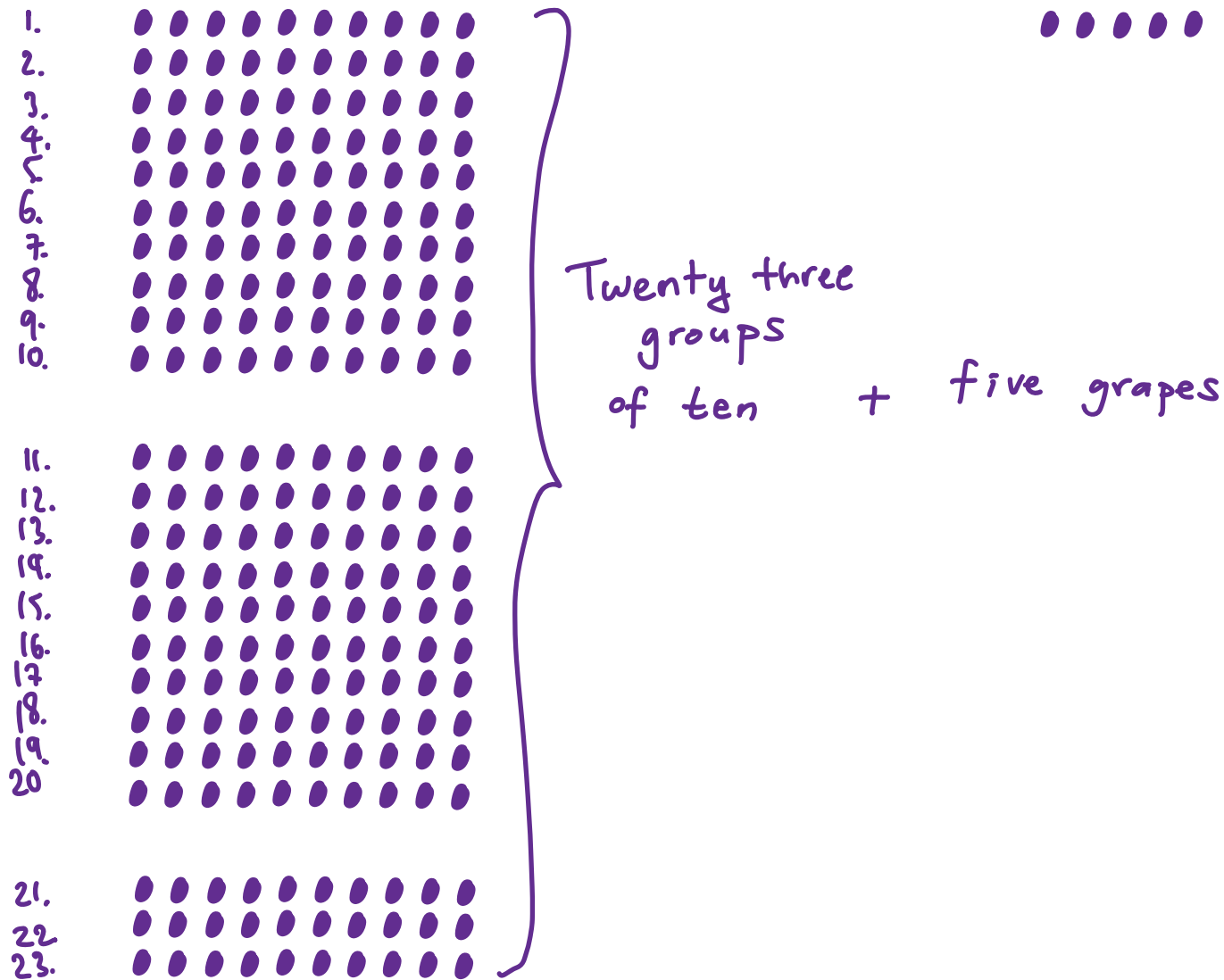


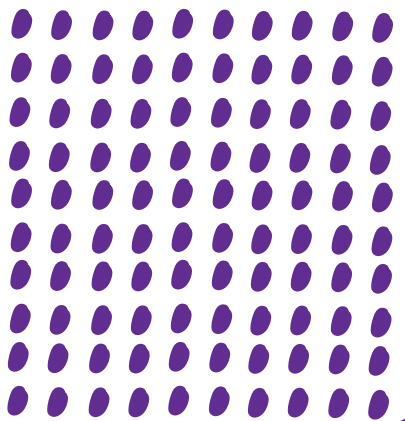
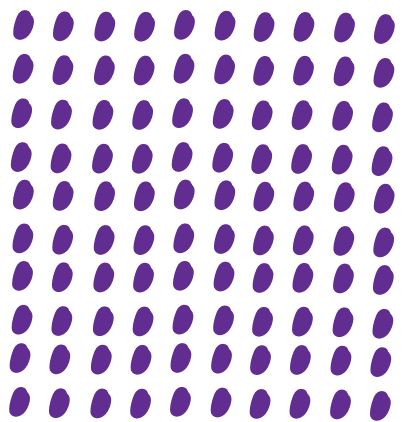
Sec 1.4 Binary representation of positive integers

Counting grapes : group by tens

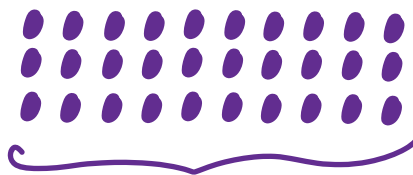


Sec 1.4 Binary representation of positive integers

Counting grapes : group by tens &



Two groups
of ten tens (100s)



Three groups
of ten



five grapes

Record the total as

235

(in decimal)

Find the binary representation of forty one

Set $k = 41$

Divide k by 2 to get

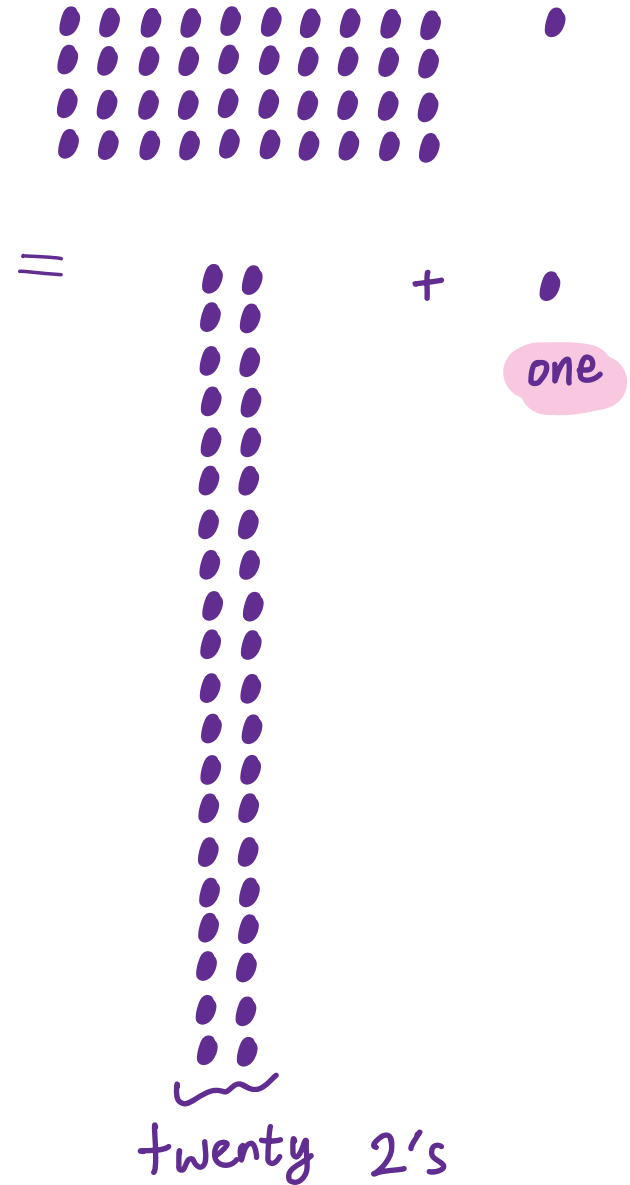
$$k = 2 \cdot q + r$$

quotient remainder

$$41 = 2 \cdot 20 + 1$$

Set $k := q$

Now $k = 20$



Now $k = 20$

Divide k by 2 to get

$$k = 2 \cdot q + r$$

quotient remainder

$$20 = 2 \cdot 10 + 0$$

Set $k := q$

Now $k = 10$



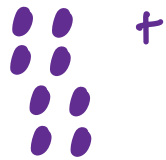
Now $k = 10$

$$k = 2 \cdot q + r$$

$$10 = 2 \cdot 5 + 0$$

Set $k := q$

Now $k = 5$



+

zero 4s

+

zero 2's

+

one



Five 8s

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \end{array} & + & \begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \end{array} & + & \text{zero 4s} & + & \text{zero 2's} & + & \bullet & \text{one} \\
 & & & & & & & & & \\
 \begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \end{array} & & \text{one 8} & & & & & & & \\
 & & & & & & & & & \\
 & & \text{Two 16s} & & & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

