Why do we need more number systems?

Humans understand Brown Decimul Computes understand binary

Since computers have 32, 60, and even 128 bit basses to Clisply numbers in binary is combersome. Data on euen en 32 bit bus would be very long.

Hexadecimal and octal humae systems represent a compact blocky

Clare form

Converting to and from olectman weighted multiprocution Decimaho Socresiu 0123436784 Hexadecimalic Successon & wednesday 0123456784ABCDEF Octor & Binary 2 01234567

Counting 2, 8, 10, 16

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadesimal
0	0000	0	0
To the	0601		1
2	0610	1 2	2
3	0011	3	3
4*	0100	4	4
5	0101	5	S
4	0110	6	6
7	0111	7	7
8	1000	10	8
a	1001	H	a
10	6010	12	A
	1011	13	B
12	1100	- 14	

Signature:	acin
Witness:	

Date: 1/21/25 Date:

Team Members:

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Title: Octal and Hexadecimal Number System	Title:	Octal	and	Hexadeamai	Number	System
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ess Deci	nal-Busen
	ess Deci

	DYISVAL	
sive	ANY BASE	E
	saive	Basen Any Base

@ Divide the decimal number by N; the remainder is the least

Significant digit of the ANY BASE Number.

B) If the cruotient is zero, the convension is complete. Otherwise repeated using the quotient as the decimal number. The new remainder is the next most Significant digit MSD of the Any BASE number.



A Multiply each bit of the ANY BASE number by its corresponding Dt-weighting factor (ie. Bit-0-NO, Bit-1-N1, Bit-2-N2, etc.) (B) Sum up all of the products in step (A) to get the decimal number.

Decimon-Octen Division 8 a4 r=6 0. aut 10 = 1368 8111 r=3 811 r-1

8 189 r=9 c .: 189 10 = 2758

1 3 6 8² 8¹ 8⁰ 6u 8 1 G4 +24 +6 = 9410

Decimal - Hexadecimal Conversion 16 Tau r=E = 946 = SER

16 THER P=D ., 42010 = 1 ADH = 1 ADH 16126 r=A 16TT F=4

16 160 80+14=9410

Signature:	Jim	
Witness:		

Team Members:

Date: