

# Lecture 2

## Computer memory and the binary number system

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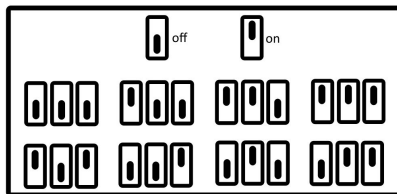
# Memory device

A memory device is a nifty gadget that allows us to store and recall information. This device has more than one state.



# Example

Think of a light switch. It can either be on or off - one switch has 2 states.  
A row of  $n$  switches can be in  $2^n$  states. For example, let's consider a row of 3 switches.



$2^3 = 8$  and we can see in this figure, there are 8 possible states. We can number these possible states 0-7 and represent them using the binary number system.



# Binary

The binary number system, or base-two number system, uses 2 digits to encode a number - 0 or 1.

Let's compare base-two with base-ten. In base ten, decimal, you have columns for  $10^0 = 1$  (ones),  $10^1 = 10$  (tens),  $10^2 = 100$  (hundreds),  $10^3 = 1000$  (thousands), etc. In base two, you have columns for  $2^0 = 1$  (ones),  $2^1 = 2$  (twos),  $2^2 = 4$  (fours),  $2^3 = 8$  (eights) and so on.

decimal (base 10)	binary (base 2)	expansion
0	0	0 ones
1	1	1 one
2	10	1 two and zero ones
3	11	1 two and 1 one
4	100	1 four, 0 twos, and 0 ones
5	101	1 four, 0 twos, and 1 one
6	110	1 four, 1 two, and 0 ones
7	111	1 four, 1 two, and 1 one
8	1000	1 eight, 0 fours, 0 twos, and 0 ones
9	1001	1 eight, 0 fours, 0 twos, and 1 ones
10	1010	1 eight, 0 fours, 1 two, and 0 ones
11	1011	1 eight, 0 fours, 1 two, and 1 one
12	1100	1 eight, 1 four, 0 twos, and 0 ones
13	1101	1 eight, 1 four, 0 twos, and 1 one
14	1110	1 eight, 1 four, 1 two, and 0 ones
15	1111	1 eight, 1 four, 1 two, and 1 one
16	10000	1 sixteen, 0 eights, 0 fours, 0 twos, and 0 ones




## Light switch example

Let's go back to our light switch example. I'll give you a few minutes to fill in the rest.

NOTE: The only coefficients you may use are 0 or 1.

 0:  $0 * 2^0$   $\rightarrow 0$

 1:  $1 * 2^0$   $\rightarrow 1$

 2:  $1 * 2^1 + 0 * 2^0 \rightarrow 10$

 3:

 4:

 5:

 6:

 7:



# Converting larger base ten numbers to base two numbers

Obviously, the approach we used in the last example would be tedious to do on a larger number.

Let's convert  $357_{10}$  to base two. An easy way to do this is to divide by 2, keeping track of the remainders as you go.



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$$5/2 = 2\text{R}1$$



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$$11/2 = 5\text{R}1$$

$$5/2 = 2\text{R}1$$

$$2/2 = 1\text{R}0$$

Now start with the last whole number and move up through the remainders.

$$375_{10} = 101100101_2$$



# Converting larger base ten numbers to base two numbers

Now let's check that this is correct:  $375_{10} = 101100101_2$ . The first thing we want to do is number the digits of 101100101 from right to left - keep in mind the right-most digit is the remainder from the first divide.

digits:	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
numbering:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0





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digits:	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
numbering:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Now we can write out the series

$$101100101_2 = 1 * 2^8 + 0 * 2^7 + 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^5 + 0 * 2^4 + 0 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^2 + 0 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0$$



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Now we can write out the series

$$101100101_2 = 1 * 2^8 + 0 * 2^7 + 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^5 + 0 * 2^4 + 0 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^2 + 0 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0$$

$$101100101_2 = 256 + 0 + 64 + 32 + 0 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1 = 357_{10}$$



## Class Activity

Please determine how these base ten numbers would be written as base two numbers:

■  $714_{10}$

■  $179_{10}$

■  $1428_{10}$



# Class Activity

Show the following are true:

■  $1011001010_2 \rightarrow 714_{10}$

■  $10110011_2 \rightarrow 179_{10}$

■  $10110010100_2 \rightarrow 1428_{10}$

