.

(a)  $(11101001)_2$

$$(11101001)_2 = (1 * 2^7 + 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^5 + 0 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 0 * 2^2 + 0 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0)_{10}$$

$$(11101001)_2 = (128 + 64 + 32 + 8 + 1)_{10}$$

$$(11101001)_2 = \boxed{(233)_{10}}$$

And for Hexadecimal:

$$\begin{aligned}
(11110)_2 &= (1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^2 + 1 * 2^1 + 0 * 2^0)_{10} & (1001)_2 &= (1 * 2^3 + 0 * 2^2 + 0 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0)_{10} \\
(11110)_2 &= (8 + 4 + 2)_{10} & (1001)_2 &= (8 + 1)_{10} \\
(11110)_2 &= (14)_{10} = (E)_{16} & (1001)_2 &= (9)_{10} = (9)_{16} \\
&\Rightarrow (11101001)_2 = \boxed{(E9)_{16}}
\end{aligned}$$

(b)  $(1010101011)_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1010101011)_2 &= (1 * 2^9 + 0 * 2^8 + 1 * 2^7 + 0 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^5 + \\
&\quad 0 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 0 * 2^2 + 1 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0)_{10} \\
(1010101011)_2 &= (512 + 128 + 32 + 8 + 2 + 1)_{10} \\
(1010101011)_2 &= \boxed{(683)_{10}}
\end{aligned}$$

And for Hexadecimal:

$$\begin{aligned}
(10)_2 &= (2)_{10} & (1010)_2 &= (8 + 2)_{10} & (1011)_2 &= (8 + 2 + 1)_{10} \\
(10)_2 &= (2)_{10} = (2)_{16} & (1010)_2 &= (10)_{10} = (A)_{16} & (1011)_2 &= (11)_{10} = (B)_{16} \\
&\Rightarrow (1010101011)_2 = \boxed{(2AB)_{16}}
\end{aligned}$$

(c)  $(011001011111)_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
(011001011111)_2 &= (0 * 2^{11} + 1 * 2^{10} + 1 * 2^9 + 0 * 2^8 + 0 * 2^7 + 1 * 2^6 + \\
&\quad 0 * 2^5 + 1 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^2 + 1 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0)_{10} \\
(011001011111)_2 &= (1024 + 512 + 64 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1)_{10} \\
(011001011111)_2 &= \boxed{(1631)_{10}}
\end{aligned}$$

And for Hexadecimal:

$$\begin{aligned}
(0110)_2 &= (4 + 2)_{10} & (0101)_2 &= (4 + 1)_{10} & (1111)_2 &= (8 + 4 + 2 + 1)_{10} \\
(0110)_2 &= (6)_{10} = (6)_{16} & (1010)_2 &= (5)_{10} = (5)_{16} & (1011)_2 &= (15)_{10} = (F)_{16} \\
&\Rightarrow (011001011111)_2 = \boxed{(65F)_{16}}
\end{aligned}$$

4. *Given the circuit in the homework, answer the following:*

(a) *Logical equation  $H(F, D)$  in sum of products form*

The circuit shows H to be D or F, which is written as:

$$(F, D) = \boxed{\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{F}}$$

(b) *Logical equation  $G(A, B)$  in sum of products form*

Since  $G(A, B) = H(F, D)$ ,  $F = AB$ , and  $D = \overline{B}$ , we can substitute A and B in for F and D as shown:

$$H(F, D) = D + F = G(A, B)$$

$$\boxed{\overline{\mathbf{B}} + \mathbf{AB}} = G(A, B)$$