

**KFUPM - COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT****COE-202 – Fundamentals of Computer Engineering (section 02)**

Student Name:

Student Number:

**You MUST SHOW your work – correct results without showing leading work do not count!**

- 1) (15 points) Analog versus Digital Systems:
- What is the difference between analog and digital systems?
  - Which systems are easier to design?
  - What is meant by “Quantization”? and what is the device that performs quantization?

Solution:

1.a) Analog systems deal with continuous range of values while digital systems deal with a finite set of values.

1.b) Digital systems are easier to design

1.c) Quantization is the process of digitizing the analog signal and converting it to discrete/digital. The device is the “Analog to digital converter”.

- 2) (40 points) Number systems:
- What is the octal equivalent of  $(32.57)_{10}$ ?
  - What is the binary equivalent of  $(32.57)_{10}$ ?
  - If a BINARY number A is represented by  $A_1A_0.A_{-1}$  (i.e. 2 digits for the integer part and 1 digit for the fraction part), what are the smallest nonzero and largest numbers that can be represented? specify the decimal value as well.
  - What is  $16^3 - 16^2$  in hex and decimal systems? *Hint: Perform the subtraction in hex and then convert to decimal.*

Note: in your number conversions, include only the first four fraction digits

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.a) 32_{10} &\rightarrow 32/8 = 4 \text{ and remainder is } 0 \rightarrow 0 \\
 &4/8 = 0 \text{ and remainder is } 4 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \text{hence, } 32_{10} = 40_8 \\
 (0.57)_{10} &\rightarrow 0.57 \times 8 = 4.56 \rightarrow 4 \\
 &0.56 \times 8 = 4.48 \rightarrow 4 \\
 &0.48 \times 8 = 3.84 \rightarrow 3 \\
 &0.84 \times 8 = 6.72 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow \text{hence, } (0.57)_{10} = (0.4436)_8
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $(32.57)_{10} = (40.4436)_8$

2.b) We can perform the procedure in (2.a) but replacing base 8 with base 2. Alternatively, we can convert the result of (2.a) directly to binary by replacing every Octal digit by its 3-bit binary equivalent. Therefore  $(32.57)_{10} = (40.4436)_8 = (100\ 000.100\ 100\ 011\ 110)_2$ .

2.c) Smallest nonzero number is  $(00.1)_2 = (0.5)_{10}$ . The largest is  $(11.1)_2 = (3.5)_{10}$ .

2.d)  $(16^3)_{16} - (16^2)_{16} = (1000)_{16} - (100)_{16} = (F00)_{16}$ . The value of  $(F00)_{16}$  is  $15 \times 16^2 = (3840)_{10}$ .