

1. (a) 101000_2 (b) 111000_2 (c) 11001_2
2. (a) 1010_2 (b) 101_2 (c) 1101_2
3. (a) $x = 10001_2$ (b) $x = 11000_2$ (c) $x = 110_2$
4. (a) 1111011_2 (b) 11011_2 (c) 1010010001_2 (d) 1001_2
5. (a) 1000010_2 (b) 11001_2
(c) First do $10011_2 - 10001_2 = 10_2$. Now add $1101_2 + 10_2 = 1111_2$
6. (a) 101011111000_2 (b) 1011_2
7. We can see that 10011001_2 is an odd number, because it's last digit is 1, so it will be *some even numbers* + 1 when we convert to base 10. We know 10_2 is 2 in base 10, so when we divide an odd number by 2, there will be remainder 1 .
8. (a) $11001_2 = 25_{10}$ (b) $1010001_2 = 81_{10}$
9. Difference of squares formula is very important! Memorize this! $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$.
Now we see that $(111111_2)^2 - (111110_2)^2$ is *squared thing* - *squared thing*, so we can use the difference of squares formula. We have $(111111_2)^2 - (111110_2)^2 = (111111_2 + 111110_2)(111111_2 - 111110_2)$. The addition becomes 1111101_2 , and the subtraction is 1_2 . So the multiplication of $1111101_2 \times 1_2 = 1111101_2$
10. Write $2^{16} - 1$ in binary: $10000_2 - 1_2 = 1111_2$. Now convert 7 to binary: 111_2 . Now we divide, and we get that 111_2 goes into 1111_2 10 times with remainder 1. $\boxed{\text{no, R1}}$