Chapter 03

Number Systems

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Learning Objectives

In this chapter you will learn about:

- **Non-positional number system**
- **Positional number system**
- **Decimal number system**
- **Binary number system**
- **Octal number system**
- **Hexadecimal number system**

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Learning Objectives

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- **Convert a number's base**
  - **Another base to decimal base**
  - **Decimal base to another base**
  - **Some base to another base**
- **Shortcut methods for converting**
  - **Binary to octal number**
  - **Octal to binary number**
  - **Binary to hexadecimal number**
  - **Hexadecimal to binary number**
- **Fractional numbers in binary number system**

Number Systems

Two types of number systems are:

- Non-positional number systems
- Positional number systems

Non-positional Number Systems

- Characteristics
  - Use symbols such as I for 1, II for 2, III for 3, IIII for 4, IIIII for 5, etc
  - Each symbol represents the same value regardless of its position in the number
  - The symbols are simply added to find out the value of a particular number
- Difficulty
  - It is difficult to perform arithmetic with such a number system

Positional Number Systems

- Characteristics
  - Use only a few symbols called digits
  - These symbols represent different values depending on the position they occupy in the number

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Positional Number Systems

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- The value of each digit is determined by:
  1. The digit itself
  2. The position of the digit in the number
  3. The base of the number system

(base = total number of digits in the number system)

- The maximum value of a single digit is always equal to one less than the value of the base

Decimal Number System

Characteristics

- A positional number system
- Has 10 symbols or digits (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9). Hence, its base = 10
- The maximum value of a single digit is 9 (one less than the value of the base)
- Each position of a digit represents a specific power of the base (10)
- We use this number system in our day-to-day life

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Decimal Number System

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Example

$2586_{10} = (2 \times 10^3) + (5 \times 10^2) + (8 \times 10^1) + (6 \times 10^0)$

$= 2000 + 500 + 80 + 6$

Binary Number System

Characteristics

- A positional number system
- Has only 2 symbols or digits (0 and 1). Hence its base = 2
- The maximum value of a single digit is 1 (one less than the value of the base)
- Each position of a digit represents a specific power of the base (2)
- This number system is used in computers

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Binary Number System

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Example

$10101_2 = (1 \times 2^4) + (0 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) \times (1 \times 2^0)$

$= 16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1$

$= 21_{10}$

Representing Numbers in Different Number Systems

In order to be specific about which number system we are referring to, it is a common practice to indicate the base as a subscript. Thus, we write:

$10101_2 = 21_{10}$

Bit

- Bit stands for **bi**nary digi**t**
- A bit in computer terminology means either a 0 or a 1
- A binary number consisting of *n* bits is called an n-bit number

Octal Number System

Characteristics

- **A positional number system**
- **Has total 8 symbols or digits (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). Hence, its base = 8**
- **The maximum value of a single digit is 7 (one less than the value of the base**
- **Each position of a digit represents a specific power of the base (8)**

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Octal Number System

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- **Since there are only 8 digits, 3 bits (2^3 = 8) are sufficient to represent any octal number in binary**

Example

$$2057_8 = (2 \times 8^3) + (0 \times 8^2) + (5 \times 8^1) + (7 \times 8^0)$$
$$= 1024 + 0 + 40 + 7$$
$$= 1071_{10}$$

Hexadecimal Number System

Characteristics

- A positional number system
- Has total 16 symbols or digits (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F). Hence its base = 16
- The symbols A, B, C, D, E and F represent the decimal values 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 respectively
- The maximum value of a single digit is 15 (one less than the value of the base)

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Hexadecimal Number System

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- Each position of a digit represents a specific power of the base (16)
- Since there are only 16 digits, 4 bits (2^4 = 16) are sufficient to represent any hexadecimal number in binary

