

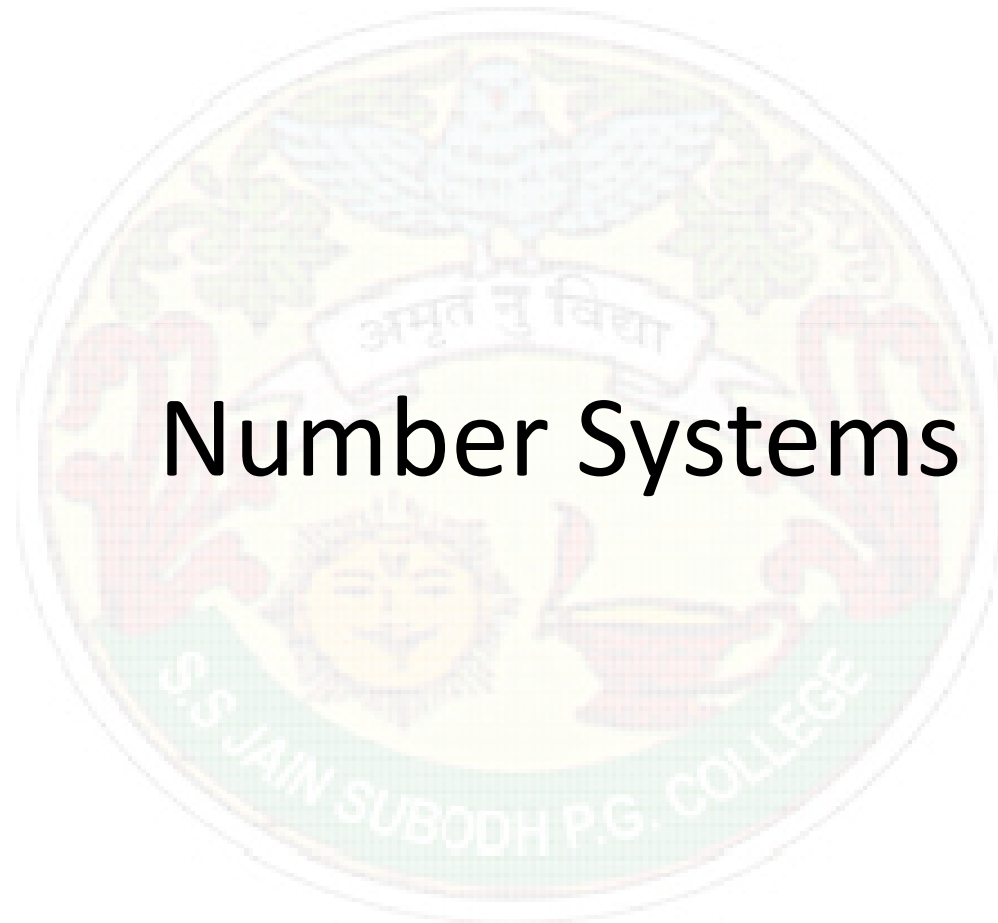


S. S Jain Subodh P.G. (Autonomous) College

SUBJECT - FUNDAMENTAL OF COMPUTER

TITLE – NUMBER SYSTEMS

BY: SULOCHANA NATHAWAT



Number Systems



Numbers

- Each number system is associated with a base or radix
- A number in *base r* contains r digits $0, 1, 2, \dots, r-1$
 - Decimal (Base 10): $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$
- Numbers are usually expressed in positional notation



Significant Digits

Binary: **11101101**

Most significant digit

Least significant digit

Hexadecimal: **1D63A7A**

Most significant digit

Least significant digit



Number Systems

System	Base	Symbols
Decimal	10	0, 1, ... 9
Binary	2	0, 1
Octal	8	0, 1, ... 7
Hexa-decimal	16	0, 1, ... 9, A, B, ... F



Quantities

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexa-decimal
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	10	2	2
3	11	3	3
4	100	4	4
5	101	5	5
6	110	6	6
7	111	7	7



Quantities

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexa-decimal
8	1000	10	8
9	1001	11	9
10	1010	12	A
11	1011	13	B
12	1100	14	C
13	1101	15	D
14	1110	16	E
15	1111	17	F



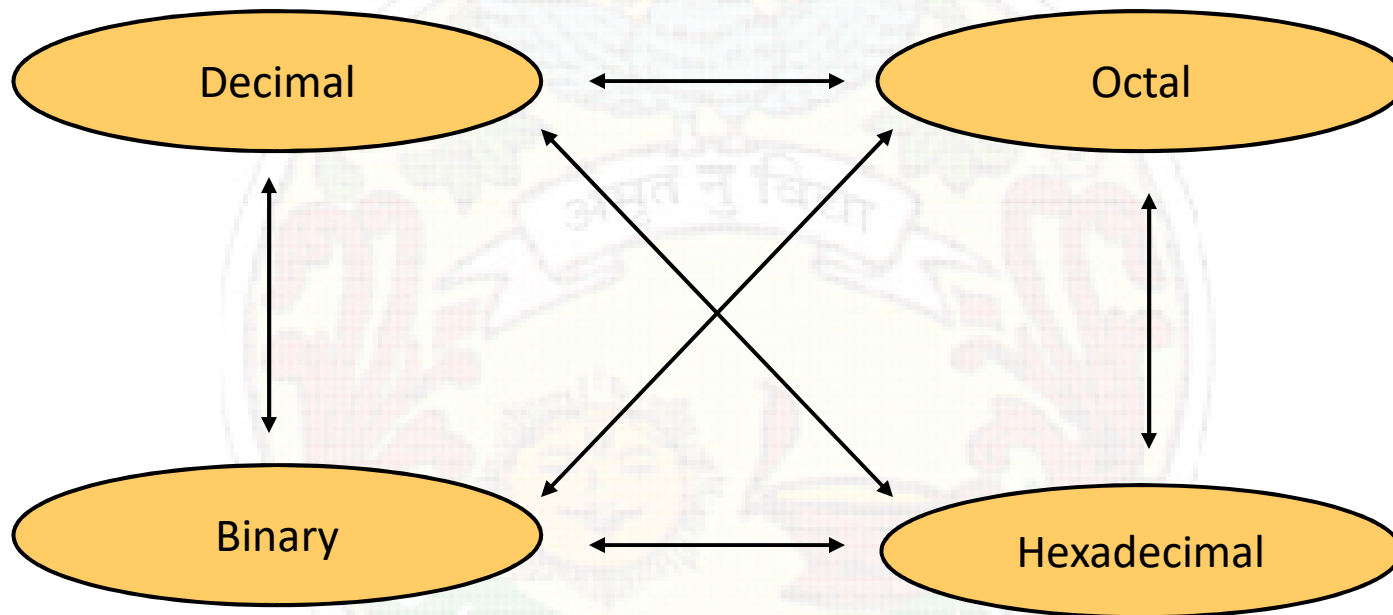
Quantities

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexa-decimal
16	10000	20	10
17	10001	21	11
18	10010	22	12
19	10011	23	13
20	10100	24	14
21	10101	25	15
22	10110	26	16
23	10111	27	17



Conversion Among Bases

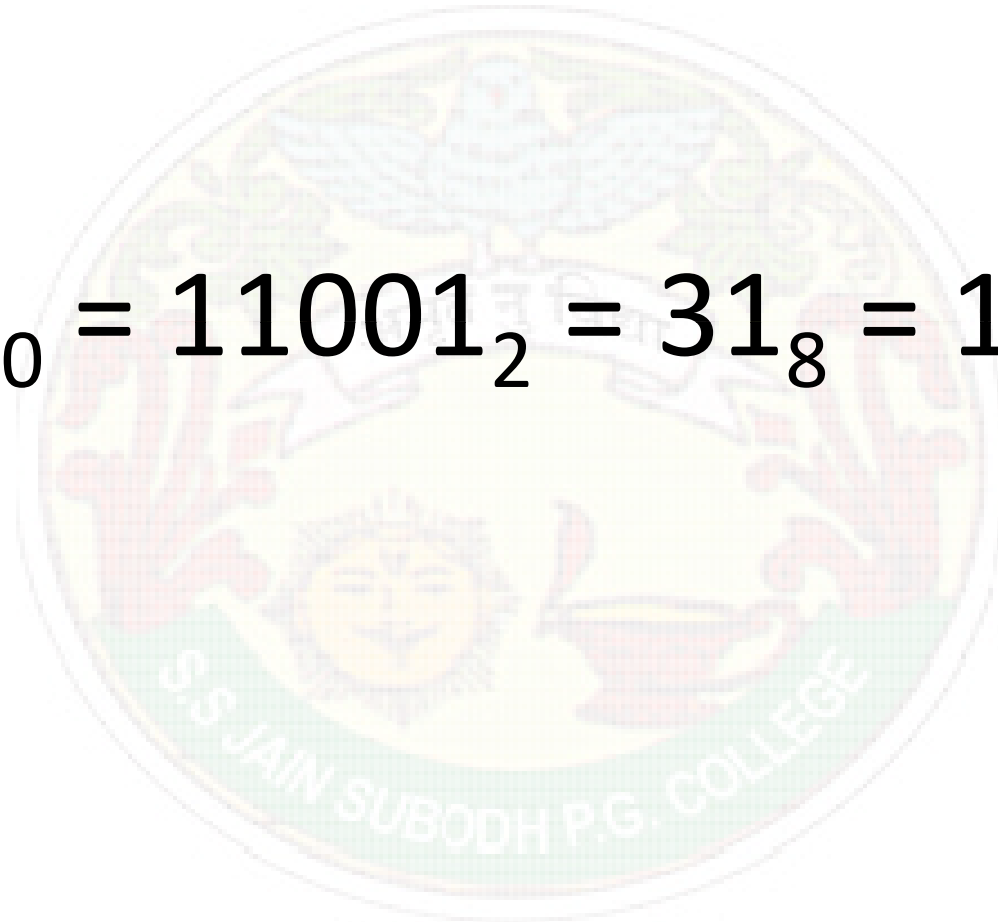
- The possibilities:





