

# BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM

*Slide by Mahadi*





# Bit patterns

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- Bits can be used to represent patterns
- Specifically, any system or set of symbols can be translated into bit patterns
  - patterns of ones and zeros
  - 10100001101
- Example: characters from any language alphabet
- Require enough bits so that all symbols have a unique bit pattern to represent them
  - How many bits are needed to represent the English alphabet?
- Require set of symbols is *finite*



## How many bits?

A bit pattern consisting of a single bit can represent at most two symbols

-possible patterns are 0 and 1

A bit pattern consisting of two bits can represent at most four symbols

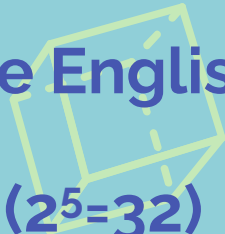
-possible patterns are 00, 01, 10 and 11

In general, a bit pattern consisting of  $n$  bits can represent at most  $2^n$  symbols

How many bits are needed to represent the English alphabet?

-we can represent 26 symbols using 5 bits ( $2^5=32$ )

-4 bits is not enough ( $2^4=16$ )





# Decimal (base 10) representation

We commonly represent numbers in decimal (base 10)

Numbers are represented using patterns of the digits

{ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 }

Position of each digit represents a power of ten

Example: Consider the decimal representation **2307**

	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
	↑	↑	↑	↑
position:	3	2	1	0

$$\mathbf{2307} = \mathbf{2} \times 10^3 + \mathbf{3} \times 10^2 + \mathbf{0} \times 10^1 + \mathbf{7} \times 10^0$$



# Base n representation

- A base  $n$  system contains  $n$  distinct symbols, the digits 0 through  $n - 1$
- Numeric values greater than  $n - 1$  are represented by a pattern of the  $n$  symbols
- The value of any symbol in the string is found by multiplying that symbol by  $n^p$ , where  $p$  is the distance from the rightmost symbol in the pattern
- Computers represent information using bit patterns, or **binary** (base 2) representation
- Numbers represented in base 2 are usually called **binary numbers**

# Binary (base 2) representation

- The binary representation contains two symbols: { 0, 1 }
- Position of each symbol represents a power of two
- What is the value of the binary representation **111**?

position:       $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} 111 &= 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 \\ &= 1 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \\ &= 4 + 2 + 1 = 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x-y)^2$$

# Binary representation

- What is the value of the binary representation **1010**?

	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	↑	↑	↑	↑
position:	3	2	1	0

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{1010} &= \mathbf{1} \times 2^3 + \mathbf{0} \times 2^2 + \mathbf{1} \times 2^1 + \mathbf{0} \times 2^0 \\ &= \mathbf{1} \times 8 + \mathbf{0} \times 4 + \mathbf{1} \times 2 + \mathbf{0} \times 1 \\ &= 8 + 0 + 2 + 0 = \mathbf{10}\end{aligned}$$

# Binary addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Represent sum of binary numbers as a binary number

decimal addition

$$1+1 = 2$$

$$1+1+1 = 3$$

binary addition

$$1+1 = 10$$

$$1+1+1 = 10+1 = 11$$



# Adding binary numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ + 10 \\ \hline 111 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \leftarrow \text{carry} \\ 101 \\ + 11 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \leftarrow \text{carry} \\ 111 \\ + 110 \\ \hline 1101 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 11 \leftarrow \text{carry} \\ 10101010111 \\ + 110000110 \\ \hline 11011011101 \end{array}$$

