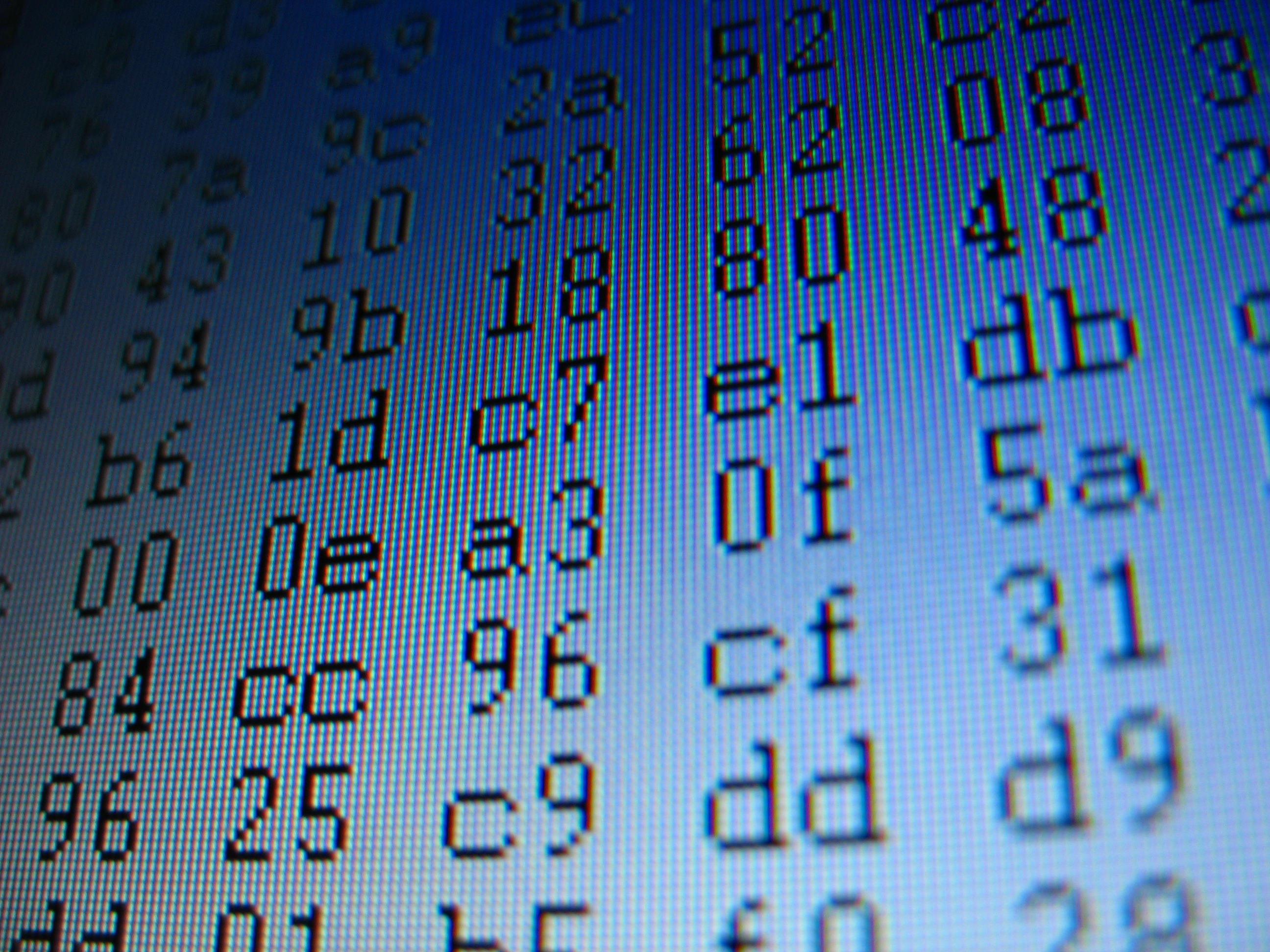
Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ APCS A (HW Ch1 – Hexadecimal/Octal #s)



Hexadecimal/Octal/Binary/Decimal Numbers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Convert from hexadecimal to decimal.** | **Convert from octal to hexadecimal.** |
| 1. BAD | 4. 13 |
| 2. 2E9 | 5. 27 |
| 3. ACE | 6. 324 |
| **Convert from hexadecimal to binary.** | **Convert from binary to hexadecimal.** |
| 7. FF | 10. 11110011 |
| 8. 2B | 11. 10010101 |
| 9. BAD | 12. 11010 |
| **Convert from octal to decimal.** | **Convert from hexadecimal to octal.** |
| 13. 26 | 16. 3F |
| 14. 1001 | 17. 89A |
| 15. 137 | 18. 71 |
| **Sample AP Exam Multiple Choice Questions** | |
| 19. Suppose that base-2 binary numbers and base-16 (hexadecimal) numbers can be denoted with subscripts, as shown below: 2Ahex=101010bin  Which is equal to 3Dhex?  (A) 111101bin  (B) 101111bin  (C) 10011bin  (D) 110100bin  (E) 101101bin | 20. Base 10 (decimal) and base 16 (hexadecimal) are indicated with the subscripts dec and hex respectively. For example, the decimal number 23 can also be represented in base 16 as shown below.  23dec=17hex  Which is equal to 100hex-10hex?  (A) 15dec  (B) 90dec  (C) 144dec  (D) 240dec  (E) 256dec |