

```
a = [a, a, ... an]
      b = [ (bg b1 ... bn]
      bn=an
      For i=1:M
      \{b_{n-i} = 2b_{n+1-i} + \alpha_{n-i}\}
      devolvems bo
     Conversión del sistema decimal al binario
       No = 11 g (ajaj-1... aj 90) 2 representación binaria de No
                  11 = a_{j} + a_{j-1} + a_{1} + a_{1} + a_{0}.
              2 \times 5 + 1 = 2(a_5 2^{5-1} + a_{j-1} 2^{j-2} + \dots + a_{2} \times 2 + a_1) + a_{3}
      =) (20=1) representa el residuo de dirider No por ?.
     N_1 = 5 = a_j 2^{j-1} + a_{j-1} 2^{j-2} + \cdots + a_{2x} 2 + a_1
    an us el resto de dividir Na pur 2 N1=2K2+1 -> a1=1
      N_2 = 2  N_2 = 2 \times 1 + 0  q_2 = 0
      N3=1 - N3=2x0+1 - (S=1) (FIN) -
            ( M3 as ay 90) = (1011) 2
                                                Py thon
     a dir b cociente de la división entere a//b : muth. placer
      a mad b el residuo de la división entere a % 6
    13 div 5 = 2
FIN
      i=0
      while (Ndiv2 to)
      ai = N mod 2
             N= Ndivz
                           devulvo (9; a; 1 - 1 - 02 a1 a0) 2
             i = i + i
       ai = N mod 2
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+ Nimen fraccionario en base 10 a base 2
                                    Fin
F_{-0.1} = (0.d_1d_2...d_j...)_z

\Gamma_{1} = 0.1 = d_{1} \times 2^{-1} + d_{2} \times 2^{-1} + \cdots + d_{j} \times 2^{-j+1} + \cdots + d_{j} \times 2^{-j+1} + \cdots + d_{j} \times 2^{-j+1} + \cdots + d_{j} \times 2^{-j+2} + \cdots + d_{2} = 0

\chi_{2} = 0.4 = d_{2} + d_{3} \times 2^{-j+2} + \cdots + d_{j} \times 2^{-j+2} + \cdots + d_{2} = 0

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\frac{1}{4} = 0.8 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}
                                                                                 1.2 = d_{5} + d_{6} \times 2^{-1} + \cdots + d_{j} \times 2^{-1} + \cdots
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                - A5=1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      → d 6 = 0
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Los conficientes se papeleron derde K=2 a5.
                TID = TC = T2 = 0.2 y as successomente
                (0.1) to = (0.00011 0011 0011 ...)2
                            Unacener una aproximación anel computador
                            El resultado final no esexuato.
       * Nimen fraccionario en base 2 a base 10
 7- (0.001) 2 = (0.51 bz... bj )10 x10
W_= (1010) x (0.001) 2 = (b1.b2b3...b) )10
 Mulliplicasin en binario
                          6×0 =0
                                        0+0=0
                          0=140
                                         0+1=1
                          1 x 0 = 0
                                         120=1
                                         1+1=200 0 1 (United rupour)
                           1 1 = 1
             1010 x
             1,010
             (1010) x (0.001) 2 = (b1.b2b3...bj) 10
                   1+10.01/2 = (b1. b2b3...b) b1=1
            [2=(0.01)2=(0, b2b3...b;)10
       W2= (1010)2 x (0.01)2 = (b2.b3b4...bj )10
              (10.10) = (b2.b3 - .. b)10
         (10)2+(0.10)2
          \frac{1}{2+10,10} = (b_2.b_3 - ... + i)_{10} \rightarrow b_2 = 2
              T3 = (0.10)2 = 0 - b3 ... bj
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W3 = (1010) 2 × (011) 2 = 63.64... 5
                                                      5 = (101)_2 = b_3 - b_4 - b_5 \rightarrow b_3 = 5 Fin.
                                  (0,0,1)2 = (0.125)10
i) Representación posicional le x con respecto a B.
      · Bose , BEN , B > 2
         - XEIR con un número finito de dígitos xx, 0 €xx ≤β-1,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      K=-m,...,n
                       teremo MIMII díques.
                           x_{\beta} = (-1)^{3} \left[ x_{n} x_{n-1} \dots x_{1} x_{0} x_{-1} x_{-2} \dots x_{-m} \right], x_{n} \neq 0
                                                     = (-1)^{\Delta} \left[ \begin{array}{c} x_{1}\beta^{1} + \cdots \times_{1}\beta + x_{5} + x_{-1} \times \beta^{-1} + x_{-2} \cdot \beta^{2} + \cdots + x_{-m} \beta^{-m} \end{array} \right]
                                                     = (-1) > ZxkBk
     FixeR tiene un número infinito de l'option .

Totroph

x_p = x_n x_{n-1} x_p - x_1 x_0, x_{-1} x_{-2} x_{-m} \cdots

                     r < n = x_{n} \times_{n-1} \cdots \times_{n-r+1} \cdots = x_{n-r+1} \cdots = x_{n
              Truncar en + > 1 dégits.
        \chi_p^{(l)} true al men r light posiblemente so ruls.
summer I at final del digita posible mente no mulo.
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