

# ECE213: Digital Electronics



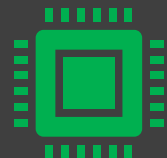
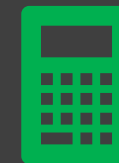
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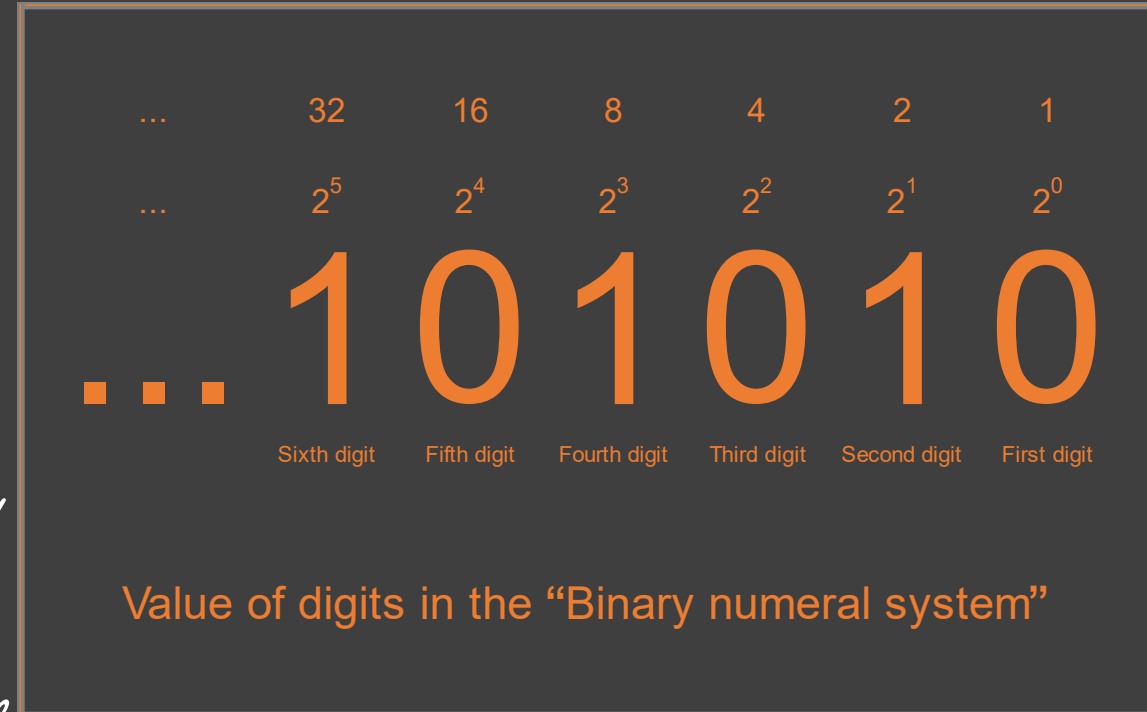




# The Course Contents

## Unit I

Number Systems : Digital Systems, Data representation and coding, Logic circuits, Implementation of digital systems, Number Systems, Codes- Positional number system, Binary number system, Methods of base conversions, Binary arithmetic, Representation of signed numbers, Fixed numbers, Binary coded decimal codes, Gray codes, Error detection code, Parity check codes, octal number system, Hexadecimal number system, Error correction code, Hamming code, Octal arithmetic, Hexadecimal arithmetic, Floating point numbers



# Number Systems

Counting - ~~Hex~~ Bin

	Dec	Oct	Hex
0000	0	0	0
0001	1	1	1
0010	2	2	2
0011	3	3	3
0100	4	4	4
0101	5	5	5
0110	6	6	6
0111	7	7	7

