

# Logic Design

## Tutorial 1

Amr Keleg

Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University

August 9, 2021

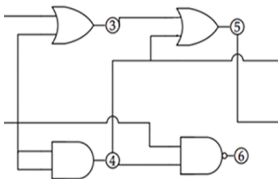
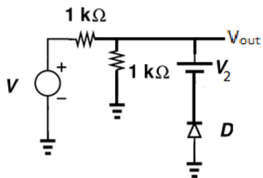
Contact: [amr\\_mohamed@live.com](mailto:amr_mohamed@live.com)

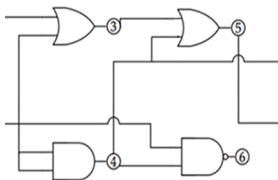
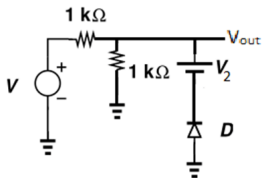
# Outline

- 1 Introduction to logic design
  - Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits
- 2 Numbering systems
- 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal
- 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system
- 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to decimal

# Outline

- 1 Introduction to logic design
  - Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits
- 2 Numbering systems
  - Introduction to systems
  - Examples for other numbering systems
    - Binary system
    - Octal system
    - Hexadecimal system
  - Sheet 1 - Question 1
- 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal
  - Sheet 1 - Question 4
  - Sheet 1 - Question 6
  - Sheet 1 - Question 7
- 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system
  - Sheet 1 - Question 9
  - Sheet 1 - Question 8
- 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to





Computers are large digital circuits.

# Outline

- 1 Introduction to logic design
- 2 **Numbering systems**
  - Introduction to systems
  - Examples for other numbering systems
  - Sheet 1 - Question 1
- 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal
- 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system
- 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to decimal

# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

### ■ Introduction to systems

- Examples for other numbering systems

- Binary system
- Octal system
- Hexadecimal system

- Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

They provide a way to represent numbers in mathematical notations.

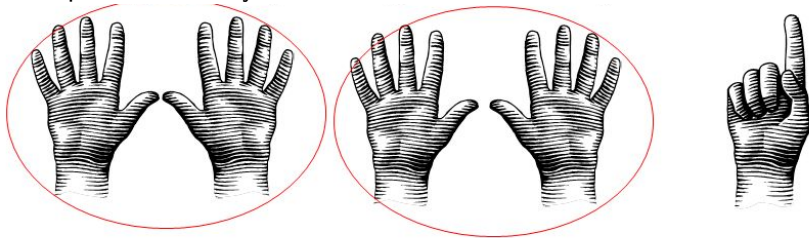


They provide a way to represent numbers in mathematical notations.

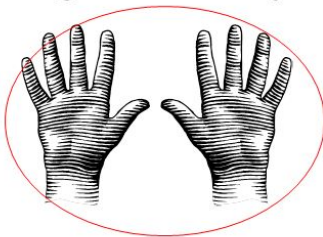
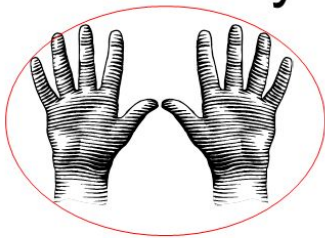
Example: Decimal system: 7136, 102, ...

They provide a way to represent numbers in mathematical notations.

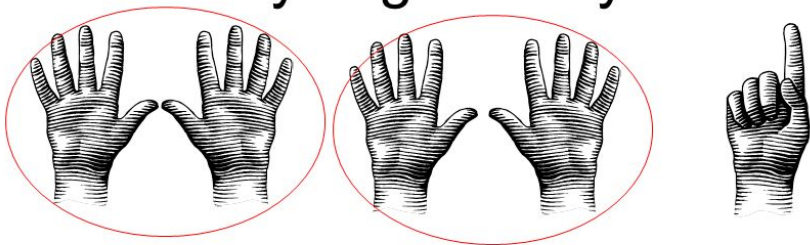
Example: Decimal system: 7136, 102, ...



