

Problem 1

(a) Convert 54_{10} to:

(a) base 2: 110110_2

<u>Remainder</u>	<u>Check</u>
$54 \div 2 = 27$	0 LSB
$27 \div 2 = 13$	1
$13 \div 2 = 6$	1
$6 \div 2 = 3$	0
$3 \div 2 = 1$	1
	MSB

$2^6 2^5 2^4 2^3 2^2 2^1 2^0$
 $32 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 0 = 54 \checkmark$

(b) base 6: 130_6

<u>Remainder</u>	<u>Check</u>
$54 \div 6 = 9$	0 LSB
$9 \div 6 = 1$	3
	MSB

$1 \cdot 6^2 + 3 \cdot 6^1 + 0 \cdot 6^0 = 54 \checkmark$

(c) base 16: 36_{16}

<u>Remainder</u>	<u>Check</u>
$54 \div 16 = 3$	6 LSB
	3 MSB

$3 \cdot 16^1 + 6 \cdot 16^0 = 54 \checkmark$

(b) convert to base 10

(a) $100101001100_2 : 2380_{10}$

$$2048 + 256 + 64 + 8 + 4 = 2380$$

(b) $733_8 : 475_{10}$

$$7 \cdot 8^2 + 3 \cdot 8^1 + 3 \cdot 8^0 = 475$$

(c) $DA4_{16} : 3492_{10}$

$$13 \cdot 16^2 + 10 \cdot 16^1 + 4 \cdot 16^0 = 3492$$

Problem 2

(a) $932_{10} \rightarrow$ binary: 100100110010_2

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \quad 3 \quad 2 \\ \wedge \quad \wedge \quad \wedge \\ 100100110010 \end{array}$$

$932_{10} \rightarrow$ octal: 4462_8

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 2 \\ \wedge \quad \wedge \quad \wedge \quad \wedge \\ 100100110010_2 \end{array}$$

(b) $54_{10} + 22_{10}$ in binary: 1001100_2

from 1a we have $54_{10} = 110110_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ + 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \end{array} \quad 22_{10} = 10110_2 \quad (22 = 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1)$$

Check

$$\begin{array}{r} 54_{10} + 22_{10} = 76_{10} \\ 1001100_2 = 76_{10} \checkmark \end{array}$$

(c) $15_{10} - 22_{10}$ in binary:

$$15_{10} = 1111_2$$

$$22_{10} = 10110_2 \quad (\text{from 2b})$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ + 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \end{array} \quad \text{flip bits and add 1}$$

(d) (a) $FFFF_{16} = 65535_{10}$

(b) B^N (for example above, $16^4 = 65535$)

Problem 3

(a) $X = \bar{A}\bar{B}C + A\bar{B} + A\bar{B}C$

$$X = \bar{A}\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}(1 + \underbrace{C}_1)$$

$$X = \bar{A}\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}$$

$$X = \bar{B}(\bar{A}C + A)$$

$\underbrace{\bar{A}C + A}_{C+A \text{ by absorption}}$

$$\boxed{X = \bar{B}(C+A)}$$

(b) $Y = \bar{A} \overline{BCA + C}$

$$Y = \bar{A} \overline{C(CBA + 1)}$$

$\underbrace{CBA + 1}_1$

$$\boxed{Y = \bar{A}\bar{C}}$$

(c) $Z = \overline{\overline{AB}C} + \overline{A+B+\bar{C}}$

$$Z = \overline{AB} + \bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} \text{ by DeMorgan's Thm}$$

$$Z = AB + \bar{C} + \overbrace{\bar{A}\bar{B}C}^{\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}}$$

$\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}$ by absorption

$$\boxed{Z = AB + \bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}}$$

Problem 4

(a) boolean expression:

$$\overline{(A+B) \oplus CD} + \overline{CD}$$

(b)

d	c	b	a		z
0	0	0	0		0
0	0	0	1		0
0	0	1	0		0
0	0	1	1		0
0	1	0	0		0
0	1	0	1		0
0	1	1	0		0
0	1	1	1		0
1	0	0	0		0
1	0	0	1		0
1	0	1	0		0
1	0	1	1		0
1	1	0	0		0
1	1	0	1		1
1	1	1	0		1
1	1	1	1		1

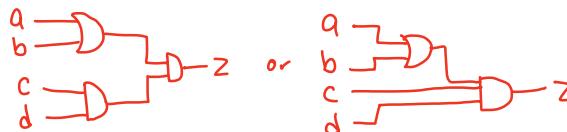
(c)

		b, a	00	01	11	10
d, c	00	0	0	0	0	0
00	0	0	0	0	0	0
01	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	1	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	0