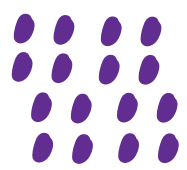
Now $k = 5$

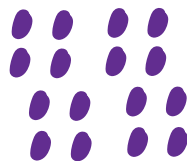
$$k = 2 \cdot q + r$$

$$5 = 2 \cdot 2 + 1$$

Set $k := q$

Now $k = 2$


 + zero 16s
 + 
 + zero 4s
 + zero 2's
 + one


 one 8

One 32

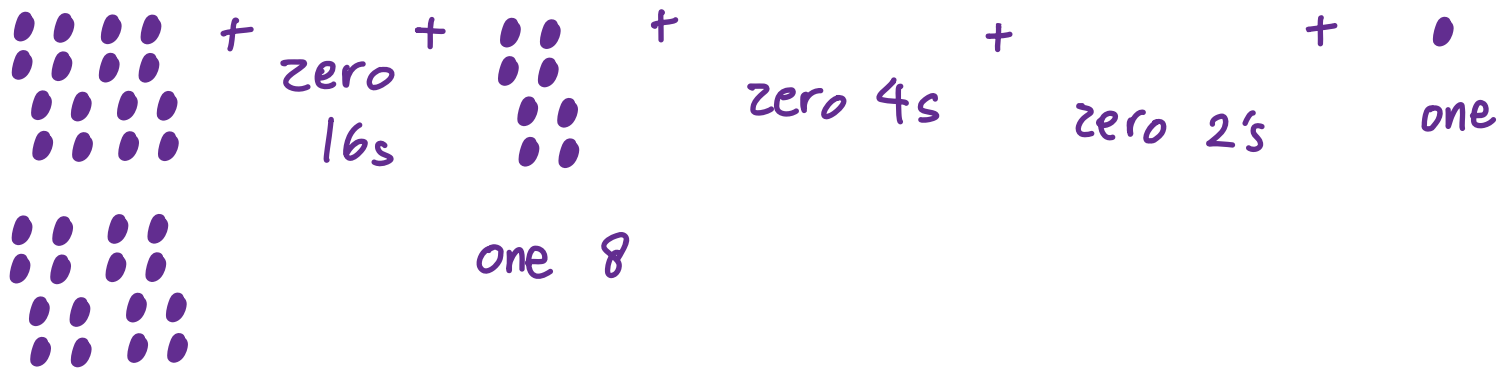
Now $k = 2$

$$k = 2 \cdot q + r$$

$$2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0$$

Set $k := q$

Now $k = 1$



One 32

Now $k = 1$

$$k = 2 \cdot q + r$$

$$1 = 2 \cdot 0 + 1$$

Set $k := 0$

Terminate the process when $k = 0$

The binary representation of 41 is 101001_{two}
or simply 101001

Computing the binary representation of 41,
in one page:

$$41 = 2 \cdot 20 + 1$$

1

$$20 = 2 \cdot 10 + 0$$

01

$$10 = 2 \cdot 5 + 0$$

001

$$5 = 2 \cdot 2 + 1$$

1001

$$2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0$$

01001

$$1 = 2 \cdot 0 + 1$$

101001

Stop

Algorithm to compute the binary representation of any positive integer n :

1. Start with an empty list of bits
2. Set $k := n$
3. While k is positive, do:
 - Divide k by 2 to get
$$k = 2 \cdot q + r$$
 - Attach r to the left of the list of bits
(prepend)
 - Set $k := q$

Converting from binary to decimal

Ex 101101_{two} is the binary representation of

$$1 \cdot 2^5 + 0 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 =$$

$$32 + 8 + 4 + 1 = 45$$

Arithmetic in binary

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{11} + \\ 110 \end{array}$$

$$3 + 3 = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{11} \times \end{array}$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{11} \cdot \\ 1001 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1001 \\ \underline{101} \times \\ 1001 \\ 0. \\ \hline 1001. \\ \underline{101101} + \end{array}$$

$$9 \times 5 = 45$$

— the end —