1000
1001
1010
1011
1100
1101
1110
1111

8	10	8
9	11	9
10	12	A
11	13	B
12	14	C
13	15	D
14	16	E
15	17	F

Allow carry

0  
1

# Number Systems

Counting

0  
1

MCQ

What will be the next number in binary number system after 1101011

A. 1101010

B. 1101111

C. 1101000

✓ D. 1101100

1101011

1101100



# Number Systems

Codes- Positional number system

Ex Bin (2), Oct (8), Hex (16), Dec (10)

in Dec

	$b^4$	$b^3$	$b^2$	$b^1$	$b^0$	$b^{-1}$	$b^{-2}$	$b^{-3}$	$b^{-4}$	
Bin	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$	$2^{-1}$	$2^{-2}$	$2^{-3}$	$2^{-4}$	
	16	8	4	2	1	0.5	0.25	0.125		
Oct	$8^4$	$8^3$	$8^2$	$8^1$	$8^0$	$8^{-1}$	$8^{-2}$	$8^{-3}$		
Hex		$16^3$	$16^2$	$16^1$	$16^0$	$16^{-1}$	$16^{-2}$	$16^{-3}$		
Dec.		$10^3$	$10^2$	$10^1$	$10^0$	$10^{-1}$	$10^{-2}$	$10^{-3}$		

# Number Systems

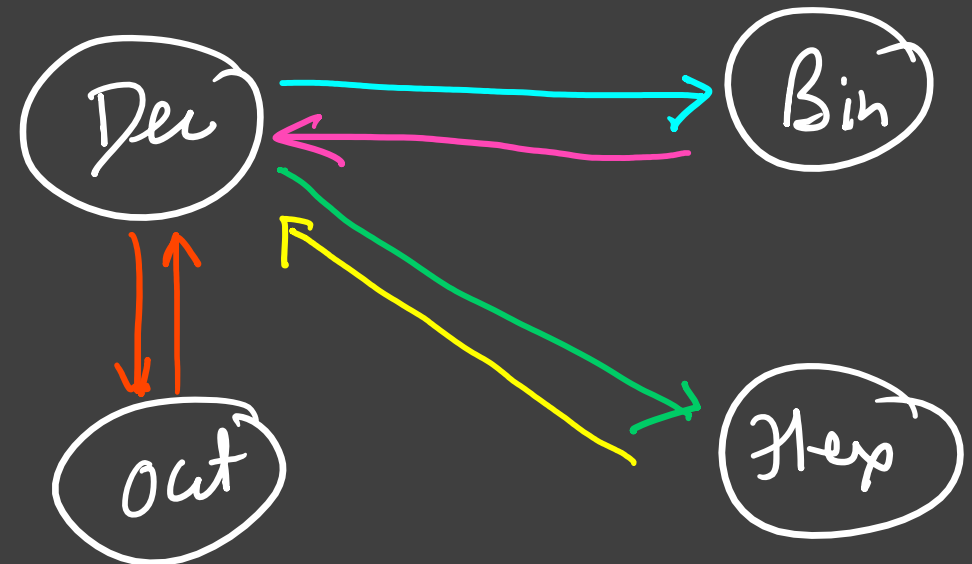
## Methods of base conversions

ex  $(37)_{10} \rightarrow (\quad)_2$

div inter part

2	37	
2	18	1
2	9	0
2	4	1
2	2	0
	1	0

$(100101)_2$



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \\ 2^5 & 2^4 & 2^3 & 2^2 & 2^1 & 2^0 & \\ 32 & 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 & \\ \hline 32 & + & 4 & + & 1 & = & (37)_{10} \end{array}$$



# Number Systems

Methods of base conversions

$$(37)_{10} \rightarrow (\quad)_{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 16 & 37 \\ \hline & 2 \text{ } 5 \end{array}$$

$$(25)_{16}$$

$$(25)_{16} \rightarrow (37)_{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 5 \\ 16^1 & 16^0 \\ 16 & 1 \end{array}$$

