

▶ Number System :- Decimal & Binary.

Q. What is number system?

1. Method to represent numeric values or quantities using different digits.

→ Decimal no. system !!!

1. The decimal number system has base 10.

2. It uses digits from 0 to 9.

3. Base: It is one of symbols (digits) a number system uses.

→ Binary Number system !!!

1. Number system using base 2.

2. It uses only two digits i.e. 0 & 1.

As we know,

Computer only understands Binary and communicates only in Binary (0s & 1s)

The CPU, memory and all things are encoded in Binary.

Battery →

off	on	off	off	on	on
0	1	0	0	1	1
0V	5V	0V	0V	5V	5V

↳ 6 bit system.

Counting in Binary Number system

Decimal	Binary	Decimal	Binary
0	0	12	1100
1	1	13	1101
2	10	14	1110
3	11	15	1111
4	100	16	10000
5	101	17	10001
6	110	18	10010
7	111	19	10011
8	1000	20	10100
9	1001	21	10101
10	1010	22	10110
11	1011	23	10111

> Decimal to Binary conversion

Division Method.

1. Divide no. by 2
2. Store remainder (That will be a bit)
3. Repeat above steps with quotient until quotient is less than 2.
4. Reverse the method.

eg: $n = 10$

Division \rightarrow	$10/2 = 5$	Rem \rightarrow	0	↑
	$5/2 = 2$		1	
	$2/2 = 1$		0	
	$1/2 = 0$		1	

Now Reversing bits >>>

$$0 \rightarrow 0 \times 10^0 + 0 = 0$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \times 10^1 + 0 = 10$$

$$0 \rightarrow 0 \times 10^2 + 10 = 10$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \times 10^3 + 10 = 1010$$

formula:

$$\text{ans} = 0, i = 0$$

$$\text{ans} = (\text{digit} \times 10^i) + \text{ans}$$

$$(1) \quad 0 \times 10^0 + 0 = 0$$

$$(2) \quad 1 \times 10^1 + 0 = 10$$

$$(3) \quad 0 \times 10^2 + 10 = 10$$

$$(4) \quad 1 \times 10^3 + 10 = 1010$$

Bitwise Method

① obtain bit with bitwise AND operation
i.e. $(N \& 1)$

② Right shift N by 1. $(N = N \gg 1)$

③ Repeat above steps till $N > 0$

④ Reverse the bits so obtained.

Explanation

$$N = 10$$

$$1010 \& 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1010 \\
 + 0001 \\
 \hline
 0000 \rightarrow 0 \text{ (1st bit)}
 \end{array}$$

101⑥ → (negal lya)

let's Right shift the no.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1010 \xrightarrow{\text{neglect}} 101
 \end{array}$$

→
after right
shift

Now N2 101

again...

$$\begin{array}{r}
 101 \\
 + 001 \\
 \hline
 001 \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \text{ 2nd bit.}
 \end{array}$$

again right shift

$$101 \rightarrow 10$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \\
 + 01 \\
 \hline
 00 \rightarrow \textcircled{0} \rightarrow \text{3rd bit}
 \end{array}$$

again same process

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \text{4th bit}
 \end{array}$$

> and put the same formula.

> Binary to Decimal conversion.

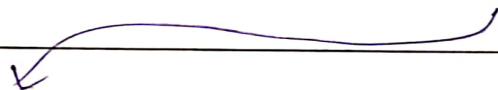
1. Multiple each digit with it's place value.
2. Add up all place values.
3. Sum is the decimal number.

eg: 10 \rightarrow 1010

$$0 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^3$$

$$= 0 + 2 + 0 + 8$$

$$= \underline{\underline{10}}$$

eg:- 23 \rightarrow 10111

$$1 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^4$$

$$= 1 + 2 + 4 + 0 + 16$$

$$= \underline{\underline{23}}$$