# How many fingers do you see?



# How many fingers do you see?



- Did you have to count them all? (I hope not)
- How did you know there were 21?
- We count how many groups of 10, and then add the single fingers. 2 groups of 10 and 1 extra finger.

How to define a numbering system?

- Specify the no. of symbols for a single digit (We call it the **Base**).
- Select unique symbols

How to define a numbering system?

- Specify the no. of symbols for a single digit (We call it the **Base**).
- Select unique symbols

Example: The decimal system has 10 symbols for each digit (0-9).

**0123456789**  
 ·ⅠⅡⅢⅣⅤⅥⅦⅧⅨⅩ  
 I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X  
 ໐໑໒໓໔໕໖໗໘໑  
 ൦൧൨൩൪൫൬൭൮൯  
 ௦௧௨௩௪௫௬௭௮௯  
**〇一二三四五六七八九**

# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

- Introduction to systems
- Examples for other numbering systems
  - Binary system
  - Octal system
  - Hexadecimal system

- Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

- No of symbol per digit **Base (2): 2**
- The symbols are: 0, 1

Example of binary numbers are 10, 10010, ...



- No of symbol per digit **Base (8): 8**
- The symbols are: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Example of octal numbers are 253, 7716, ...

- No of symbol per digit **Base (16): 16**
- The symbols are: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ???????

- No of symbol per digit **Base (16): 16**
- The symbols are: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ???????
- The symbols are: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

Example of hexadecimal numbers are 19, 106, ABC, D08, FF, ...

# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

- Introduction to systems
- Examples for other numbering systems
  - Binary system
  - Octal system
  - Hexadecimal system

### ■ Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

Q1) List the octal and hexadecimal numbers from 16 to 32.

Decimal(10)	Octal(8)	Hexadecimal(16)
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7

Decimal(10)	Octal(8)	Hexadecimal(16)
7	7	7
8	??	8
9	??	9
10	??	??

Decimal(10)	Octal(8)	Hexadecimal(16)
7	7	7
8	??	8
9	??	9
10	??	??

Decimal(10)	Octal(8)	Hexadecimal(16)
7	7	7
8	10	8
9	11	9
10	12	A

Decimal(10)	Octal(8)	Hexadecimal(16)
11	13	B
12	14	C
13	15	D
14	16	E
15	17	F
16	20	10
17	21	11
18	22	12
19	23	13





What is the value of the following operations:  $17 + 2$  in Base (8)  
AND  $FE + 2$  in Base (16)





Hint: For these examples, you can do this operations as two successive  $+1$  operations (i.e:  $17 + 2 = (17 + 1) + 1$ ).



# Outline

- 1 Introduction to logic design
- 2 Numbering systems
- 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal
  - Sheet 1 - Question 4
  - Sheet 1 - Question 6
  - Sheet 1 - Question 7
- 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system
- 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to decimal

Apples	Binary	Decimal
	0	0
	1	1
	10	2
	11	3

Apples	Binary	Decimal
	0	0
	1	1
	10	2
	11	3

Therefore:

- $10_2$  is equivalent to  $2_{10}$
- $11_2$  is equivalent to  $3_{10}$

- We know that the value  $278_{10}$  actually means:  
 $2 * 10^2 + 7 * 10^1 + 8 * 10^0$

- We know that the value  $278_{10}$  actually means:  
 $2 * 10^2 + 7 * 10^1 + 8 * 10^0$
- Similarly the value  $1011_2$  actually means:  
 $1 * 2^3 + 0 * 2^2 + 1 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0$

# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

- Introduction to systems
- Examples for other numbering systems
  - Binary system
  - Octal system
  - Hexadecimal system

- Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

Convert the following numbers with the indicated bases to decimal:

■ f)  $1011001_2 =$

Convert the following numbers with the indicated bases to decimal:

