

Decimal : Base 10 . e.g. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

D:  $d_{n-1} \dots d_2 d_1 d_0$

Value:  $d_{n-1} \times 10^{n-1} + \dots + d_2 \times 10^2 + d_1 \times 10^1 + d_0 \times 10^0$

Example:  $(5873)_{10}$

$$D = 5 \times 10^3 + 8 \times 10^2 + 7 \times 10^1 + 3 \times 10^0$$

$$= 5000 + 800 + 70 + 3$$

Binary: Base 2 e.g

Digits (or bit) : 0, 1

B:  $b_{n-1} \dots b_2 b_1 b_0$

Value  $B = b_{n-1} \times 2^{n-1} + \dots + b_2 \times 2^2 + b_1 \times 2^1 + b_0 \times 2^0$

Example:  $(101010)_2$

$$B = 1 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$$

$$= 32 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 0$$

$$= (42)_{10}$$

Octal : Base 8 (compressed form of a binary)

Digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Example:  $(572)_8$

$$\text{Value} : = 5 \times 8^2 + 7 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^0 = 5 \times 64 + 56 + 2 = 320 + 56 + 2 = 378$$

$$(572)_8 = (378)_{10}$$

Hexadecimal : Base 16

Digits : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

A → 10  
B → 11  
C → 12

Digits : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

B → 11  
C → 12  
D → 13  
E → 14  
F → 15

Example :  $(10A5)_{16}$

$$\text{Value: } 1 \times 16^3 + 0 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^1 + 5 \times 16^0 \\ = (4261)_{10}$$

Decimal to Binary

$$(45)_{10} = (101101)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 45} \\ \underline{22} \text{ r } 1 \text{ (1)} \rightarrow \text{LSB (least significant bit)} \\ 2 \overline{) 11} \text{ r } 0 \\ 2 \overline{) 5} \text{ r } 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 2} \text{ r } 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 1} \text{ r } 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ 101101 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{MSB (Most significant bit)} \end{array}$$

Decimal to Octal

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 45} \\ \underline{40} \text{ r } 5 \\ 0 \text{ r } 5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ (45)_{10} = (55)_8 \end{array}$$

Decimal to Hexadecimal

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \overline{) 45} \\ \underline{32} \text{ r } 13 \\ 0 \text{ r } 13 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ (45)_{10} = (2D)_{16} \end{array}$$

10 → A  
11 → B  
12 → C  
13 → D

Binary to Octal

$$(10111011010)_2 \rightarrow (5672)_8$$

4	2	1	Decimal
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	2
0	1	1	3
1	0	0	4
1	0	1	5
1	1	0	6
1	1	1	7

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 2^3 & 2^2 & 2^1 & 2^0 \\ \hline 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} = 11$$

05 = 5

Binary to hexadecimal

$$(10111011010)_2 \rightarrow (BBA)_{16}$$

8	4	2	1
1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0

11 → B  
10 → A

$$(325)_{10} \rightarrow ( )_2 \rightarrow ( )_8 \rightarrow ( )_{16}$$

Octal

$$(47.5)_8$$

Each octal digit must be

three bits

Octal

$(4\ 2\ 5)_8$   
↓ ↓ ↓  
100 010 101

Each octal digit must be  
converted into a three digit binary.

Binary  $(100010101)_2$   
↓  
Hex →  $(115)_{16}$

### Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 05 \\ \text{Carry} \quad \text{Sum} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 7 \\ \hline 12 \\ \text{Carry} \quad \text{Sum} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$$

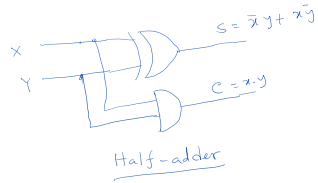
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 10 \\ \text{Carry} \quad \text{Sum} \end{array}$$

