

# ENEL 353 Tutorial T02

Tue Sept 17 2019

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Quiz #1 Tue Sept 24

- closed-book

- bring: pencil, eraser, Schulich calculator

- topics: numbers and codes (not logic gates)

Slide 2: Important Corrections

There are 4, not 5 quizzes in Fall 2019.

Exercise 1

<u>decimal</u>	<u>binary</u>	<u>hex</u>	<u>decimal</u>	<u>binary</u>	<u>hex</u>
0	0000	0	8	1000	8
1	0001	1	9	1001	9
2	0010	2	10	1010	A
3	0011	3	11	1011	B
4	0100	4	12	1100	C
5	0101	5	13	1101	D
6	0110	6	14	1110	E
7	0111	7	15	1111	F

## Exercise 2

<u>N</u>	<u><math>2^N</math></u>
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
<hr/>	
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128
<hr/>	
8	256
9	512
10	1024
11	2048
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12	4096

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## Exercise 3

$$\begin{aligned} 2D.8_{16} &= 2 \times 16^1 + 13 \times 16^0 + 8 \times 16^{-1} \\ &= 32 + 13 + 0.5 = 45.5_{10} \end{aligned}$$

## Exercise 4

$$\begin{aligned} 2102_3 &= 2 \times 3^3 + 1 \times 3^2 + 0 \times 3^1 + 2 \times 3^0 \\ &= 54 + 9 + 0 + 2 = 65_{10} \end{aligned}$$

## Exercise 5

<u>division</u>	<u>quotient</u>	<u>remainder</u>
26/2	13	0
13/2	6	1
6/2	3	0
3/2	1	1
1/2	0	1

Answer  
11010<sub>2</sub>

### Exercise 6

$$253_8 = 2 \times 8^2 + 5 \times 8^1 + 3 \times 8^0 \\ = 128 + 40 + 3 = 171_{10}$$

$$10B_{16} = 1 \times 16^2 + 0 \times 16^1 + 11 \times 16^0 \\ = 256 + 0 + 11 = 267_{10}$$

Exercise 7 Let's convert to octal first. (Other choices would also work).

<u>division</u>	<u>quotient</u>	<u>remainder</u>	
75/8	9	3	↑ read up $75_{10} = 113_8$
9/8	1	1	
1/8	0	1	

Convert octal to binary ...

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline 001 & 001 & 011 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 75_{10} = 1001011_2$$

(It's okay to leave out leading zeros in unsigned binary. That's not okay for signed binary.)

Convert binary to hex ...

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 0100 & 1011 \\ \hline 4 & B \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 75_{10} = 4B_{16}$$

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### Exercise 8

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{carry in } 0100 \\ 1011 \\ + 0010 \\ \hline \text{sum } 1101 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{carry in } 1000 \\ 0101 \\ + 1110 \\ \hline \text{sum } 0011 \end{array}$$

The carry out of the MSB is not part of the 4-bit sum

### Exercise 9

rep. of  $+5_{10}$   
invert bits  
add 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 0101 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 1011 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{answer}$$

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### Exercise 10 (Algorithm works to negate negative numbers)

rep. of  $-4_{10}$   
invert bits

$$\begin{array}{r} 1100 \\ 0011 \\ \hline 0100 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{answer}$$

### Exercise 11

unsigned

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 \\ & = 32 + 8 + 4 = \boxed{44_{10}} \end{aligned}$$

Sign/magnitude. A sign bit of 1 means that the number is negative. The magnitude is

$$0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 12$$

answer:  $\boxed{-12_{10}}$

## two's complement

Let's negate 101100

Invert bits 010011

Add 1 010100

So the negation of 101100 is  $2^4 + 2^2 = 20_{10}$

So 101100 must represent  $\boxed{-20_{10}}$

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