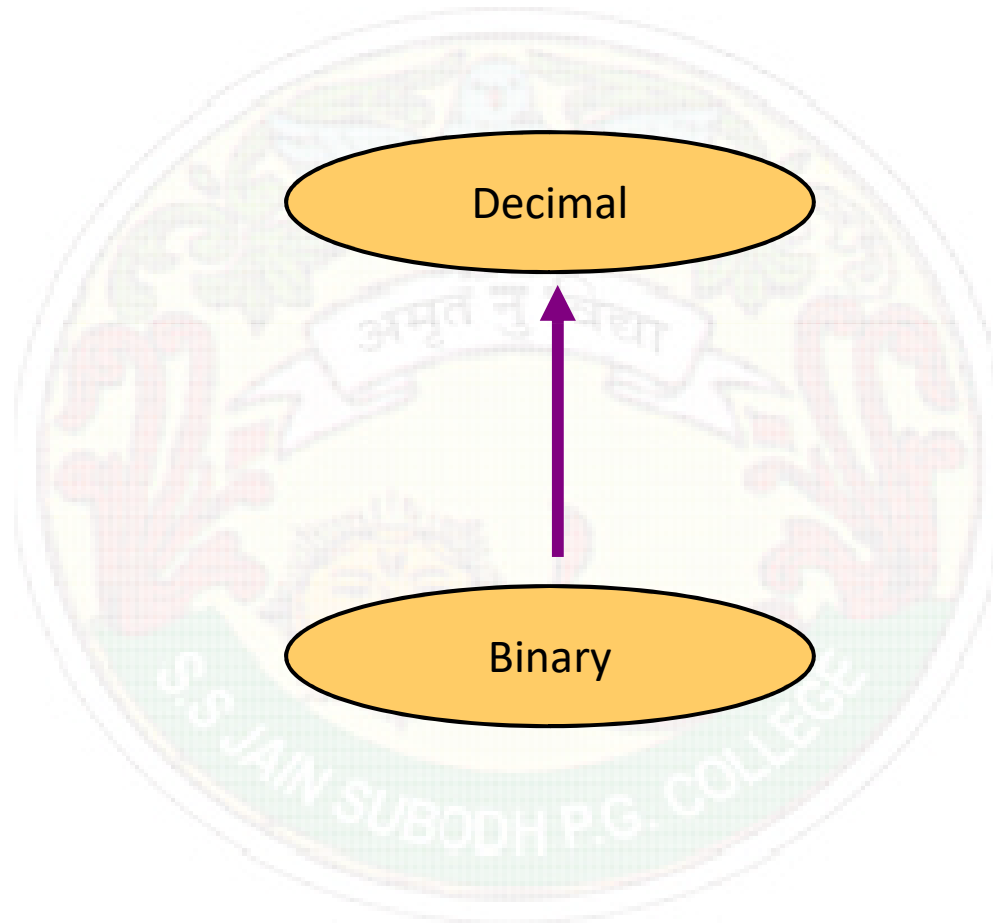
Example

$$25_{10} = 11001_2 = 31_8 = 19_{16}$$





Binary to Decimal

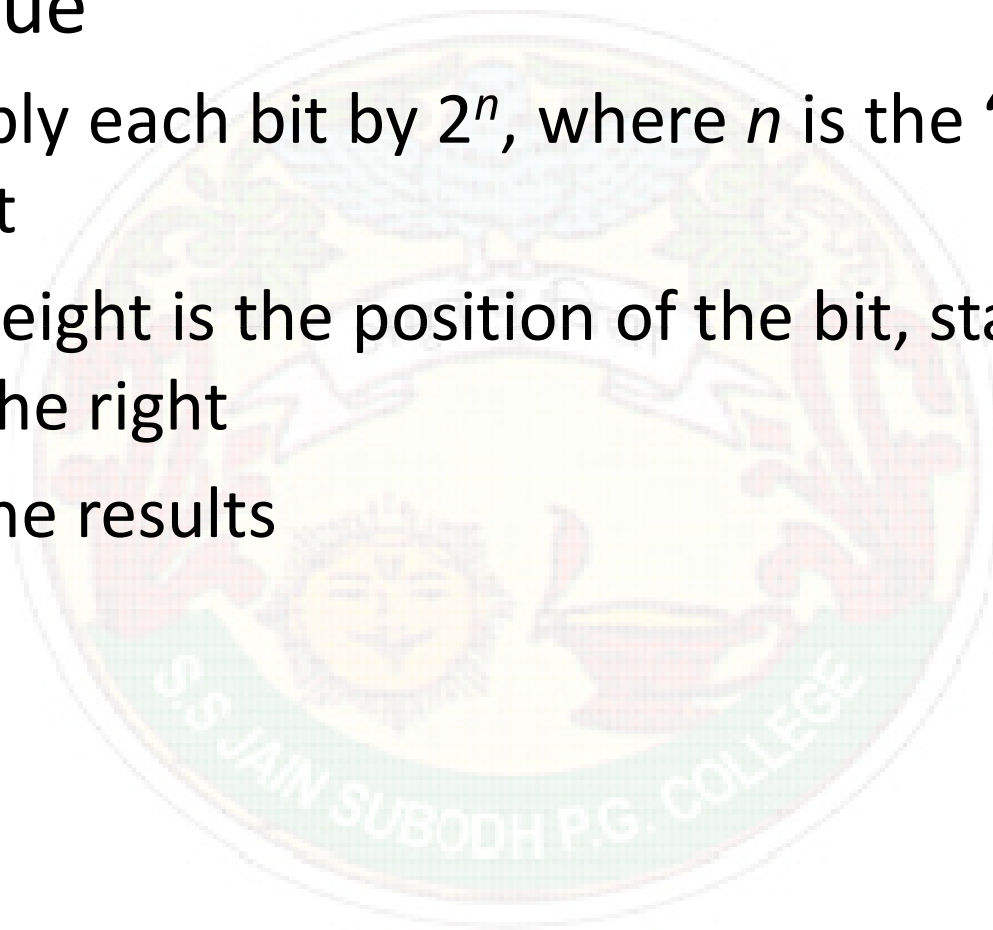




Binary to Decimal

- Technique

- Multiply each bit by 2^n , where n is the “weight” of the bit
- The weight is the position of the bit, starting from 0 on the right
- Add the results



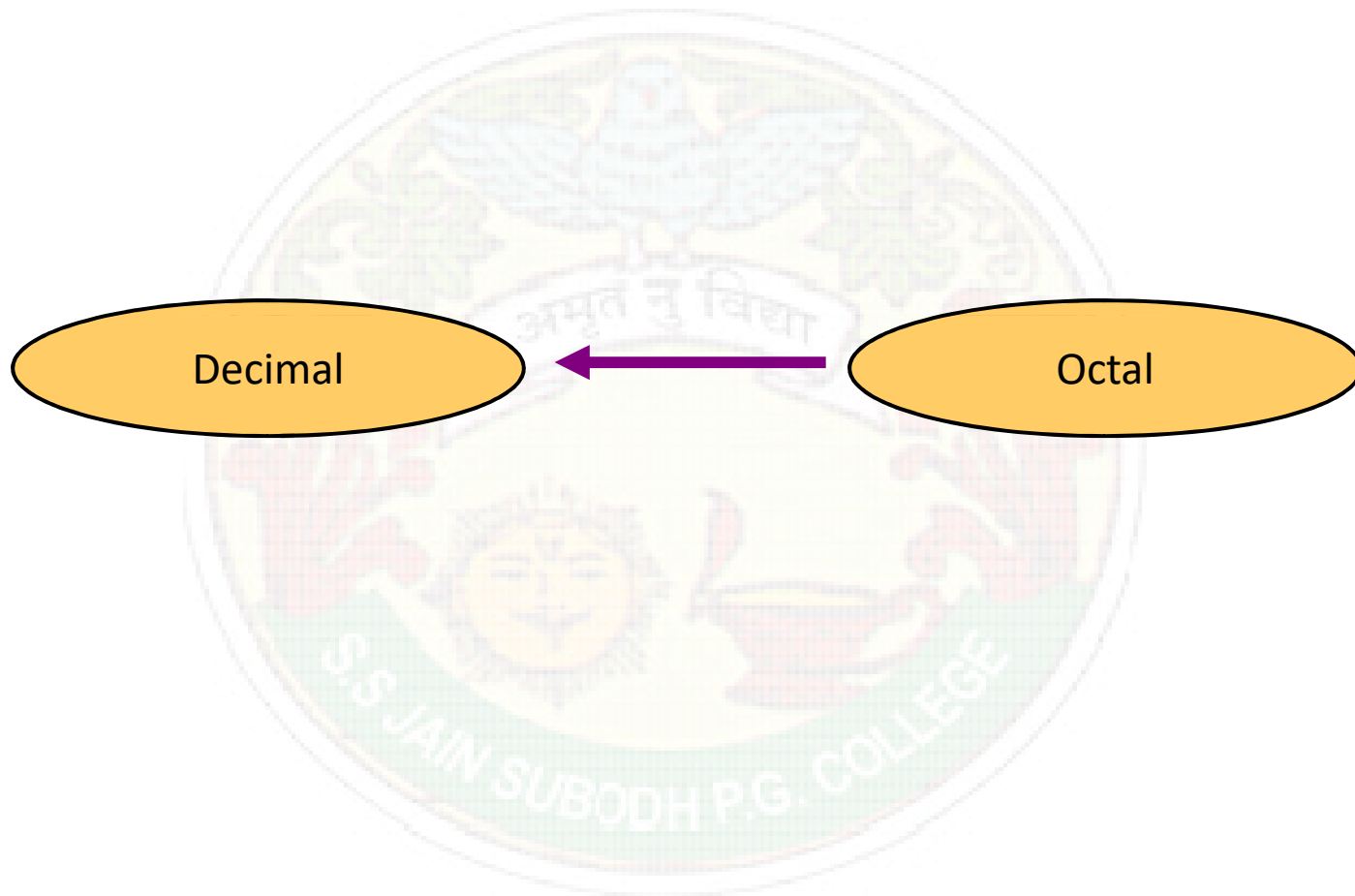


Example

$$101011_2 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 1 \times 2^0 = 1 \\ 1 \times 2^1 = 2 \\ 0 \times 2^2 = 0 \\ 1 \times 2^3 = 8 \\ 0 \times 2^4 = 0 \\ 1 \times 2^5 = 32 \\ \hline 43_{10} \end{array}$$



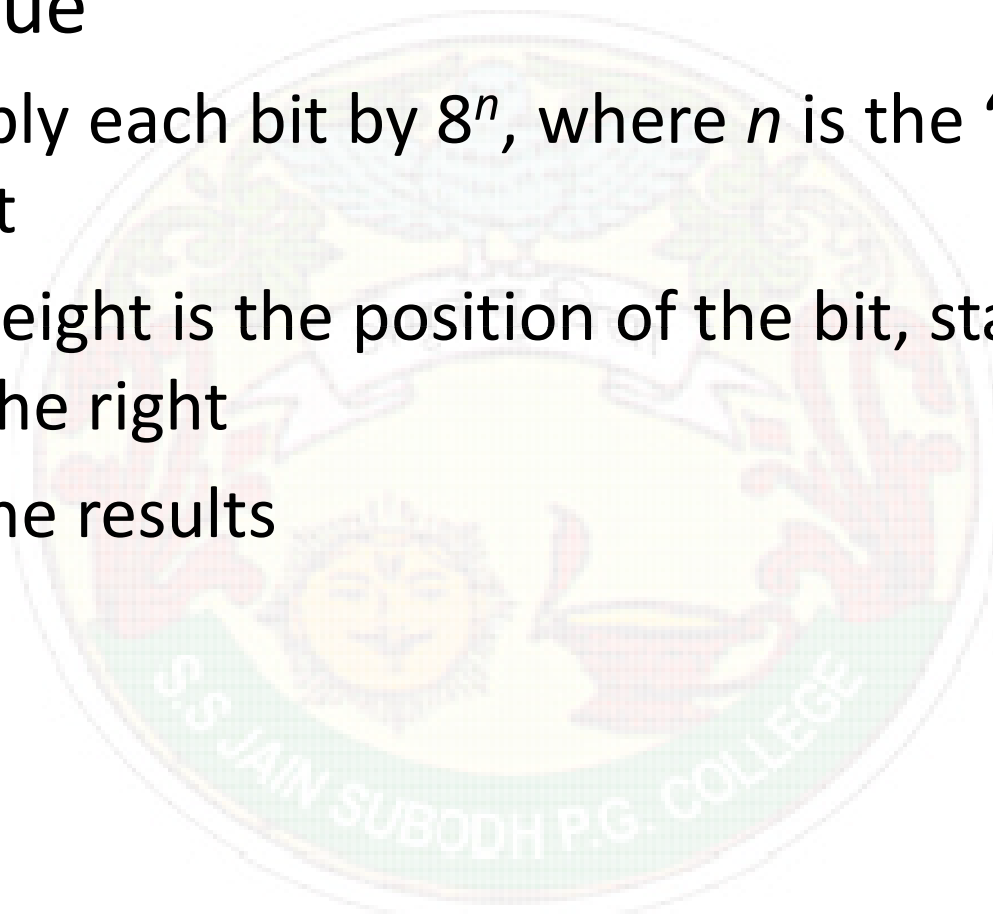
Octal to Decimal





Octal to Decimal

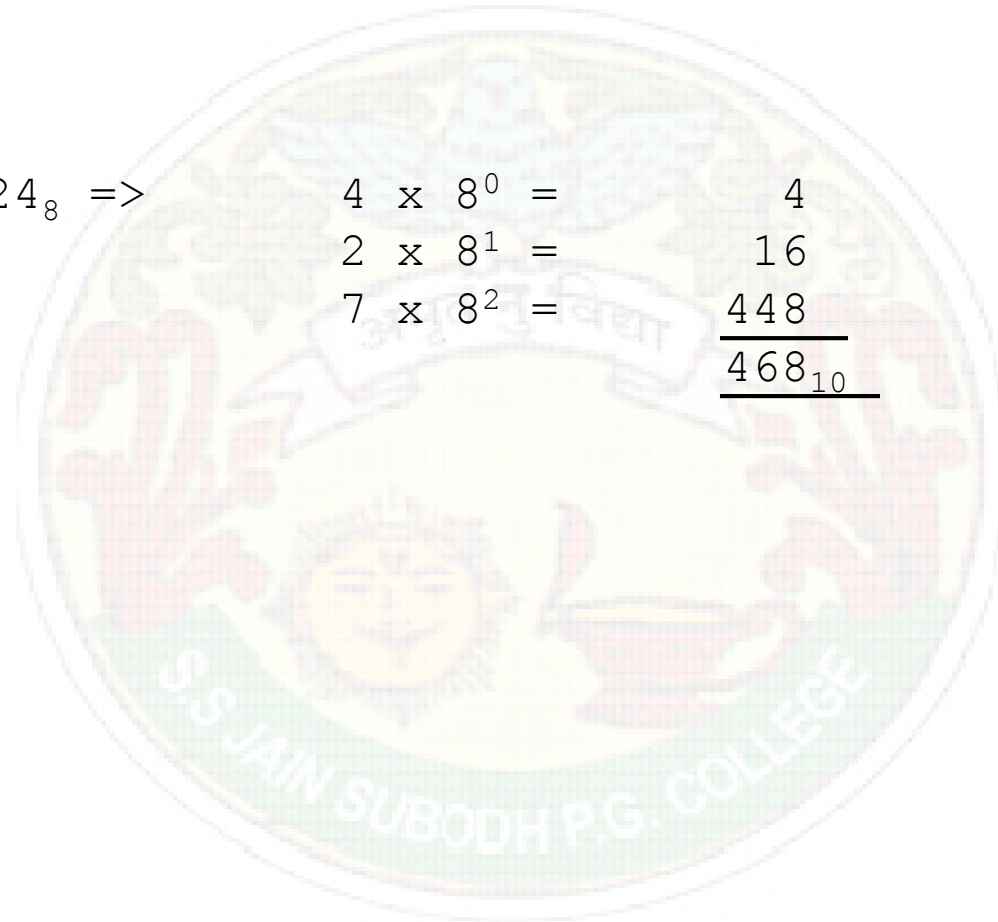
- Technique
 - Multiply each bit by 8^n , where n is the “weight” of the bit
 - The weight is the position of the bit, starting from 0 on the right
 - Add the results