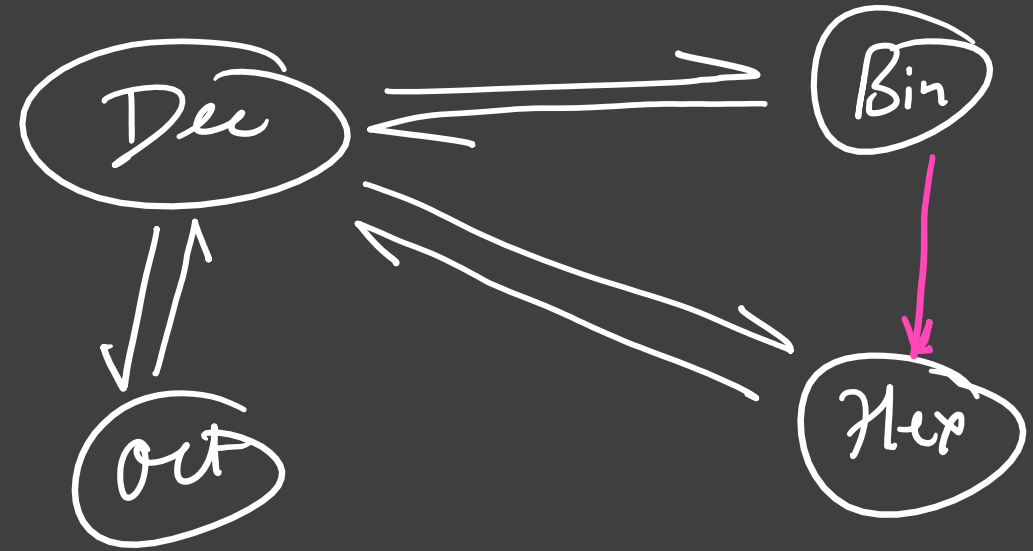
$$32 + 5 = 37$$

# Number Systems

Methods of base conversions

$$(100101)_2 \rightarrow \text{Hex} ( )_{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 00 & 00 & 10 & 01 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$(2 \quad 5)_{16}$$



$$\text{Dec} \xleftarrow{0080} \xrightarrow{8000} \text{Hex}$$



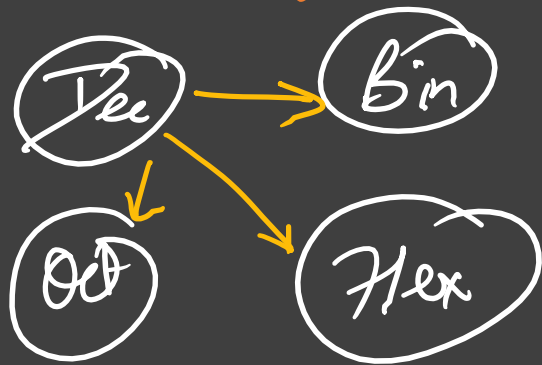


# *Number Systems*

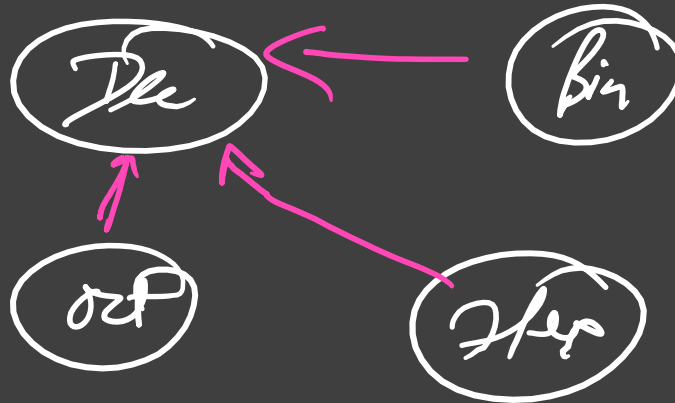
*Codes- Positional number system*

# Number Systems

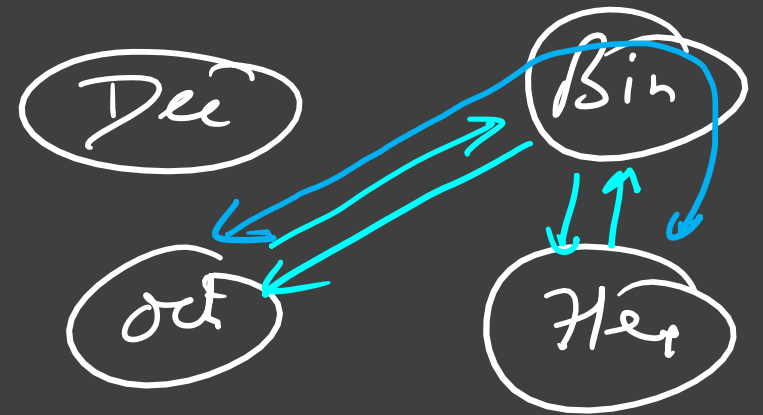
## Methods of base conversions



Dividing by base of  
new numberings



follow the polynomial  
--  $b^2 b^1 b^0 . b^{-1} b^{-2} b^{-3}$



for Oct, 3-bit coding  
for Hex 4-bit coding

# Number Systems

Methods of base conversions

★ Bin to Oct

To rep<sup>re</sup> 8 sym<sup>bol</sup>s we require 3 bits

0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7

000  
001  
010  
011  
100  
101  
110  
111

Ex  $(1110101)_2 \rightarrow (165)_8$

001 110 101  
1 6 5

007800

# Number Systems

Methods of base conversions

★ Bin to Hex

0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
0011	3
0100	4
0101	5
0110	6
0111	7

