Date:	Binary Beading Follow-up	Name:
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Answer the following questions to help you further understand binary.

Remember that binary digits are either off (0's) or on (1's). You add up all the digit values for the 1's to get the regular number (base 10). The digits are as follows:

27	2 ⁶	2 ⁵	24	2 ³	2 ²	2 ¹	2 ⁰
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Example: 01001101

 $2^{6} + 2^{3} + 2^{2} + 2^{0} = 64 + 8 + 4 = 76$

We can compare this to a similar table for regular numbers (base 10). With base 10 we have to multiply the digit we have by the value of the location.

107	10 ⁶	10 ⁵	10^{4}	10 ³	10 ²	10 ¹	10 ⁰
10,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1

Example: 3701

 $3 * 10^3 + 7 * 10^2 + 1 * 10^0 = 3 * 1000 + 7 * 100 + 1 * 1 = 3000 + 700 + 1 = 3701$

- 1. Convert the binary number of 10010110 to base 10
- 2. Convert the base 10 number of 153 to binary
- 3. Look at your ASCII table. What is the difference (subtraction) between the lower case and capital letters?
- 4. Look at your ASCII table. What do you notice about the binary versions of lower case and capital letters? Are they similar to each other? What is different?