

Step 2:- Decimal to any base

$(\quad)_{10} \rightarrow (\quad)_y$ divide by base
brought till quotient in
range

1) $(19)_{10} \rightarrow (10011)_2$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 19 \\ \hline 2 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

Range (0, 1)

10011

In range

2) $(27.625)_{10} = (11011.101)_2$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 27 \\ \hline 2 & 13 \\ 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

11011
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
16 + 8 + 2 + 1

$625 \times 2 = 1.250$

$25 \times 2 = 0.50$

$5 \times 2 = 1.0$

$0 \times 2 = 0$

3) $(2497)_{10} = (3442)_5$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 2497 \\ \hline 5 & 499 - 2 \\ 5 & 99 - 4 \\ 5 & 19 - 4 \\ & 3 - 4 \end{array}$$

3442

In range

Questions

1) $(1247.78)_{10} = (\quad)_{16}$

2) $(1011.27)_{10} = (\quad)_8$

3) $(243.75)_{10} = (\quad)_3$

Conversion from any base to any base

Q
 $(43.12)_5 = ()_7$

Step 1

$$()_5 \rightarrow ()_{10}$$

Step 2

$$()_{10} \rightarrow ()_7$$

$$(43.12)_5 \rightarrow (23.28)_{10}$$

$$4 \times 5^1 + 3 \times 5^0 + 1 \times 5^{-1} + 2 \times 5^{-2}$$

$$20 + 3 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{25}$$

$$20 + 3 + .2 + .08$$

$$= (23.28)_{10}$$

$$(23.28)_{10} \rightarrow (32.165)_7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 23} \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$$

32

$$.28 \times 7 = 1.96$$

$$.96 \times 7 = 6.72$$

$$.72 \times 7 = 5.04$$

$$(43.12)_5 \rightarrow (32.165)_7$$

If base reduces value will reduce if base increases value will increase.

$$2) (786.57)_9 = (\quad)_6$$

$$(\quad)_{10}$$

$$(786.57)_9 \rightarrow (\quad)_{10}$$

$$7 \times 9^2 + 8 \times 9^1 + 6 \times 9^0 + 5 \times 9^{-1} + 7 \times 9^{-2}$$

$$567 + 72 + 6 + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{7}{81}$$

$$645 + .55 + .086$$

$$= (645.636)_{10}$$

$$(645.636)_{10} \rightarrow (2553.345)_6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 645} \\ 6 \overline{) 107} \rightarrow 3 \\ 6 \overline{) 17} \rightarrow 5 \\ 2 \rightarrow 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \cdot 636 \times 6 \rightarrow 3.816 \\ \cdot 816 \times 6 \rightarrow 4.896 \\ \cdot 896 \times 6 \rightarrow 5.376 \end{array}$$

$$(\quad)_4 \rightarrow (\quad)_{16}$$

$$(\quad)_8 \rightarrow (\quad)_4$$

All are bases of 2 so we can convert them to base 2 and ~~a~~ ~~can~~ easy method
Octal to hexadecimal Conversion.

$$(\quad)_{2^x} \rightarrow (\quad)_{2^y} \quad \text{Two power we can use } (\quad)_2 \text{ as}$$

$$\swarrow \quad \searrow$$

$$(\quad)_2$$

For Ex:- Octal $\rightarrow 2^3 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$

Hexadecimal $\rightarrow 2^4 \rightarrow 16 \rightarrow (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F)$

We can base 2 and its easy to use to

Convert into base 2.

Base - 4, (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)

$$00 \rightarrow 0$$

$$01 \rightarrow 1$$

$$10 \rightarrow 2$$

$$11 \rightarrow 3$$

$$2^2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \text{bits are two}$$

$$2^3 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow \text{3 bits}$$

$$000 \rightarrow 0$$

$$001 \rightarrow 1$$

$$010 \rightarrow 2$$

$$011 \rightarrow 3$$

$$100 \rightarrow 4$$

$$101 \rightarrow 5$$

$$110 \rightarrow 6$$

$$111 \rightarrow 7$$