Example

$1AF_{16}$ = $(1 \times 16^2) + (A \times 16^1) + (F \times 16^0)$

= $1 \times 256 + 10 \times 16 + 15 \times 1$

= $256 + 160 + 15$

= 431_{10}

Converting a Number of Another Base to a Decimal Number

Method

Step 1: Determine the column (positional) value of each digit

Step 2: Multiply the obtained column values by the digits in the corresponding columns

Step 3: Calculate the sum of these products

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Converting a Number of Another Base to a Decimal Number

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Example

$4706_8 = ?_{10}$

$4706_8 = 4 \times 8^3 + 7 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^1 + 6 \times 8^0$ ← Common values multiplied by the corresponding digits

$= 4 \times 512 + 7 \times 64 + 0 + 6 \times 1$

$= 2048 + 448 + 0 + 6$ ← Sum of these products

$= 2502_{10}$

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Converting a Decimal Number to a Number of Another Base

Division-Remainder Method

Step 1: Divide the decimal number to be converted by the value of the new base

Step 2: Record the remainder from Step 1 as the rightmost digit (least significant digit) of the new base number

Step 3: Divide the quotient of the previous divide by the new base

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Converting a Decimal Number to a Number of Another Base

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Step 4: Record the remainder from Step 3 as the next digit (to the left) of the new base number

Repeat Steps 3 and 4, recording remainders from right to left, until the quotient becomes zero in Step 3

Note that the last remainder thus obtained will be the most significant digit (MSD) of the new base number

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Converting a Decimal Number to a Number of Another Base

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Example

$952_{10} = ?_8$

Solution:

		Remainders
8	952	
	119	0
	14	7
	1	6
	0	1

Hence, $952_{10} = 1670_8$

Converting a Number of Some Base to a Number of Another Base

Method

Step 1: Convert the original number to a decimal number (base 10)

Step 2: Convert the decimal number so obtained to the new base number

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Converting a Number of Some Base to a Number of Another Base

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Example

$545_6 = ?_4$

Solution:

Step 1: Convert from base 6 to base 10

$$\begin{aligned} 545_6 &= 5 \times 6^2 + 4 \times 6^1 + 5 \times 6^0 \\ &= 5 \times 36 + 4 \times 6 + 5 \times 1 \\ &= 180 + 24 + 5 \\ &= 209_{10} \end{aligned}$$

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Converting a Number of Some Base to a Number of Another Base

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Step 2: Convert 209_{10} to base 4

4	209	Remainders
	52	1
	13	0
	3	1
	0	3

Hence, $209_{10} = 3101_4$

So, $545_6 = 209_{10} = 3101_4$

Thus, $545_6 = 3101_4$

Shortcut Method for Converting a Binary Number to its Equivalent Octal Number

Method

Step 1: Divide the digits into groups of three starting from the right

Step 2: Convert each group of three binary digits to one octal digit using the method of binary to decimal conversion

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Shortcut Method for Converting a Binary Number to its Equivalent Octal Number

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Example

$1101010_2 = ?_8$

Step 1: Divide the binary digits into groups of 3 starting from right

<u>001</u> <u>101</u> <u>010</u>

Step 2: Convert each group into one octal digit

$001_2 = 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 1$
$101_2 = 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 5$
$010_2 = 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 2$

Hence, $1101010_2 = 152_8$

Shortcut Method for Converting an Octal Number to Its Equivalent Binary Number

Method

Step 1: Convert each octal digit to a 3 digit binary number (the octal digits may be treated as decimal for this conversion)

Step 2: Combine all the resulting binary groups (of 3 digits each) into a single binary number

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Shortcut Method for Converting an Octal Number to Its Equivalent Binary Number

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Example

$562_8 = ?_2$

Step 1: Convert each octal digit to 3 binary digits

$5_8 = 101_2$, $6_8 = 110_2$, $2_8 = 010_2$

Step 2: Combine the binary groups

$562_8 = \underset{5}{\underline{101}}\ \underset{6}{\underline{110}}\ \underset{2}{\underline{010}}$

