

**Problem 3 (4 points) Unsigned to decimal conversion**

Convert the following two seven-bit *unsigned* numbers into decimal representation.

$\begin{array}{r} 1001000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <small>64 8</small> $72$	$\begin{array}{r} 0101000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <small>32 8</small> $40$
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**Problem 4 (8 points) Adding signed numbers**

Add the following pairs of seven-bit *two's complement* numbers and indicate which additions result in an overflow by writing one of "overflow" or "no overflow" in each box. You must write either "overflow" or "no overflow" in each box in addition to the result of the addition.

$\begin{array}{r} 0011111 \\ + 0111001 \\ \hline 1111000 \\ \text{None} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 0110010 \\ + 0010100 \\ \hline 1000110 \\ \text{overflow} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 1100011 \\ + 1100011 \\ \hline 1000110 \\ \text{OK} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1000010 \\ + 1101111 \\ \hline 0101101 \\ \text{overflow} \end{array}$

**Problem 5 (2 points)**

Write the four characters of the string "CS0!" using ASCII encoding as eight hexadecimal digits. (The third character is the digit 0, not the letter O.)

**Problem 6 (4 points)**

What is the range of numbers that can be stored in an eight-bit two's complement number? In Java, a byte is stored in eight-bit two's complement.

**Problem 7 (9 points) Multiplexers and gates**

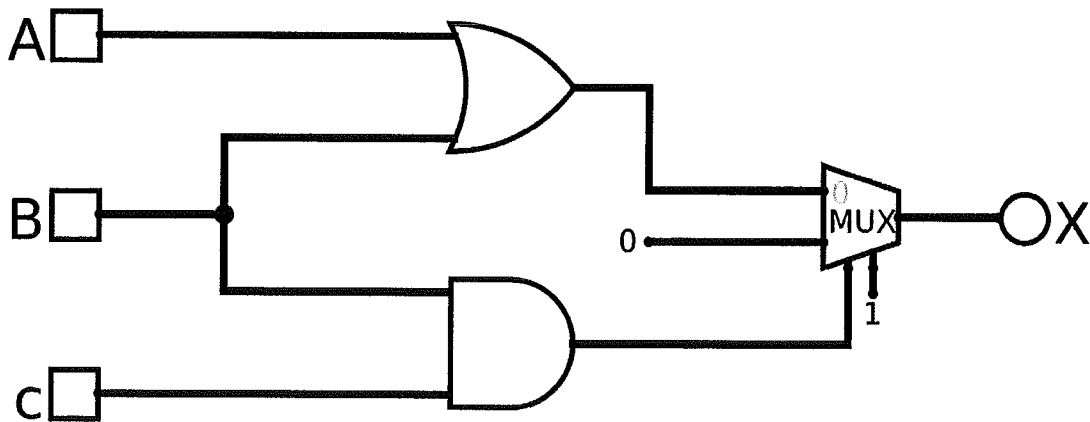
A logic circuit implemented with two gates and a multiplexer is shown below with three inputs on the left and a single output on the right. Complete the truth table so that it corresponds to this digital logic circuit.

According to Wikipedia:

In electronics, a multiplexer (or mux) is a device that selects one of several analog or digital input signals and forwards the selected input into a single line.

According to Logisim:

The digital input signals are on the left side of the MUX and the selector signal is on the bottom side.



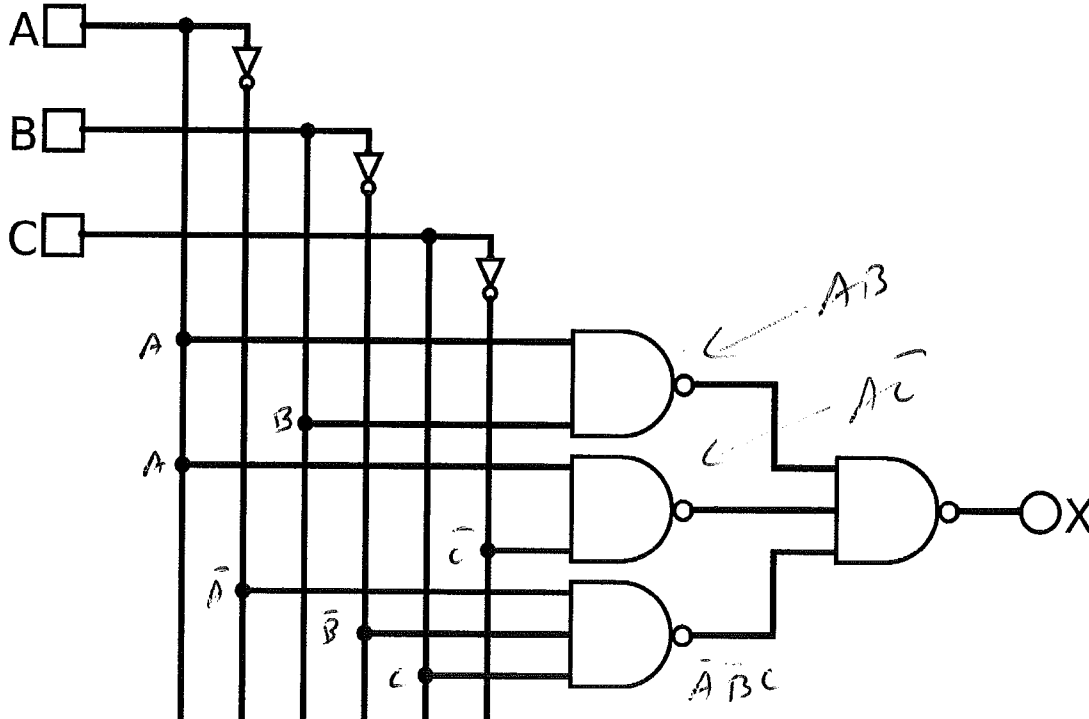
*use  $A+B$*   
*use  $\phi$*

A	B	C	X
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	$\phi$
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	$\phi$

**Problem 14 (9 points) Digital logic to truth table – Again**

A gate-level circuit is shown below with three inputs on the left and a single output on the right. Complete the truth table so that it corresponds to this digital logic circuit.

If you apply an important property of Boolean algebra, this is an easy problem!



A	B	C	X
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Handwritten annotations:  $AB$  with an arrow pointing to the row (1, 1, 0, 1);  $\bar{A}\bar{B}C$  with an arrow pointing to the row (0, 0, 1, 1);  $A\bar{C}$  with an arrow pointing to the row (1, 0, 1, 0).