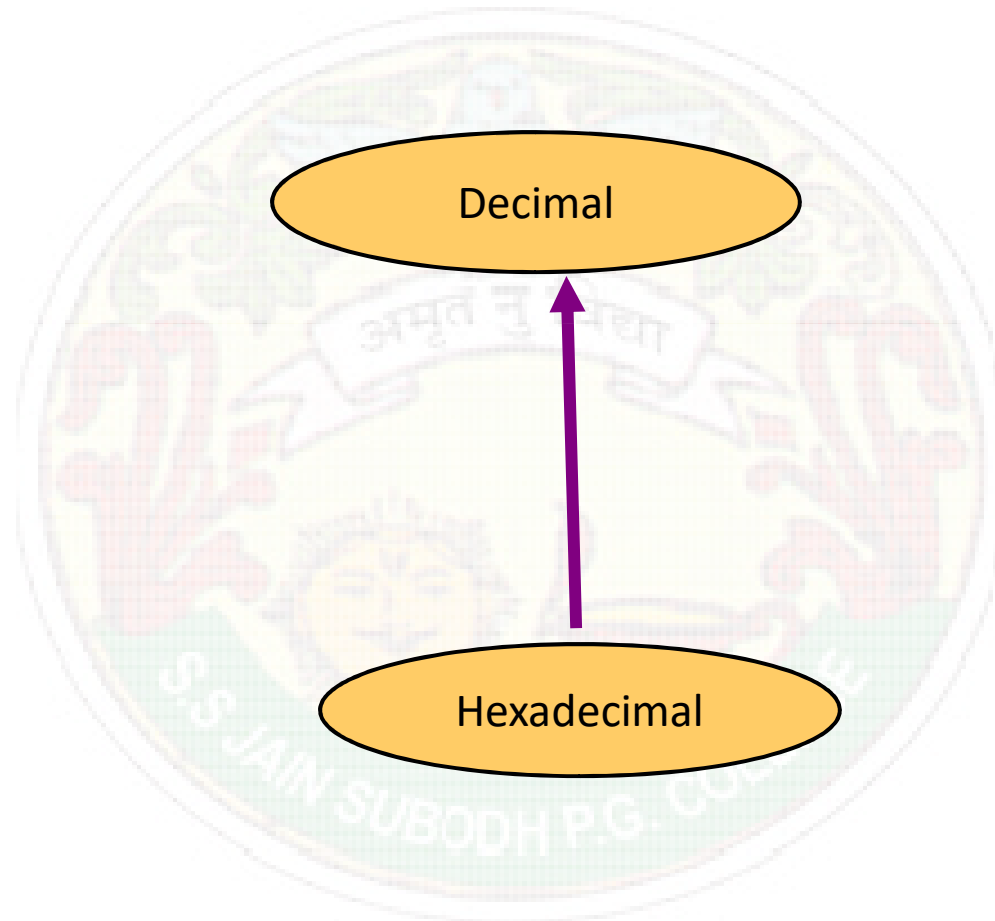
Example

$$724_8 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 4 \times 8^0 = 4 \\ 2 \times 8^1 = 16 \\ 7 \times 8^2 = 448 \\ \hline 468_{10} \end{array}$$





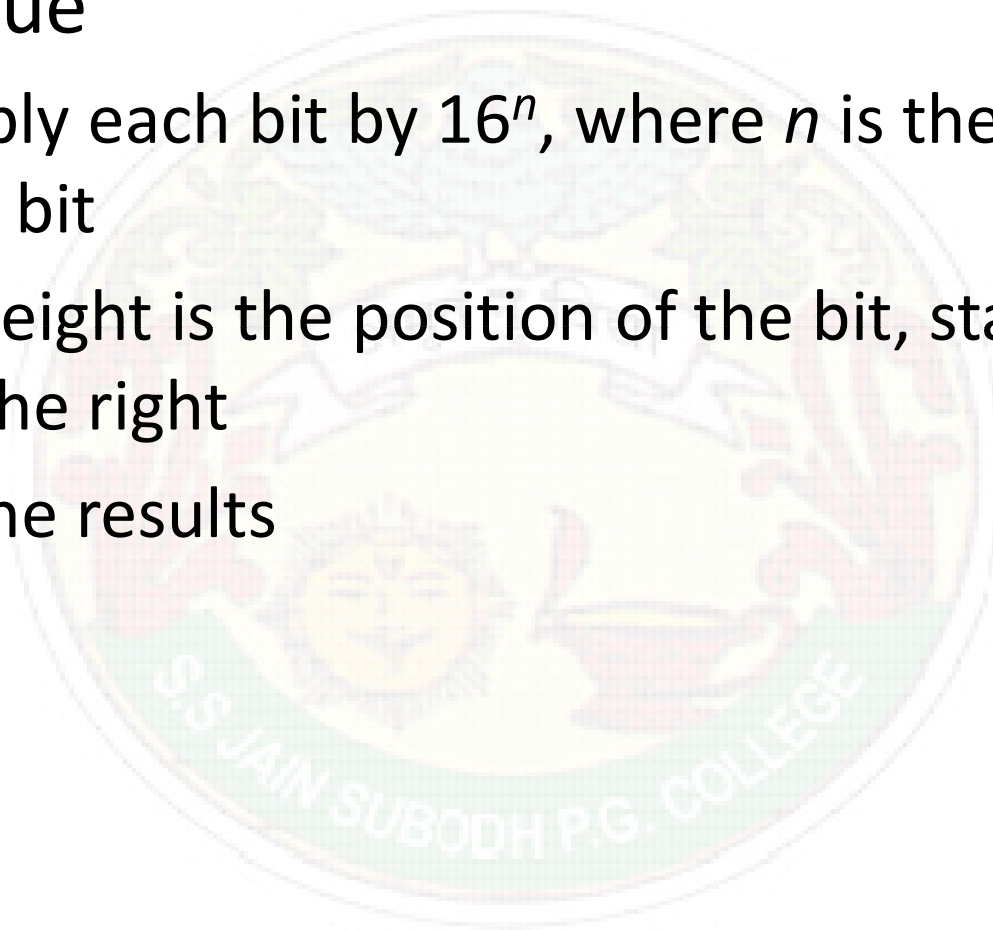
Hexadecimal to Decimal





Hexadecimal to Decimal

- Technique
 - Multiply each bit by 16^n , where n is the “weight” of the bit
 - The weight is the position of the bit, starting from 0 on the right
 - Add the results



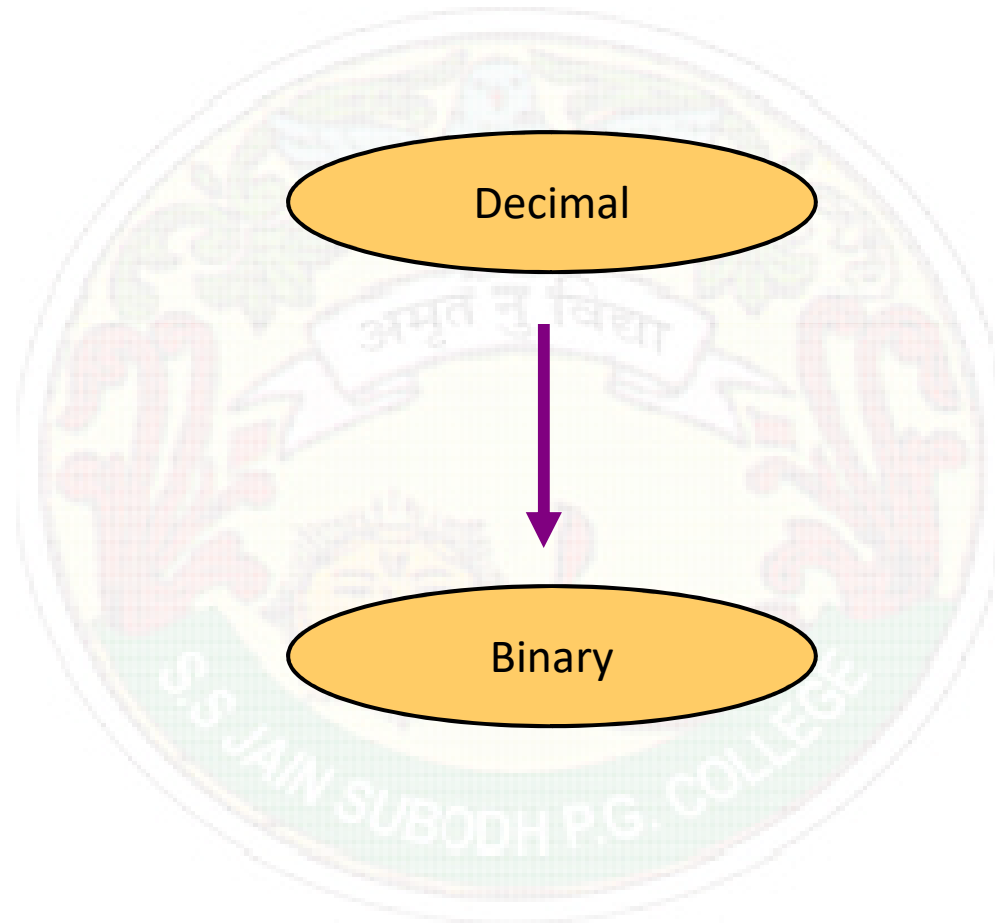


Example

$$\begin{array}{r} ABC_{16} \Rightarrow \\ C \times 16^0 = 12 \times 1 = 12 \\ B \times 16^1 = 11 \times 16 = 176 \\ A \times 16^2 = 10 \times 256 = 2560 \\ \hline 2748_{10} \end{array}$$



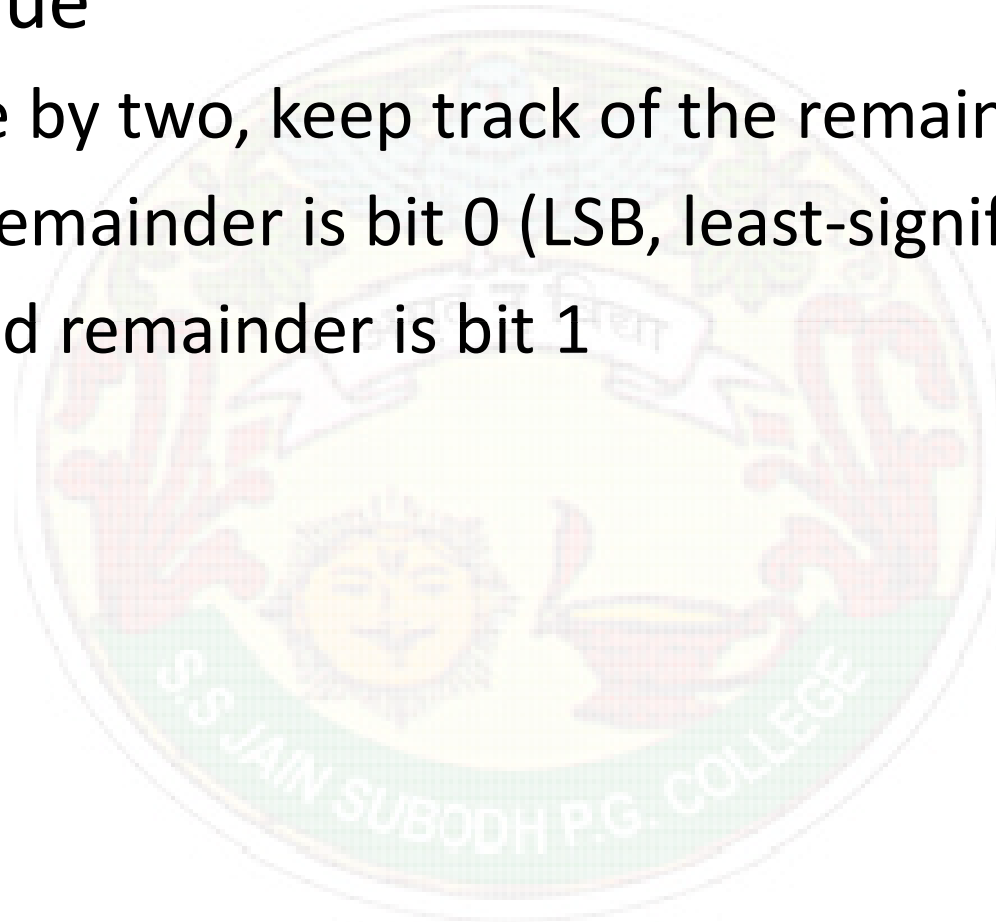
Decimal to Binary





Decimal to Binary

- Technique
 - Divide by two, keep track of the remainder
 - First remainder is bit 0 (LSB, least-significant bit)
 - Second remainder is bit 1
 - Etc.