Hence, $562_8 = 101110010_2$

Shortcut Method for Converting a Binary Number to its Equivalent Hexadecimal Number

Method

Step 1: Divide the binary digits into groups of four starting from the right

Step 2: Combine each group of four binary digits to one hexadecimal digit

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Shortcut Method for Converting a Binary Number to its Equivalent Hexadecimal Number

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Example

$111101_2 = ?_{16}$

Step 1: Divide the binary digits into groups of four starting from the right

<u>0011</u> <u>1101</u>

Step 2: Convert each group into a hexadecimal digit

$0011_2 = 0 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 3_{10} = 3_{16}$

$1101_2 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 3_{10} = D_{16}$

Hence, $111101_2 = 3D_{16}$

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Shortcut Method for Converting a Hexadecimal Number to its Equivalent Binary Number

Method

Step 1: Convert the decimal equivalent of each hexadecimal digit to a 4 digit binary number

Step 2: Combine all the resulting binary groups (of 4 digits each) in a single binary number

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Shortcut Method for Converting a Hexadecimal Number to its Equivalent Binary Number

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Example

$2AB_{16} = ?_2$

Step 1: Convert each hexadecimal digit to a 4 digit binary number

$2_{16} = 2_{10} = 0010_2$

$A_{16} = 10_{10} = 1010_2$

$B_{16} = 11_{10} = 1011_2$

Shortcut Method for Converting a Hexadecimal Number to its Equivalent Binary Number

(Continued from previous slide..)

Step 2: Combine the binary groups

$2AB_{16} = \underline{0010}\ \ \underline{1010}\ \ \underline{1011}$

2	A	B

Hence, $2AB_{16} = 001010101011_2$

Fractional Numbers

- ***Fractional numbers*** are formed same way as decimal number system
- In general, a number in a number system with base ***b*** would be written as:
  $a_n\ a_{n-1} \ldots a_0\ .\ a_{-1}\ a_{-2} \ldots a_{-m}$
- And would be interpreted to mean:
  $a_n \times b^n + a_{n-1} \times b^{n-1} + \ldots + a_0 \times b^0 + a_{-1} \times b^{-1} + a_{-2} \times b^{-2} + \ldots + a_{-m} \times b^{-m}$
- The symbols a_n, a_{n-1}, …, a_{-m} in above representation should be one of the ***b*** symbols allowed in the number system

Formation of Fractional Numbers in Binary Number System (Example)

Binary Point ↓

Position	4	3	2	1	0	.	-1	-2	-3	-4
Position Value	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0		2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}
Quantity Represented	16	8	4	2	1		$^1/_2$	$^1/_4$	$^1/_8$	$^1/_{16}$

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Formation of Fractional Numbers in Binary Number System (Example)

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Example

$110.101_2 = 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^{-1} + 0 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3}$
$= 4 + 2 + 0 + 0.5 + 0 + 0.125$
$= 6.625_{10}$

Formation of Fractional Numbers in Octal Number System (Example)

Octal Point ↓

					.			
Position	3	2	1	0	.	-1	-2	-3
Position Value	8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0		8^{-1}	8^{-2}	8^{-3}
Quantity Represented	512	64	8	1		$^1/_8$	$^1/_{64}$	$^1/_{512}$

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Formation of Fractional Numbers in Octal Number System (Example)

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Example

$127.54_8 = 1 \times 8^2 + 2 \times 8^1 + 7 \times 8^0 + 5 \times 8^{-1} + 4 \times 8^{-2}$
$= 64 + 16 + 7 + {}^5/_8 + {}^4/_{64}$
$= 87 + 0.625 + 0.0625$
$= 87.6875_{10}$

Key Words/Phrases

- Base
- Binary number system
- Binary point
- Bit
- Decimal number system
- Division-Remainder technique
- Fractional numbers
- Hexadecimal number system
- Least Significant Digit (LSD)
- Memory dump
- Most Significant Digit (MSD)
- Non-positional number system
- Number system
- Octal number system
- Positional number system