

**Worksheet: Denary to Binary****Converting From Denary to Binary**

The textbook (pages 112-114) has a pretty good explanation of one simple method of converting from denary to binary. Here is the calculation done in a single table converting the denary value 201 to binary.

bit position	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
exponential	$2^8$	$2^7$	$2^6$	$2^5$	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$
bit value (denary)	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
difference	×	$\begin{array}{r} 201 \\ -128 \\ \hline 73 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ -64 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$	×	×	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -8 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	×	×	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ -1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$
binary digits (bits)		1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

The following is a more concise and compact version of the calculations in the table above.

denary		<b>201</b>	<b>73</b>			<b>9</b>			<b>1</b>
bit value	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
difference		<b>73</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>0</b>
binary digits (bits)		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

1. Given the denary number 182, complete the table.

a)	denary		<b>182</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	
	bit value	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
	difference		<b>54</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	
	binary digits (bits)		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

b) Write the final 8-bit binary value here:

**1011\_0110**

2. Given the denary number 125, complete the table.

a)	denary			<b>125</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>
	bit value	<b>256</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	difference			<b>61</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>0</b>
	binary digits (bits)		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

b) Write the final 8-bit binary value here:

**0111\_1101**

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3. For Pearson, you will only be asked to convert numbers that result in a maximum of 8 bits; however it is not any more difficult to convert larger numbers. Given the denary number 801, complete the table.

a)

denary		801	289			33					1
bit value	1024	512	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
difference		289	33			1					0
binary digits (bits)	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

- b) Write the final 10-bit binary value here:

11\_0010\_0001

4. Back to numbers less than 8 bits. Given the denary number 255, complete the table.

a)

denary		255	127	63	31	15	7	3	1
bit value	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
difference		127	63	31	15	7	3	1	0
binary digits (bits)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- b) Write the final 8-bit binary value here:

1111\_1111

5. Back to numbers less than 8 bits. Given the denary number 127, complete the table.

a)

denary			127	63	31	15	7	3	1
bit value	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
difference			63	31	15	7	3	1	0
binary digits (bits)		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- b) Write the final 8-bit binary value here:

0111\_1111

Notice the answers to question 4 and question 5. The value  $2^8$  is 256, and when we convert one fewer than this number, 255, the result is all 1's for the remaining 8 bits, so 1111\_1111. The same happens with  $2^7 = 128$ , so 127 is 0111\_1111. This is a good thing to remember to allow you to quickly convert certain numbers.

We will also study another algorithm for converting from denary to binary when we study bit shifting.