

## CH 2 數字系統(digital system)

- A. 進位制 - 10 進位(0~9)、2 進位(0~1)、8 進位(0~7)、16 進位(0~9; A~F)
- B. 10 進位轉其他進位(R) - 整數: 連除 R, 最後的商數 + 下至上取餘數; 小數: 連乘 R, 取整數部分, 直到無小數、10 進位快速取 2 進位
- C. R 進位轉 10 進位
- D. 2 進位與其他進位互換 - 2-8(每 3 個 bits 一組)、2-16(每 4 個 bits 一組)、2-4(每 2 個 bits 一組)
- E. 16 進位 $\leftrightarrow$ 8 進位 - 化 2 進位再轉
- F. 10 進位分數轉 2 進位 - 一直乘 2, 取進位到整數的部分; 無法精準轉換 $\rightarrow$  存成近似值; 判斷 $\rightarrow$ 分母為 2 的次方
- G. 四則運算 - 加、減、乘、除

### 1. 進位制

10 進制: 每一位數之取值域: 0~9 (逢 10 進 1 位)  
 8 進制: 每一位數之取值域: 0~7  
 2 進制: " " 0 及 1  
 16 進制: 0~F

10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	B	C	D	E	F	逢 16 進 1

0	0000	8	1000
1	0001	9	1001
2	0010	A(10)	1010
3	0011	B(11)	1011
4	0100	C(12)	1100
5	0101	D(13)	1101
6	0110	E(14)	1110
7	0111	F(15)	1111

### 2. 10 進位轉換至其他進位

作法: **整數**部份: 連除以  $r$ , 直到商  $< r$ , 由下而上, 取餘數.

【小數部份】：連乘以  $r$ ，直到無小數，由上而下，取整數部份組成。

131: (i)  $(21.625)_{10} \rightarrow (10101.101)_2$

(2)  $(375.125)_{10} \rightarrow (567.1)_{8/oct}$

商数:  $\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 21} \\ 2 \overline{) 10} \\ 2 \overline{) 5} \\ 2 \overline{) 2} \end{array}$  余数:  $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$   
 ① 0  
 下

$\frac{5}{6}$  枚:  $\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 375} \\ 8 \overline{) 46} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 6 \end{array}$  1枚:  $0.125 \times 8 = 1.000$

(3)  $(984.625)_{10} \rightarrow (3D8.A)_{16/Hex}$

(4)  $(784)_{10} \rightarrow (2200)_7$

$16 \overline{) 1984}$   
 $16 \overline{) 61}$  8  
3 13  
 最後的商數

$0.625 \times 16 = 10$   
 A

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 784} \\ 7 \overline{) 112} \quad 0 \\ 7 \overline{) 16} \quad 0 \\ \quad 22 \end{array}$$

- ## - 10 進位 "整數" 快速轉換 2 進位方法

(1)

[7]  $(10000000)_2 \Leftrightarrow 2^n \Leftrightarrow + \text{进制}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $n \text{ 個 "0"}$  e.g.  $(100)_2 = 2^2 = 4$

e.g.  $(100)_2 = 2^2 = 4$      $(10000)_2 = 2^4 = 16$

$$(100000)_2 = 2^5 \quad (1\underbrace{00\dots0}_{840})_2 = 2^8 = 256.$$

(1)  $(96)_{10} = (?)_2$

(2)  $(150)_{10} = (?)_2$

(3)  $(700)_{10} = (?)_2$

Ans:  $96 = 64 + 32$   
 $= 2^6 + 2^5$

Ans:  $150 = 128 + 22$   
 $= 2^7 + 16 + 6$   
 $= 2^7 + 2^4 + 6$

$$\begin{aligned} 300 &= 256 + 44 = 2^8 + 2^5 + 12 \\ &= 2^8 + 2^5 + 2^3 + 2^2 \end{aligned}$$
$$\therefore (1100000)_2$$
$$\therefore (10010110)_2$$
$$(100101100)_2$$