■ f)  $1011001_2 = 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^0 =$



Convert the following numbers with the indicated bases to decimal:

■ f)  $1011001_2 = 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^0 = 89_{10}$

■ a)  $4310_5 =$

Convert the following numbers with the indicated bases to decimal:

■ f)  $1011001_2 = 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^0 = 89_{10}$

■ a)  $4310_5 = 4 * 5^3 + 3 * 5^2 + 1 * 5^1 =$

Convert the following numbers with the indicated bases to decimal:

- f)  $1011001_2 = 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^0 = 89_{10}$
- a)  $4310_5 = 4 * 5^3 + 3 * 5^2 + 1 * 5^1 = 580_{10}$
- e)  $AC5_{16} =$

Convert the following numbers with the indicated bases to decimal:

- f)  $1011001_2 = 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^0 = 89_{10}$
- a)  $4310_5 = 4 * 5^3 + 3 * 5^2 + 1 * 5^1 = 580_{10}$
- e)  $AC5_{16} = 10 * 16^2 + 12 * 16^1 + 5 * 16^0 =$

Convert the following numbers with the indicated bases to decimal:

- f)  $1011001_2 = 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^0 = 89_{10}$
- a)  $4310_5 = 4 * 5^3 + 3 * 5^2 + 1 * 5^1 = 580_{10}$
- e)  $AC5_{16} = 10 * 16^2 + 12 * 16^1 + 5 * 16^0 = 2757_{10}$

# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

- Introduction to systems
- Examples for other numbering systems
  - Binary system
  - Octal system
  - Hexadecimal system

- Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

Q6) Determine the base of the numbers in each case for the following operations to be correct:

■ a)  $14_{??}/2_{??} = 5_{??}$

Q6) Determine the base of the numbers in each case for the following operations to be correct:

- a)  $14_{??}/2_{??} = 5_{??}$  (We know that the Base is  $\geq 6$  (why?))

Answer: Let the unknown base to be "B".

$$14_B = (1 * B^1 + 4 * B^0)_{10} = (B+4)_{10}$$

$$2_B = 2_{10}$$

$$5_B = 5_{10}$$

Then we have the decimal equation:  $(B+4)/2 = 5$

$$(B+4) = 10$$

$$B = 6$$



# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

- Introduction to systems
- Examples for other numbering systems
  - Binary system
  - Octal system
  - Hexadecimal system

- Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

Q7) The solutions of the quadratic equation  $x^2 - 11 * x + 22 = 0$  are  $x = 3$  and  $x = 6$ . What is the base of the numbers?

Note: 11 means  $11_B$  and not  $11_{10}$ .

Q7) The solutions of the quadratic equation  $x^2 - 11 * x + 22 = 0$  are  $x = 3$  and  $x = 6$ . What is the base of the numbers?

Note: 11 means  $11_B$  and not  $11_{10}$ .

(We know that the Base "B" is  $\geq 7$ ).

$$11_B = (B+1)_{10}$$

$$22_B = (2B+2)_{10}$$

$$5_B = 5_{10}$$

$$6_B = 6_{10}$$

Q7) The solutions of the quadratic equation  $x^2 - 11 * x + 22 = 0$  are  $x = 3$  and  $x = 6$ . What is the base of the numbers?

Note: 11 means  $11_B$  and not  $11_{10}$ .

(We know that the Base "B" is  $\geq 7$ ).

$$11_B = (B+1)_{10}$$

$$22_B = (2B+2)_{10}$$

$$5_B = 5_{10}$$

$$6_B = 6_{10}$$

$$\text{Decimal Equation: } x^2 - (B+1) * x + (2B + 2) = 0$$

$$\text{for } x = 3_{10} \text{ and } x = 6_{10}$$

1 Equation in 1 unknown, Substitute by any of the roots in the equation:

$$3^2 - (B+1) * 3 + (2B + 2) = 0$$

$$B = 8$$

# Outline

- 1 Introduction to logic design
- 2 Numbering systems
- 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal
- 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system**
  - Sheet 1 - Question 9
  - Sheet 1 - Question 8
- 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to decimal

# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

- Introduction to systems
- Examples for other numbering systems
  - Binary system
  - Octal system
  - Hexadecimal system

- Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

Q9) Convert the decimal number 431 to binary.

