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Number Systems
Homework
Introduction to number systems

This works for any base. Convert $2,012_3$ from base-3 to base-10.

$$\begin{aligned} &2 \cdot 3^3 + 0 \cdot 3^2 + 1 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^0 \\ &2 \cdot 27 + 0 \cdot 9 + 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 1 \\ &54 + 0 + 3 + 2 \\ &59_{10} \end{aligned}$$

Number Systems
Homework
Conversion works for any base

Review: For base-10, given an n -digit number in which d_i is the i th digit, the number is

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 10^{i-1} \cdot d_i$$

For base- b , given an n -digit number in which d_i is the i th digit, the number is

$$\sum_{i=1}^n b^{i-1} \cdot d_i$$

Number Systems
Homework
Binary

1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512 1,024 (1K)
 2^0 2^1 2^2 2^3 2^4 2^5 2^6 2^7 2^8 2^9 2^{10}

$k \neq K$

$$\begin{aligned} 1k &= 10^3 = 1,000 \\ 1K &= 2^{10} = 1,024 \end{aligned}$$

Number Systems
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Introduction to number systems

Consider a base-10 number: $1,293$

$$1,293 = 1 \cdot 10^3 + 2 \cdot 10^2 + 9 \cdot 10^1 + 3 \cdot 10^0$$

For base-10, given an n -digit number in which d_i is the i th digit, the number is

$$\sum_{i=0}^n 10^{i-1} \cdot d_i$$

Number Systems
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Convert 59_{10} from base-10 to base-3. Repeatedly divide by the greatest power of b (the base) that is less than the number.

| Remainder | Try dividing | Digit | Comment |
|------------------------|--------------|-------|---------|
| 59 | $3^4 = 81$ | 0 | Too big |
| $59 - 0 \cdot 81 = 59$ | $3^3 = 27$ | 2 | O.K. |
| $59 - 2 \cdot 27 = 5$ | $3^2 = 9$ | 0 | Too big |
| $5 - 0 \cdot 9 = 5$ | $3^1 = 3$ | 1 | O.K. |
| $5 - 1 \cdot 3 = 2$ | 3^0 | 2 | O.K. |

$$02012_3 = 2012_3$$

Number Systems
Homework
Useful bases

- 2: Also called *binary*. Most fundamental base in digital logic. Know this like the back of your hand.
- 8: Also called *octal*. Sometimes used by programmers. Prefer base 16.
- 10: Also called *decimal* or *Arabic*.
- 16: Also called *hexadecimal* or *simple hex*. One of the most compact and beautiful representations for digital computer programmers.

Number Systems
Homework
Decimal

- Most commonly used by human beings.
- Also called *Arabic*
 - Actually developed in India and brought to Europe via Arabian empire.
- Largely replaced *Roman numerals*, which were more cumbersome when writing the large and complicated numbers used in astronomy and wide-spread trade.

Number systems

- Representation of positive numbers same in most systems
- A few special-purpose alternatives exist, e.g., Gray code
- Alternatives exist for signed numbers

Reading assignment

- M. Morris Mano and Charles R. Kime. *Logic and Computer Design Fundamentals*. Prentice-Hall, NJ, third edition, 2004
- Sections 5.1–5.6

Base-16: Hex

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | A | B | C | D | E | F |

Often prefixed with 0x.
What is 0xFF?

Computer geek culture reference

- Spelling things in ASCII (hex or binary)
- This is one of the lower forms of geek culture, akin to bad puns
- However, at least one university has things written into its buildings with subtle brick patterns in ASCII binary

4a6934207375616e34206a6931207368653420
6a69342068656e332068616f332077616e3221