

# Computer Mathematics

## Week 4 Examples

1. For each of the given binary representations, convert the decimal values into their bit patterns. Assume **4-bit** binary numbers.

	<i>bit pattern (4-digit binary)</i>				
<i>value</i>	<i>unsigned</i>	<i>sign-magnitude</i>	<i>biased (<math>k = 8</math>)</i>	<i>1's complement</i>	<i>2's complement</i>
6					
-6					

2. Perform the following binary calculations using a **4-bit, 2's complement, signed** representation. For each addition, indicate whether or not a signed overflow occurs.

$$0101 + 0010 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}_2 \quad \text{Overflow (Y/N) ? } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0100 + 0100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}_2 \quad \text{Overflow (Y/N) ? } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0000 + 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}_2 \quad \text{Overflow (Y/N) ? } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$1111 - 0001 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}_2 \quad \text{Overflow (Y/N) ? } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0111 - 1111 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}_2 \quad \text{Overflow (Y/N) ? } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0000 - 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}_2 \quad \text{Overflow (Y/N) ? } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

3. Widen the following 2's complement binary numbers from **4 bits** to **8 bits**.

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 \textit{4-bit} & \textit{8-bit} \\
 0111 & \underline{\hspace{2cm}}
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{cc}
 \textit{4-bit} & \textit{8-bit} \\
 1000 & \underline{\hspace{2cm}}
 \end{array}$$

4. For each of the given binary representations, convert the bit patterns into their decimal values.

	<i>numeric value (decimal)</i>				
<i>pattern</i>	<i>unsigned</i>	<i>sign-magnitude</i>	<i>biased (<math>k = 8</math>)</i>	<i>1's complement</i>	<i>2's complement</i>
0000					
0001					
0111					
1000					
1001					
1111					