Learning Objectives

In this chapter you will learn about:

- Non-positional number system
- Positional number system
- Decimal number system
- Binary number system
- Octal number system
- Hexadecimal number system

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Learning Objectives

(Continued from previous slide..)

- Convert a number's base
  - Another base to decimal base
  - Decimal base to another base
  - Some base to another base
- Shortcut methods for converting
  - Binary to octal number
  - Octal to binary number
  - Binary to hexadecimal number
  - Hexadecimal to binary number
- Fractional numbers in binary number system

Number Systems

Two types of number systems are:

- Non-positional number systems
- Positional number systems

Non-positional Number Systems

- **Characteristics**
  - Use symbols such as I for 1, II for 2, III for 3, IV for 4, V for 5, etc
  - Each symbol represents the same value regardless of its position in the number
  - The symbols are simply added to find out the value of a particular number
- **Difficulty**
  - It is difficult to perform arithmetic with such a number system

Positional Number Systems

- **Characteristics**
  - Use only a few symbols called digits
  - These symbols represent different values depending on the position they occupy in the number

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Positional Number Systems

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- The value of each digit is determined by:
    1. The digit itself (9)
    2. The position of the digit in the number (19)
    3. The base of the number system (10)

(**base** = total number of digits in the number system)

- The maximum value of a single digit is always equal to one less than the value of the base

Decimal Number System

Characteristics

- A positional number system
- Has 10 symbols or digits (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,9).Hence, its base = 10
- The maximum value of a single digit is 9 (one less than the value of the base)
- Each position of a digit represents a specific power of the base (10)
- We use this number system in our day-to-day life

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Decimal Number System

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Example

$$2586_{10} = (2 \times 10^3) + (5 \times 10^2) + (8 \times 10^1) + (6 \times 10^0)$$

$$= 2000 + 500 + 80 + 6$$

Binary Number System

Characteristics

- A positional number system
- Has only 2 symbols or digits (0 and 1). Hence its base = 2
- The maximum value of a single digit is 1 (one less than the value of the base)
- Each position of a digit represents a specific power of the base (2)
- This number system is used in computers

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Binary Number System

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Example

$$10101_2 = (1 \times 2^4) + (0 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0)$$

$$= 16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1$$

$$= 21_{10}$$

Representing Numbers in Different Number Systems

In order to be specific about which number system we are referring to, it is a common practice to indicate the base as a subscript. Thus, we write:

$$10101_2 = 21_{10}$$

Bit

- Bit stands for **bi**nary digi**t**
- A bit in computer terminology means either a 0 or a 1
- A binary number consisting of *n* bits is called an n-bit number

Octal Number System

Characteristics

- A positional number system
- Has total 8 symbols or digits (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). Hence, its base = 8
- The maximum value of a single digit is 7 (one less than the value of the base
- Each position of a digit represents a specific power of the base (8)

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Octal Number System

(Continued from previous slide..)

- Since there are only 8 digits, 3 bits ($2^3 = 8$) are sufficient to represent any octal number in binary

Example

$$2057_8 = (2 \times 8^3) + (0 \times 8^2) + (5 \times 8^1) + (7 \times 8^0)$$

$$= 1024 + 0 + 40 + 7$$

$$= 1071_{10}$$

Hexadecimal Number System

Characteristics

- A positional number system
- Has total 16 symbols or digits (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F).
- Hence its base = 16
- The symbols A, B, C, D, E and F represent the decimal values 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 respectively
- The maximum value of a single digit is 15 (one less than the value of the base)

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Hexadecimal Number System

(Continued from previous slide..)

- Each position of a digit represents a specific power of the base (16)
- Since there are only 16 digits, 4 bits ($2^4 = 16$) are sufficient to represent any hexadecimal number in binary

Example

$$
\begin{aligned}
1AF_{16} &= (1 \times 16^2) + (A \times 16^1) + (F \times 16^0) \\
&= 1 \times 256 + 10 \times 16 + 15 \times 1 \\
&= 256 + 160 + 15 \\
&= 431_{10}
\end{aligned}
$$

Converting a Number of Another Base to a Decimal Number

Method

Step 1: Determine the column (positional) value of each digit

Step 2: Multiply the obtained column values by the digits in the corresponding columns

Step 3: Calculate the sum of these products

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Converting a Number of Another Base to a Decimal Number

(Continued from previous slide..)