Q9) Convert the decimal number 431 to binary.

Let the equivalent binary number is  $B_9B_8B_7B_6B_5B_4B_3B_2B_1B_0$

Therefore  $431_{10} =$

$$B_9 * 2^9 + B_8 * 2^8 + B_7 * 2^7 + B_6 * 2^6 + B_5 * 2^5 + B_4 * 2^4 \\ + B_3 * 2^3 + B_2 * 2^2 + B_1 * 2^1 + B_0$$

What can we know given that  $431_{10}$  is an odd number?



$$B_0 = 1$$

$$431_{10} - B_0 =$$

$$B_9 * 2^9 + B_8 * 2^8 + B_7 * 2^7 + B_6 * 2^6 + B_5 * 2^5 + B_4 * 2^4 \\ + B_3 * 2^3 + B_2 * 2^2 + B_1 * 2^1$$

$$430_{10} =$$

$$B_9 * 2^9 + B_8 * 2^8 + B_7 * 2^7 + B_6 * 2^6 + B_5 * 2^5 + B_4 * 2^4 \\ + B_3 * 2^3 + B_2 * 2^2 + B_1 * 2^1$$

Divide both sides by 2:

$$B_0 = 1$$

$$431_{10} - B_0 =$$

$$B_9 * 2^9 + B_8 * 2^8 + B_7 * 2^7 + B_6 * 2^6 + B_5 * 2^5 + B_4 * 2^4 \\ + B_3 * 2^3 + B_2 * 2^2 + B_1 * 2^1$$

$$430_{10} =$$

$$B_9 * 2^9 + B_8 * 2^8 + B_7 * 2^7 + B_6 * 2^6 + B_5 * 2^5 + B_4 * 2^4 \\ + B_3 * 2^3 + B_2 * 2^2 + B_1 * 2^1$$

Divide both sides by 2:

$$215_{10} =$$

$$B_9 * 2^8 + B_8 * 2^7 + B_7 * 2^6 + B_6 * 2^5 + B_5 * 2^4 + B_4 * 2^3 \\ + B_3 * 2^2 + B_2 * 2^1 + B_1 * 2^0$$

What can we know given that  $215_{10}$  is an odd number?

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
215	107.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
215	107.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
107	53.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
215	107.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
107	53.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
53	26.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
215	107.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
107	53.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
53	26.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
26	13	$(0 * 2) = 0$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
215	107.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
107	53.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
53	26.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
26	13	$(0 * 2) = 0$
13	6.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$



Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
215	107.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
107	53.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
53	26.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
26	13	$(0 * 2) = 0$
13	6.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
6	3	$(0 * 2) = 0$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
215	107.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
107	53.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
53	26.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
26	13	$(0 * 2) = 0$
13	6.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
6	3	$(0 * 2) = 0$
3	1.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
215	107.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
107	53.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
53	26.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
26	13	$(0 * 2) = 0$
13	6.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
6	3	$(0 * 2) = 0$
3	1.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
1	0.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	215.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
215	107.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
107	53.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
53	26.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
26	13	$(0 * 2) = 0$
13	6.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
6	3	$(0 * 2) = 0$
3	1.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
1	0.5	$(0.5 * 2) = 1$
0	X	X

The binary number is (bottom to top):  $110101111_2$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	26.9375	$(0.9375 * 16) = 15$ "F"

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	26.9375	$(0.9375 * 16) = 15$ "F"
26	1.625	$(0.625 * 16) = 10$ "A"

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	26.9375	$(0.9375 * 16) = 15$ "F"
26	1.625	$(0.625 * 16) = 10$ "A"
1	0.0625	$(0.0625 * 16) = 1$

Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	26.9375	$(0.9375 * 16) = 15$ "F"
26	1.625	$(0.625 * 16) = 10$ "A"
1	0.0625	$(0.0625 * 16) = 1$
0	X	X

The hexadecimal number is (bottom to top):  $1AF_{16}$

Each hexadecimal digit represents 4 binary digits (Try listing the binary and hexadecimal values in range 0-48 and check the values):

1AF is equivalent to (????) (????) (????)



