### Play to Win

65 = 64 + 1

Exercise 1 – Converting	L
from Decimal to Binary	

- a. 7
- b. 24
- c. 53
- d. (Challenge) 160
- e. (Challenge) 1080

	Power of 2		
64	<b>2</b> <sup>6</sup>	1	
32	<b>2</b> <sup>5</sup>	0	
16	24	0	
8	2 <sup>3</sup>	0	J
4	<b>2</b> <sup>2</sup>	0	
2	21	0	
1	<b>2</b> º	1	

65 = 1000001

### Exercise 2 – Converting from Binary to Decimal

- a. 101
- b. 1010
- c. (Challenge) 1001011
- d. (Challenge) 1000110
- e. (Challenge) 10101001

### Exercise 3 – Scenarios

Transform the number of sticks in each row into binary and decide which move to make next.

a. 3 sticks on the  $1^{st}$  row, 4 sticks on the  $2^{nd}$  row, 5 sticks on the  $3^{rd}$  row.

### Exercise 4

Using the binary grids from the second presentation, try to win the game of Nim against your partner. Take turns to go first or second.

#### Exercise 5

Combine sticks with another pair and use new starting set ups. Now play a game of Nim with in teams of 2. Can you still use the strategy to win?

# Play to Win

### **Extension Question**

- 1) What is 1/2 + 1/4?
- 2) What is 1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8?
- 3) What is 1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/16?
- 4) What is 1/2 + 1/4 +1/8 + 1/16 + ... (Think: If we keep going with this pattern what will this sum get closer and closer to)

Just like whole numbers, we can also convert fractions into binary form:

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0. \stackrel{\frac{1}{2}}{1} \stackrel{\frac{1}{4}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{8}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{16}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{32}}{0} \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = 0.011 \stackrel{\frac{1}{2}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{4}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{8}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{16}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{32}}{0} \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = 0.0 \stackrel{\frac{1}{2}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{4}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{8}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{16}}{0} \stackrel{\frac{1}{32}}{0} \cdots$$

#### We see that:

- 1/2 + 1/4 = 0.11000...
- 1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8 = 0.111000...
- 1/2 + 1/4 +1/8 + 1/16 = 0.1111000...

### Continuing this idea:

- 1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/16 + ... = 0.11111111111...
- 5) Using your answer to Q4, what is a (much) easier way of storing the binary sequence 0.11111111...

## Play to Win - Hint

Hint for those who have learnt binary using a different method.

		Remainder	
÷2	65		
÷2 <b>(</b>	32	1	
÷2	16	0	
÷2	8	0	
÷2	4	0	
_	2	0	
÷2	1	0	
÷2	0	1	
		·	•

Here is a quick method for converting binary to decimals.

Divide your starting number by 2 until you reach 0.

Each time you do this write your remainder (0 or 1).

Read your remainders from top to bottom.

This should be your binary conversion!

65 = 1000001