(2)

$(\underbrace{1111 \dots 11}_n)_2 \Leftrightarrow 2^n - 1 \Leftrightarrow + \text{进制}$   
 e.g.  $(11)_2 = 2^2 - 1 = 3$ .

e.g.  $(11)_2 = 2^2 - 1 = 3$ .  $(\underbrace{11 \dots 11}_{10^4 \text{ 個 } 1})_2 = 2^{10} - 1 = 1023$   
 $(111)_2 = 2^3 - 1 = 7$

$$(111)_2 = 2^3 - 1 = 7$$

(1)  $(60)_{10} = (?)_2$

(2)  $(250)_{10} = (??)_2$

[illegible]

Ans:  $255 - 5$   
 $2^8 - 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{|||||} \\ - \quad \text{101} \\ \hline (11111010)_{27} \end{array}$$

### 3. 其他進位轉換至 10 進位

作法：

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{取捨} & & \text{N枚} \\ \underbrace{(x_n x_{n-1} \cdots x_2 x_1 x_0)}_{\substack{\downarrow * \downarrow * \downarrow * \downarrow * \downarrow * \\ r^n + r^{n-1} + \cdots + r^2 + r^1 + r^0}} \cdot \underbrace{(y_1 y_2 \cdots y_m)}_{\substack{\downarrow * \downarrow * \downarrow * \\ r^{-1} + r^{-2} + \cdots + r^{-m}}} r \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\text{取捨} \cdot \text{N枚})_{10} \end{array}$$

例: (1)  $(10011.011)_2 \rightarrow (?)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & . & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ * & * & * & * & * & & * & * & * \\ 2^4 & 2^3 & 2^2 & 2^1 & 2^0 & . & 2^1 & 2^0 & 2^{-1} \\ \therefore 16 & + & 2 & + & 1 & & \frac{1}{4} & + & \frac{1}{8} \\ \therefore (19\frac{7}{8})_{10} = (19.375)_{10} \end{array}$$

(2)  $(7432.56)_8 \rightarrow (?)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 7 & 4 & 3 & 2 & . & 5 & 6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 8^3 & 8^2 & 8^1 & 8^0 & & 8^4 & 8^{-2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 7 \times 8^3 + 4 \times 8^2 + 3 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^0 \\ &= 7 \times 512 + 4 \times 64 + 24 + 2 = 3866 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{小计: } \frac{5}{8} + \frac{6}{64} = \frac{46}{64} \therefore (3866 \frac{46}{64})_{10 \times 8}$$

(3)  $(CDA, EB)_{16} \rightarrow (?)_{16}$

$\begin{array}{ccccc} 12 & 13 & 10 & 14 & 11 \\ C & D & A & E & B \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 16^2 & 16^1 & 16^0 & 16^{-1} & 16^{-2} \end{array}$

逆序:  $12 \times 16^2 + 13 \times 16^1 + 10 \times 16^0$   
 $= 3072 + 208 + 10 = 3290$

正序:  $\frac{14}{16} + \frac{11}{16^2} = \frac{235}{256} \approx 0.91796875$

(4)  $(873.5)_9 \rightarrow (?)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 8 & 7 & 3 & 5 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ q^2 & q^1 & q^0 & q^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5}{16}x = 8 \times q^2 + 7 \times q^1 + 3 \times q^0 = 714$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{16} \therefore (714 \frac{5}{16})_{16}$$

#### 4. 2 進位與其他進位互換

-  $2 \rightarrow 8$

$$((0111011, 01(01))_2 \rightarrow C?)_8$$

Ans:  $\because 8 = 2^3 \therefore$  每3個 Bits 為一單位化成其位數值  $0 \sim 7$

$\boxed{0} \boxed{1} \boxed{0} \boxed{1} \boxed{1} \boxed{0} \boxed{1} . \boxed{0} \boxed{1} \boxed{1} \boxed{0} \boxed{1} \boxed{0}$