Value	Value/ base	Coefficient = (decimal value * base)
431	26.9375	$(0.9375 * 16) = 15$ "F"
26	1.625	$(0.625 * 16) = 10$ "A"
1	0.0625	$(0.0625 * 16) = 1$
0	X	X

The hexadecimal number is (bottom to top):  $1AF_{16}$

Each hexadecimal digit represents 4 binary digits (Try listing the binary and hexadecimal values in range 0-48 and check the values):

1AF is equivalent to (????) (????) (????)

1AF is equivalent to (0001) (1010) (1111)

# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

- Introduction to systems
- Examples for other numbering systems
  - Binary system
  - Octal system
  - Hexadecimal system

- Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

Q8) Convert the hexadecimal number 64CD to binary, and then convert it from binary to octal.

Q8) Convert the hexadecimal number 64CD to binary, and then convert it from binary to octal.

64CD is equivalent to (????) (????) (????) (????)

Q8) Convert the hexadecimal number 64CD to binary, and then convert it from binary to octal.

64CD is equivalent to (????) (????) (????) (????)

64CD is equivalent to (0110) (0100) (1100) (1101)

Q8) Convert the hexadecimal number 64CD to binary, and then convert it from binary to octal.

64CD is equivalent to (????) (????) (????) (????)

64CD is equivalent to (0110) (0100) (1100) (1101)

Similary each 3 binary digit represent an octal digit:

(0)(110)(010)(011)(001)(101) = (000)(110)(010)(011)(001)(101)

Q8) Convert the hexadecimal number 64CD to binary, and then convert it from binary to octal.

64CD is equivalent to (????) (????) (????) (????)

64CD is equivalent to (0110) (0100) (1100) (1101)

Similary each 3 binary digit represent an octal digit:

(0)(110)(010)(011)(001)(101) = (000)(110)(010)(011)(001)(101)

(000)(110)(010)(011)(001)(101) = (062315)<sub>8</sub>

# Outline

- 1 Introduction to logic design
- 2 Numbering systems
- 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal
- 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system
- 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to decimal
  - Sheet 1 - Question 10
  - Sheet 1 - Question 11



- We know that the value  $278_{10}$  actually means:  
 $2 * 10^2 + 7 * 10^1 + 8 * 10^0$

- We know that the value  $278_{10}$  actually means:  
 $2 * 10^2 + 7 * 10^1 + 8 * 10^0$
- Similarly the value  $1011_2$  actually means:  
 $1 * 2^3 + 0 * 2^2 + 1 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0$

Table: How is  $278_{10}$  represented in decimal?

Coefficients	2	7	8
Weights	$10^2$	$10^1$	$10^0$
Values	$2 * 10^2$	$7 * 10^1$	$8 * 10^0$

**Table:** How is  $278_{10}$  represented in decimal?

Coefficients	2	7	8
Weights	$10^2$	$10^1$	$10^0$
Values	$2 * 10^2$	$7 * 10^1$	$8 * 10^0$

**Table:** How is  $278.56_{10}$  represented in decimal?

Coefficients	2	7	8	5	6
Weights	$10^2$	$10^1$	$10^0$	$10^{-1}$	$10^{-2}$
Values	$2 * 10^2$	$7 * 10^1$	$8 * 10^0$	$5 * 10^{-1}$	$6 * 10^{-2}$

