

21/12/2022

## ES TEORIA:

NB → cerca es in rete, ma molti potrebbero essere più difficili

$$2 \xrightarrow{10} \\ 123_4 \rightarrow ( )_5 =$$

1) x PASSARE DA BASE x gy

PASSO DALLA BASE 10

2) Ri riporta alla base y

→ base 10

$$= 1 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 3 \cdot 4^0 \\ = 16 + 8 + 3 = 27_{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ | \\ 5 & 2 \\ | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

} non possiamo  
comporre cifre che  
non appaiano  
come albo  
base  
102

base 5 = 1, 2, 3, 4

$$2 \xrightarrow{10} \\ 567_8 \rightarrow ( )_{16}$$

↳ (anche  
l'ultima)

$$7 \cdot 8^2 + 6 \cdot 8^1 + 5 \cdot 8^0 = 567 + 36 + 1 = 604_{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 604 \\ | \\ 16 \\ | \\ 37 \\ | \\ 12 \\ | \\ 2 \\ | \\ 0 \end{array}$$

↑  
2SC

10 " 12  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 bc

$\overset{110}{\text{111}_g} \rightarrow ( )_2 \rightarrow \text{binary}$

base 10  
8

$$1 \cdot 9^2 + 7 \cdot 9^1 + 1 \cdot 9^0 =$$

$$= 81 + 63 + 1 = 151_{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 151 \\ \hline 2 \\ 75 \quad 1 \\ 37 \quad 1 \\ 18 \quad 1 \\ 9 \quad 0 \\ 4 \quad 1 \\ 2 \quad 0 \\ 1 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$10010111_2$$

$\overset{741}{\text{741}} \underset{32}{\longrightarrow} ( )_7$

$$741_g = 7 \cdot 9^2 + 4 \cdot 9^1 + 1 \cdot 9^0 =$$

$$567 + 36 + 1 = 774_{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 774 \\ \hline 7 \\ 1101 \quad 6 \\ 157 \quad 2 \\ 22 \quad 3 \\ 3 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 157 : 7 \\ \hline 22 \\ 447 \quad 5 \\ 14 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$31326_7$$

2) Dato il numero  $3746_8$ , convertire in base  
 $( )_2$ ,  $( )_4$ ,  $( )_{16}$

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 0 | $\rightarrow 000$             |
| 1 | $\rightarrow 001$             |
| 2 | $\rightarrow 010$             |
| 3 | $\rightarrow 0\underline{11}$ |
| 4 | $\rightarrow 100$             |
| 5 | $\rightarrow 101$             |
| 6 | $\rightarrow 110$             |
| 7 | $\rightarrow 111$             |
|   | binario                       |

$$3746_8 =$$

$$\underbrace{01111100110}_2$$

base 2

base 4

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 0 | $\rightarrow 0000$ |
| 1 | $\rightarrow 0001$ |
| 2 | $\rightarrow 0010$ |
| 3 | $\rightarrow 0011$ |
| 4 | $\rightarrow 0100$ |
| 5 | $\rightarrow 0101$ |
| 6 | $\rightarrow 0110$ |
| 7 | $\rightarrow 0111$ |
| 8 | $\rightarrow 1000$ |
| 9 | $\rightarrow 1001$ |
|   | base 4             |
|   | 133                |

Prendo il numero in  
 binario

$$01111100110_2$$

base 16

133

$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ \hline 1100 \end{array}$  } 6 con 6

## base 16

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 0 → 0000 | 9 → 1001 |
| 1 → 0001 | A → 1010 |
| 2 → 0010 | B → 1011 |
| 3 → 0011 | C → 1100 |
| 4 → 0100 | D → 1101 |
| 5 → 0101 | E → 1110 |
| 6 → 0110 | F → 1111 |
| 7 → 0111 |          |
| 8 → 1000 |          |

$(\underbrace{0}_{8}, \underbrace{111, 1110, 0110}_{16}, \underbrace{111}_{4})_{16}$

$\#E6_6$

ATTENZIONE! QUESTO RETORO FUNZIONA  
SOLO PER LE BASI  
TRATTABILI DI 2!

