# E2011: Theoretical fundamentals of computer science Topic 3: Numeral systems - Exercises 

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## Problem 1

Implement a 2-bit adder using logical gates.

## Plan

- which numbers can be represented on 2 bits?


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- what is the range of results?
- how many bits you need for the result?
- write the truth table and derive the fuctions for the outputs
- design the circuit


## Solution

Input: $a=\left[a_{1} a_{0}\right], b=\left[b_{1} b_{0}\right]$.
Output: $s=\left[c s_{1} s_{0}\right] ; c$ : carry
Truth table:

| $a_{1}$ | $a_{0}$ | $b_{1}$ | $b_{0}$ | $c$ | $s_{1}$ | $s_{0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |



## Problem 2

Using bitwise operations, extract the R, G, B values from a HTML-like specification (in hexa) of the form "\#RRGGBB", where each symbol corresponds to a hexa digit. Example, from "\#ABCDEF", you should get $R=" A B ", G=" C D ", B=" E F "$.

## Solution



- let $x$ be the input value (on 24 bits, i.e. 6 bytes)
- $R=x \gg 16$ (right shift by 16 bits)
- $G=(x \ll 4) \gg 16$ (left shift followed by right shift)
- $B=x \& F F$ (bitwise AND)
- can you see what happened in each case?
- can you find other solutions?

