**Converting 35 to Binary (Base 2):**

1. **Lay out empty slots for the number 35** (starting from the highest power of 2 that's less than or equal to 35):

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

32 16 8 4 2 1

1. **Begin the conversion**:
   * Is 35 ≥ 32? Yes. Subtract 32 from 35. Remaining: 3. Place a 1 in the 32's slot. 1 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
   * Is 3 ≥ 16? No. Place a 0 in the 16's slot. 1 0 \_ \_ \_ \_
   * Is 3 ≥ 8? No. Place a 0 in the 8's slot. 1 0 0 \_ \_ \_
   * Is 3 ≥ 4? No. Place a 0 in the 4's slot. 1 0 0 0 \_ \_
   * Is 3 ≥ 2? Yes. Subtract 2 from 3. Remaining: 1. Place a 1 in the 2's slot. 1 0 0 0 1 \_
   * Is 1 ≥ 1? Yes. Subtract 1 from 1. Remaining: 0. Place a 1 in the 1's slot. 1 0 0 0 1 1

The binary representation of 35 using this method is: 100011.

**Converting 35 to Decimal (Base 10):**

As stated before, since 35 is already in decimal form, there is no need to perform any calculations. The decimal representation of 35 is simply 35.

**Converting 35 to Hexadecimal (Base 16):**

1. **Lay out empty slots for the number 35**:

\_ \_

16 1

1. **Begin the conversion**:
   * Is 35 ≥ 16? Yes. Determine how many 16s are in 35. Since 2×16=322×16=32 and 32≤3532≤35, subtract 32 from 35. Remaining: 3. Place a 2 in the 16's slot. 2 \_
   * For 3, it translates directly to '3' in hexadecimal. Place a 3 in the 1's slot. 2 3

The hexadecimal representation of 35 using this method is: 23.