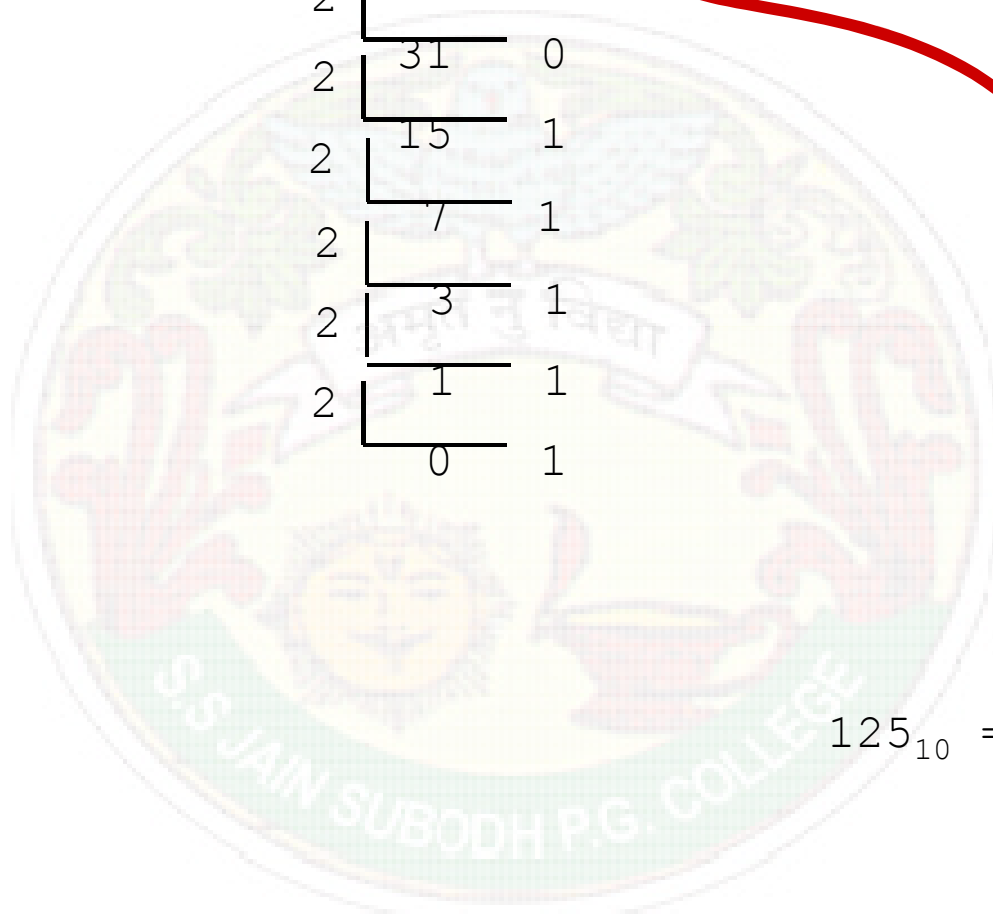
Example

$$125_{10} = ?_2$$

2		125	
		62	1
2		31	0
		15	1
2		7	1
		3	1
2		1	1
		0	1

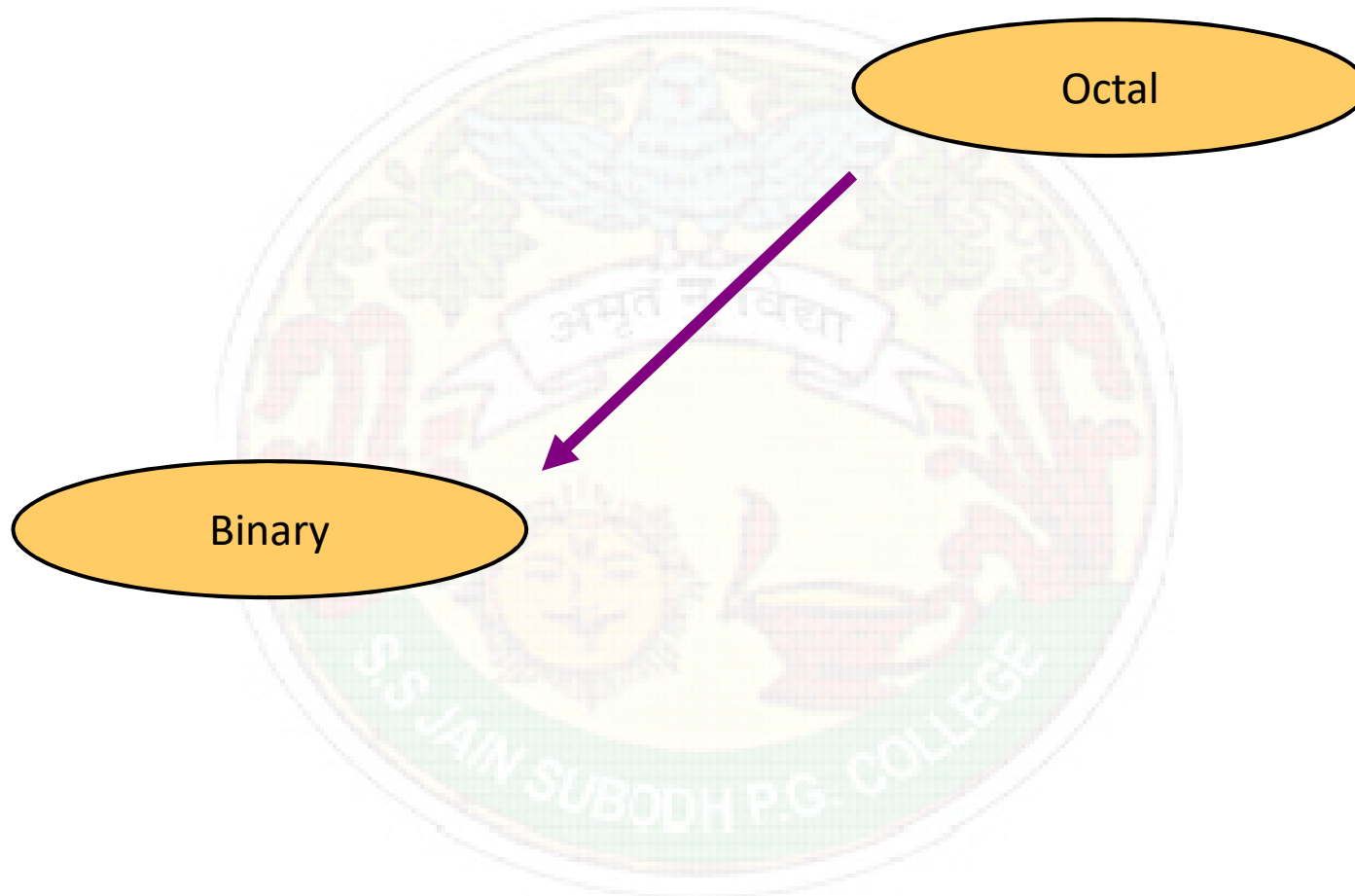


$$125_{10} = 1111101_2$$





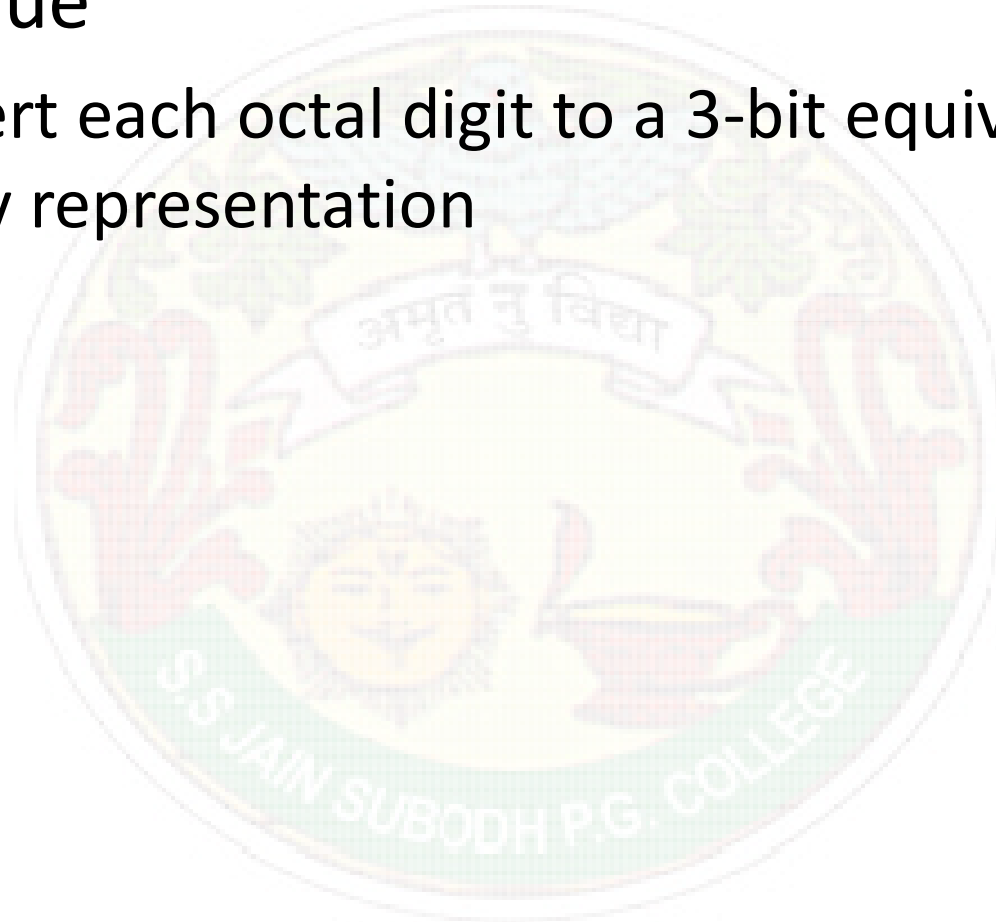
Octal to Binary





Octal to Binary

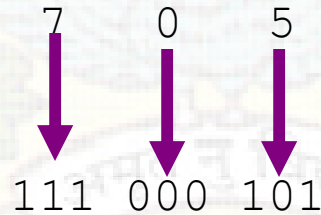
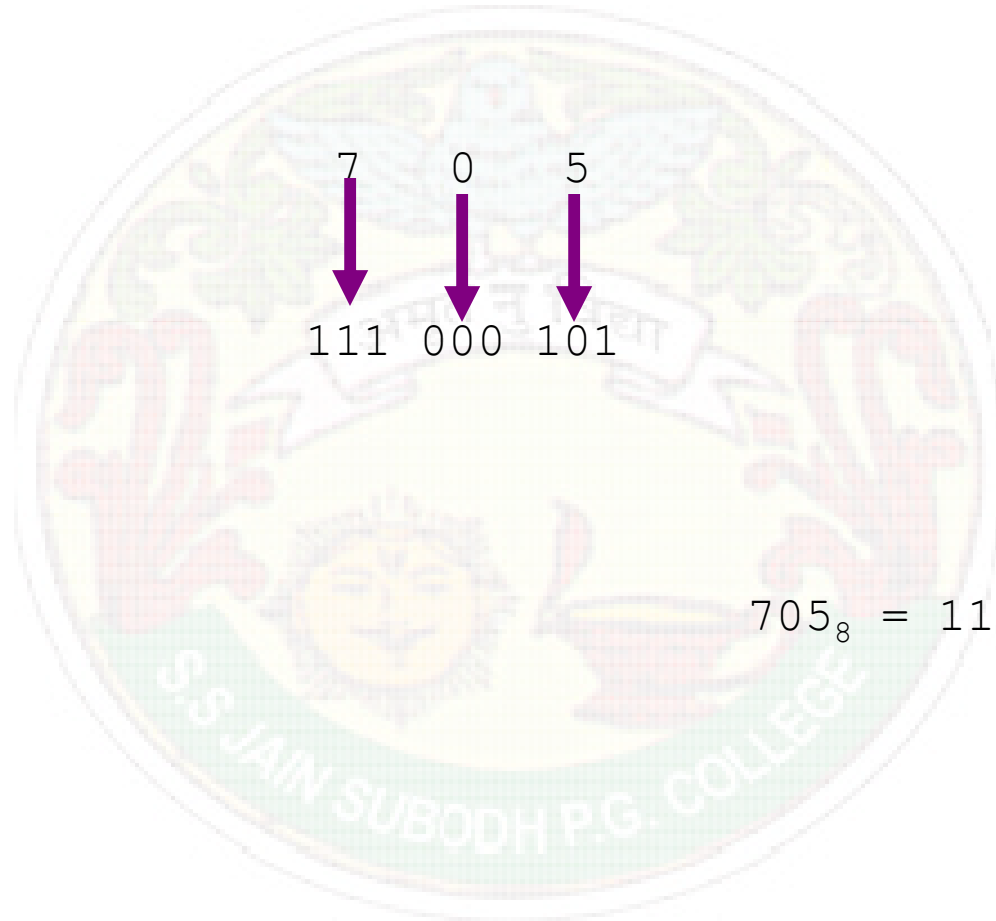
- Technique
 - Convert each octal digit to a 3-bit equivalent binary representation