Similarly for all the other number systems:

**Table:** How is  $132_4$  represented in Base 4?

Coefficients	1	3	2
Weights	$4^2$	$4^1$	$4^0$
Values	$1 * 4^2$	$3 * 4^1$	$2 * 4^0$

Similarly for all the other number systems:

**Table:** How is  $132_4$  represented in Base 4?

Coefficients	1	3	2
Weights	$4^2$	$4^1$	$4^0$
Values	$1 * 4^2$	$3 * 4^1$	$2 * 4^0$

**Table:** How is  $132.02_4$  represented in Base 4?

Coefficients	1	3	2	0	2
Weights	$4^2$	$4^1$	$4^0$	$4^{-1}$	$4^{-2}$
Values	$1 * 4^2$	$3 * 4^1$	$2 * 4^0$	$0 * 4^{-1}$	$2 * 4^{-2}$

# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

- Introduction to systems
- Examples for other numbering systems
  - Binary system
  - Octal system
  - Hexadecimal system

- Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

Q10) Express the following numbers in decimal:

- a)  $(10110.0101)_2$



Q10) Express the following numbers in decimal:

■ a)  $(10110.0101)_2$

Coefficients	1	0	1	1	0.	0	1	0	1
Weights	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$	$2^{-1}$	$2^{-2}$	$2^{-3}$	$2^{-4}$

Q10) Express the following numbers in decimal:

■ a)  $(10110.0101)_2$

Coefficients	1	0	1	1	0.	0	1	0	1
Weights	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$	$2^{-1}$	$2^{-2}$	$2^{-3}$	$2^{-4}$

$$= 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^{-2} + 2^{-4} = 22.3125_{10}$$

Q10) Express the following numbers in decimal:

■ a)  $(10110.0101)_2$

Coefficients	1	0	1	1	0.	0	1	0	1
Weights	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$	$2^{-1}$	$2^{-2}$	$2^{-3}$	$2^{-4}$

$$= 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^{-2} + 2^{-4} = 22.3125_{10}$$

■ d)  $(DADA.B)_{16}$

Q10) Express the following numbers in decimal:

- a)  $(10110.0101)_2$

---

Coefficients	1	0	1	1	0.	0	1	0	1
Weights	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$	$2^{-1}$	$2^{-2}$	$2^{-3}$	$2^{-4}$

---

$$= 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^{-2} + 2^{-4} = 22.3125_{10}$$

- d)  $(DADA.B)_{16}$

Remember:  $A_{16}$  is  $10_{10}$ ,  $B_{16}$  is  $11_{10}$ ,  $D_{16}$  is  $13_{10}$

Q10) Express the following numbers in decimal:

■ a)  $(10110.0101)_2$

Coefficients	1	0	1	1	0.	0	1	0	1
Weights	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$	$2^{-1}$	$2^{-2}$	$2^{-3}$	$2^{-4}$

$$= 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^{-2} + 2^{-4} = 22.3125_{10}$$

■ d)  $(DADA.B)_{16}$

Remember:  $A_{16}$  is  $10_{10}$ ,  $B_{16}$  is  $11_{10}$ ,  $D_{16}$  is  $13_{10}$

$$= 13 * 16^3 + 10 * 16^2 + 13 * 16^1 + 10 * 16^0 + 11 * 16^{-1} = 56026.6875_{10}$$

# Outline

## 1 Introduction to logic design

- Analog Circuits vs Digital (Logic) Circuits

## 2 Numbering systems

- Introduction to systems
- Examples for other numbering systems
  - Binary system
  - Octal system
  - Hexadecimal system

- Sheet 1 - Question 1

## 3 Conversions from any numbering systems to decimal

- Sheet 1 - Question 4
- Sheet 1 - Question 6
- Sheet 1 - Question 7

## 4 Conversion from decimal to any numbering system

- Sheet 1 - Question 9
- Sheet 1 - Question 8

## 5 Conversion of floating values from different number systems to

Q11) Convert the following binary numbers to hexadecimal and to decimal: (a) 1.10010, (b) 110.010

Q11) Convert the following binary numbers to hexadecimal and to decimal: (a) 1.10010, (b) 110.010

Remember that we can convert a binary number to hexadecimal by grouping each four consecutive binary bits.

