



Digital Electronics

For

Second class

by

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Number system

- 1- Binary numbers.
- 2- Octal numbers.
- 3- Hexadecimal number.

1. The types of number system:

1-Decimal Number System

This system is composed of 10 numbers or symbols, these 10

Symbols are:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

These symbols are called digits.

The decimal system, also called base 10 system, because it has 10 digits which is a naturally result of the fact that man has 10 fingers.

2- Binary Number System

In this system there are only two symbols or possible digit values , 0 or 1 . Even so , this base-2 system.

3- Octal Number System

This system is composed of 8 numbers or symbols:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

This is a base -8 system



4- Hexa- Decimal System

This system is composed of 16 numbers or symbols (digit):

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

It is a base – 16 systems

2. Representation of numbers:

1) Decimal :-

$$(124)_{10} = 4 \times 10^0 + 2 \times 10^1 + 1 \times 10^2$$

$$(252.512)_{10} = 2 \times 10^0 + 5 \times 10^1 + 2 \times 10^2 + 5 \times 10^{-1} + 1 \times 10^{-2} + 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

2) Binary :-

$$(1011101)_2 = 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^6$$
$$= (93)_{10}$$

$$(101.11)_2 = 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2}$$
$$= (5.75)_{10}$$

3) Octal :-

$$(537)_8 = 7 \times 8^0 + 3 \times 8^1 + 5 \times 8^2$$
$$= (351)_{10}$$

4) Hexa- Decimal :-

$$(A01B)_{16} = 11 \times 16^0 + 1 \times 16^1 + 0 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^3$$
$$= (40987)_{10}$$



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1. Convert between the types of numbers systems

any base-to-decimal conversion :-
just use the definition given above.

Decimal-to-binary :-

divide decimal value by 2 (the base) until the value is 0

example: convert the following decimal numbers to the equivalent binary numbers (36 , 39.5).

$$\begin{array}{l} 36/2 = 18 \quad r=0 \\ 18/2 = 9 \quad r=0 \\ 9/2 = 4 \quad r=1 \\ 4/2 = 2 \quad r=0 \\ 2/2 = 1 \quad r=0 \\ 1/2 = 0 \quad r=1 \end{array}$$

36 (base 10) = 100100

$$\begin{array}{l} 39/2 = 19 \quad r=1 \\ 19/2 = 9 \quad r=1 \\ 9/2 = 4 \quad r=1 \\ 4/2 = 2 \quad r=0 \\ 2/2 = 1 \quad r=0 \\ 1/2 = 0 \quad r=1 \end{array}$$

39.5 (base 10) == 100111

$$\begin{array}{l} 0.5 \times 2 = 1.0 \\ 0 \times 2 = 0 \end{array}$$

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The binary equivalent of (39.5)₁₀ is (100111.10)₂.



Decimal-to-Octal :-

A decimal integer can be converted to octal by using the same repeated-division method that we used in the decimal-to-binary conversion, but with a d

Example: convert the following decimal number to equivalent octal number $(266)_{10}$ & $(20.75)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 266/8 = 33 & r=2 & \\ 33/8 = 4 & r=1 & \\ 4/8 = 0 & r=4 & \end{array}$$

$(266)_{10} = 412$

$$20/8 = 2 \text{ r}=4 \quad 0.75 \times 8 = 6.0$$

$$2/8 = 0 \text{ r}=2$$

The equivalent octal number is $(24.6)_8$

Octal-to-binary :-

The conversion from octal to binary is performed by converting each octal digit to its 3-bit binary equivalent. The eight possible digits are converted as indicated in the following table:

Octal digit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Binary digit	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111

Example: convert the following octal number to it's equivalent binary number $(472)_8$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 7 & 2 \\ 100 & 111 & 010 \end{array}$$

The equivalent binary number is $(100111010)_2$



Binary-to-octal :-

1. group into 3's starting at least significant symbol (if the number of bits is not evenly divisible by 3, then add 0's at the most significant end)
2. write 1 octal digit for each group

example:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{100} & \underline{010} & \underline{111} \text{ (binary)} \\ 4 & 2 & 7 \text{ (octal)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{10} & \underline{101} & \underline{110} \text{ (binary)} \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \text{ (octal)} \end{array}$$

example:- convert $(177)_{10}$ to its 8-bit binary equivalent by first converting to octal.

Solution:-

$$177/8 = 22 + \text{remainder of } 1$$

$$22/8 = 2 + \text{remainder of } 6$$

$$2/8 = 0 + \text{remainder of } 2$$

$$(177)_{10} = (261)_8$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{2} & \underline{6} & \underline{1} \\ 010 & 110 & 001 \end{array}$$

$$(177)_{10} = (261)_8 = (010110001)_2$$

Tutorials:-

- 1- Convert $(641)_8$ to decimal (Ans. 369).
- 2- Convert $(146)_{10}$ to octal then from octal to binary (Ans. 222 and 010010010).
- 3- Convert $(10011101)_2$ to octal (Ans. 235).
- 4- Write the next three numbers in this octal counting sequence: 624, 625, 626,
- 5- Convert $(975)_{10}$ to binary by first converting to octal (Ans. 1111001111).
- 6- Convert binary 1010111011 to decimal by first converting to octal (Ans. 699).



Decimal-to-hex :-

This conversion can be done using repeated division by 16.

Example: convert (423)₁₀ to hex.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 423/16 = 26 & r=7 & \\ 26/16 = 1 & r=10 & \\ 1/16 = 0 & r=1 & \end{array}$$

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Hex-to-binary :-

Each hex digit is converted to it's 4-bit binary equivalent as show in the table below :

Hex	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
Binary	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111

Example:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 9 & C & 8 \\ \hline 0011 & 1001 & 1100 & 1000 \end{array}$$

Binary-to-hexadecimal:-

This conversion is just the reverse of the hexa-to-binary conversion process

Example:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \underline{1001} & \underline{1110} & \underline{0111} & \underline{0000} \\ 9 & E & 7 & 0 \\ \\ \underline{1} & \underline{1111} & \underline{1010} & \underline{0011} \\ 1 & F & A & 3 \end{array}$$



Tutorials:-

- 1- Convert (24CE)₁₆ to decimal (Ans. 9422).
- 2- Convert (3117)₁₀ to hex, then from hex to binary (Ans. C2D and 110000101101)
- 3- Convert (1001011110110101)₂ to hex (Ans 97B5).
- 4- Write the next four numbers in this hex counting sequence: E9A, E9B, E9C, E9D,,,,
- 5- Convert (3527)₈ to hex (Ans. (757)₁₆).