## Class test 1

## Section A

Perform bit conversions on the following numbers to binary:

```
a) 45 (2) 45 \div 2 = 22 remainder 1 22 \div 2 = 11 remainder 0 11 \div 2 = 5 remainder 1 5 \div 2 = 2 remainder 1 2 \div 2 = 1 remainder 0 1 \div 2 = 0 remainder 1 101101
```

b) 156 (2)  $156 \div 2 = 78 \text{ remainder 0}$   $78 \div 2 = 39 \text{ remainder 0}$ 

19 ÷ 2 = 9 remainder 1

 $39 \div 2 = 19$  remainder 1

 $9 \div 2 = 4$  remainder 1

 $4 \div 2 = 2$  remainder 0

 $2 \div 2 = 1$  remainder 0

 $1 \div 2 = 0$  remainder 1

10011100

c) 247 (2)

247 ÷ 2 = 123 remainder 1

123 ÷ 2 = 61 remainder 1

 $61 \div 2 = 30$  remainder 1

 $30 \div 2 = 15$  remainder 0

 $15 \div 2 = 7$  remainder 1

 $7 \div 2 = 3$  remainder 1

 $3 \div 2 = 1$  remainder 1

 $1 \div 2 = 0$  remainder 1

11110111

## Section B

Perform bit conversions on the following binary numbers to decimal:

$$(1 \times 2^5) + (0 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2^1) + (0 \times 2^0)$$

$$= 32 + 0 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 0 = 46$$

$$(1 \times 2^{6}) + (1 \times 2^{5}) + (0 \times 2^{4}) + (1 \times 2^{3}) + (0 \times 2^{2}) + (1 \times 2^{1}) + (1 \times 2^{0})$$

$$= 64 + 32 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 1 = 107$$

$$(1 \times 2^7) + (0 \times 2^6) + (0 \times 2^5) + (1 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (0 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0)$$

$$= 128 + 0 + 0 + 16 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 1 = 155$$

## Section C

Perform binary addition:

a) 1101 + 1011 (2)

Answer: 11000

b) 101010 + 110110 (2)

Answer: 1100000

c) 1110110 + 1011011 (2)

Answer: 11000101

Perform binary addition in an 8-bit register (Indicate an overflow):

d) 11011101 + 10101111 (4)

Answer: 110010100