

Teorema de división entera: Dados  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  con  $b \neq 0$  existen únicos  $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}$  tales:

$$* a = bq + r$$

$$* 0 \leq r < |b|$$

$q$  es lo que llamamos cociente y  $r$  el resto.

### Sistemas o bases de numeración

$$\begin{aligned} 264 &= 2 \times 100 + 6 \times 10 + 4 \cdot 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot 10^2 + 6 \cdot 10^1 + 4 \cdot 10^0 \end{aligned} \quad ] \text{ en base 10}$$

\* VAMOS A ESCRIBIR 27 EN BASE 5:

$$27 = \underbrace{1 \cdot 5^2}_{25} + \underbrace{0 \cdot 5^1}_0 + \underbrace{2 \cdot 5^0}_2 = (102)_5$$

$$\begin{aligned} * (221)_3 &= \underbrace{2 \cdot 3^2}_{3^2} + \underbrace{2 \cdot 3^1}_{3^1} + \underbrace{1 \cdot 3^0}_{3^0} = (25)_{10} \\ &\quad 18 \quad 6 \quad 1 \quad " \\ &\quad 2 \cdot 10^2 + 5 \cdot 10^0 \end{aligned}$$

#### Ejercicio 1.

- a. Escribir en las bases 2, 4 y 16 los números decimales 137 y 6243.

\* 137 EN BASE 2:

$$\begin{aligned} 137 &= 2 \cdot 68 + 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot (2 \cdot 34 + 0) + 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot 17 + 0) + 0) + 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot 8 + 1) + 0) + 0) + 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot 4 + 0) + 1) + 0) + 0) + 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot 2 + 0) + 0) + 1) + 0) + 0) + 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot 1 + 0) + 0) + 0) + 1) + 0) + 0) + 1 \\ &= (10001001)_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 2^7 & 2^6 & 2^0 \end{array}$$

\* 137 en base 4:

$$\begin{aligned} 137 &= 4 \cdot 34 + 1 \\ &= 4(4 \cdot 8 + 2) + 1 \\ &= 4(4(4 \cdot 2 + 0) + 2) + 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot 4^3 + 0 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 1 \cdot 4^0 \\ &= (2021)_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 137 &= (10001001)_2 & 2^2 = 4 \\ &= 2^7 + 2^3 + 2^0 & (2^2)^3 \cdot 2 = 2^{2 \cdot 3} \cdot 2 = 2^{2 \cdot 3+1} = 2^7 \\ &= (\underbrace{2^2}_4)^3 \cdot 2 + \underbrace{2^2}_4 \cdot 2 + 1 & 2^7 = 2^2 2^2 2^2 \cdot 2 \\ &= 4^3 \cdot 2 + 4^2 \cdot 2 + 4^0 \cdot 1 & \\ &= 4^3 \cdot \underline{2} + 4^2 \cdot \underline{0} + 4^1 \cdot \underline{2} + 4^0 \cdot \underline{1} & \\ &= (2021)_4 & \end{aligned}$$

c. Escribir en las bases 2 y 10 los números hexadecimales A7, 4C2, 1C2B y A2DFE.

"dígitos" en base 16:

$$0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, \underset{10}{A}, \underset{11}{B}, \underset{12}{C}, \underset{13}{D}, \underset{14}{E}, \underset{15}{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A7)_{16} &= 16^2 A + 16^0 \cdot 7 \\ &= 16^2 \cdot 10 + 7 \\ &= 2^4 \cdot (2 \cdot 5 + 0) + 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \\ &= 2^4 \cdot (2(2 \cdot 2 + 1)) + 2(2 \cdot 1 + 1) + 1 \\ &= 2^7 + 2^5 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 \\ &= (10100111)_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A7)_{16} &= A \cdot 16^1 + 7 \cdot 16^0 \\ &= 10 \cdot 16 + 7 \\ &= 167 \end{aligned}$$

d. Escribir en las bases 10 y 16 los números binarios 11001110, 00110001, 11110000 y 01010111.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (11001110)_2 &= \underbrace{2^7 + 2^6 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1}_{2^4 \cdot 2^3 + 2^4 \cdot 2^2 + 14} \\
 &= 2^4(2^3 + 2^2) + 14 \\
 &= 2^4 \cdot 12 + 14 \\
 &= 16^1 \cdot \underbrace{12}_{C} + \underbrace{14}_{E} \\
 &= 16^1 \cdot C + E \\
 &= (CE)_{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$16 = 2^4$$

e. Escribir en la base decimal el número dado en la base indicada: OJO<sub>(25)</sub>.

"dígitos" en base 25

O	,	1	,	-,	9	,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17	18	19	20

L	M	N	O
21	22	23	24

$$\begin{aligned}
 (OJO)_{25} &= 24 \cdot 25^2 + 19 \cdot 25^1 + 24 \cdot 25^0 \\
 &= 24 \cdot 25^2 + 19 \cdot 25 + 24 \\
 &= 15499
 \end{aligned}$$