

**Homework #1 Computer Organization**  
**Due: January 30, 2009 (F)**

- A 10
- B 11
- C 12
- D 13
- E 14
- F 15

1. Perform the following calculations:

<p>(a)</p> $\begin{array}{r} 1011011_2 \\ + 0011011_2 \\ \hline 1110110_2 \end{array}$	<p>(b)</p> $\begin{array}{r} 101102 \\ - 0100011_2 \\ \hline 101111_2 \end{array}$	<p>(c)</p> $\begin{array}{r} 928A5_{16} \\ + 433BD_{16} \\ \hline D5C62_{16} \end{array}$	<p>(d)</p> $\begin{array}{r} BC973_{16} \\ - 32A3D_{16} \\ \hline 89F36_{16} \end{array}$
--	--	---	---

2. What are the limitations of Moore's Law? Why can't this law hold forever? Explain.

0.5 Every 18 months the # of gates on a chip doubles. Since chips stay about the same size, this means the gates get smaller and closer together. Eventually, a gate will reach atomic size and cannot get smaller.

3. Represent the following decimal numbers in binary using 8-bit signed magnitude, one's complement, and two's complement:

decimal number	signed magnitude 8-bits	one's complement 8-bits	two's complement 8-bits
105 <sub>10</sub>	01101001	01101001	01101001
-85 <sub>10</sub>	11010101	10101010	10101011

4. Using 16-bits what is the range of values for each of the following representations:

a) unsigned integers: 0 to  $2^{16} - 1$  (65,535)

b) signed integers using two's complement:  $-2^{15}$  to  $+2^{15} - 1$   
 $-32,768$  to  $+32,767$

5. What decimal (base 10) value is represented by the 32-bit signed, two's complement value represented as a hexadecimal FFFF FE3B<sub>16</sub>?

0.5

1  
256  
128  
384  
64  
448  
5  
453

1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1110 0011 1011

-453

6. Convert -25.28125<sub>10</sub> to its 64-bit IEEE-754 floating point representation.

16 8 4 2 1 .5 .25 .125 .0625 .03125

1 10010 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1001010010

1024 512 256 128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1 = 1.100101001 x 2<sup>4+1023</sup>

1111 0000 0000 0011 1001 0100 10

7. Suppose A, B and C are 32-bit IEEE 754 floating point variables with A having a normalized value of  $1.11_2 \times 2^{75}$  and B having a normalized value of  $1.101_2 \times 2^{30}$ . After the assignment statement "C = A+B", why is C's value equal to A's value and not the sum?

1  
1.110  
.000

$0 \times 2^{75}$

0101

29 0.5

7  
1.110

$0101 \times 2^{75}$

normalizing shifted so ex value is 1023