1000	8
1001	9
1010	A
1011	B
1100	C
1101	D
1110	E
1111	F

Ex  $(1110101101)_2 = (3AD)_{16}$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 00 & 11 & 01 & 01 \\ \hline \end{array}$   
3 A D

# Number Systems

Methods of base conversions

Ex  $(10.25)_{10} \rightarrow (\quad)_2 \rightarrow (12.2)_8$

2	10
2	50
2	21
	10

$$\begin{aligned} 0.25 \times 2 &= 0.5 & 0 \\ .5 \times 2 &= 1.0 & 1 \\ .0 \times 2 & & 0 \end{aligned}$$

$(1010.01)_2$

$(1010.0100)_{16} = (A.4)_{16}$

$001010.0100$

$(12.2)_8$

8	10
	12

$(12.2)_8$

16	10
	0-A

$2.5_{10}$   
 $2.05_{10}$   
 $2.50_{10}$

$0.25 \times 8 = 2.0$   
 $.0 \times 8 =$

$0.75 \times 16 = 12$

$(A.4)_{16}$

# Number Systems

## Methods of base conversions

Ex  $(1010.01)_2 \rightarrow ( )_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & . & 0 & 1 \\ 2^3 & 2^2 & 2^1 & 2^0 & . & 2^{-1} & 2^{-2} \end{array}$$

$$8 + 0 + 2 + 0 + 0 + 0.25 = (10.25)_{10}$$

Ex  $(12.2)_8 \rightarrow ( )_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & . & 2 \\ 8^1 & 8^0 & & 8^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$8 + 2 + \frac{1}{4} = (10.25)_{10}$$

Ex

$$(A.4)_{16}$$

$$16^0 \cdot 16^{-1}$$

$$10 + \frac{4}{16} = (10.25)_{10}$$



# Number Systems

## Methods of base conversions

The representation of octal number  $(532.2)_8$  in decimal is \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ a)  $(346.25)_{10}$
- b)  $(532.864)_{10}$
- c)  $(340.67)_{10}$
- d)  $(531.668)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 3 & 2 & . & 2 \\ 8^2 & 8^1 & 8^0 & & 8^{-1} \\ 64 & 8 & 1 & & \frac{1}{8} \\ 320 & + 24 & + 2 & + & \frac{1}{4} \\ & & & & (346.25)_{10} \end{array}$$



# Number Systems

## Methods of base conversions

The decimal equivalent of the binary number  $(1011.011)_2$  is

- ☒ a)  $(11.375)_{10}$
- ☐ b)  $(10.123)_{10}$
- ☐ c)  $(11.175)_{10}$
- ☐ d)  $(9.23)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & . & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2^3 & 2^2 & 2^1 & 2^0 & & 2^{-1} & 2^{-2} & 2^{-3} \\ 8 & + & 0 & + & 2 & + & 1 & + & 0 & + & 0.25 & + & 0.125 \end{array}$$
$$(11.375)_{10}$$



# Number Systems

## Arithmetic - Addition

(+, -, \*, /) dec

ex  $97 + 78$

$$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ + 78 \\ \hline 175 \end{array}$$

ex  $197834$   
 $5698$   
 $+ 978$   
 $\hline 104607$

oct  
ex

$$\begin{array}{r} 176_8 \\ + (53)_8 \\ \hline 151 \end{array}$$

Diagram showing conversion from octal to decimal:  
 $( )_{10}$   
 $\nearrow ( )_{10}$   
 $\searrow ( )_{10}$   
 $0$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $7$

ex

$$\begin{array}{r} 76532 \\ 5674 \\ 677 \\ 85 \\ \hline 105412 \end{array}$$

Verification using tally marks:  
 $\checkmark$   
 $||||$   
 $||||||$   
 $||||$