$\longleftarrow$                    $\longrightarrow$

$(2 \quad 7 \quad 3 \quad . \quad 3 \quad 2)_8$

-  $2 \rightarrow 16$

$$(1101110111.1101001)_2 \rightarrow (?)_{16}$$

$16 = 2^4 \therefore$  每4个 Bits 为一单位化成 0~F

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \underline{0110} & \underline{1110} & \underline{1111} & . & \underline{1101} & \underline{1001} & \\ \text{6} & \text{E} & \text{F} & . & \text{D} & \text{9} & \end{array} )_{16}$$

-  $2 \rightarrow 4$

$$(111010.011)_2 \rightarrow (?)_4$$

$4 = 2^2 \therefore$  每2 bits 为一单位化成 0~3

$$(322.23)_4$$

-  $16 \rightarrow 2$

$$(ACF.59)_{16} \rightarrow (?)_2$$

$\therefore 16 = 2^4 \therefore$  16 进制每一位数值以 4 bits 表示。

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{A} & \text{C} & \text{F} & . & 5 & 9 & \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow & \\ (1010 & 1100 & 1111 & . & 0101 & 1001)_2 \end{array}$$

-  $8 \rightarrow 2$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 7 & 3 & 5 & 6 & . & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ (111 & 011 & 101 & 110 & . & 001 & 010 & 100)_2 \end{array}$$

$\therefore 8 = 2^3 \therefore$  8 进制每一位数值以 3 bits 表示

-  $2 \rightarrow 10$

(1) 0 很多, 1 不多

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \quad (100000101)_2 = (?)_{10} \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 8 \text{ 位} \quad 5 \text{ 位} \\ \quad \quad \quad 2^8 = 256 \quad 5 \\ \quad \quad \quad \therefore 256 + 5 = (261)_{10} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (2) \quad (110100001)_2 = (?)_{10} \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 13 \quad 5 \text{ 位} \\ \quad \quad \quad \therefore 13 \times 2^5 + 1 = (417)_{10} \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{OR } 3 \times 2^9 + 2^5 + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (3) \quad (1010000010)_2 = (?)_{10} \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 10 \text{ 位} \quad 6 \text{ 位} \\ \quad \quad \quad 10 \times 2^6 + 2 = (642)_{10} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (4) \quad (10001111)_2 = (?)_{10} \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 1 \text{ 位} \quad 7 \text{ 位} \\ \quad \quad \quad 1 \times 2^9 + 15 = (143)_{10} \end{array}$$

(2) 0 很少, 1 很多

(2)  $(11100111)_2 = (?)_{10}$

$\begin{array}{r} 1111111 \\ - \quad 11000 \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} (2^8 - 1) \\ - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow 255 - 24 = (231)_{10}$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad (1110110)_2 &= (?)_{10} \\ &= \frac{111111}{1001} \Rightarrow \frac{(2^7-1)}{9} \\ &\Rightarrow 127-9 = (118)_{10} \end{aligned}$$

Ex 1:  $(\overline{D} \ \overline{C} \ \overline{A} \ . \ \overline{9} \ \overline{7})_{16} \rightarrow (?)_8$

$(\boxed{11011} \boxed{0010} \ . \ \boxed{1001011})_2$

$(6 \ 7 \ 1 \ 2 \ . \ 4 \ 5 \ 6)_8$

EX2:  $(753.62)_8 \rightarrow (?)_{16}$

Diagram showing the conversion of octal digits to hexadecimal digits using 4-bit groups:

Octal: 7 5 3 . 6 2

Hexadecimal: 1 D B . C 8

The diagram shows the octal digits grouped into 4-bit groups: 0007, 0101, 0011, 0110, 0010. These are then converted to hexadecimal digits: 1, D, B, C, 8.

