Assignment 2 (Due date: 9/23/2009, Wednesday, in class)

Your name:	Grade:

Important notice on how to submit and grade this assignment:

- Write your answers on **different papers** from the question sheets; otherwise, they will **NOT** be graded.
- You do **NOT** have to write the question text, but you need to **write the question number** for each question.
- Put your solutions in the **same order** as the questions appear on the assignment; otherwise, **missed or misplaced** solutions will **NOT** be graded.
- How to Grade:
 - The total score for the assignment is **100** points.
 - An extra 8% will be added to the **TYPEWRITTEN** submissions.
 - **3 points will be deducted** from your total score if you **missed any ONE** of the following (this is a *cumulative penalty*, e.g., 9 points will be taken for 1 missed name and 2 missed required blank lines):
 - Your name and assignment number on the top of each solution sheet/paper,
 - At least **one blank line** between solutions of adjacent questions (**except for** those of *Multiple Choice* or *True/False* questions).

The following questions are taken from the textbook Chapter 3 (p. 84-89).

- For questions 21 through 26, using A, B, C, D, E, or F as your answers for each of these questions (you may write text solutions alongside these A, B, ...F).
 50% will be deducted if your solutions are NOT one of these A, B, ...F (even though your texts give the correct answers).
- Do **NOT** use any calculators for the conversion/calculation questions.
- For Exercises 21-26, match the solution (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**, or **F**) with the problem:
 - A. Signed-magnitude representation
 - B. Radix
 - C. Frequency of use
 - D. Sampling
 - E. Analog
 - F. Digital

21. _____ data is a continuous representation of information.

22. The representation for numbers you've used since grade school is called _____.

23. If the number base is other than base 10, we call the decimal point the

- 24. _____ data is a discrete representation of information.
- 25. Huffman codes are created based on the ______ of the character.
- 26. An audio signal is digitized by _____ its value at regular intervals.
- 33. How many things can be represented with
 - a. four bits

____·

- b. five bits
- c. six bits
- d. seven bits
- 36. Given a fixed-sized number scheme where k in the formula for the ten's complement is 6 (see page 61 of textbook, or slide 20 of chapter slides on the web), answer the following questions.
 - a. How many positive integers can be represented?
 - b. How many negative integers can be represented?
 - c. Draw the number line showing the three smallest and largest positive numbers, the three smallest and largest negative numbers, and zero.
- **38**. Use the formula for the ten's complement to calculate the following numbers in the scheme described on page 61.
 - a. 35768
 - b. -35768
 - c. -444455
 - d. -123456
- 44. Convert the following real (decimal) numbers to binary (five binary places).
 - a. 0.50
 - b. 0.25
 - c. 0.10 (**Bonus: 3 points**)
- **47**. How many bits would be needed to represent a character set containing 45 characters? Why?
- **49**. What is the main difference between the ASCII and Unicode character sets?

Decimal numbers (given)	Signed binary numbers (6 bits)	2's complement numbers (6 bits)
-31		
-14		
-8		
-7		
-1		
0		
1		
4		
8		
9		
24		
31		

500. Complete the following table

501. The following messages are represented in ASCII. What do they say?

- 57 68 61 74 3F (in Hex)
- 062 060 060 101 (in Oct)

502. How many bytes of storage space would be required to store a 400-page novel in which each page contains 3500 characters if ASCII were used? How many bytes would be required if Unicode were used? (**results should be represented in** *nnnKB* or *nnnMB*, calculators can be used for this question)