## Material: Lecture 1

Due: Start of Lecture 3: Tuesday, 1 June 2021 by 2pm EDT

## Submission notes:

- For full credit, please show your work and denote your answers with a circle or a box.
- Always write and draw your diagrams neatly! We cannot be expected to GUESS what you meant to write!
- Please see the submission guidelines on the homework page of the course website for details.

1. ( 5 pts) You are given three $\mathbf{1 6}$-bit values shown below. Each of these values can be interpreted as:

- An unsigned number
- A sign-magnitude number
- A two's complement number

Provide the decimal (base 10) equivalent of each value for each of these interpretations. Show your work.
a. $0 \times 2049$
b. $0 x C A F E$
c. $0 \times 408 \mathrm{C}$
2. ( 5 pts ) A hardware device is responsible for reading the state of 8 relays that control a manufacturing process. The device represents the state of each relay (R0-R7) in an 8 -bit value $v$, with the state of relay R0 is stored in the least significant bit, and the state of R7 in the most significant bit.

If the device returns the value $\mathrm{v}=0 \times 5 \mathrm{~B}$, which relays are on?
3. $(5 \mathrm{pts})$ Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) is an older, specialized format for storing numbers in which each decimal digit is encoded in 4 bits. Thus, the decimal number 1426 could be stored in BCD as $0 \times 1426$.
a. If a number is encoded in BCD as $0 \times 526$, what decimal value does it represent?
b. Speculate on one possible advantage and one disadvantage of using this format.

