

**P1 (8 points):** Rewrite  $-115_{10}$  in the following binary formats If it is not possible simply write **Not Possible**:

- Unsigned:
- Sign & Magnitude:
- 1's Compliment:
- 2's Compliment:

**P2 (12 points):** Perform the following operations on the numbers and indicate if overflow occurs for each operation. All numbers are 6 bits wide (stored in 2's complement). Show your work and all carry bits.

$\begin{array}{r} + 101011 \\ \underline{010111} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 011101 \\ \underline{010110} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 110001 \\ \underline{110111} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} - 101000 \\ \underline{111010} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 101001 \\ \underline{110101} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 110010 \\ \underline{011100} \end{array}$

**P3 (15 points):** Convert the following numbers to IEEE 754 Single-Precision Floating Point format. Write your answer in **binary**

- 98
- 15.25
- 29
- 86.0625
- 120

**P4 (15 points):** Convert the following numbers from IEEE 754 Single-Precision Floating Point format to **decimal**. You may leave the result as a fraction.

- $1100\ 0010\ 1111\ 1110\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000_2$
- $0100\ 0010\ 1100\ 0100\ 0100\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000_2$
- $41800000_{16}$
- $C2C44000_{16}$
- $C2814000_{16}$

**P5 (16 Points):** Perform the following multiplications using 2's complement binary numbers. Show all your work using **binary numbers**:

a.  $10011_2 * 01001_2$

b.  $01010_2 * 01110_2$

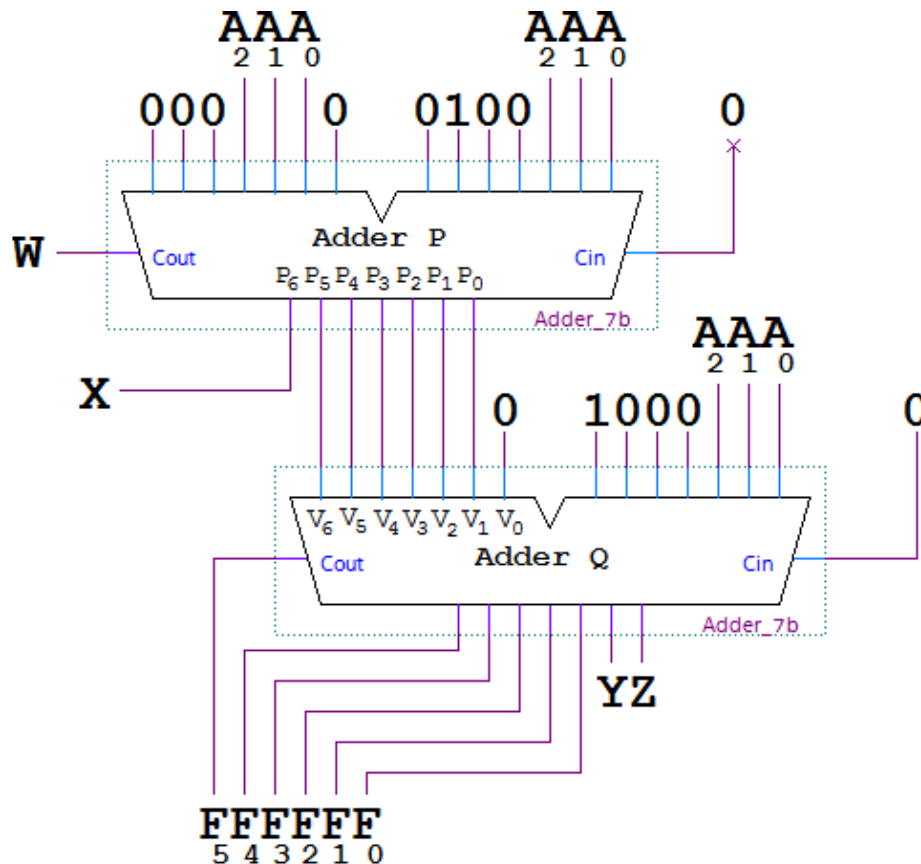
c.  $-7_{10} * 4$

d.  $16 * 32$

**P6 (14 Points):** Implement the function  $F(a,b,c,d) = \sum m(0,1,2,5,6,10,13,14)$  as follows:

- Use a K-map to obtain the simplified SOP expression for F
- Implement F using only a minimal number of 2-1 Multiplexors and **no** other gates. Hint: Use Shannon's Expansion Theorem a few times.

**P7 (20 Points):** Consider the following circuit, which uses two 7-bit ripple carry adders “Adder P” and “Adder Q”, a 3-bit unsigned input A, and a 6-bit unsigned output F:



- What is the expression for outputs W and X in this circuit? Why?
- Describe P, the 7-bit output of “Adder P”, algebraically in terms of A.
- Describe V, the left 7-bit input to “Adder Q”, algebraically in terms of A.
- Considering that the output bits Y and Z are ignored by F, describe F algebraically in terms of A.
- What is the largest possible decimal value for F in this circuit? Show how you obtained your answer.