X	Y	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

$$S = \bar{X}Y + X\bar{Y} = X \oplus Y$$

$$C = X \cdot Y$$



Block diagram  
1 ← Carry

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ + 17 \\ \hline C=42 \\ i+1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}y + x\bar{y} & \text{ XOR } \\ &= \bar{x}y + x\bar{y} \\ &= (\bar{x} + x)(y + \bar{y}) \\ &= (\bar{x} + x)(y + \bar{y}) \\ \text{EX-NOR} &= xy + \bar{x}\bar{y} \end{aligned}$$

$C_i$	$x_i$	$y_i$	$C_{i+1}$	$S_i$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

$$\begin{aligned} S_i &= \bar{C}_i \bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i + \bar{C}_i \bar{x}_i y_i + \bar{C}_i x_i \bar{y}_i + C_i x_i y_i \\ &= \bar{C}_i (\bar{x}_i y_i + x_i \bar{y}_i) + C_i (x_i y_i) \\ &= \bar{C}_i (x_i \oplus y_i) + C_i (x_i y_i) \\ &= x_i \oplus y_i \oplus C_i \end{aligned}$$

$x_i y_i$	00	01	11	10
$C_i$	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0

3 input X-OR gate  
output is high when odd number of input(s) are high

$$\bar{x}y + x\bar{y}$$

EX-OR

$$xy + \bar{x}\bar{y}$$

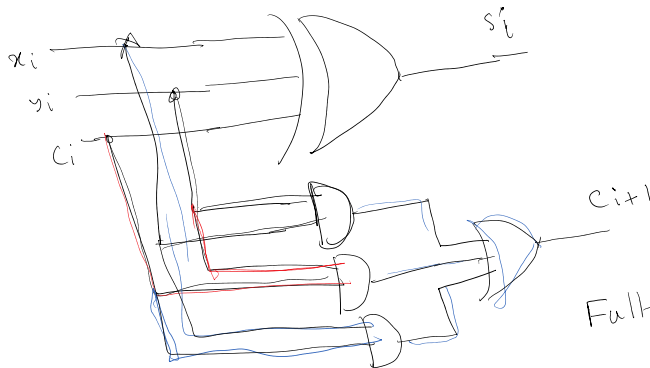
EX-NOR

$$\begin{aligned} C_{i+1} &= \bar{C}_i x_i y_i + C_i \bar{x}_i y_i + C_i x_i \bar{y}_i + C_i x_i y_i \\ &= x_i y_i (C_i + C_i) \end{aligned}$$

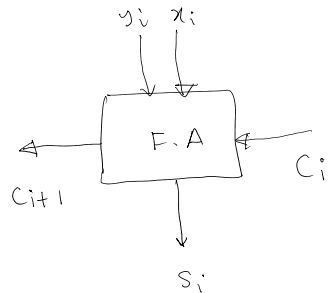
$x_i y_i$	00	01	11	10
$C_i$	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1

$$S_i = x_i \oplus y_i \oplus C_i$$

$$C_{i+1} = x_i y_i + C_i y_i + C_i x_i$$

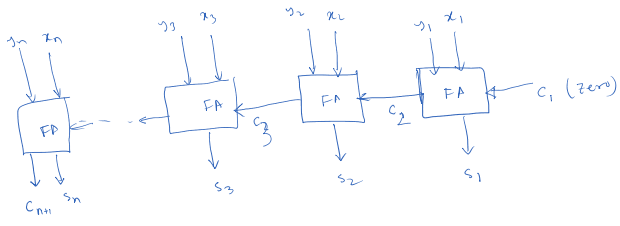


Full-adder circuit



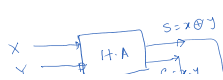
$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \leftarrow \text{Carry} \\ 357 \\ + 485 \\ \hline 842 \\ \text{Sum} \end{array}$$

### Ripple carry adder



\* Design a Full-adder with Half adders

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1+1+1}{2+1} = 3$$



$$S = X \oplus Y$$

$$\sqrt{2+1} = 3$$