Example

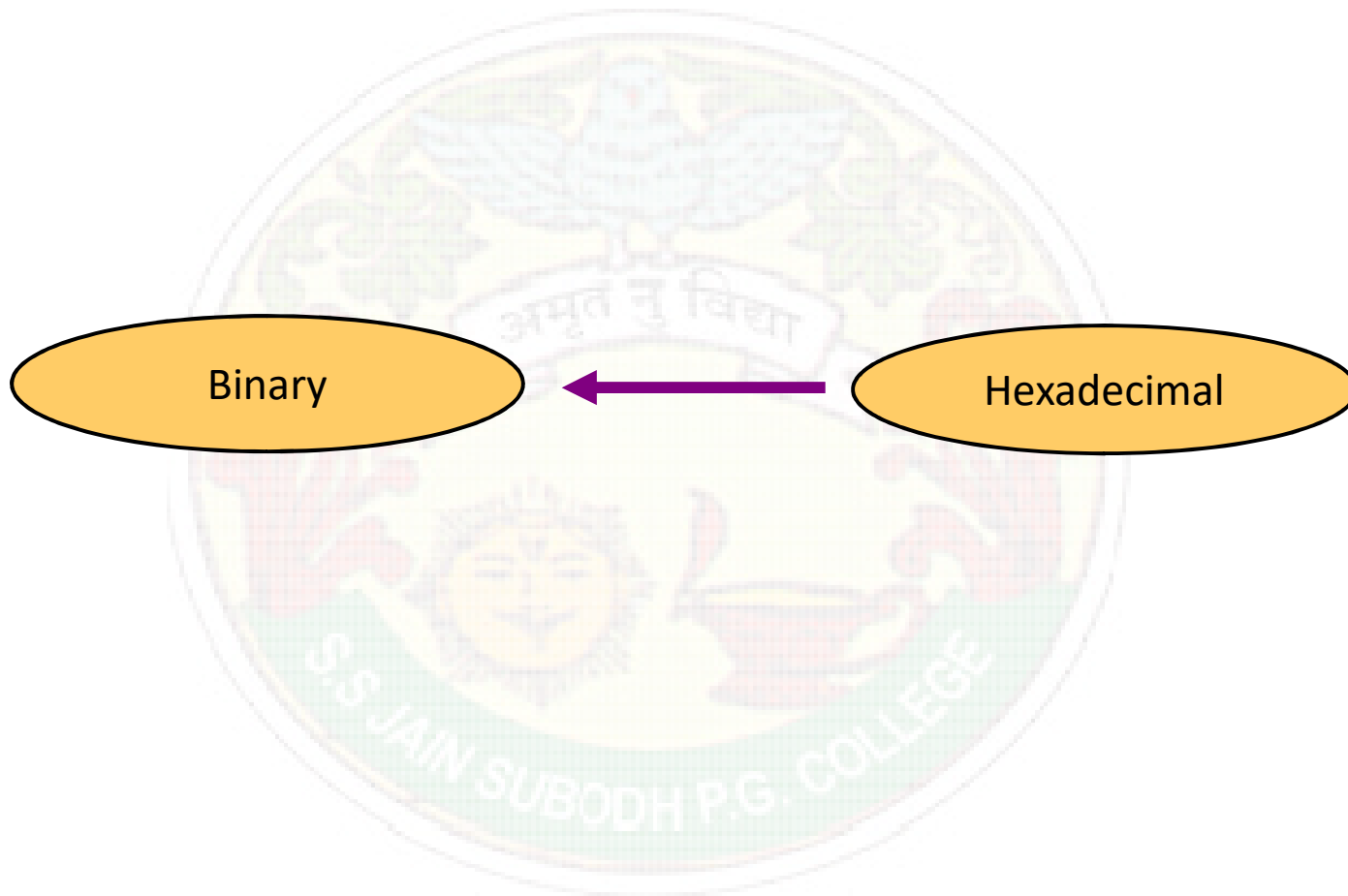
$$705_8 = ?_2$$



$$705_8 = 111000101_2$$



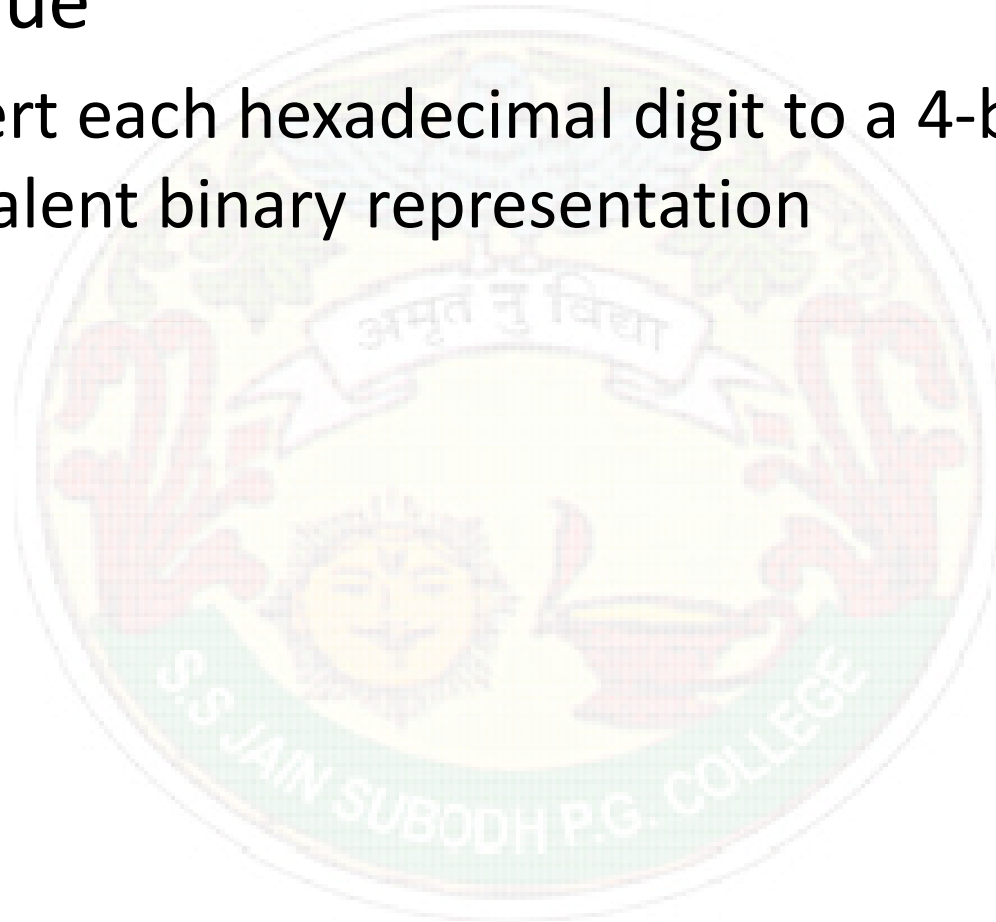
Hexadecimal to Binary





Hexadecimal to Binary

- Technique
 - Convert each hexadecimal digit to a 4-bit equivalent binary representation





Example

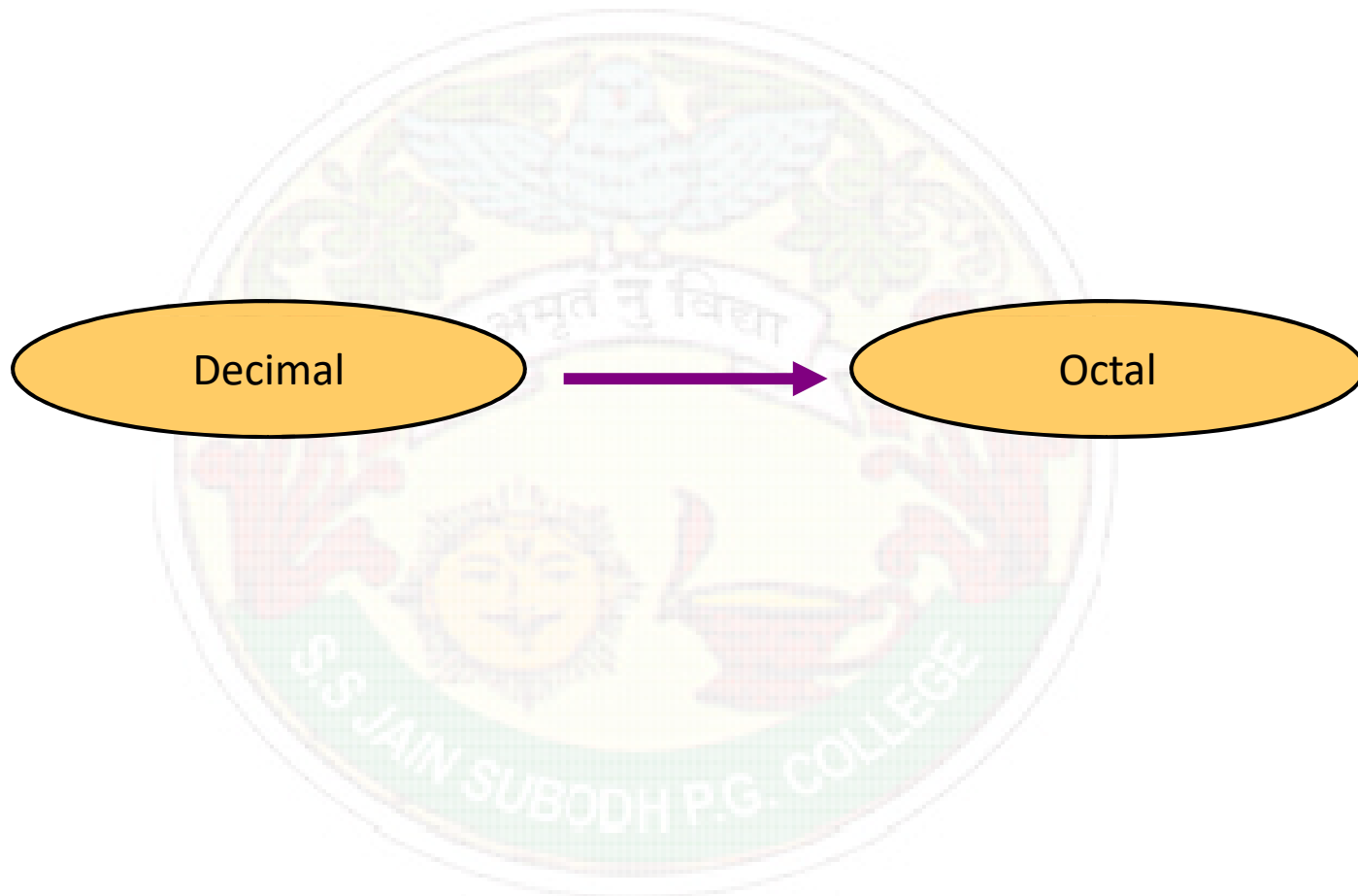
$$10AF_{16} = ?_2$$

1	0	A	F
↓	↓	↓	↓
0001	0000	1010	1111

$$10AF_{16} = 0001000010101111_2$$



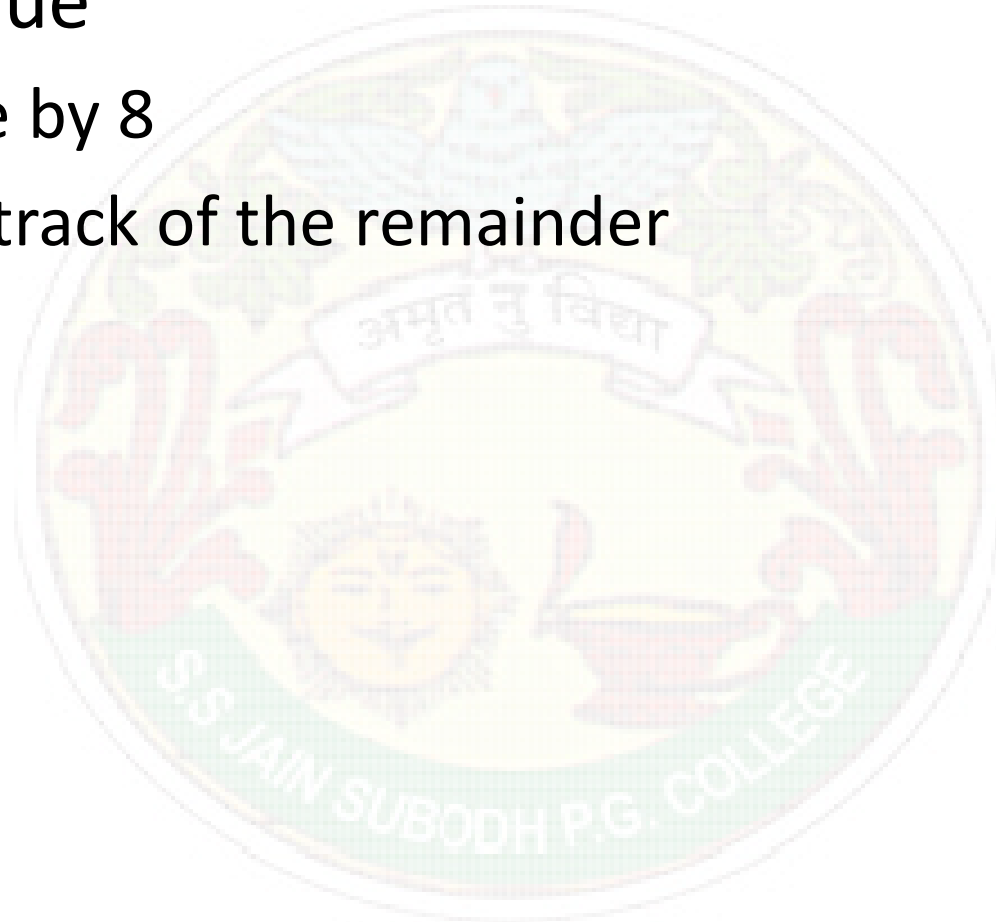
Decimal to Octal





Decimal to Octal

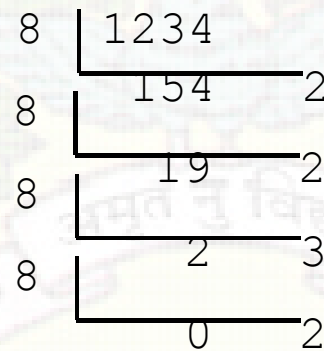
- Technique
 - Divide by 8
 - Keep track of the remainder

