

SERIE 2

EXERCISE 01 : Give the 8-bit binary representations using the three representations (Sign & Absolute Value, One's complement, Two's complement) of the following numbers:

-13, +35, -56, +82, -114 .

EXERCISE 02 : Find the relative numbers corresponding to these representations in 2's complement:

1/ 100101

2/ 001010

3/ 100001

4/ 010101

5/ 111111

EXERCISE 03 : Perform the following operations in two's complement on 6 bits and specify the cases of overflow

+10	-11	+12	-21
1/ <u>± 09</u>	2/ <u>± 07</u>	3/ <u>-12</u>	4/ <u>-17</u>
+13	-19	+15	-26
5/ <u>± 23</u>	6/ <u>-24</u>	7/ <u>± 18</u>	8/ <u>± 15</u>

EXERCISE 04 : Perform the following operations in 5-bit, two's complement and specify the overflow cases, then convert the operation into decimal form

1 1 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 1	1 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 0 1	0 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 0 1
1/ <u>1 0 1 0 1</u>	2/ <u>0 1 1 0 1</u>	3/ <u>1 0 0 0 1</u>	4/ <u>0 1 0 0 1</u>	5/ <u>0 0 1 0 1</u>	6/ <u>1 1 0 0 1</u>

EXERCISE 05

- Find the IEEE 754 single-precision representation of the numbers: : **$(-13.25)_{10}$** **$(+37.125)_{10}$**
- Find the 32-bit single-precision representation of **$(10.75)_{10}$** **$(-19.25)_{10}$** knowing that the exponent is represented on 7 bits instead of 8 bits.

EXERCISE 06 : Find the floating-point number with the following IEEE754 representation :

- **$(41DC0000)_H$**
- **$(BEE00000)_H$**