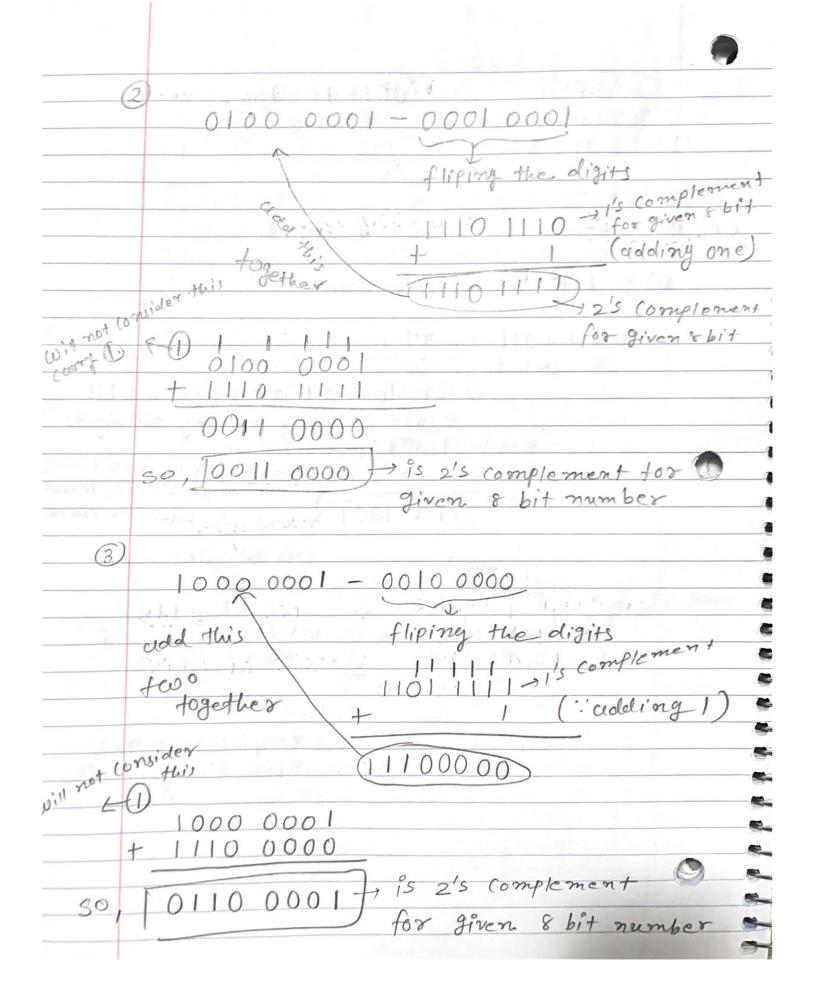
	Princekumer Dijose. 656570553
•	Tasko. Pdf
3. 7.3	1 mm
45.45.0	Character Carl
t.A.	. d.
	1001011000
	binesy to decimul
	base & base 10
	VC3C 10
	and and make a day is a second
	1001011000
	29 28, 27 26 25 24 23 2 <sup>2</sup> 21 20
	total fire and the second of t
	$=2^{9}\times1+2^{8}\times0+2^{7}\times0+2^{6}\times1+2^{5}\times0+2^{4}\times1+2^{3}\times1+2^{2}\times0$
	$+2' \times 0 + 2^{\circ} \times 0$
	9.6.43
	$=2^{9}+0+0+2^{6}+0+2^{4}+2^{3}+0+0+0$
	$= 2^9 + 2^6 + 2^4 + 2^3$
	= 512 + 64 + 16 + 8
	= 600
	-600
	$[(1001011000)_{0} \longrightarrow (600)$
	(1001011000) <sub>2</sub> -> (600) <sub>10</sub> binary deciment
	accimul.
<b>(a)</b>	

	to proper the second of the second of the	
	LIB. ON DELL'EST	
E.A.2	-a-	h .
	The transfer of the second of	
3	2335	A.+
	octul to decimal is	
	Leiner of the second	
	base 8 base 10	
1.5	2 1-15% ·	
7 7 7	2335	
<u> </u>	83 82 81 80	
	$= 2 \times 8^3 + 3 \times 8^2 + 3 \times 8^1 + 5 \times 8^0$	
	E	
CA WAY	$= 2 \times 512 + 3 \times 64 + 3 \times 8 + 5 \times 1$	
	1001 1 100 1 100	
1 1/1	= 1024 + 192 + 24 + 5	
	1045	
	= 1245	
- Action	1(222 5) > (1215)	
	$(2335)_8 \rightarrow (1245)_10$	
	Octal decimul	
	of more property of the set	
	1 1 2 3 . J. 1 . 2 2	
		-
Column to the same		

	0123456789ABCDEF
E.A. 3	do 10 11 12 13 14 15
~~~~	~ fffe. 428
-	
	here legional to 1 a
	hexadeciment to deciment
	Barre 10
	Base 16 Base 10
-	FFC
5=15	TT- Fe. 428
e=14	163 162 16' 160 161 162 163
	163 162 16' 160 161 162 163
	because it is the right side
1.847	of the Passisian
1	
	10 10 10 10 T 10 X 16 + 14 X 16 + 4 + 2 + 8
	16 16 163
	= (   1/46 ) + 26/46 +
	= 6   440 + 3840 + 240 + 14 + 0.25 + 0.0078125
	+0.001953125
	=65534.25977
	= 65534.260
	(ffe. 428)16 - + (65534.260).
	ffe. 428)16 - (65534.260)10
	hexadecimal decimal
	ou cime!