3)  $\underbrace{101110111101}_2 \begin{cases} ()_4 \\ ()_8 \\ ()_{16} \end{cases}$

base 4  $232331_4$   $\log_2 4 = 2$  2bit

base 8  $\rightarrow 3$  bit  
 $5675_8$

$\underbrace{101110111101}_2$

base 16  $\rightarrow \log_2 16 = 4$  4bit

$\underbrace{101110111101}_2$   
 |      |      |  
 B      B      D      16

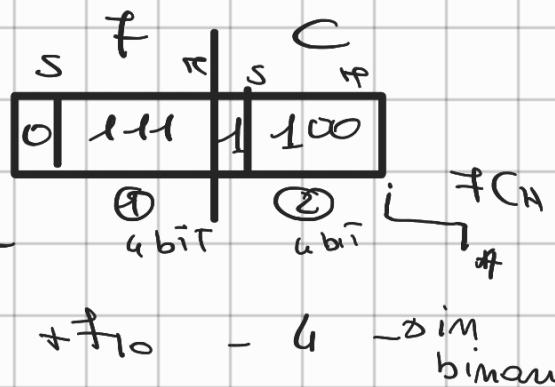
4)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| S | M |
| 1 | 0 |
| + | - |

4 bit = minimo

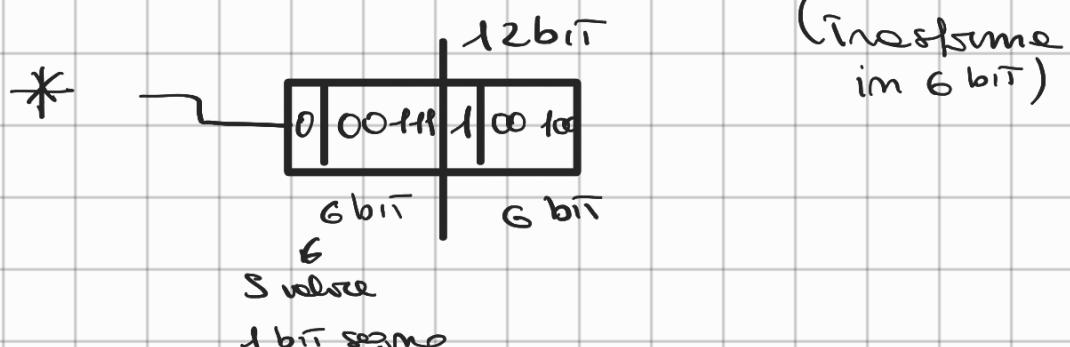
8 bit

4 bit = massimo



In un Trasmettitore ... (Tx)

i dati vengono modificati ed aggiunte  
info utili per la trasmissione



Come si leggono in otto?

000111 100100  
0 + 4 4 8

NB

QUANTO VALE UNA STRINGA BINARIA?

→ VALE UNA STRINGA BINARIA (dipende dal vocabolario)

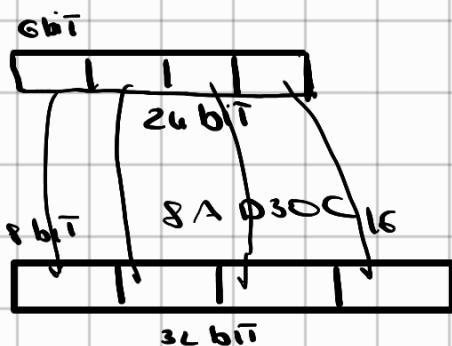
es: 1101001

così non posso darle un valore,  
devo avere un riferimento

1101001

- a) Inteso senza segno  $\rightarrow (105)_{10}$
- b) " in modulo e segno  $\rightarrow -41_{10}$
- c) Inteso in complemento a 2  $\rightarrow -23$
- d) un carattere Ascii  $\rightarrow$  i

## 2' SIMULAZIONE TEORIA



b<sub>16</sub> binario

$$d_{16} \rightarrow 1000_2$$

$$A_{16} \rightarrow 1010_2$$

$$D_{16} \rightarrow 1101_2$$

$$3_{16} \rightarrow 0011_2$$

$$0 \rightarrow 0000_2$$

$$C \rightarrow 1100_2$$

1000 1010 1101 0011 0000 1100  
34<sub>10</sub> 65<sub>10</sub> 12<sub>10</sub> 12<sub>10</sub>

0010001010010110110000110010001100  
222000COC 16

N.B.  
Per trasformare da 6 a 8 bit, aggiungo 2 zeri dall'inizio  
in modo da non  
cambiare il valore  
del codice

REATO PROBABILE CHE CI SIA?