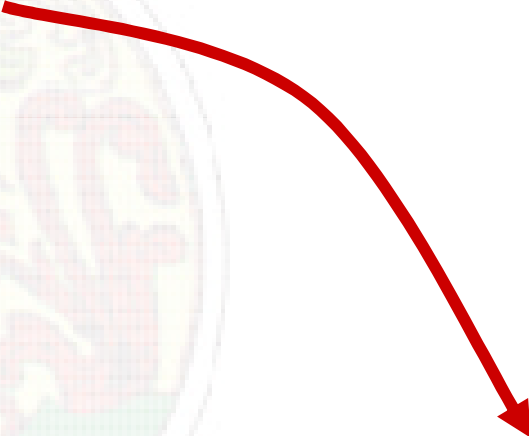




Example

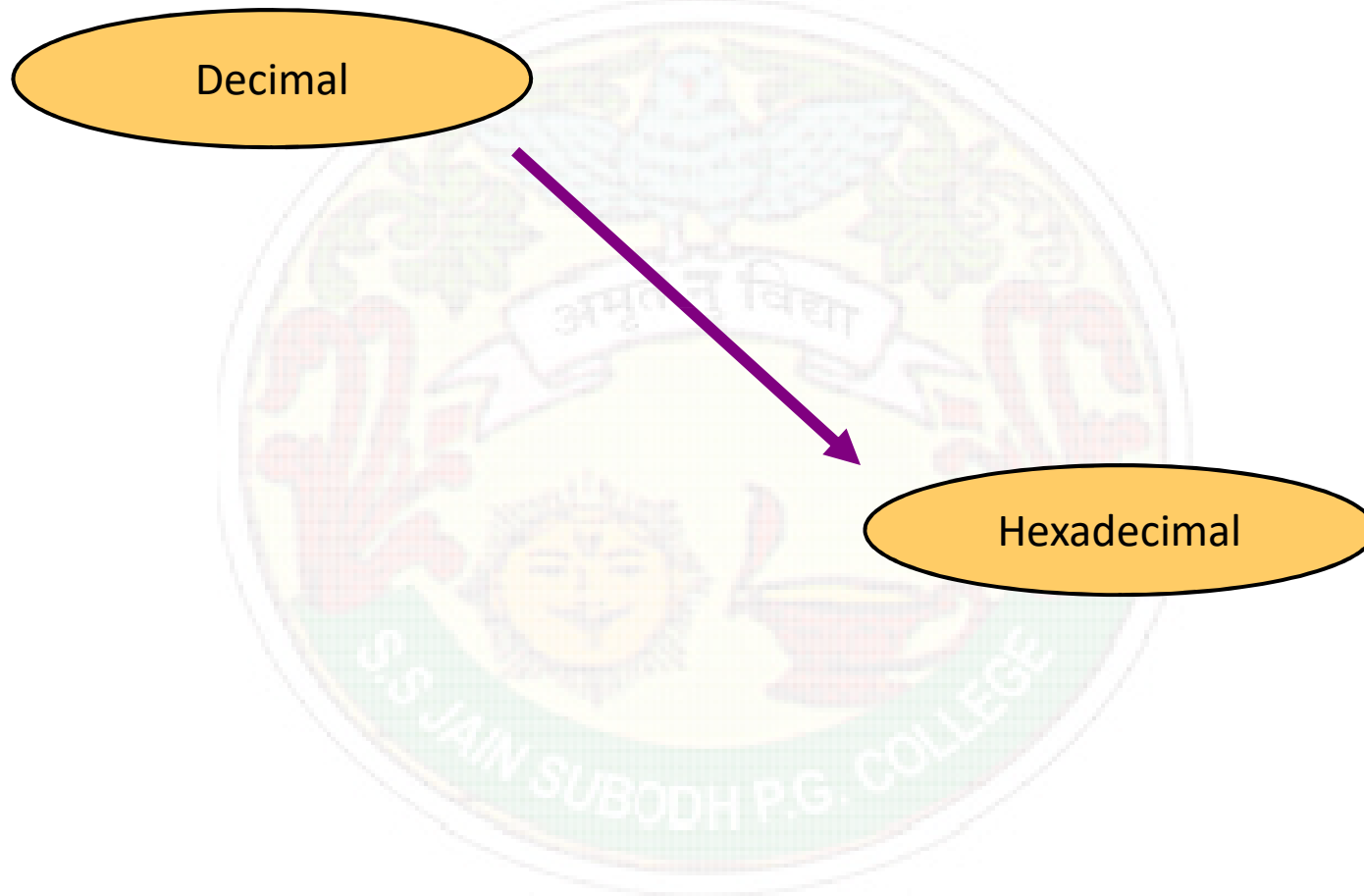
$$1234_{10} = ?_8$$




$$1234_{10} = 2322_8$$



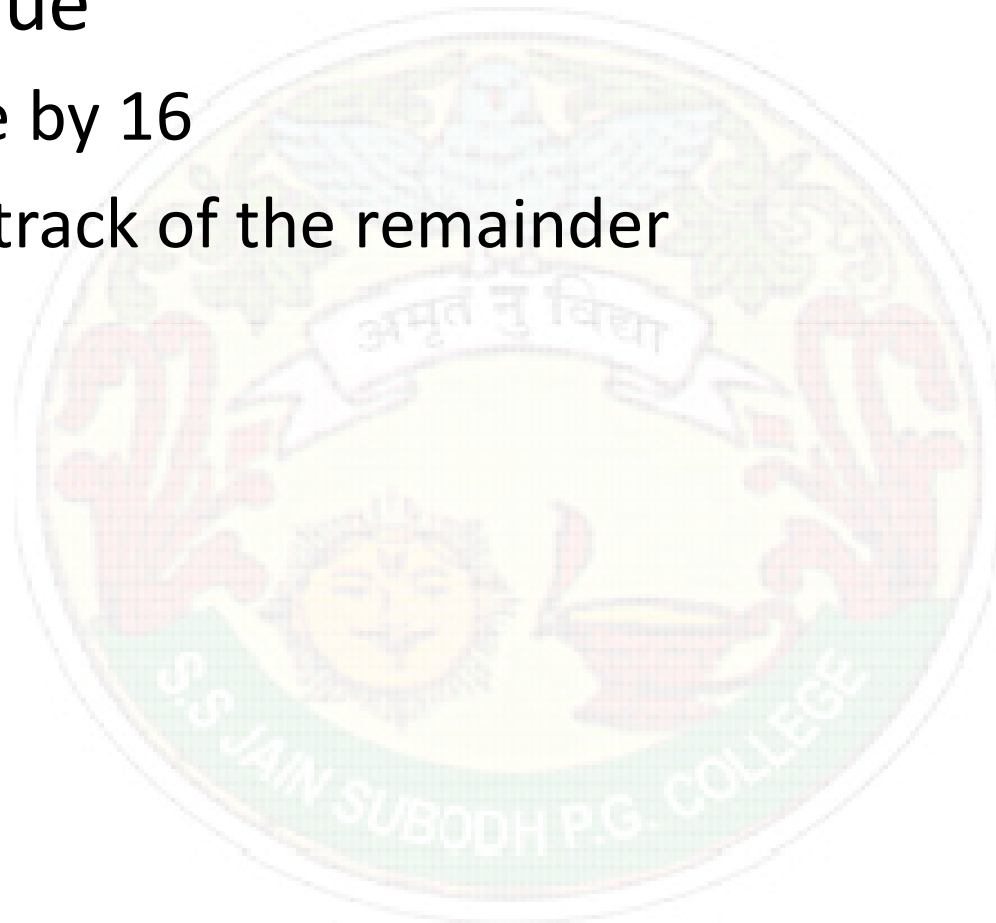
Decimal to Hexadecimal





Decimal to Hexadecimal

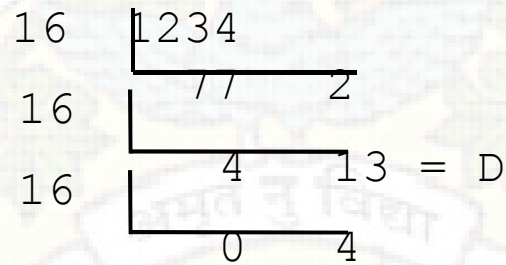
- Technique
 - Divide by 16
 - Keep track of the remainder





Example

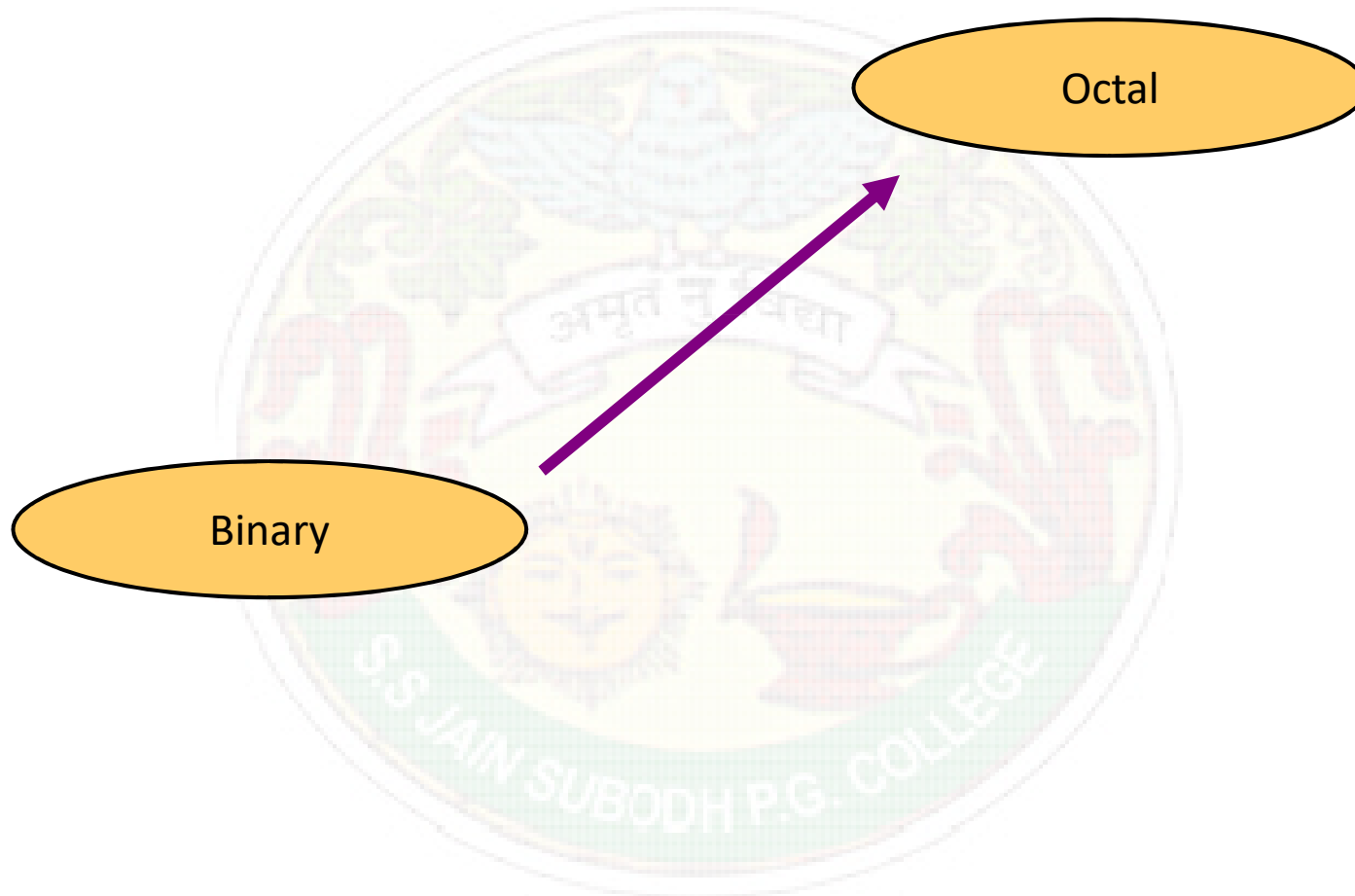
$$1234_{10} = ?_{16}$$



$$1234_{10} = 4D2_{16}$$



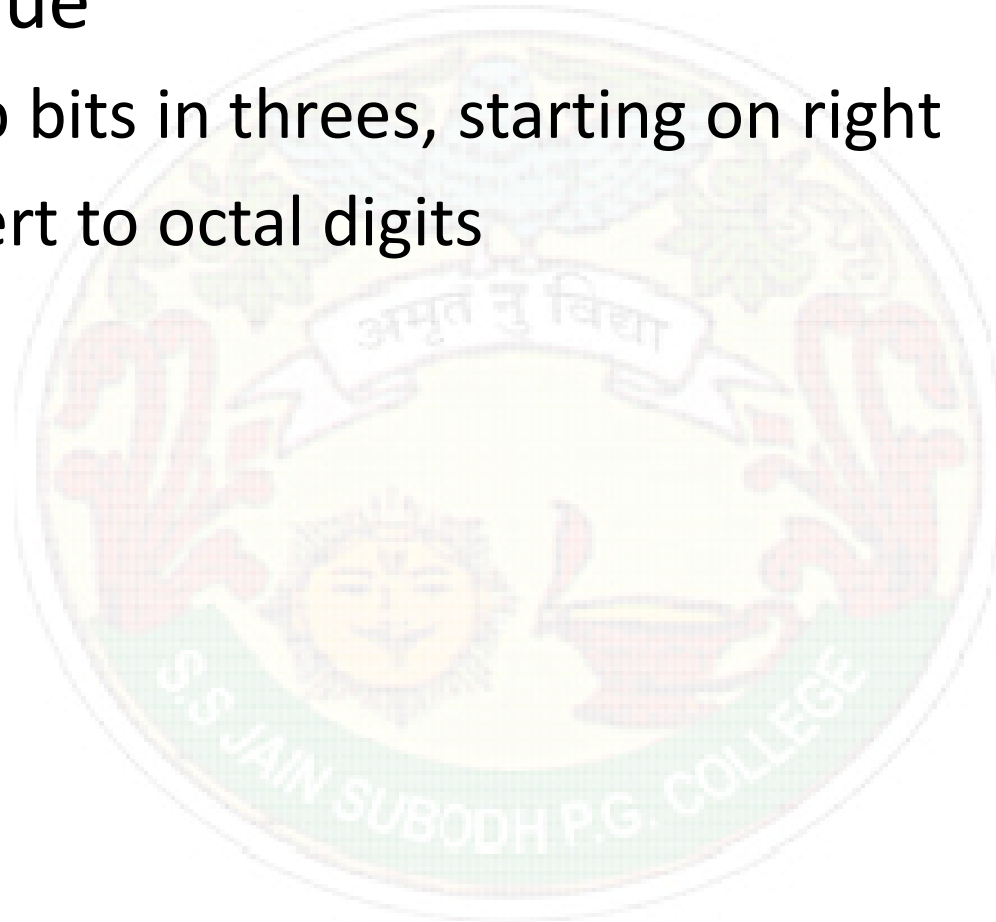
Binary to Octal





Binary to Octal

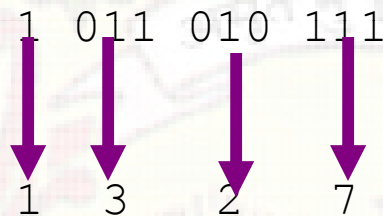
- Technique
 - Group bits in threes, starting on right
 - Convert to octal digits





