

Paper 7, TDC Part-3
Chapter– 3, Number Systems and Codes
Electronics
Lecture - 6

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Number Systems and Codes

- **Applications of Octal Number System :-**

It is highly inconvenient to handle long strings of binary numbers. It may cause errors. Therefore octal number system is used for entering the binary data and displaying certain information. But digital circuits can process only binary numbers so the octal numbers have to be converted into binary system using circuit called octal-to-binary converters.

Octal arithmetic are similar to the decimal or binary arithmetic. However octal arithmetic operation are not performed using the octal numbers representation.

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Octal arithmetic operations are performed by converting the octal numbers to binary numbers and then using the rules of binary arithmetic.

Hexadecimal Number System: -

The number system with base 16. So the number system has 16 distinct symbols to represent the number. 16 distinct symbols are 0 to 9 and alphabets A to F therefore this is an alphanumeric number system. This number system is very useful in computer system. The binary equivalent of each symbol of hexadecimal number system is represented by 4 bits because there are 16 symbols.

Hexadecimal System	Decimal System	Binary Number
0	0	0000
1	1	0001
2	2	0010
3	3	0011
4	4	0100
5	5	0101
6	6	0110
7	7	0111
8	8	1000
9	9	1001
A	10	1010
B	11	1011
C	12	1100
D	13	1101
E	14	1110
F	15	1111

Table for hexadecimal system with its equivalent decimal & binary representation

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The system that deals with the hexadecimal number system uses hexadecimal to binary converter circuits to convert the data to be processed.

Example of hexadecimal number are 10F2A3, B01.22, 0.2FFA1 etc.

Hexadecimal-to-Decimal number Conversion:-

The process to convert any hexadecimal number to its equivalent decimal numbers is same as those is for binary and octal number system. Let us see few example for conversion

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Hexadecimal Number to Decimal Number

Example: Convert following hexadecimal number to its equivalent decimal number.

(a) 7F3A (b) 0.1F6 (c) C1.2A

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Soln (a)} \quad (7F3A)_{16} &= 7 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^2 + 3 \times 16^1 + 10 \times 16^0 \\ &= 28,672 + 3840 + 48 + 10 \\ &= (32570)_{10}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(b)} \quad (0.1F6)_{16} &= 1 \times 16^{-1} + 15 \times 16^{-2} + 6 \times 16^{-3} \\ &= 0.0625 + 0.586 + 0.0015 \\ &= (0.1226)_{10}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} (c) (C1.2A) &= 12 \times 16 + 1 \times 16^0 + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{20}{16^2} \\ &= 192 + 1 + 0.125 + 0.0391 \\ &= (192.1641)_{10} \end{aligned}$$

Note: The fractional part may not be an exact equivalent and therefore may have small error.

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Decimal-to-hexadecimal conversion

For

Conversion from decimal-to hexadecimal, same process of division is used as where used in binary or Octal conversion method. The difference here is that 16 is used for dividing the decimal number ~~for~~ integer part and multiplying for fractional part.

Example Convert the following decimal number to its equivalent binary number. Up to 4 digit after radix.

(a) 731 (b) 119.69 (c) 0.551

Soln → (a) $(731)_{10} = (?)_{16}$

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	16	731	Remainder
	16	45	B → (11) ₁₀
	16	2	D → (13) ₁₀
		0	2 → MSB

$$(731)_{10} = (2DB)_{16}$$

(C) $(0.551)_{10} = (?)_{16} = (0.8DOE)_{16}$

Soln: $0.551 \times 16 = 8.816 \rightarrow 8$

$0.816 \times 16 = 13.056 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow D$

$0.056 \times 16 = 0.896 \rightarrow 0$

$0.896 \times 16 = 14.336 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow E$

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$$0.56 \times 16 = 0.896 \rightarrow 0$$

$$0.896 \times 16 = 14.336 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow E$$

$$(b) (119.69)_{10} = (?)_{16} = (77.B0A3)$$

Sols

16	119
16	7
	0

Remainder

7 \rightarrow LSB

7 \rightarrow MSB

$$0.69 \times 16 = 11.04 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow B$$

$$0.04 \times 16 = 0.64 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} .64 \times 16 \rightarrow 10.24 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow A \\ \downarrow \\ 0.24 \times 16 \rightarrow 3.84 \rightarrow 3 \end{array}$$

Hexadecimal to Binary conversion

For conversion of hexadecimal number to its equivalent binary number, replace each hexadecimal symbol by 4-bit binary number.

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Example: Convert following hexadecimal number to its equivalent binary number.

