

# Exploring Computer Science Concepts

Via ACSL Competitions

# Number Systems

- Decimal
  - base 10
- Binary
  - base 2
- Octal
  - base 8
- HexaDecimal
  - base 16

# Digits per base

- Decimal
  - Ten digits
  - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- Binary
  - Two Digits
  - 0 1
- Octal
  - 8 digits
  - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- Hexadecimal
  - 16 digits
  - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

# Counting in Decimal

- Increment the lowest place value ( right most digit)

- When last digit is reached

- Set the current column to 0

- Increment the column on the left by 1

- Lets count with decimal

- 0 to 10

- 95 to105

- How frequently do we add a new digit ?

Decimal	Decimal
0	95
1	96
2	97
3	98
4	99
5	100
6	101
7	102
8	103
9	104
10	105

# Counting in other bases

- Counting in binary
  - We add a new digit frequently
    - At 2, 4, 8, 16 ... decimal values
- Counting in Octal
  - We add a new digit at every
    - At 8, 64, 128 ...
- Counting in HexaDecimal
  - We add a new digit at every
    - At 16, 256 ... values

Decimal	Binary	Octal	HexaDecimal
0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1
2	10	2	2
3	11	3	3
4	100	4	4
5	101	5	5
6	110	6	6
7	111	7	7
8	1000	10	8
9	1001	11	9
10	1010	12	A
11	1011	13	B
12	1100	14	C
13	1101	15	D
14	1110	16	E
15	1111	17	F
16	10000	20	10

# Place Values

- Decimal
  - We deal in power of 10s
  - $2452 = 2 * 1000 + 4 * 100 + 5 * 10 + 2 * 1$
  - $101 = 1 * 100 + 0 * 10 + 1 * 1$
- Binary
  - We deal in power of 2s
  - $111 = 1 * 4 + 1 * 2 + 1 * 1$
  - $1010 = 1 * 8 + 0 * 4 + 1 * 2 + 0 * 1$

# Place values

## Converting binary → decimal

Decimal	Binary
2452 → $2 \times 10^3 = 2000$ $4 \times 10^2 = 400$ $5 \times 10^1 = 50$ $2 \times 10^0 = 2$ = 2452	111 → $1 \times 2^2 = 1 \times 4 = 4$ $1 \times 2^1 = 1 \times 2 = 2$ $1 \times 2^0 = 1 \times 1 = 1$ = 7
101 → $1 \times 10^2 = 100$ $0 \times 10^1 = 0$ $1 \times 10^0 = 1$ = 101	1010 → $1 \times 2^3 = 1 \times 8 = 8$ $0 \times 2^2 = 0 \times 4 = 0$ $1 \times 2^1 = 0 \times 2 = 2$ $0 \times 2^0 = 0 \times 1 = 0$ = 10
756 →	1000 →

# Converting Binary to Decimal

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
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$$1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 = 64 + 16 + 1 = 81$$

$$1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 = 128 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 135$$

$$1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 = ?$$

# Converting Decimal to Binary

128    64    32    16    8    4    2    1

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$$= \quad 22$$

$$= \quad 33$$

$$= \quad 130$$

# Exercises

- Convert following Decimal numbers to binary
  - $127_{10}$
  - $128_{10}$
  - $129_{10}$
  - $255_{10}$
  - $256_{10}$
- Convert following Binary numbers to Decimal
  - $101101_2$
  - $1110_2$
  - $1111_2$
  - $0110_2$

# Challenge

- How does binary addition and subtraction work ?