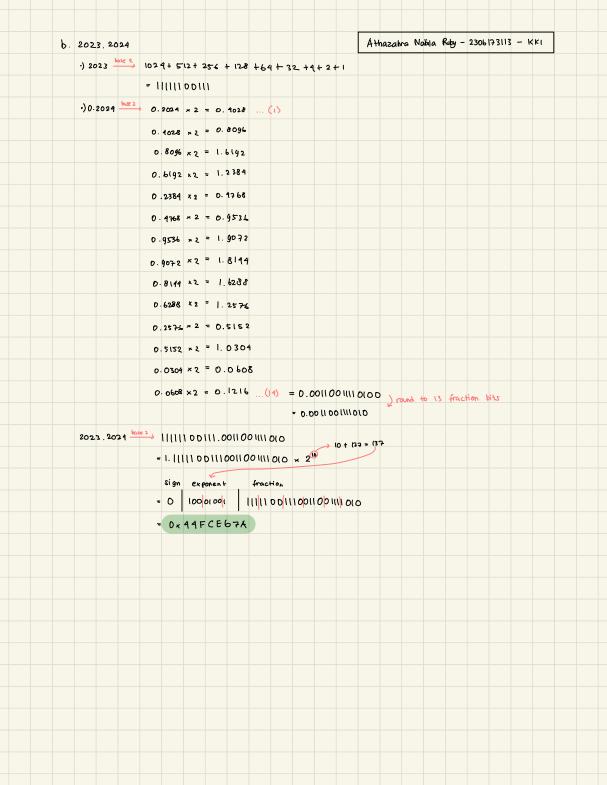
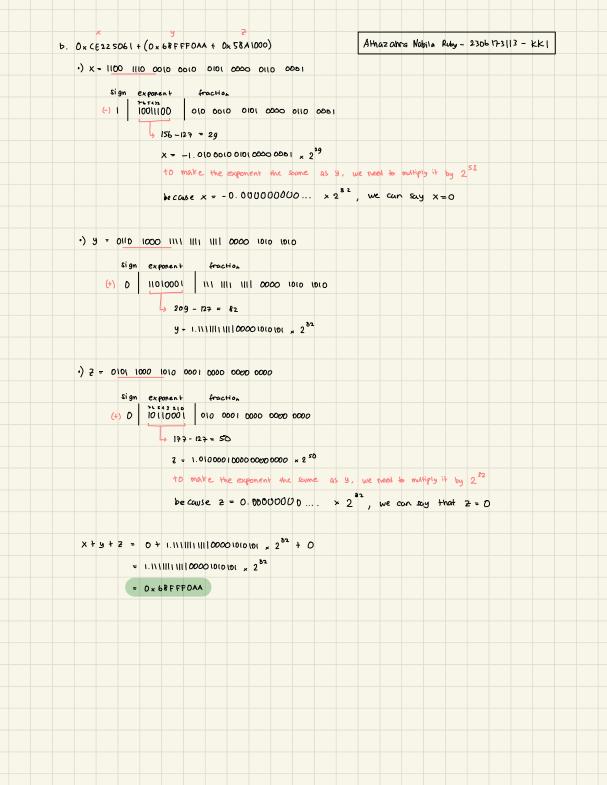
ÁH	nazah	na Nabila	Ruby -	2306 173(1	3 - kkl			
١.		Decimal	8,4,-2,-1	excess-3	2,4,2,1	6xcezz -7	a.	(23) 10 8/4,-2,-1 0110 0101
	a.	2 3	0110 0101	001 0110	0010 001	1000 (001		(23)10 = 0101 0110
	b.	83	1000 0001	1011 0110	1110 0011	1110 1001		(23)(0 2,4,21) 00(0 00(1
	<i>C</i> .	360	0000	1100	0000	001 1100		(23)10 89 = 1000 1001
	۵.	2045	9(10 DD00	0101 0011	0010 0000	1000 0110		
	e	5120	1011 0111	0101 0011	0010 0000	1000 0110		(1000 0101) 8,4,-2,-1 decimal (83)10
								(83)10 = 1011 0110
								(83)10 2.4,2-1 1110 0011
								(83)10 CECS-6 14 9 = 1110 1001
							C. (	(OILD LOOL DOLL) decimal 6 9 3 - 3 (360) to
								(360) to 6,4,2,-1 DIOI 1010 0000
								(360) to 2.4,2,1) DOIL 1100 0000
								(360)10 0000000
								<u>.</u>
							٩.	(0010 0000 0000 1011) 2,4,2,1 decimal (2 0 4 5)10
								(2015)10 110 0000 0100 1011
								(2045)10 5378 - 0101 0011 0111 1000
								(2045)10 86 12 11 - 1000 0110 1100 1011
								(1011 0111 1000 0110) excess-6 decimal 11 7 86 - (5 ( 2 0) 10
								(5120)10 811,-2,-1 1011 0111 0110 0000
								(5120)10 = \$4.53 = 1000 0100 0101 0011
								(5120)10 (5120)10 1011 0001 0010 0000

2. 023.3(13	Athazahra Nabila Ruby - 2306173113 - KK1
	3 16 + 1 + 2 + = 10111
•) 0.3113	0·31(3 x 2 = 0.6226(1)
	0.6226×2 = 1.2452
	0.2452 ×2 = 0.4904
	0.4904 ×2 = 0.9808
	0.9808 ×2 = 1.94(6
	0.9616 ×2 = 1.9232
	0.9232 x ? = ( -8464
	0. 8464 × 2 = 1.6928
	0. bg28 ×2 = 1.3854
	0.3856 x 2 = 0.7712
	0.7712 ×2 ~ 1.5424
	0.5424×2 = 1.0848
	0.0848 × 2 = 0.16 gL
	0. l69b × 2 = 0. 3392
	0.3392×2 = 0.6784
	0. 6784 ×2 = 1.3568
	0.3568 x 2 = 0.7136
	0.7136 x 2 = 1. 1272
	0.4272 × 2 = 0.8594
	0.8544 x 2 = 1.7088 (10) = 0.01001111101100010101 pround to 19 fraction bits
	1161006111116010.0 =
-23.313-	MSC 2 - 10[ 1 . 0(001 [11 00[0 00101]
	= -1.0(110100011(110010001011 × 21) 1+(127 = 131
	sign exponent fraction
	- 1 1000001/10 01/11/10/01/10 11/11 00/101/10 11/11
	- C1BA7D8B





Athazahra	Nabila	Ruby - 2306 173113 - KKI

4. a. Founding mode is the method used to determine the answer given by a floating-point computation when the exact result is between two floating-point numbers but is not a floating-point number itself. why is it important?: - different rounding modes can lead to different results, therefore it can determine how errors grow through computations - it impacts the precision and accuracy of numerical algorithms - Crucial for portability of code because it ensures the consistency of results accross different hardware and software problems b 1) round down - rounds to largest representable value less than or equal to the original number - used in financial calculations (to avoid overestimating profit) 2) round up - rounds to smallest representable value greater than or equal to the original number - used in scientific / engineering concountions (to ensure that the values are never underestimated) 3) round toward zero - rounds to zero - used in binary to integer conversion 4) round to meaness = - rounds to nearest representable value, if the result is midway in between 2 regresentable values, the even representable (lowest-order bit is 0) is chosen. - the default rounding mode for floating point calculations

## Index of comments

1.1 You should explain the process that you used to get the answer. (-10)