### CS-150 Worksheet 1 Number Systems

This lab is about getting familiar with base conversions and binary arithmetic. Complete each of the follow tasks, remembering to provide your working.

## $\Box$ Task 1.1 – Decimal (base 10) to base x

i. Convert the following to binary:

• 12 12/2 = 6r06/2 = 3r03/2 = 1r11/2 = 0r1= 1100 in base 2 • 9002 9002/2 = 4501r**0** 4501/2 = 2250r1  $2250/2 = 1125r\mathbf{0}$ 1125/2 = 562r1562/2 = 281r**0** 281/2 = 140r**1** 140/2 = 70r**0** 70/2 = 35r035/2 = 17r117/2 = 8r18/2 = 4r04/2 = 2r02/2 = 1r0 $1/2 = 0r\mathbf{1}$ = 10001100101010 in base 2

- ii. Convert the following to octal:
  - 341 341/8 = 42r**5** 42/8 = 5r**2** 5/8 = 0r**5** = 525 in base 8
  - 55 55/8 = 6r**7** 6/8 = 0r**6** = 67 in base 8
- iii. Convert the following to hexadecimal:
  - 150 150/16 = 9r**6** 9/16 = 0r**9** = 96 in base 16

2019
2019/16 = 126r3
126/16 = 7r14 = 7rE
7/16 = 0r7
= 7E3 in base 16

#### $\Box$ Task 1.2 – Base x into decimal

i. Convert the following from binary:

• 1101110110  $1 \times 2^9$  $+1 \times 2^8$  $+0 \times 2^7$  $+1 \times 2^6$  $+1 \times 2^5$  $+1 \times 2^4$  $+0 \times 2^3$  $+1 \times 2^2$  $+1 \times 2^1$  $+0 \times 2^0$ = 512 + 256 + 0 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 0 = 886 in base 10 • 100101  $1 \times 2^5$  $+0 \times 2^4$  $+0 \times 2^3$  $+1 \times 2^2$  $+0 \times 2^1$  $+1 \times 2^0$ = 32 + 0 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1 = 37 in base 10

ii. Convert the following from hexadecimal:

• AB23

 $A \times 16^{3}$   $+B \times 16^{2}$   $+2 \times 16^{1}$   $+3 \times 16^{0} = 40960 + 2816 + 32 + 3 = 43811 \text{ in base } 10$ • 39F  $3 \times 16^{2}$   $+9 \times 16^{1}$   $+F \times 16^{0}$  = 768 + 144 + 15 = 927 in base 10

# $\Box$ Task 1.3 – Addition in binary

i. Calculate the following additions (no limit of word size):

```
101010 + 11010
101010
+ 11010
111 1 (carry in)
= 1000100
11101101 + 1111011
11101101
+ 1111011
1111111 (carry in)
= 101101000
```

## $\Box$ Challenge Task

Write a program, in either Java or Python, which implements the base conversion algorithm for integers via the repeated division method given in the lectures. Try extending this to allow for the conversion of a real number. You might want to make use of the **division** and **modulo** operators.