Example

$4706_8 = ?_{10}$

Common values multiplied by the corresponding digits

$4706_8 = 4 \times 8^3 + 7 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^1 + 6 \times 8^0$

$= 4 \times 512 + 7 \times 64 + 0 + 6 \times 1$

$= 2048 + 448 + 0 + 6$ ← **Sum of these products**

$= 2502_{10}$

Converting a Decimal Number to a Number of Another Base

Division-Remainder Method

Step 1: Divide the decimal number to be converted by the value of the new base

Step 2: Record the remainder from Step 1 as the rightmost digit (least significant digit) of the new base number

Step 3: Divide the quotient of the previous divide by the new base

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Converting a Decimal Number to a Number of Another Base

(Continued from previous slide..)

Step 4: Record the remainder from Step 3 as the next digit (to the left) of the new base number

Repeat Steps 3 and 4, recording remainders from right to left, until the quotient becomes zero in Step 3

Note that the last remainder thus obtained will be the most significant digit (MSD) of the new base number

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Converting a Decimal Number to a Number of Another Base

(Continued from previous slide..)

Example

1. $952_{10} = ?_8$ 2. $952_{10} = ?_{16}$

Solution:

8	952	Remainders
	119	0
	14	7
	1	6
	0	1

Hence, $?_{10} = 1670_8$

H.W

1. Any base to Decimal (2370_{8}, 2370_{16})
2. Decimal to Any base(2370_{10} = ?)

Converting a Number of Some Base to a Number of Another Base

Method

Step 1: Convert the original number to a decimal number (base 10)

Step 2: Convert the decimal number so obtained to the new base number

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Converting a Number of Some Base to a Number of Another Base

(Continued from previous slide..)

Example 1

$545_6 = ?_{10} = ?_4$

Solution:

Step 1: Convert from base 6 to base 10

$$545_6 = 5 \times 6^2 + 4 \times 6^1 + 5 \times 6^0$$
$$= 5 \times 36 + 4 \times 6 + 5 \times 1$$
$$= 180 + 24 + 5$$
$$= 209_{10}$$

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Converting a Number of Some Base to a Number of Another Base

(Continued from previous slide..)

Step 2: Convert 209_{10} to base 4

		Remainders
4	209	
	52	1
	13	0
	3	1
	0	3

Hence, $209_{10} = 3101_4$

So, $545_6 = 209_{10} = 3101_4$

Thus, $545_6 = 3101_4$

Converting a Number of Some Base to a Number of Another Base

(Continued from previous slide..)

Example 2

$545_8 = ?_{10} = ?_{16}$

Solution:

Step 1: Convert from base 8 to base 10

$$\begin{aligned} 545_6 &= 5 \times 8^2 + 4 \times 8^1 + 5 \times 8^0 \\ &= 5 \times 64 + 4 \times 8 + 5 \times 1 \\ &= 320 + 32 + 5 \\ &= 357_{10} \end{aligned}$$

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Converting a Number of Some Base to a Number of Another Base

(Continued from previous slide..)

Step 2: Convert 357_{10} to base 16

16	357	Remainders
	22	5
	1	6
	0	1

Hence, $357_{10} = 165_{16}$

So, $545_8 = 357_{10} = 165_{16}$

Thus, $545_8 = 165_{16}$

Shortcut Method for Converting a Binary Number to its Equivalent Octal Number

Method

Step 1: Divide the digits into groups of three starting from the right

Step 2: Convert each group of three binary digits to one octal digit using the method of binary to decimal conversion

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Shortcut Method for Converting a Binary Number to its Equivalent Octal Number

(Continued from previous slide..)

Example

$001101010_2 = ?_8$

Step 1: Divide the binary digits into groups of 3 starting from right

001 101 010

Step 2: Convert each group into one octal digit

001_2	$= 0 \times 2^2$	$+ 0 \times 2^1$	$+ 1 \times 2^0$	$=1$
101_2	$= 1 \times 2^2$	$+ 0 \times 2^1$	$+ 1 \times 2^0$	$=5$
010_2	$= 0 \times 2^2$	$+ 1 \times 2^1$	$+ 0 \times 2^0$	$=2$

Hence, $?_2 = 152_8$

Shortcut Method for Converting an Octal Number to Its Equivalent Binary Number

Method

Step 1: Convert each octal digit to a 3 digit binary number (the octal digits may be treated as decimal for this conversion)

Step	2:	Combine all he resulting binary groups (of 3digitseach) in to a single binary number

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Shortcut Method for Converting an Octal Number to Its Equivalent Binary Number

(Continued from previous slide..)

