

Complete the following problems. Be sure to show your work for partial credit.

- Given the following two binary numbers: 11111100 and 01110000
 - Which of the two is larger in unsigned binary?
 - Which is larger in two's complement?
 - Which is larger in signed magnitude?
- Given a very tiny computer that has a word size of 6 bits, what are the smallest negative and largest positive integers this computer can represent in...
 - One's complement?
 - Two's complement?
- Construct a truth table for the following:
 - $xyz + x\bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}y\bar{z}$
 - $(x + y)(x + z)(\bar{x} + z)$
- If $F(w, x, y, z) = xy\bar{z}(\bar{y}z + x) + (\bar{w}yz + \bar{x})$, what is \bar{F} ?
- Using algebraic manipulation, prove that the following two statement of DeMorgan's Law are valid: $\overline{xy} = \bar{x} + \bar{y}$ and $\overline{x + y} = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$.
- Using the basic identities of Boolean algebra, show that: $xy + \bar{x}z + yz = xy + \bar{x}z$.
- Given the truth table below, write F in sum-of-products form and product-of-sums form.

x	y	z	F
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

- Construct an XOR operator using...
 - ... only AND, OR and NOT gates
 - ... only NAND gates
- Create the K-maps and then simplify the following two functions.
 - $F = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + x \cdot y \cdot \bar{z}$
 - $F = \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{y} \cdot z + x \cdot y \cdot \bar{z}$
- Given the following K-map, show algebraically how the four terms reduce to one. (Assume the horizontal axis corresponds to ab and the vertical to c .)

	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0