Ex 3:  $(1\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 1)_3 \rightarrow (?)_q$

$\therefore q = 3$

$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
$3+3^0$	$3+3^0$	$3+3^0$	$3+3^0$	$3+3^0$	$3+3^0$
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
5	1	7			

$(5\ 1\ 7)_q$

Ex 4:  $(\frac{8}{1} \frac{7}{1} \frac{4}{1} \frac{5}{1})_9 \rightarrow (?)_3$

$(22 \ 21 \ 11 \ 12)_3$

$3 \overline{) \frac{8}{2}} \uparrow \quad 3 \overline{) \frac{7}{2}} \uparrow \quad 3 \overline{) \frac{4}{1}} \uparrow \quad 3 \overline{) \frac{5}{1}} \uparrow$

例:  $(10\frac{3}{8})_{10} \rightarrow (?)_2$

Ans: 整数:  $(10)_{10} \rightarrow (1010)_2$     分数:  $\frac{3}{8} \times 2 = 0 \frac{6}{8}$   
 $\frac{6}{8} \times 2 = 1 \frac{4}{8}$   
 $\frac{4}{8} \times 2 = 1$   
 $\therefore (1010.011)_2$

- 無法精準轉換之狀況 => 無法以 2 進位完整表示，會形成誤差，存成近

## 似值

例:  $(\frac{3}{5})_{10} \rightarrow (?)_2$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{5} \times 2 = 1 \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \times 2 = 0 \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \times 2 = 0 \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \times 2 = 1 \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \times 2 = 1 \frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

循環小數  
 $\therefore (0.1001)_2$

[2] 小數點後 20 位數中有幾個 "1"

$$\frac{20 \text{ 位}}{4} = 5 \text{ 個循環}$$

每個循環有 2 個 "1"

$$\therefore 5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ 個 "1"}$$

## 判斷

★ 判斷是否可用 2 進制精確表示

⇒ 分數將它化成分後，若分母是 2 的冪次方者，則可以精確用 2 進制表示。

反之則不行，即  $\frac{1}{2^k} \times 2$  乘上 k 次後，即為小數。

- 詳細台大天立 <http://ocw.aca.ntu.edu.tw/ntu-ocw/ocw/cou/101S210/1>

## 8. 四則運算

### 加法

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \quad \begin{array}{r} 111111 \\ (1011.011)_2 \\ + (1110.111)_2 \\ \hline (11010.010)_2 \end{array} \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{r} 1111 \\ (420.75)_8 \\ + (267.74)_8 \\ \hline (710.71)_8 \end{array} \quad (3) \quad \begin{array}{r} 11111 \\ (A^0D^373.98)_{16} \\ + (2B^8EC.DA)_{16} \\ \hline (D960.72)_{16} \end{array}$$

### 減法

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \quad \begin{array}{r} -1-1-1-1-1 \\ (10010.01)_2 \\ - (1011.10)_2 \\ \hline 00(110.11)_2 \end{array} \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{r} -1-1-1-1-1 \\ (6142.5)_8 \\ - (764.62)_8 \\ \hline (5155.66)_8 \end{array} \quad (3) \quad \begin{array}{r} -1-1-1-1-1 \\ (7245.68)_{16} \\ - (2A^8E.9D)_{16} \\ \hline (4786CB)_{16} \end{array}$$

### 乘法

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \quad \begin{array}{r} (1011.01)_2 \\ \times (110)_2 \\ \hline 10110.1 \\ 101101 \\ \hline (1000011.1)_2 \end{array} \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{r} (A5.4)_{16} \\ \times (2B)_{16} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

〔法一〕化成 10 進制相乘，再化成 16 進制  
or  
〔法二〕化成 2 進制相乘，再化成 16 進制

- 除法

$$\begin{array}{r} 1001 \leftarrow \text{商} \\ 1010 \overline{) 1011011} \\ \underline{1010} \phantom{1} \\ 1011 \\ \underline{1010} \\ 1 \leftarrow \text{餘} \end{array}$$