Example

$562_8 = ?_2$

Step 1: Convert each octal digit to 3 binary digits

$5_8 = 101_2$, $6_8 = 110_2$,

$2_8 = 010_2$

Step 2: Combine the binary groups 562_8 =

$\underline{101}$ $\underline{110}$ $\underline{010}$

5 6 2

Hence, $562_8 = 101110010_2$

Shortcut Method for Converting a Binary Number to its Equivalent Hexadecimal Number

Method

Step 1: Divide the binary digits into groups of four starting from the right

Step 2: Combine each group of four binary digits to one hexadecimal digit

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Shortcut Method for Converting a Binary Number to its Equivalent Hexadecimal Number

(Continued from previous slide..)

Example

$111101_2 = ?_{16}$

Step 1: Divide the binary digits into groups of four starting from the right

$\underline{0011}$ $\quad\quad$ $\underline{1101}$

Step 2: Convert each group into a hexadecimal digit

$0011_2 = 0 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 3_{10} = 3_{16}$

$1101_2 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 3_{10} = D_{16}$

Hence, $111101_2 = 3D_{16}$

Shortcut Method for Converting a Hexadecimal Number to its Equivalent Binary Number

Method

Step 1: Convert the decimal equivalent of each hexadecimal digit to a 4 digit binary number

Step 2: Combine all the resulting binary groups (of 4 digits each) in a single binary number

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Shortcut Method for Converting a Hexadecimal Number to its Equivalent Binary Number

(Continued from previous slide..)

Example

$2AB_{16} = ?_2$

Step 1: Convert each hexadecimal digit to a 4 digit binary number

$2_{16} = 2_{10} = 0010_2$

$A_{16} = 10_{10} = 1010_2$

$B_{16} = 11_{10} = 1011_2$

Shortcut Method for Converting a Hexadecimal Number to its Equivalent Binary Number

(Continued from previous slide..)

Step 2: Combine the binary groups

$$2AB_{16} = \underbrace{0010}_{2} \quad \underbrace{1010}_{A} \quad \underbrace{1011}_{B}$$

Hence, $2AB_{16} = 001010101011_2$

Fractional Numbers

Fractional numbers are formed same way as decimal number system

In general, a number in a number system with base *b* would be written as:

$a_n\ a_{n-1} \ldots\ a_0\ .\ a_{-1}\ a_{-2} \ldots\ a_{-m}$

And would be interpreted to mean:

$a_n \times b^n + a_{n-1} \times b^{n-1} + \ldots + a_0 \times b^0 + a_{-1} \times b^{-1} + a_{-2} \times b^{-2} + \ldots + a_{-m} \times b^{-m}$

The symbols a_n, a_{n-1}, …, a_{-m} in above representation should be one of the *b* symbols allowed in the number system

Formation of Fractional Numbers in Binary Number System (Example)

Binary Point

Position	4	3	2	1	0	. -1	-2	-3	-4
Position Value	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}
Quantity Represented	16	8	4	2	1	$^1/_2$	$^1/_4$	$^1/_8$	$^1/_{16}$

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Formation of Fractional Numbers in Binary Number System (Example)

(Continued from previous slide..)

Example

$$110.101_2 = 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^{-1} + 0 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3}$$
$$= 4 + 2 + 0 + 0.5 + 0 + 0.125$$
$$= 6.625_{10}$$

Formation of Fractional Numbers in Octal Number System (Example)

Octal Point

Position	3	2	1	0	.	-1	-2	-3
Position Value	8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0		8^{-1}	8^{-2}	8^{-3}
Quantity Represented	512	64	8	1		$^1/_8$	$^1/_{64}$	$^1/_{512}$

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Formation of Fractional Numbers in Octal Number System (Example)

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Example

$$127.54_8 = 1 \times 8^2 + 2 \times 8^1 + 7 \times 8^0 + 5 \times 8^{-1} + 4 \times 8^{-2}$$
$$= 64 + 16 + 7 + {}^5/_8 + {}^4/_{64}$$
$$= 87 + 0.625 + 0.0625$$
$$= 87.6875_{10}$$

H.W= 312.201_4 =? All base($_{2,8,10,16}$?)