- (a) F01A (b) ~~E~~.FF2
(c) 71.0E

Sol: (a) $(F01A)_{16} = (?)_2$

$$(F01A)_{16} = \left(\overbrace{1111}^F \quad \overbrace{0000}^0 \quad \overbrace{0001}^1 \quad \overbrace{1010}^A \right)_2$$

$$(F01A)_{16} = (1111000000011010)_2$$

(b) $(0.FF2)_{16} = (0.11111110010)_2$

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$$(c) (71.0E)_{16} = (01110001.00001110)_2$$

Binary - to - Hexadecimal Number conversion

To convert any binary number to its equivalent hexadecimal number is done by converting group of 4-bit binary number to its equivalent hexadecimal number.

Process for grouping :->

(a) For integer part.

→ Start ^{grouping of bits} from Right to left i.e. (LSB to MSB)

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(a) For integer part.

→ Start ^{grouping of bits} from Right to left i.e. (LSB to MSB)

→ In case at last ~~bits~~ there is less than 4-bit then add as much zero as required to form group.

(b) For fractional part.

→ Start making groups of 4-bits from ~~radix~~ ^{bits} after radix point i.e. move towards left to right for fractional part.

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→ If at last there are not 4-bits for group then add as much zero's as required to form group of 4 bits.

Example Convert following binary numbers to its equivalent hexadecimal numbers.

(a) 110100100

(b) 11011011101

(c) 0.110011

(d) 0.10101

(e) 111.01

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(e) 111.01

Solution $(\overbrace{110100}^1 \overbrace{100}^4)_2 = (\overbrace{00011010}^1 \overbrace{0100}^4)_2$
Only one bit left so add 3 zeros)

$$= (1A4)_{16}$$

$$(ii) (\overbrace{110110}^6 \overbrace{1101}^D)_2 = (\overbrace{0110}^6 \overbrace{1101}^D \overbrace{1101}^D)_2$$

$$= (6DD)_{16}$$

$$(iii) (0.\overbrace{110011})_2 = (0.\overbrace{1100}^1 \overbrace{1000}^2)_2$$

Only one bit left so add 2 zeros to form group.

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$$(iv) (0.\overline{10101})_2 = (0.\overline{1010} \overline{1000})_2 \\ = (0.A8)_{16}$$

* Conversion from Hexadecimal to Octal number.

Conversion of Hexadecimal to Octal number can be done by converting hexadecimal to binary or decimal number, then ~~convert~~ again converting this binary or decimal number to octal ~~number~~ number. Using

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Conversion of a Hexadecimal to Octal number can be done by converting hexadecimal to binary or decimal number, then ~~convert~~ again converting this binary or decimal number to octal number. Using conversion with help of binary number will be simple.

Example: Convert following hexadecimal number to its equivalent octal number.

(a) (F01) (b) 0.1A2 (c) 98.1C

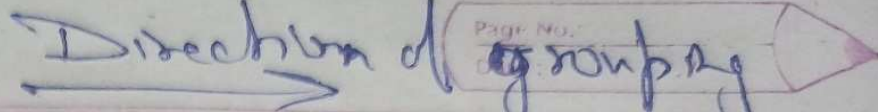
Sol: (a) $(F01)_{16} = (?)_8$

$(F01)_{16} = (\overline{1111} \overline{0000} \overline{0001})_2$

$(F01)_{16} = (7401)_8$

Direction of grouping \leftarrow

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Direction of grouping 

(b) $(0.1A2)_{16} = (0.\overline{0001}\overline{1010}\overline{0010})_2$
 $(0.1A2)_{16} = (0.0642)_8$

(c) $(98.1C)_{16} = (\overline{1001}\overline{1000}.\overline{0001}\overline{1100})_2$
Add one zero to make group of 3s
 $(98.1C)_{16} = (\overline{010}\overline{011}\overline{000}.\overline{000}\overline{111}\overline{000})_2$
 $= (230.070)_8$

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Conversion from Octal to Hexadecimal Number system.

The conversion of Octal number into its equivalent hexadecimal number can be done by first converting octal number to binary or decimal number, then converting binary or decimal number to its equivalent hexadecimal number.

Using
→ Binary conversion technique is simple.

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Example: Convert following Octal numbers to its equivalent binary numbers.

(a) $(671)_8$ (b) $(0.7140)_8$
(c) $(52.31)_8$

Soln: (a) $(671)_8 = (\underline{110} \underline{111} \underline{001})_2$

Add 3 zeros to make group.

$(\underline{0001} \underline{1011} \underline{1001})_2 = (1B9)_{16}$

(b) $(0.7140)_8 = (0.\underline{111} \underline{001} \underline{100} \underline{000})_2$
 $= (0.E60)_{16}$

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Thank You