

HOMEWORK I DUE: 26 October 2017

1. Express the following numbers in decimal:

a. $(1100110.110)_2$

1	1	0	0	1	1	0	.	1	1	0
2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	.	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}
64	32	0	0	4	2	0	.	0.5	0.25	0
102							.	75		

b. $(743.50)_8$

7	4	3	.	5	0
8^2	8^1	8^0	.	8^{-1}	8^{-2}
64	8	1	.	0.125	0.0156
7x64	4x8	3x1	.	5x0.125	0x0.0156
448	31	3	.	0.625	0
448+31+3			.	0.625	
480			.	625	

(10 pts)

2. Express $(3249)_{10}$, $(258)_{10}$, $(71)_{10}$, in

- a. BCD
- b. Excess-3
- c. 2421

(15 pts)

Decimal	3	2	4	9
BCD	0011	0010	0100	1001
Excess-3	0110	0101	0111	1100
2421	0011	0010	0100	1111

Decimal	2	5	8
BCD	0010	0101	1000
Excess-3	0101	1000	1011
2421	0010	1011	1110

Decimal	7	1
BCD	0111	0001
Excess-3	1010	0100
2421	1101	0001

3. Using **10's complement**, perform the subtraction operation on the following unsigned numbers:

a. 9875 – 1234

10's complement of 1234 is

9	9	9	10
1	2	3	4
8	7	6	6

Add 8766 to 9875	9	8	7	5
+	8	7	6	6

1	8	6	4	1
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Discard the end carry

-	1	0	0	0	0
	8	6	4	1	

b. 130 – 200

10's complement of 200 is	10	0	0
	2	0	0
	8	0	0

Add 800 to 130	1	3	0
+	8	0	0
	9	3	0

As M<N take 10s' comp of 920	9	10	0
	9	3	0
	-	7	0

(10 pts)

4. Convert the following decimal numbers **60** and **34** to binary using the signed 2's complement representation and enough digits to accommodate numbers. Then perform the binary equivalent of **(+60) + (-34)**, **(-60) + (+34)** and **(-60) + (-34)**.

(15 pts)

60	2 = 30	0	34	2 = 17	0
30	2 = 15	0	17	2 = 8	1
15	2 = 7	1	8	2 = 4	0
7	2 = 3	1	4	2 = 2	0
3	2 = 1	1	2	2 = 1	0
1	2 = 0	1	1	2 = 0	1

$60 = (11110)_2$
 $34 = (100010)_2$

Therefore for sign 2's complement representation of

+60	0111100	-60	1000100
+34	0100010	-34	1011110

(+ 60)	0111100
+ (- 34)	1011110
(+26)	10011010 most significant bit is discarded.

(- 60)	1000100
+ (+ 34)	0100010
(- 26)	1100110 signed 2's complement of -26.

(- 60)	1000100
+ (- 34)	1011110
(- 94)	10100010 -01011110 take the 2's comp of 10100010 put (-) sign in front

5. Convert the following binary number to Octal and to Hexadecimal:

a. $(1011001.1011001)_2$

octal	<i>001</i>	<i>011</i>	<i>001</i>	.	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
	1	3	1	.	5	4	4
hexadecimal		<i>0101</i>	<i>1001</i>	.	<i>1011</i>	<i>0010</i>	
		5	9	.	B	2	

(5 pts)

6. Convert the following Hexadecimal number to Octal:

a. $(6F9E1A.5C2B)_{16}$

6	F	9	E	1	A	.	5	C	2	B
0110	1111	1001	1110	0001	1010	.	0101	1100	0010	1011
011 011 111 001 111 000 011 010						.	010 111 000 010 101 100			
3	3	7	1	7	0	3	2	2	7	0

(5 pts)

7. Using 10's complement, consider the BCD addition of $(+82) + (-231)$.

10'S complement of -231	9	9	9	10
	0	2	3	1
	9	7	6	9
Add 9769 to 0082	0	0	8	2
	9	7	6	9
2's comp of 149	9	8	5	1

(10 pts)

8. The following is a string of ASCII characters whose bit patterns have been converted into hexadecimal for compactness: 4D 6F CF 72 C5 AC F3 A0 CC 41 D7. Of the 8 bits in each pair of digits, the leftmost is a parity bit. The remaining bits are the ASCII code.

a. Convert to bit form and decode the ASCII.

Hex	Parity	ASCII		Hex	Parity	ASCII	
4D	0	100 1101	M	F3	1	111 0011	s
6F	0	110 1111	o	A0	1	010 0000	SP
CF	1	100 1111	O	CC	1	100 1100	L
72	0	111 0010	r	41	0	100 0001	A
C5	1	100 0101	E	D7	1	101 0111	W
AC	0	110 0000	,				

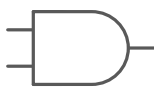
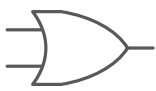
b. Determine the parity used: odd or even.

EVEN

(20 pts)

9. Derive the truth table for **2-input AND** and **OR** functions and show their logic symbols.

(10 pts)

AND				OR				
A	B	F		A	B	F		
0	0	0		0	0	0		0
0	1	0		0	0	1		1
1	0	0		1	1	0		1
1	1	1		1	1	1		1