2) Calcolare il numero di bit di un  
multibus bus avere 8 fili ed un dato bus  
de 16 fili. Calcolare la dimensione delle  
memorie.

$$ABUS = 8 \text{ fili} \rightarrow 2^8 \text{ righe} = 256 \text{ righe}$$

$$DBUS = 16 \text{ fili}$$

$$\text{Mem} = \underline{256 \cdot 16} = 65536 \text{ bit}$$

$$= 65536 \text{ bit} = 8 \text{ Kbytes}$$

$$1 \text{ byte} = 8 \text{ bit}$$

ATTENZIONE V.R.!

(3)

$$n_{\text{ren}} = 2^{\text{ABus}} \cdot D_{\text{bus}}$$

num caselle

Mem = 512 Kbit

ABUS = 16 fili

$$\frac{512}{2^{16}}$$

$$DBUS = \frac{512 \cdot 1024}{2^{16}} = \frac{2^9 \cdot 2^{10}}{2^{16}} = \frac{2^{19}}{2^{16}} = 2^3 = 8 \text{ fci}$$

<sup>tot ren</sup>  
n caselle

Mem = 1 M byte

1 byte = 8 bit

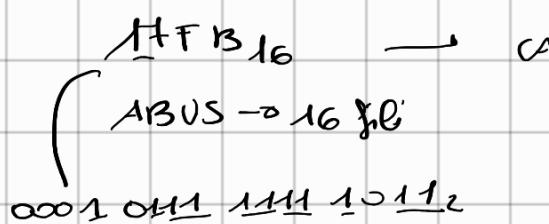
ABUS = 18 fili

DBUS = ?

ren =  $2^{\text{ABus}} \cdot D_{\text{bus}}$ 

$$DBUS = \frac{2^{20} \cdot 2^3}{2^{18}} = 2^{20-18} = 2^2 = 32 \text{ fili}$$

(4) In un calcolatore ho come indirizzo di una casella  
di memoria



1 byte  
 2 Kbit

→  $2^{16}$  caselle  
64 Kbyte

 2K Byte

Quanti blocchi di memoria ho?

 2K Byte

$$\frac{64}{2} = 32 \text{ blocchi}$$

(5)

6096 numeri interi positivi

$$0_{10} \leq X \leq 9999_{10}$$

e)

file di contenuti:

16 byte

386<sub>10</sub>3256<sub>10</sub>386<sub>10</sub>

$$\log_2 38 = 5.71$$

$$= 6 \text{ bit}$$

(6)

 $H = 2 \text{ R byte}$ 

$$\text{DBUS} = 16 \text{ bit} \quad 2^{16}$$

$$\text{ABUS} = ? \rightarrow 20 \text{ file}$$

$$\text{in caselle} = \frac{2 \cdot 2^0 \cdot 2^3}{2^4} = 2^0$$

$$\text{in caselle} = \frac{2 \text{ R byte}}{16} =$$

in CAR su 6 bit

$$\begin{array}{r} -32_{10} \\ -1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$2^5$   
 $32$

$$261_4 \rightarrow \text{base } 10$$

$$2 \cdot 4^2 + 4 \cdot 4^1 + 1 \cdot 4^0$$

$$32 + 16 + 1 = 49_{10}$$

$$s \quad d \quad u \quad o$$

$$011001_{\text{CAR}} \rightarrow \text{base } 10$$

$2^4 \quad 2^3 \quad 2^2 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^0$

$$16 + 8 + 1 = 25$$

es:

numero massimo rappresentabile

• binario in 6 bit

111111

• bin CAR 6 bit

011111

$$2u + u\bar{u} =$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 2u & 2 \\ \hline 12 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} & 2 \\ \hline & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ \hline & 0 \\ & 1 \end{array} \quad 011000$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} u\bar{u} & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} & 1 \\ \hline & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \quad 101111$$
$$\begin{array}{c|c} & 0 \\ \hline & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \quad 011000$$
$$\begin{array}{c|c} & 1 \\ \hline & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \quad 101111$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

(1) *genuine airflow*