

## Homework #1 Computer Organization

### Due: February 1, 2019 (Friday) by 3:00 PM

1. Perform the following calculations (assume unsigned #'s with an infinite number of bits/digits):

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
$1001110010_2$	$101001010_2$	$A43E61_{16}$	$A43E61_{16}$
$+0110110111_2$	$-010011101_2$	$+7C7989_{16}$	$-4A8E7A_{16}$

2. Represent the following decimal numbers in binary using **16-bit** signed magnitude, one's complement, and two's complement:

decimal #	signed magnitude 16-bits	one's complement 16-bits	two's complement 16-bits
207 <sub>10</sub>			
-94 <sub>10</sub>			

3. Using 16-bits what is the range of values for each of the following representations: (You may leave your answer as an equation contain powers of 2.)

a) unsigned integers:

b) signed integers using two's complement:

4. What decimal (base 10) value is represented by the 32-bit signed, two's complement value FFFF 87F6<sub>16</sub>? (The 32-bits two's complement value is shown as a hexadecimal so I did not need to write a 32-bit binary number.)

5. Use Booth's algorithm to calculate the 16-bit product of  $10101101_2 \times 11101011_2$ . (Show your work on a separate page)

6. Convert  $-108.53125_{10}$  to its 32-bit IEEE-754 floating point representation.

7. Suppose A, B and C are normalized 32-bit IEEE 754 floating point variables with A having a real value of  $1.101_2 \times 2^{90}$  and B having a real value of  $1.11_2 \times 2^{31}$ . After the high-level language assignment statement "C = A+B", why is C's value equal to A's value and not the *mathematically* correct sum?

(A's normalized 32-bit IEEE 754 representation would be: 0 11011001 101000000000000000000000)

(B's normalized 32-bit IEEE 754 representation would be: 0 10011110 110000000000000000000000)

8. For the same values of A and B in question 7, would the high-level language assignment statement "C = A+B" assign C the *mathematically* correct sum if A, B and C were using the 64-bit IEEE 754 floating point format? (explain your answer)