(d)

$$Z = dca + dc'b$$

$$Z = dc(a+b)$$



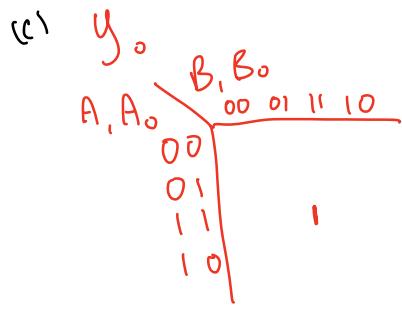
5. (a) the largest $A_1 A_0$ and $B_1 B_0$ can be is $11 = 3_{10}$

$$3_{10} \times 3_{10} = 9_{10} = \underbrace{1001_2}_{\text{4-bits}}$$

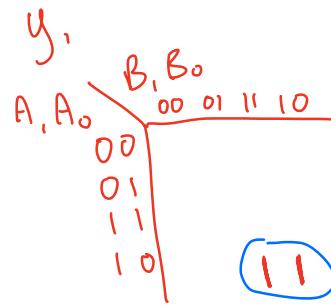
4-bits

(b)

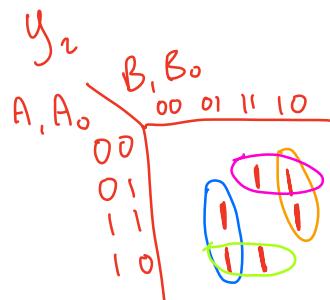
$A_1 A_0 B_1 B_0$	$y_0 y_1 y_2 y_3$
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0
0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0
0 1 0 1	0 0 0 1
0 1 1 0	0 0 1 0
0 1 1 1	0 0 1 1
1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1 0 0 1	0 0 1 0
1 0 1 0	0 1 0 0
1 0 1 1	0 1 1 0
1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0
1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1
1 1 1 0	0 0 1 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1



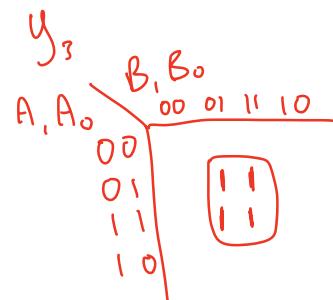
$$y_0 = A_1 A_0 B_1 B_0$$



$$y_1 = A_1 \bar{A}_0 B_1$$

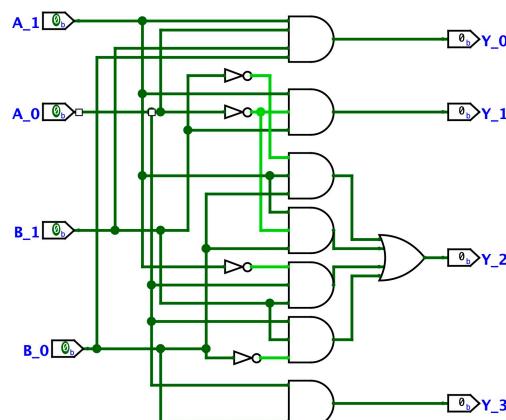


$$y_2 = A_1 \bar{B}_1 B_0 + A_1 \bar{A}_0 B_0 + \bar{A}_1 A_0 B_1 + A_0 B_1 \bar{B}_0$$

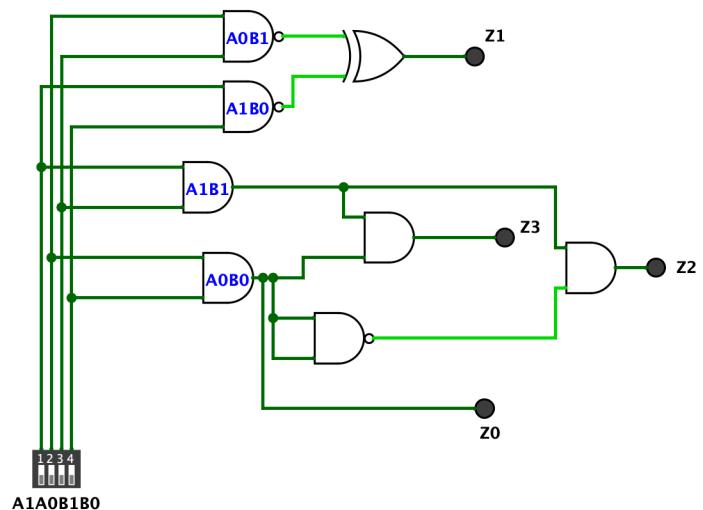


$$y_3 = A_0 B_0$$

(d)



following the logic
expressions explicitly



Simplified