Example

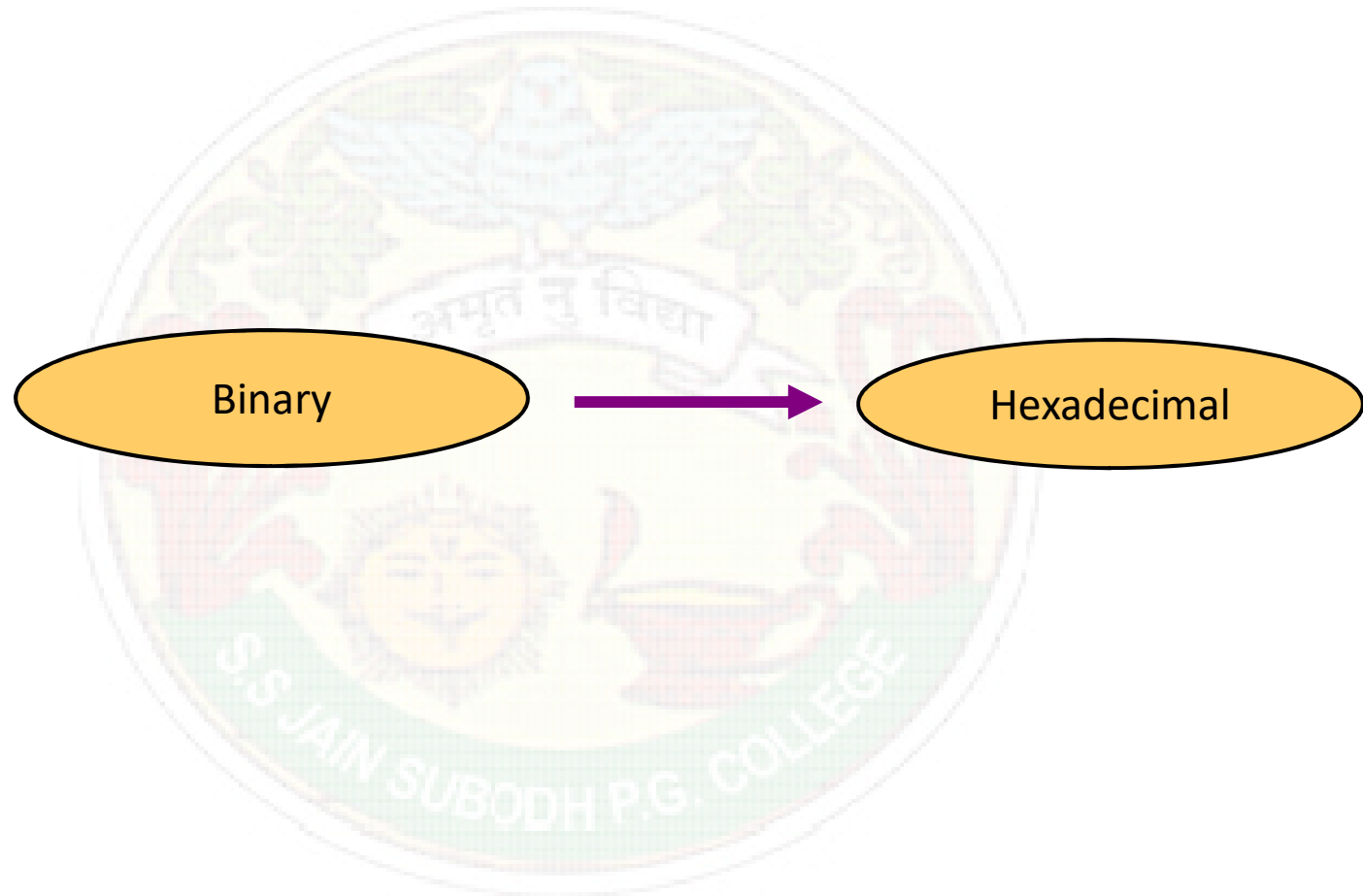
$$1011010111_2 = ?_8$$



$$1011010111_2 = 1327_8$$



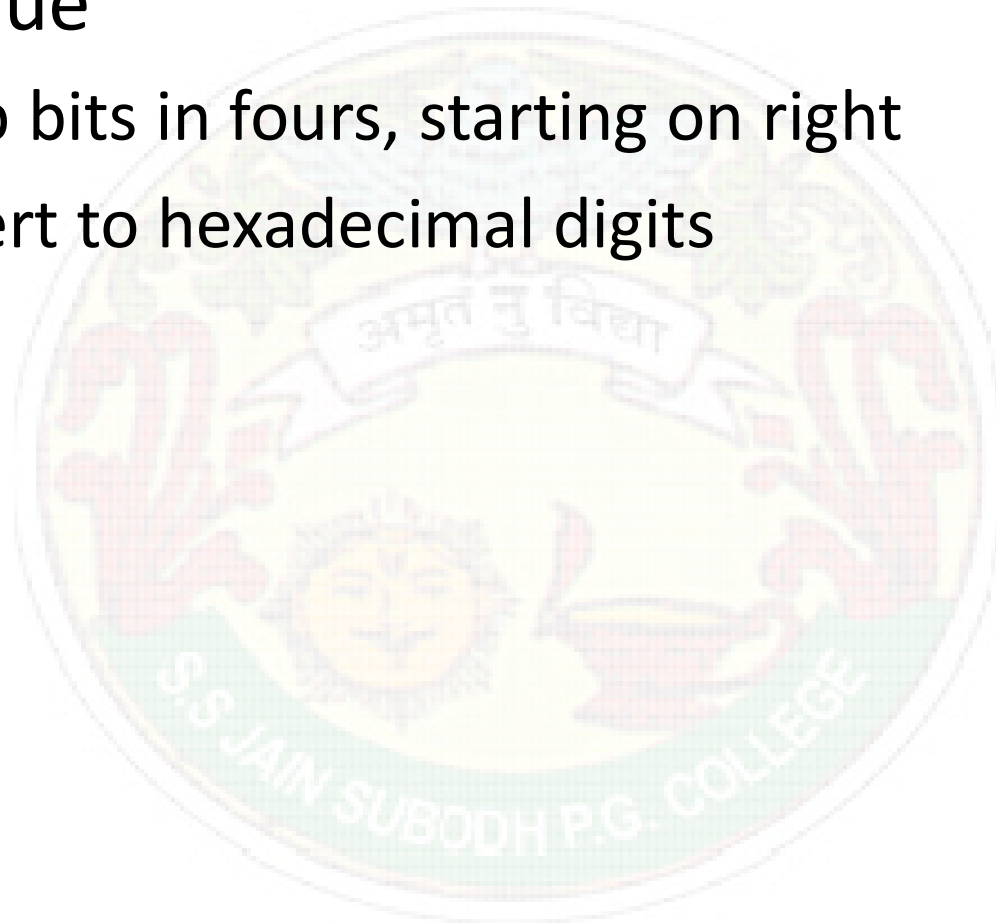
Binary to Hexadecimal





Binary to Hexadecimal

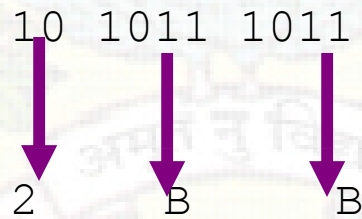
- Technique
 - Group bits in fours, starting on right
 - Convert to hexadecimal digits