## Converting decimal to binary

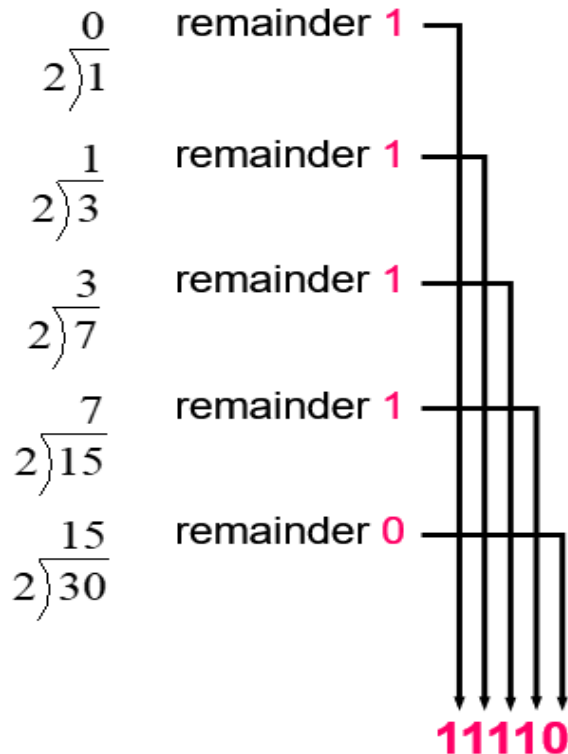
Decimal → → conversion → →

Binary

0 =	$0 \times 2^0$	=	0
1 =	$1 \times 2^0$	=	1
2 =	$1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$	=	10
3 =	$1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$	=	11
4 =	$1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$	=	100
5 =	$1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$	=	101
6 =	$1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$	=	110
7 =	$1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$	=	111
8 =	$1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$	=	1000

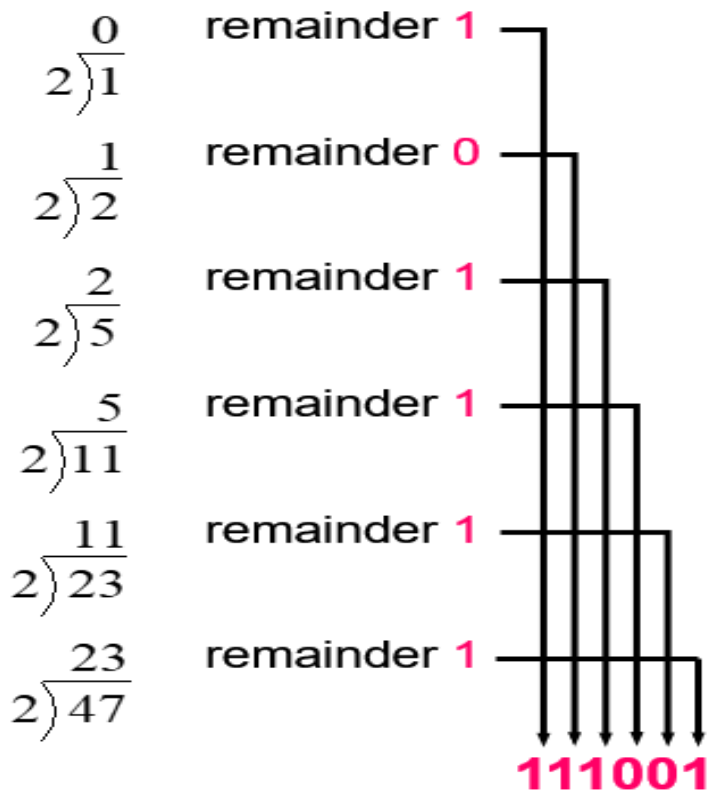
## Converting decimal to binary

- Repeated division by two until the quotient is zero
- What is the binary representation of **30**?



## Converting decimal to binary

- Repeated division by two until the quotient is zero
- What is the binary representation of **47**?



## Problems

- Convert 1011000 to decimal representation
- Add the binary numbers 1011001 and 10101 and express their sum in binary representation
- Convert 77 to binary representation

## Solutions

- Convert 1011000 to decimal representation

$$\begin{aligned} 1011000 &= 1 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 \\ &= 64 + 16 + 8 = 88 \end{aligned}$$

- Add the binary numbers 1011001 and 10101 and express their sum in binary representation

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011001 \\ + \quad 10101 \\ \hline 1101110 \end{array}$$

- Convert 77 to binary representation: 1001101

The End