

Example 1.9

$$(.345)_{10} = (?)_2$$

.345	
$\times 2$	
<u>0.690</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>1.380</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>0.760</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>1.520</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>1.040</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>0.080</u>	

Multiply fractions only

$(.010110)_2$

The fraction may never reach 0; stop when the required number of fraction digits is obtained; the fraction will not be accurate.

Example 1.10

$$(.345)_{10} = (?)_8$$

.345	
$\times 8$	
<u>2.760</u>	
$\times 8$	
<u>6.080</u>	
$\times 8$	
<u>0.640</u>	
$\times 8$	
<u>5.120</u>	

$(.2605)_8$

Example 1.11

$$(242.45)_{10} = (?)_2$$

2	242		
2	<u>121</u>	0	
2	<u>60</u>	1	
2	<u>30</u>	0	
2	<u>15</u>	0	
2	<u>7</u>	1	
2	<u>3</u>	1	
2	<u>1</u>	1	
	0	1	

.45	
$\times 2$	
<u>0.90</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>1.80</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>1.60</u>	*
$\times 2$	
<u>1.20</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>0.40</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>0.80</u>	
$\times 2$	
<u>1.60</u>	*repeats

$= (1111\ 0010\ .\ 01\ 11\ 00)_{21}$

The radix divide and multiply algorithms are applicable to the conversion of numbers from any base to any other base. When a number is converted from base p to base q , the number in base p is divided (or multiplied) by q in base p arithmetic. Because of our familiarity with decimal arithmetic, these methods are convenient when p equals 10. In general, it is easier to convert a base p number to base q ($p \neq 10, q \neq 10$) by first converting the number to decimal from base p and then converting that decimal number to base q (i.e., $(N)_p \rightarrow (?)_{10} \rightarrow (?)_q$), as shown by the following example: if the base is 10 converted to a

Example 1.12

$$(25.34)_8 = (?)_5$$

Convert to base 10:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (25.34)_8 &= 2 \times 8^1 + 5 \times 8^0 + 3 \times 8^{-1} + 4 \times 8^{-2} \text{ decimal} \\
 &= 16 + 5 + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{64} \\
 &= (21\frac{25}{32})_{10} \\
 &= (21.4375)_{10}
 \end{aligned}$$