[7] (9) 10/10/0, 10/0₂ -> ?10 Sum of $= 2^{6} + 2^{4} + 2^{3} + 2^{1} + 2 + 2^{-3}$ $=64+16+8+2+0.5+0.125=90.625_{10}$

[8] (h) Highest possible number that can be represented by n bits -> 2"-1 n=9 -> highest possible decimal number $=2^{9}-1=511$

9 (9) # of bits needed to represent 132, =? With n-bits, we can represent decimal numbers in the range 0: 2-1 So the question becomes: What is the value of n that guarantees that 132, belongs to the range 0:2ⁿ-1

 \Rightarrow 132, \leqslant 2-1

 \Rightarrow 133 $\leq 2^n$

> log 133 ≤ n $\Rightarrow \frac{\log 133}{\log 2} < n \Rightarrow n > 7.055 \Rightarrow n = 8$

minimum value

10 (e) Generate the binary sequence for
$$64, \rightarrow 75$$
, $64_{10} = 10000002$
 $65_{10} = 1000010$
 $= 1000010$
 $= 1000010$
 $= 1000010$
 $= 1000010$
 $= 1000010$
 $= 1000010$
 $= 1000010$
 $= 1000010$
 $= 1000010$

[12] (b)
$$0.246_{10} = ?_2$$
 using 6um-of-weights
= $0 + 0 + 0.125 + 0.0625 + 0.03125 + 0.015625 + ...$
 2^{-3} 2^{-4} 2^{-5} 2^{-6}
= 0.0 0

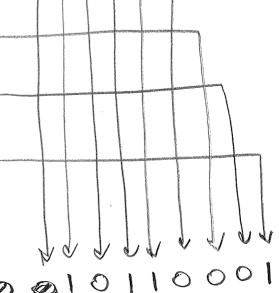
13 (f)
$$59_{10} = ?_2$$
 using repeated division by 2
 $59 \div 2 = 29$ 1
 $29 \div 2 = 14$ 1
 $14 \div 2 = 7$ 0
 $7 \div 2 = 3$ 1
 $3 \div 2 = 1$ 1
 $1 \div 2 = 0$ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

$$0.347 \times 2 = 0.694$$

$$0.694 \times 2 = 1.388$$

$$0.776 \times 2 = 1.552$$

$$0.416 + 2 = 0.832$$



0.010110001

[15] (e) +0101 [16] (f) [7] (d) XIIO [18] (b) Ø Ø