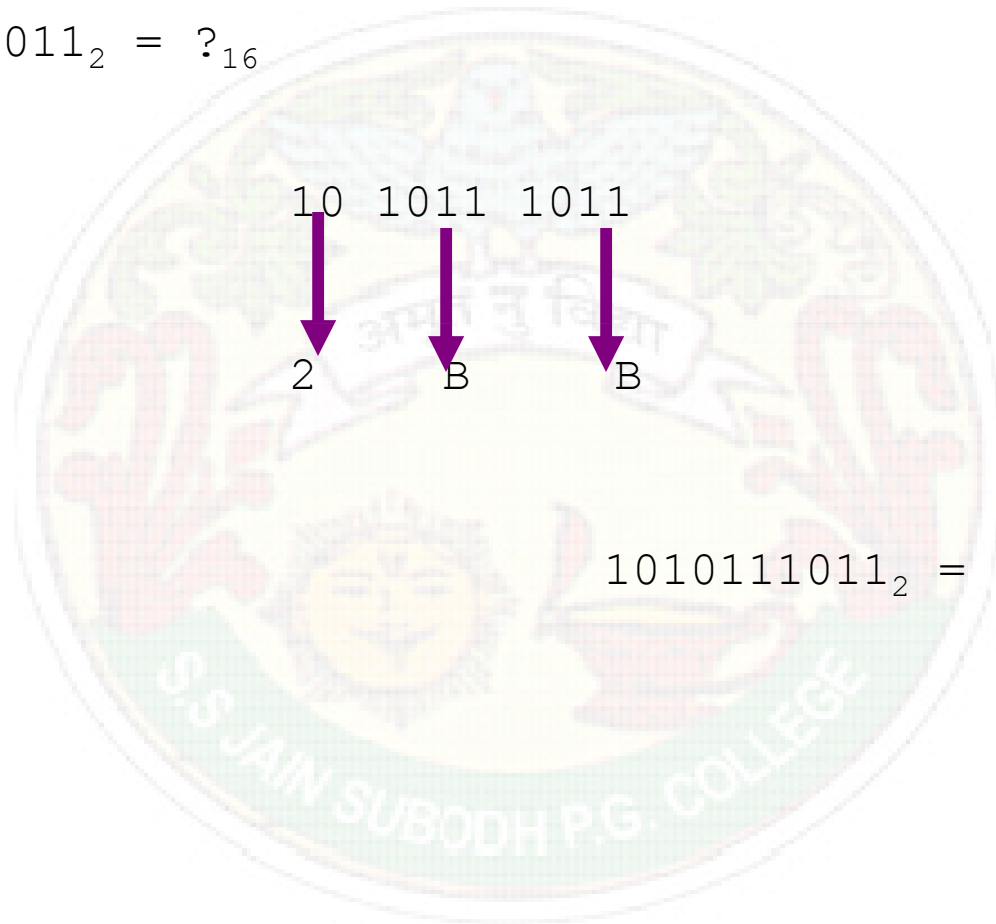


Example

$$1010111011_2 = ?_{16}$$

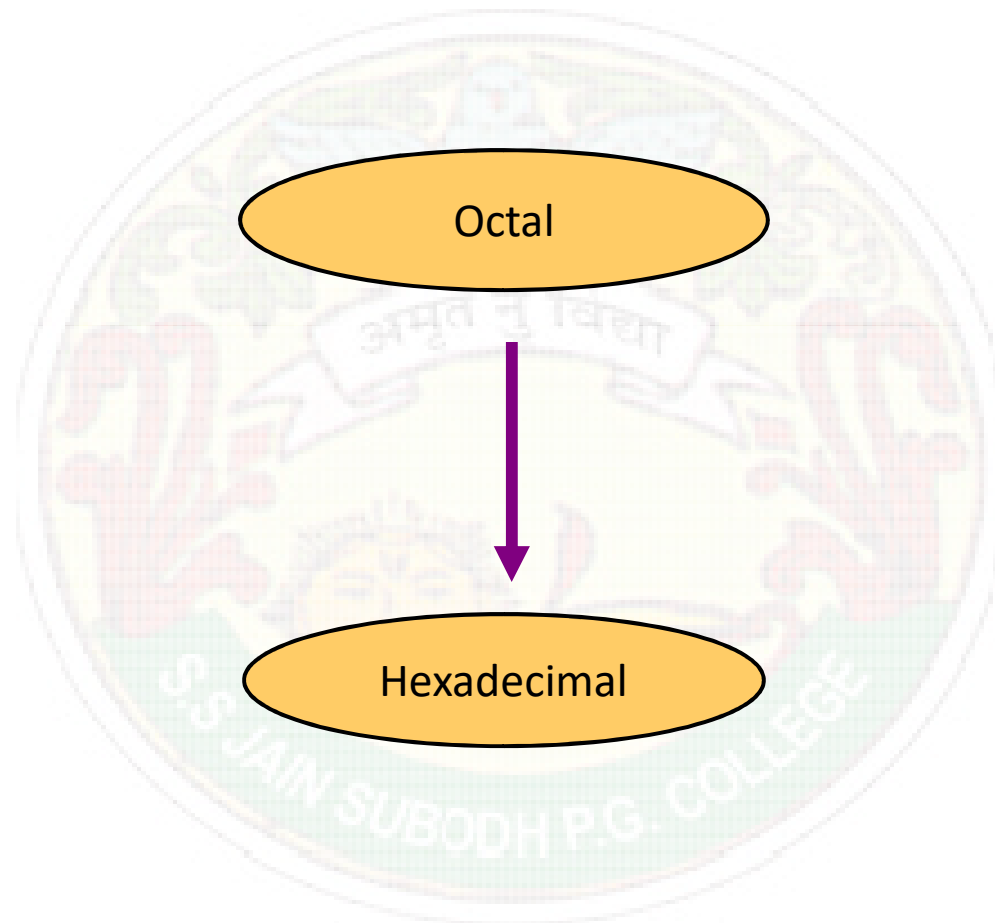


$$1010111011_2 = 2BB_{16}$$





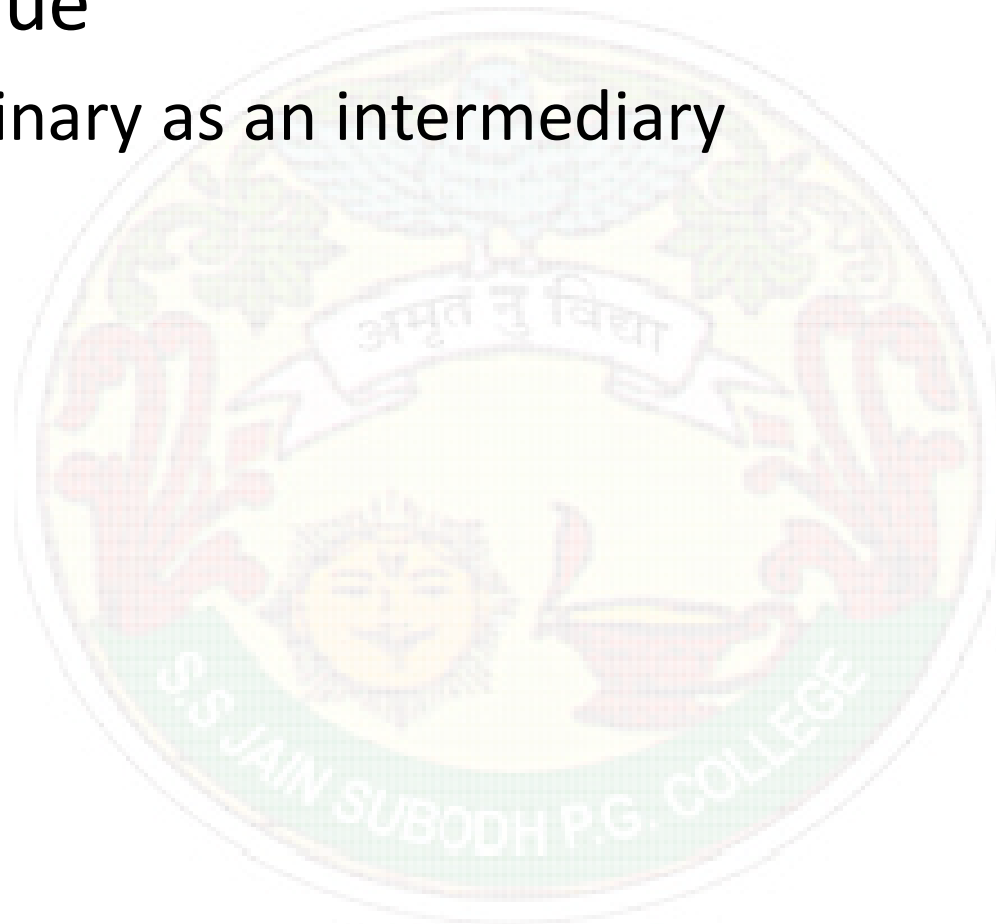
Octal to Hexadecimal





Octal to Hexadecimal

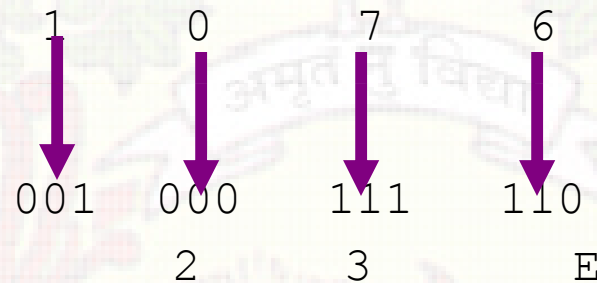
- Technique
 - Use binary as an intermediary





Example

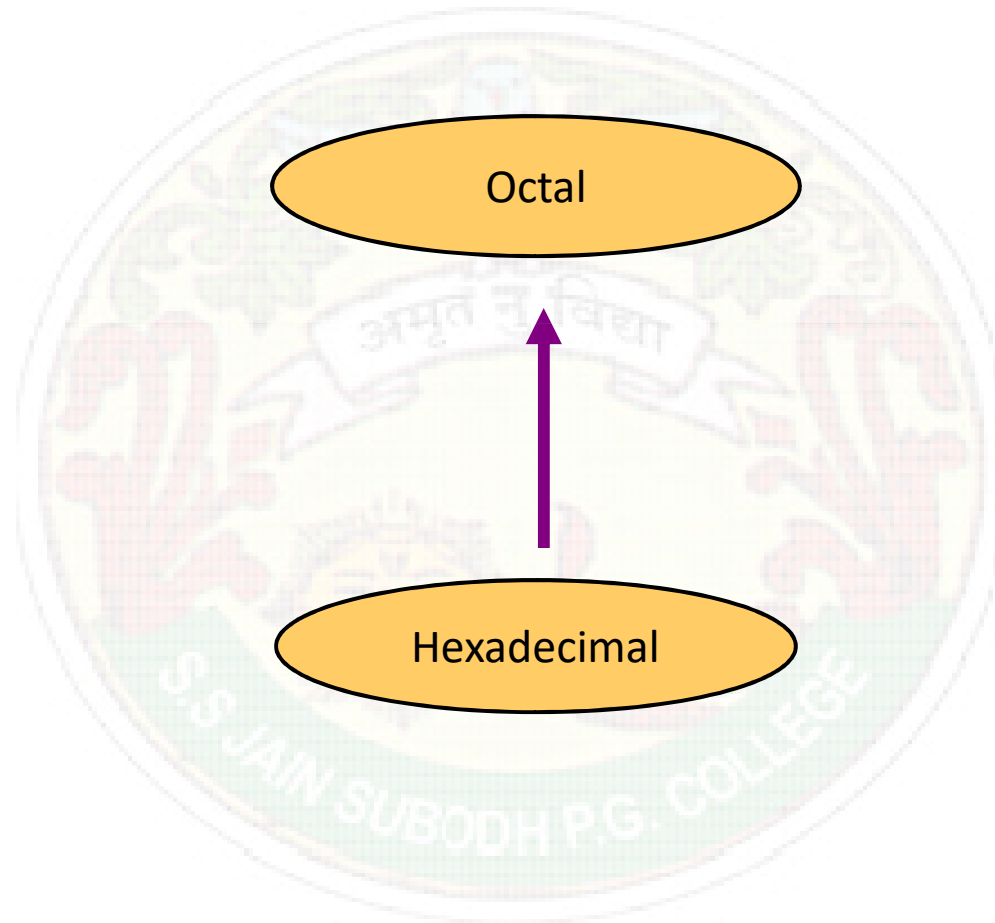
$$1076_8 = ?_{16}$$



$$1076_8 = 23E_{16}$$



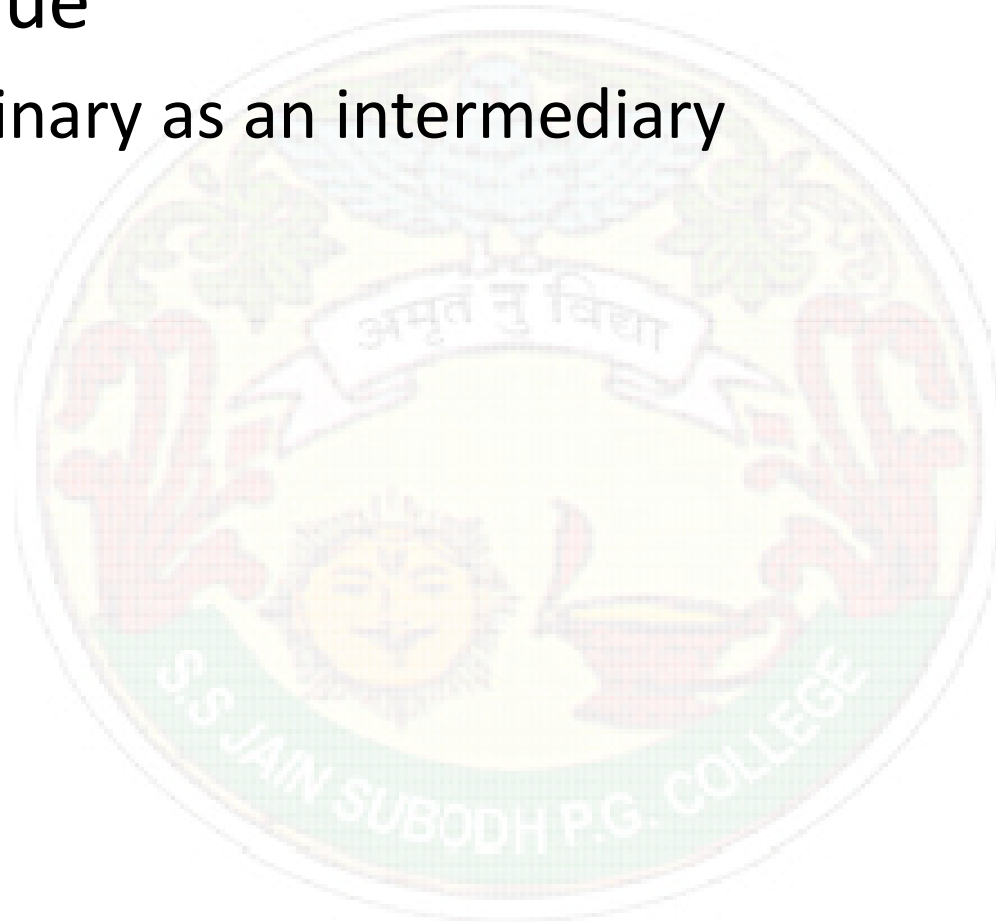
Hexadecimal to Octal





Hexadecimal to Octal

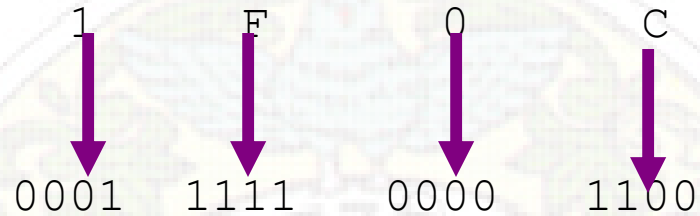
- Technique
 - Use binary as an intermediary



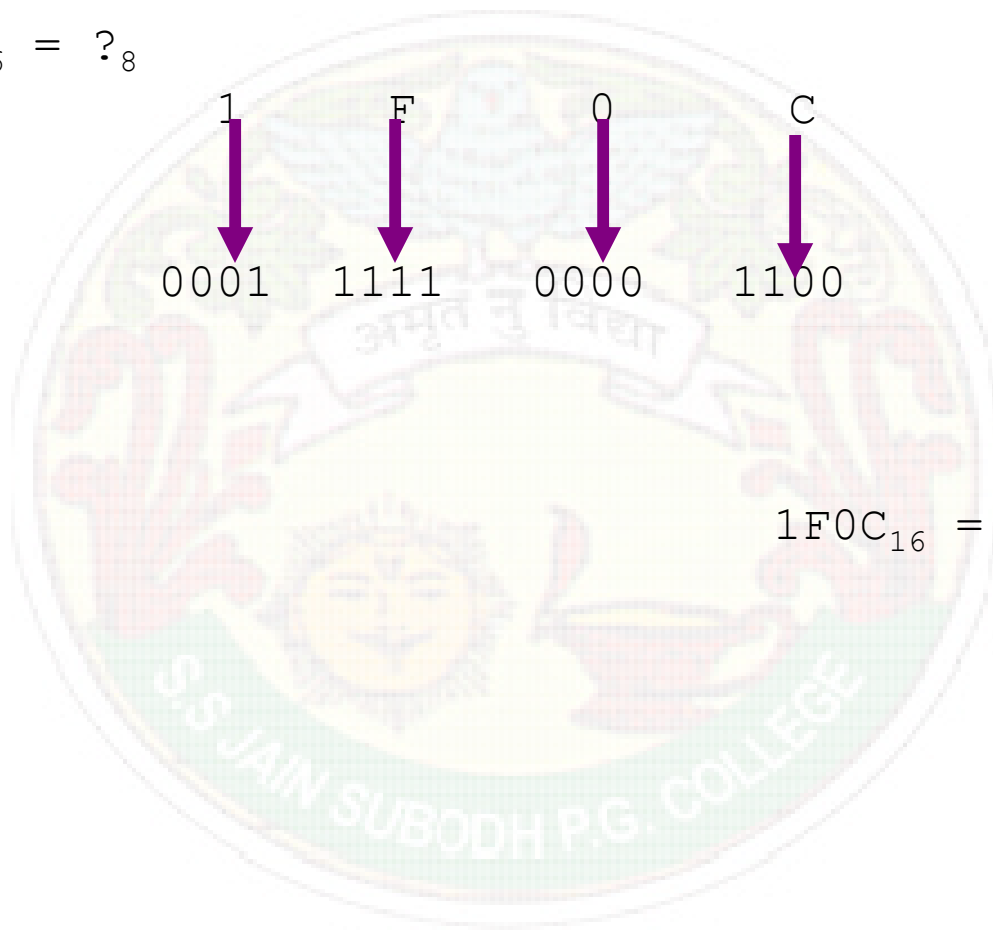


Example

$$1F0C_{16} = ?_8$$



$$1F0C_{16} = 17414_8$$





S. S Jain Subodh P.G. (Autonomous) College



Thank you