hexadecimal to binary  base 16 base 2  3 8  2 2 2 2 2 2 presentation  8 4 2 presentation  10 0 0 primary  binary representation addition 8 so  of 3 because we need  binary representation addition 8 so  of 3 we get the sum.  and we will put 0 in other places  because we are not using those  digits.		
hexadecimal to binesy  base 16 base 2  3 2 2 1 20 presentation  3 4 2 11 presentation  4 4 2 presentation  5 because we need  binust representation addition 8 50  of 3 if take 8 then  and we get the sum.  and we will put 0 in other places  because are all of the places  because are all of the places	2	
hexadecimal to binesy  base 16 base 2  3 2 2 1 20 presentation  3 4 2 11 presentation  4 4 2 presentation  5 because we need  binust representation addition 8 50  of 3 if take 8 then  and we get the sum.  and we will put 0 in other places  because are all of the places  because are all of the places	FA7	d.
hexadecimal to binesy  base 16 base 2  3 2 2 1 20 presentation  3 4 2 11 presentation  4 4 2 presentation  5 because we need  binust representation addition 8 50  of 3 if take 8 then  and we will put 0 in other places  because are also and other places  because are also and other places	mm	
base 16 base 2  3 8  2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		318 2000 0000
base 16 base 2  3 8  2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		the property of the second
base 16 base 2  3 8  2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		hexadecimal to binery
3 8  2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	in the standard	a responsible ded of the state
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		base 16 base 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
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binus persontation addition 8 50  of 3  if take 8 then  we get the sum.  and we will put o in other places because, cue also and other places		The state of the s
binus persontation addition 8 50  of 3 if take 8 then  we get the sum.  and we will put o in other places because, and we are a	3 2 1	2 2 2 2 2 Presentation
binus persontation addition 8 50  of 3 if take 8 then  we get the sum.  and we will put o in other places because, and we are a		2 sum of this (8) 4 211 long re
binus persontation addition 8 so  of 3 if take 8 then  we get the sum.  and we will put o in other places because, one also and other places	8 4 (2	
binus persontution addition 8 so  of 3 if take 8 then  we get the sum.  and we will put o in other places because, sue also and other places	0 0 1	103.
of 3 if take 8 then we get the sum.  und we will put o in other places because. The state of the	100	became we need
we get the sum.  und we will put o in other pluces because. The state of the pluces	A -	esperentation addition 8 50
because will put o in other places	0+3	If take 8 then
because we are not using those digits.		we get the sum.
digits. We use not using these		toutse will put o in other Pluces
		lights we are not using these
		ω(J.12).
	,	

Complement 0100 1011 - 0001 011 1's Complement of the given 8 bit - just basically floping the digits 1000 rand then we are udding one to get 2's complement we have to add 110 1001 this to given 8 bit we will not consider 1001 01 00 0011 is 2's complement for given 8 bit binary digits. 0011 0100 50,



= Ol coverting into IEEE 754 single Precision floating point representation  (a) 25 (less is)
2.5 (base 10)  2.5 (base 10)  2.5 (base 10)  2.5 (base 10)
Fractorial $0.5 \times 2  1.0  1  0.5 \text{ in binery}$ :  Fractorial $0.0 \times 2  0.0  0$ $(2.5)_{10} \longrightarrow (10.1)_{2}  [= 1.01 \times 2]$ $\rightarrow 5(\text{Sign}) = 0 \text{ because positive number}$
Exponent (biased 127) = 127 +1 = 128 (:1 from 2)  2 [28]  2 [28]  2 [32]  2 [16]  2 [16]
2 8 0 2 4 0 2 2 0 2 1 0

9	
$\langle \rightarrow \rangle$	Fruetional Part = 01
	The state of the land was to the state of th
	= (23 bits) 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 000
01	000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
P	
	de freedional part
51gm	Expanent
0.	

	_			
á		5	8	6
4	7	Na	9)	ÿ.
4		п	μ	

(b)	) -0.001 (base 10)					
<b>←</b> )	we use in	we are just starting with Positive Version				
	[-0	we are just starting with Positive Version  [-0.001] = 0.001				
	210 0	a o in	hin	124 : 0		
	0					
	0.001 X2	0.002	0	- I think, I didn't		
	0.002 X2	0.004	0	get any freutional		
	0.004 X2	0.008	0	Part that was exul		
	0.008 X2	0.016	0	to 0.		
	0.016 X2	0.032	0			
	0.032x2	0.064	0			
	0.064 x2	0.128	0			
	06/28X2	0.256	0	MARKET AND		
	0.256 x2	0.512	0			
	0.512x2	1.024				
	0.024 x 2	0.048	0			
		·	1	The second secon		
2	= (0.001)10	-0.00000	0000	010		
	(0.0.7)					
	=- (0.001)10	= - 0.000	0000	00010		
7	To muintain the Same degree of precision  2K * 10m > 1 - m = fractional Part					
	2K * 10m >1 -m = facetionel Part					
	ν -3					
	2K + 103 >1					
	a <sup>K</sup> » I					
	« // I					
		K710				
		. 710				

