

# Logical Design

## Lecture 3

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# Decimal Number System to Other Bases Conversion

To convert a decimal number into an equivalent binary number we have to divide the original number system by 2 until the quotient is 0 , when no more division is possible. The remainder so obtained is counted for the required number in the order of LSB (Least significant bit) to MSB (most significant bit).

**Example: Convert  $26_{10}$  into a binary number.**

Solution: Given  $26_{10}$  is a decimal number.

Divide 26 by 2

$26/2 = 13$  Remainder  $\rightarrow 0$  (MSB)

$13/2 = 6$  Remainder  $\rightarrow 1$

$6/2 = 3$  Remainder  $\rightarrow 0$

$3/2 = 1$  Remainder  $\rightarrow 1$

$1/2 = 0$  Remainder  $\rightarrow 1$  (LSB)

Hence, the equivalent binary number is  $(11010)_2$

# Decimal to Octal Conversion

the decimal number is required to be divided by 8 until the quotient is 0. Then, in the same way, we count the remainder from LSB to MSB to get the equivalent octal number.

**Example: Convert  $65_{10}$  into an octal number.**

Solution: Given  $65_{10}$  is a decimal number.

Divide by 8

$65/8 = 8$  Remainder  $\rightarrow 1$  (LSB)

$8/8 = 1$  Remainder  $\rightarrow 0$

$1/8 = 0$  Remainder  $\rightarrow 1$  (MSB)

Hence, the equivalent octal number is  $(101)_8$

# Decimal to Hexadecimal Conversion

The given decimal number here is divided by 16 to get the equivalent hex. The division of the number continues until we get the quotient 0.

**Example: Convert  $127_{10}$  to a hexadecimal number.**

Solution: Given  $127_{10}$  is a decimal number.

Divide by 16

$$127/16 = 7 \text{ Remainder } \rightarrow 15$$

$$7/16 = 0 \text{ Remainder } \rightarrow 7$$

In the hexadecimal number system, alphabet F is considered as 15.

Hence,  $127_{10}$  is equivalent to  $7F_{16}$

# Binary to Octal Conversion

**Example 1: Convert  $1010101_2$  to octal**

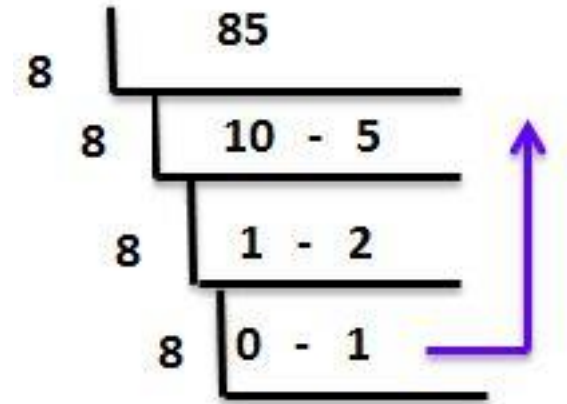
**First**, we convert given binary to decimal

$$= (1 * 2^6) + (0 * 2^5) + (1 * 2^4) + (0 * 2^3) + (1 * 2^2) + (0 * 2^1) + (1 * 2^0)$$

$$= 64 + 0 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1$$

$$= 64 + 21$$

$$010101_2 = 85 \text{ (Decimal form)}$$



Therefore, the equivalent octal number is  $125_8$ .

# Octal to Binary Number Conversion

**Convert  $41_8$  to a binary number.**

Step1 : convert the given octal number into its equivalent decimal number

$$41_8 = (4 * 8^1) + (1 * 8^0)$$

$$= 4 * 8 + 1 * 1$$

$$= 32 + 1$$

$$= 33(\text{Decimal number})$$

| Decimal Number divided by 2 | Quotient | Remainder |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 33 divided by 2             | 16       | 1         |
| 16 divided by 2             | 8        | 0         |
| 8 divided by 2              | 4        | 0         |
| 4 divided by 2              | 2        | 0         |
| 2 divided by 2              | 1        | 0         |
| 1 divided by 2              | 0        | 1         |

Therefore, the equivalent binary number is  $100001_2$ .

# Binary to Hexadecimal Conversion

**Example** – Convert binary number 1101010 into hexadecimal number.

First convert this into decimal number:

$$= (1101010)_2 = 1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 64 + 32 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 0$$

$$= (106)_{10}$$

Then, convert it into hexadecimal number

Divide  $(106)_{10}$  successively by 16 until the quotient is 0:

$$106/16 = 6, \text{ remainder is } 10$$

$$6/16 = 0, \text{ remainder is } 6$$



$$= (6A)_{16} \text{ which is answer.}$$