

Number Systems

Base: The number of digits used to represent numbers

Binary: 0, 1 base = 2 e.g. 10110

Decimal: 0, 1, 2, ..., 9 base = 10 e.g. 254

Octal: 0, 1, 2, ..., 7 base = 8 e.g. 76₈

Hexadecimal: 0, 1, 2, ..., 9, A, B, C, D, E, F base = 16

e.g. AB3

positional Notation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Decimal number: } 254 &= 2 \times 10^2 + 5 \times 10^1 + 4 \times 10^0 \\ &= 200 + 50 + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Binary number: } 10110 &= 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 \\ &= 16 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 0 \\ &= 22 \text{ (decimal equivalent)} \end{aligned}$$

In general:

$$d_i \cdot \text{base}^{n_i} + d_{i-1} \cdot \text{base}^{n_{i-1}} + \dots + d_1 \cdot \text{base}^1 + d_0 \cdot \text{base}^0$$

for any number with base

$n_i \ n_{i-1} \ \dots \ 1 \ 0$ ← weights

$d_i \ d_{i-1} \ \dots \ d_1 \ d_0$ ← digits

Conversion

Binary → decimal use the preceding formula and example.

decimal → binary

Divide the decimal number by 2 and the remainder will be the digit at 1's position. Then divide the quotient by 2, the remainder will be the digit at 2's position. Continue the process until the quotient is less than base

e.g. Convert 66 to binary number

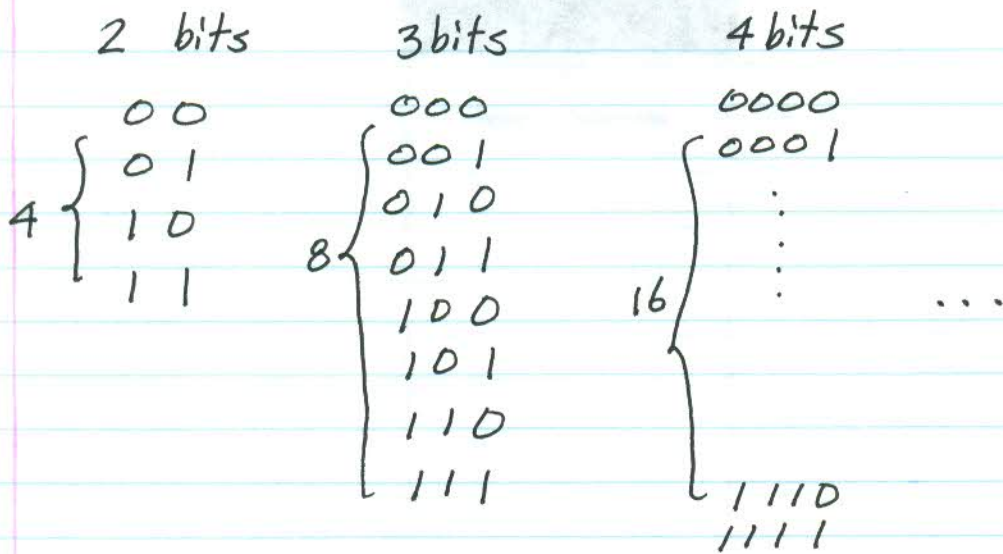
$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 2 \overline{)66} \\ \underline{6} \\ 6 \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 2 \overline{)33} \\ \underline{32} \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 2 \overline{)16} \\ \underline{16} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2 \overline{)8} \\ \underline{8} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2 \overline{)4} \\ \underline{4} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \overline{)2} \\ \underline{2} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad [1]$$

1000010

Number Systems

Number System	Digits	Base
Decimal	0, 1, 2, ... 9	10
Binary	0, 1	2
Hexadecimal	0, 1, ... 9, A, B, C, D, E, F (10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)	16
Octal	0, 1, ..., 7	8

2^n	Hex Digit	Binary
$2^0 = 1$	D	\iff 0000
$2^1 = 2$	1	\iff 0001
$2^2 = 4$	2	0010
$2^3 = 8$	3	0011
$2^4 = 16$	4	0100
$2^5 = 32$
$2^6 = 64$
$2^7 = 128$	9	1001
$2^8 = 256$	A (10)	1010
$2^9 = 512$	B (11)	1011
$2^{10} = 1024 = 1K$ (kilo)	C (12)	1100
$2^{20} = 1M$ (Mega)	D (13)	1101
$2^{30} = 1G$ (Giga)	E (14)	1110
$2^{40} = 1T$ (Tera)	F (15) \iff	1111

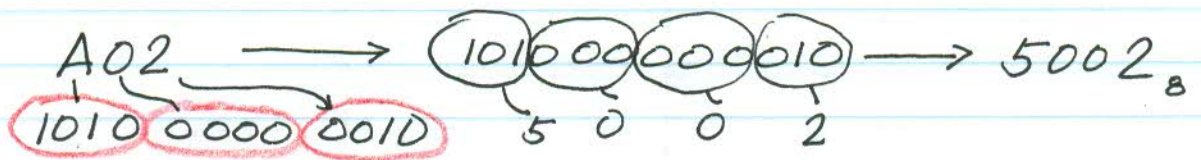


of binary numbers = 2^N

(N is the number of bits)

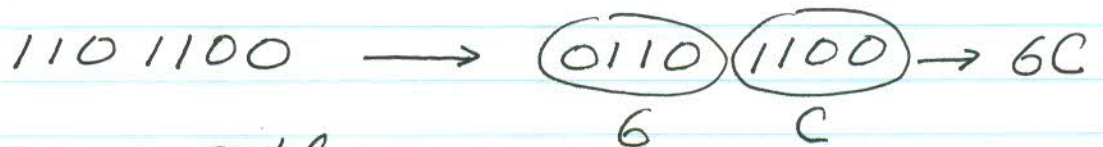
e.g. $2^3 = 8$
 $2^4 = 16$

Convert Hex \rightarrow binary \rightarrow Octal

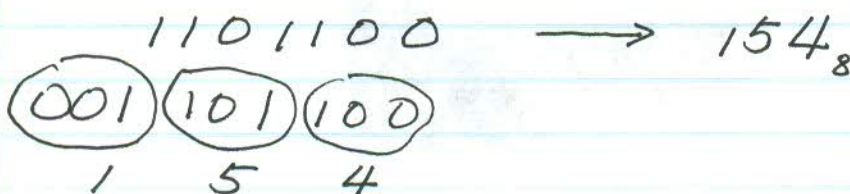


Binary \rightarrow Hex

groups of 4 bits



Binary \rightarrow Octal



Addition & Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ carry} \\ 245 \\ + 36 \\ \hline 281 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \curvearrowright \text{ borrow} \\ 245 \\ - 36 \\ \hline 209 \end{array}$$

Binary numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1001 \quad (9) \\ + 0011 \quad (3) \\ \hline 1100 \quad (12) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \\ 1100 \quad (12) \\ - 0011 \quad (3) \\ \hline 1001 \quad (9) \end{array}$$