

# Lesson 2: Number Systems

---

**Scott Morgan**

*Bridgend College*

*BTEC Computing: Computational Thinking (Unit 18)*

*Web: [scott3142.com](http://scott3142.com)*

*E-mail: [MorganSN@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:MorganSN@cardiff.ac.uk)*



# Counting

- Earliest evidence of counting dates back 35,000 years. Lines scratched on bone.

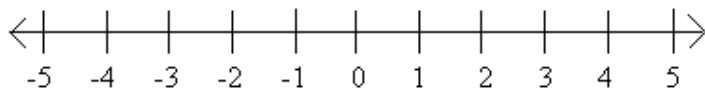


# Counting

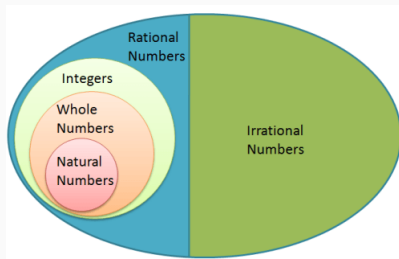
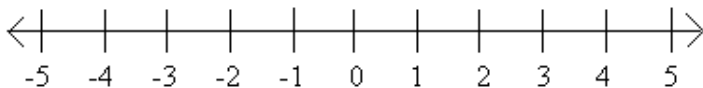
- Earliest evidence of counting dates back 35,000 years. Lines scratched on bone.
- Counting has evolved greatly since then.



# The Number Line



# The Number Line



# Base 10

- We all count with a number system called *base 10*.

# Base 10

- We all count with a number system called *base 10*.
- This is probably because we have 10 fingers, which makes it easier.

# Base 10

- We all count with a number system called *base 10*.
- This is probably because we have 10 fingers, which makes it easier.
- You can count in *any other base*.



# Base 10

- We all count with a number system called *base 10*.
- This is probably because we have 10 fingers, which makes it easier.
- You can count in *any other base*.
- What does this mean?

# Review of Powers

- Evaluate the following:

$$3^2$$

$$2^4$$

$$5^3$$

$$10^3$$

$$3 \times 10^5$$

$$1^5$$

$$0^{53}$$

$$345^0$$

# Review of Powers

- Evaluate the following:

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$2^4$$

$$5^3$$

$$10^3$$

$$3 \times 10^5$$

$$1^5$$

$$0^{53}$$

$$345^0$$

# Review of Powers

- Evaluate the following:

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$5^3$$

$$10^3$$

$$3 \times 10^5$$

$$1^5$$

$$0^{53}$$

$$345^0$$

# Review of Powers

- Evaluate the following:

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$10^3$$

$$3 \times 10^5$$

$$1^5$$

$$0^{53}$$

$$345^0$$

# Review of Powers

- Evaluate the following:

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$10^3 = 100$$

$$3 \times 10^5$$

$$1^5$$

$$0^{53}$$

$$345^0$$

# Review of Powers

- Evaluate the following:

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$10^3 = 100$$

$$3 \times 10^5 = 30000$$

$$1^5$$

$$0^{53}$$

$$345^0$$

# Review of Powers

- Evaluate the following:

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$10^3 = 100$$

$$3 \times 10^5 = 30000$$

$$1^5 = 1$$

$$0^{53}$$

$$345^0$$



# Review of Powers

- Evaluate the following:

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$10^3 = 100$$

$$3 \times 10^5 = 30000$$

$$1^5 = 1$$

$$0^{53} = 0$$

$$345^0$$

# Review of Powers

- Evaluate the following:

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$10^3 = 100$$

$$3 \times 10^5 = 30000$$

$$1^5 = 1$$

$$0^{53} = 0$$

$$345^0 = 1$$

## Revisit Base 10

- We can write any whole number as combinations of powers of 10s:

## Revisit Base 10

- We can write any whole number as combinations of powers of 10s:

$$324 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^2)}_{=300} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

## Revisit Base 10

- We can write any whole number as combinations of powers of 10s:

$$324 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^2)}_{=300} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

$$3024 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^3)}_{=3000} + \underbrace{(0 \times 10^2)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

## Revisit Base 10

- We can write any whole number as combinations of powers of 10s:

$$324 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^2)}_{=300} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

$$3024 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^3)}_{=3000} + \underbrace{(0 \times 10^2)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

$$1240 =$$

## Revisit Base 10

- We can write any whole number as combinations of powers of 10s:

$$324 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^2)}_{=300} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

$$3024 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^3)}_{=3000} + \underbrace{(0 \times 10^2)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

$$1240 = \underbrace{(1 \times 10^3)}_{=1000} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^2)}_{=200} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^1)}_{=40} + \underbrace{(0 \times 10^0)}_{=0}$$

## Revisit Base 10

- We can write any whole number as combinations of powers of 10s:

$$324 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^2)}_{=300} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

$$3024 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^3)}_{=3000} + \underbrace{(0 \times 10^2)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

$$1240 = \underbrace{(1 \times 10^3)}_{=1000} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^2)}_{=200} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^1)}_{=40} + \underbrace{(0 \times 10^0)}_{=0}$$

$$1506 =$$



## Revisit Base 10

- We can write any whole number as combinations of powers of 10s:

$$324 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^2)}_{=300} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

$$3024 = \underbrace{(3 \times 10^3)}_{=3000} + \underbrace{(0 \times 10^2)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^1)}_{=20} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^0)}_{=4}$$

$$1240 = \underbrace{(1 \times 10^3)}_{=1000} + \underbrace{(2 \times 10^2)}_{=200} + \underbrace{(4 \times 10^1)}_{=40} + \underbrace{(0 \times 10^0)}_{=0}$$

$$1506 = \underbrace{(1 \times 10^3)}_{=1000} + \underbrace{(5 \times 10^2)}_{=500} + \underbrace{(0 \times 10^1)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(6 \times 10^0)}_{=6}$$