

# ENEL 353 Section 02 Lecture

Mon Sept 9 2019

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## Reminders

- no tutorial Tue Sept 10
- labs start the week of Sept 16

## Midterm schedule conflict

The midterm in this course conflicts with the midterm in MATH 375. It's likely that the ENEL 353 test will be rescheduled.

## General pattern for a decimal number

(Set 1, Slide 9)

$$d_n d_{n-1} d_{n-2} \dots d_1 d_0 . d_{-1} d_{-2} \dots d_{-p}$$

Each digit value  $d_i$  comes from the set  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 8, 9\}$

The value of the number is

$$d_n 10^n + d_{n-1} 10^{n-1} + \dots + d_1 10^1 + d_0 10^0 \\ + d_{-1} 10^{-1} + d_{-2} 10^{-2} + \dots + d_{-p} 10^{-p}$$

17<sub>8</sub>, 17<sub>16</sub> (slide 14)

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$$17_8 = 1 \times 8 + 7 \times 1 = 15_{10}$$

$$17_{16} = 1 \times 16 + 7 \times 1 = 23_{10}$$

18<sub>8</sub> and 19<sub>8</sub>? These are both nonsense!

8 and 9 are not digits in a base eight system.

1011.01<sub>2</sub> in base ten (slide 15)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Value is } & 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2} \\ & = 8 + 0 + 2 + 1 + 0 + 0.25 \\ & = 11.25_{10} \end{aligned}$$

235<sub>16</sub> in base ten (slide 16)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Value is } & 2 \times 16^2 + 3 \times 16^1 + 5 \times 16^0 \\ & = 512 + 48 + 5 \\ & = 565_{10} \end{aligned}$$

Convert 13<sub>10</sub> to binary (slide 17)

| <u>decimal division</u> | <u>quotient</u> | <u>remainder</u>  |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 13 / 2                  | 6               | 1 rightmost digit |
| 6 / 2                   | 3               | 0 ↑ read up       |
| 3 / 2                   | 1               | 1                 |
| 1 / 2                   | 0               | 1 leftmost digit  |

stop when  
quotient is 0

Answer  $13_{10} = 1101_2$

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Convert  $87_{10}$  to base eight

| <u>decimal division</u> | <u>quotient</u> | <u>remainder</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| $87/8$                  | 10              | 7                |
| $10/8$                  | 1               | 2                |
| $1/8$                   | 0               | 1                |

$$87_{10} = 127_8$$

Convert  $0.6875_{10}$  to binary (slide 18)

| <u>decimal mult.</u> | <u>product</u> | <u>integer part</u> |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| $0.6875 \times 2$    | 1.375          | 1                   |
| $0.375 \times 2$     | 0.75           | 0                   |
| $0.75 \times 2$      | 1.5            | 1                   |
| $0.5 \times 2$       | 1.0            | 1                   |

→ stop when fractional part is zero

So  $0.6875_{10} = 0.1011_2$

Slide 20

$0.6_{10}$  can't be represented as a binary number with a finite number of bits! It can only be approximated.

It's a similar situation to "repeating decimals" in base ten

Example:  $\frac{8}{11} = 0.727272\dots$

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Slide 21

What comes after 9 in hex digits?

| <u>digit</u> | <u>meaning</u> |
|--------------|----------------|
| A            | ten            |
| B            | eleven         |
| C            | twelve         |
| D            | thirteen       |
| E            | fourteen       |
| F            | fifteen        |

← Memorize this table!

(Sometimes a, b, c, d, e, f  
are used)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So } 3A9.C_{16} &= 3 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^1 + 9 \times 16^0 \\ &\quad + 12 \times 16^{-1} \\ &= 937.75_{10}\end{aligned}$$