

Week 1 Worksheet Solutions

One possible solution to each problem is shown. Problems in track 1 pertaining to installation of software are omitted.

Track 2: Number systems

- (9) Convert 0b100000100 to decimal.

$$0b100000100 = 2^2 + 2^8 = 4 + 256 = 260$$

- (10) Convert 0x104 to decimal.

$$0x104 = 4 * 16^0 + 1 * 16^2 = 4 + 256 = 260$$

- (11) Convert the decimal number 66 to hexadecimal.

- $66 // 16 = 4$, $66 \% 16 = 2$
- $4 // 16 = 0$, $4 \% 16 = 4$

Collecting remainders as the digits, we have $66 = 0x42$.

- (12) Convert 0xf0 to binary.

Since $f = 15 = 0b1111$ we have $0xf0 = 0b11110000$.

- (13) Convert the decimal number 20 to binary.

- $20 // 2 = 10$, $20 \% 2 = 0$
- $10 // 2 = 5$, $10 \% 2 = 0$
- $5 // 2 = 2$, $5 \% 2 = 1$
- $2 // 2 = 1$, $2 \% 2 = 0$
- $1 // 2 = 0$, $1 \% 2 = 1$

Collecting remainders as the digits, we have $20 = 0b10100$.

- (14) Convert 0x704 to decimal.

$$0x704 = 4 * 16^0 + 7 * 16^2 = 4 + 1792 = 1796$$

- (15) What is the decimal value of the largest 5-digit binary number?

The largest number with any number of bits is the one where all bits are 1.

So the largest 5-bit number is $0b11111 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 = 31$.

(It would also be acceptable to say that it must be one less than the smallest 6-digit binary number which is $0b100000 = 32$.)

- (16) What is the decimal value of the largest 3-digit hexadecimal number?

By similar reasoning as in the previous problem, the hexadecimal number in question is $0xffff$. We could calculate this directly, but another way is to notice that adding one to this number must give the smallest 4-digit hexadecimal number (that cannot be expressed in 3-digits). Let's call the smallest such number x . The first (i.e. most-significant) digit of x cannot be zero, or else we could simply omit the leading zero and express x in 3 digits. So the smallest allowable first digit is 1. The other digits can be zeros, so $x = 0x1000 = 16^3 = 4096$ and the largest 3-digit hexadecimal number is $x - 1 = 0xffff = 4095$.