Men converting from octal or hexadecimal to broad break up the original octal or hexadecimal to broad break up the original octal or hexadecimal number in groups of three hexadecimal or four ligits (for octal) or four ligits (for hexadecimal) from right to left, pad empty left most ligits with zeros. Then convert each ligit or original number to its three or four ligit binary equivalent

ex: conver (765) to binary.

ex: (165)8

001 110 101

convert

ex (ABD) to binary

Solution

1010 1000 1101)

When converting from binary to octal or hexadecimal, group the original binary number, from right to left, in three digits for octal four digits (for hexadecimal).

from night to left, in three digits for octob or four digits (for hexadecimal).

Also put left most empty digit stors with zeros.

Then convert each grouping to its octor or hexadecimal evilvalent.

ex: convert (11 | 11/0 |  $0|(1 | 1|00)_2$  to octal oil 11/00 11/1 100 3 7 2 7 4 3 (372708

2X CONVERT (11/10/10/1 / 100)<sub>2</sub> to hexadelimal 00/1 1/10 10/1 1/00 0-9/15/06F 1 1 1 12 3 14 11 12

 $(3EBC)_{16}$ 

EX: LONVERY (ABC)16 to octay Solution convert to binary, then to octay 10/10 10/11 1/100 5 2 7 4 ex: Add  $(1110)_2$  and (1011)2 Solution: 11/0 + 1011\_  $EX: Add (IAE)_{16} \text{ and } (BBC)_{16}$ Solution:  $IAE \rightarrow I_{5}I_{0}, I_{4}$   $+ BBC + II_{5}I_{5}, I_{5}$   $13_{5}I_{5}, I_{5}$ 26 - 16 - 10 OX: multiply (110)2 and (101)2 Solution: Convert to secimal, multiply, the convert back to so binary (110) = (6)10  $(101)_2 = (5)_{10}$ 7cl 2[15 3rl 2[7 2/3 2/1

/(11110)2