1. Hexadecimal (base 16) is a commonly used numbering system for representing values in computers. In fact, it has become much more popular than octal. The following table shows pairs of hexadecimal numbers.

	A	B
a.	1446	672F
b.	2460	4935

a) What is the sum of A and B if they represent unsigned 16-bit hexadecimal numbers? The result should be written in hexadecimal.
b) What is the sum of A and B if they represent signed 16-bit hexadecimal numbers stored in sign-magnitude format? The result should be written in hexadecimal.
c) Convert A into a decimal number, assuming it is unsigned. Repeat assuming it stored in sign-magnitude format.

2. Let's look in more detail at division. We will use the octal number in the following table.

	A	B
a.	74	21
b.	76	52

a) Using a table similar to that shown in Figure 3.11, calculate A divided by B using the hardware described in Figure 3.9. You should show the content of each register on each step. Assume A and B are unsigned 6-bit integers.
b) Using a table similar to that shown in Figure 3.11, calculate A divided by B using the hardware given in Figure 3.12. You should show the content of each register on each step. Assume A and B are unsigned 6-bit integers.