(e.g.:  $11001001_2$  is  $(1100)(1001)_2$  which is **C9**<sub>16</sub> )



Q11) Convert the following binary numbers to hexadecimal and to decimal: (a) 1.10010, (b) 110.010

Remember that we can convert a binary number to hexadecimal by grouping each four consecutive binary bits.

(e.g.:  $11001001_2$  is  $(1100)(1001)_2$  which is **C9**<sub>16</sub> )

Similarly for floating point values

$1100.1001_2$  is  $(1100).(1001)_2$  which is **C.9**<sub>16</sub>

(a) 1.10010

(a) 1.10010

$$\mathbf{0001.10010000} = (\mathbf{0001}).(\mathbf{1001})(\mathbf{0000})_2 = 1.90_{16} = 1.9_{16}$$

$$1.9_{16} = 1 + 9 * 16^{-1} = 1.5625_{10}$$

(a) 1.10010

$$\mathbf{0001.10010000} = (\mathbf{0001}).(\mathbf{1001})(\mathbf{0000})_2 = 1.90_{16} = 1.9_{16}$$

$$1.9_{16} = 1 + 9 * 16^{-1} = 1.5625_{10}$$

(b) 110.010

$$\mathbf{0110.0100} = (\mathbf{0110}).(\mathbf{0100})_2 = 6.4_{16}$$

$$6.4_{16} = 6 + 4 * 16^{-1} = 6.25_{10}$$

Explain why the decimal answer in (b)  $110.010_2 = 6.25_{10}$  is 4 times that in (a)  $1.10010_2 = 1.5625_{10}$

Explain why the decimal answer in (b)  $110.010_2 = 6.25_{10}$  is 4 times that in (a)  $1.10010_2 = 1.5625_{10}$

Let's think of this case first:

$$11_{10} =$$

Explain why the decimal answer in (b)  $110.010_2 = 6.25_{10}$  is 4 times that in (a)  $1.10010_2 = 1.5625_{10}$

Let's think of this case first:

$$11_{10} = 1011_2$$

Explain why the decimal answer in (b)  $110.010_2 = 6.25_{10}$  is 4 times that in (a)  $1.10010_2 = 1.5625_{10}$

Let's think of this case first:

$$11_{10} = 1011_2 \text{ AND } 22_{10} =$$



Explain why the decimal answer in (b)  $110.010_2 = 6.25_{10}$  is 4 times that in (a)  $1.10010_2 = 1.5625_{10}$

Let's think of this case first:

$$11_{10} = 1011_2 \text{ AND } 22_{10} = 10110_2$$

Hmmm, why is this happening??

Explain why the decimal answer in (b)  $110.010_2 = 6.25_{10}$  is 4 times that in (a)  $1.10010_2 = 1.5625_{10}$

Let's think of this case first:

$$11_{10} = 1011_2 \text{ AND } 22_{10} = 10110_2$$

Hmmm, why is this happening??

**Table:** Binary representation of  $1011_2$

Coefficients	0	1	0	1	1
Weights	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$

Explain why the decimal answer in (b)  $110.010_2 = 6.25_{10}$  is 4 times that in (a)  $1.10010_2 = 1.5625_{10}$

Let's think of this case first:

$$11_{10} = 1011_2 \text{ AND } 22_{10} = 10110_2$$

Hmmm, why is this happening??

Table: Binary representation of  $1011_2$

Coefficients	0	1	0	1	1
Weights	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$

Table: Binary representation of  $1011_2 * 2_{10}$

Coefficients	0	1	0	1	1	??
Weights	$2^5$	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$