

# NUMBER SYSTEM



# INTRODUCTION

## NUMBER SYSTEM CHART

System	Base	Symbols
Decimal	10	0, 1, ... 9
Binary	2	0, 1
Octal	8	0, 1, ... 7
Hexa- decimal	16	0, 1, ... 9, A, B, ... F

# BASIC CONVERSION

**DECIMAL**

**OCTAL**

**BINARY**

**HEXADECIMAL**

# BINARY TO DECIMAL

## Technique

Multiply each bit by  $2^n$ , where  $n$  is the “weight” of the bit

The weight is the position of the bit, starting from 0 on the right

Add the results EX:-

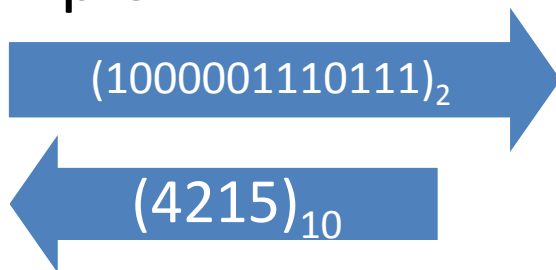
$$\begin{array}{r} 101011_2 \Rightarrow \\ 1 \times 2^0 = 1 \\ 1 \times 2^1 = 2 \\ 0 \times 2^2 = 0 \\ 1 \times 2^3 = 8 \\ 0 \times 2^4 = 0 \\ 1 \times 2^5 = 32 \\ \hline 43_{10} \end{array}$$

# DECIMAL TO BINARY

## Technique

- Divide by two, keep track of the remainder
- First remainder is bit 0 (LSB, least-significant bit)
- Second remainder is b

Example:-



2	4215	1	← LSB
2	2107	1	
2	1053	1	
2	526	1	
2	263	0	
2	131	1	
2	65	1	
2	32	1	
2	16	0	
2	8	0	
2	4	0	
2	2	0	
2	1	0	
	0	1	← MSB

# OCTAL TO HEXADECIMAL

- When converting from octal to hexadecimal, it is often easier to first convert the octal number into binary and then from binary into hexadecimal.

Example:- convert 345 octal into hexadecimal

Octal =	3	4	5	
Binary =	011	100	101	= 011100101 binary

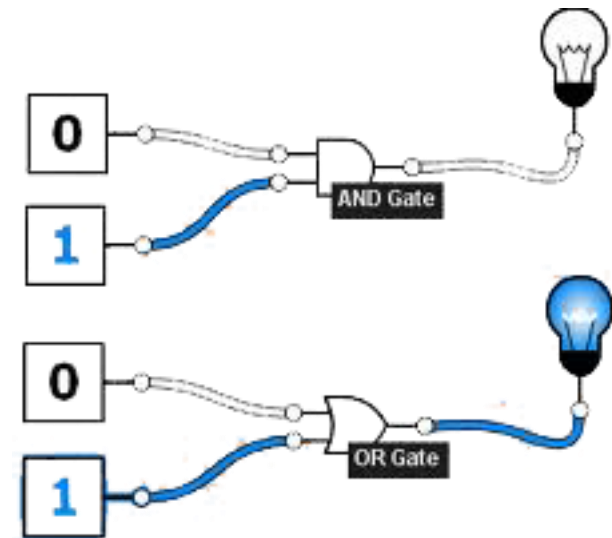


**Now from binary to Hexadecimal**

Binary =	1110	0101	
Hexadecimal =	E	5	= E5 hex

# INTRODUCTION : ELECTRONICS

- **Device that performs a basic operation on electrical signals**
- **Methods for describing the behavior of gates and circuits**
  - Boolean expressions
  - logic diagrams
  - truth tables



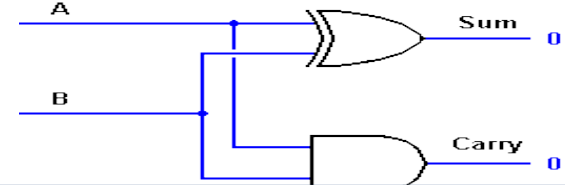
# BOOLEAN EXPRESSION

- Demonstrates the activity of electrical circuits in terms of algebraic notation
- Example is :
  - *Product Terms* – Terms that are ANDed together and called MAX Terms
    - $XYZ$
    - $(A+B)(C+D)(A+D)$
  - *Sum Terms* – Terms that are ORed together and called MIN Terms
    - $X+Y+Z$
    - $XYZ + VX$



# LOGIC DIAGRAM

- Defines the function of a gate by listing all possible input combinations and the corresponding output



## Truth Table

- Defines the function of a gate by listing all possible input combinations and the corresponding output

A	B	S	C
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

# TYPES OF GATES

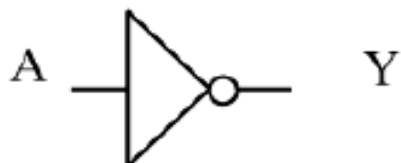
## ➤ Can be classified as

- Basic gates
  - (OR, AND, NOT)
- Universal gates
  - (NAND, NOR)
- Exclusive gates
  - (X-OR, X-NOR)

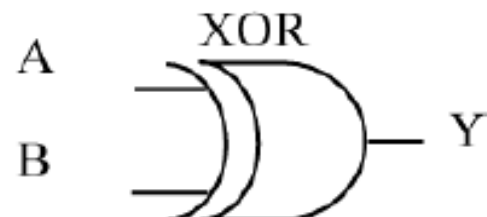
# LOGICAL GATES

## Basic Logic Gates

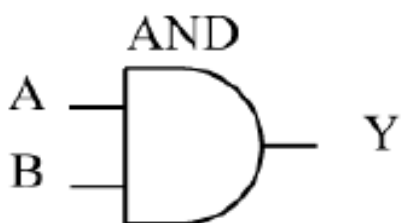
A	Y
0	1
1	0



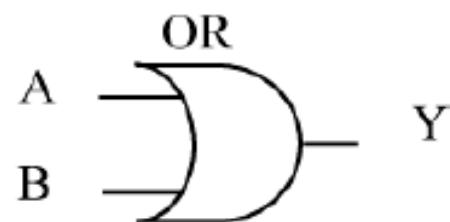
A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



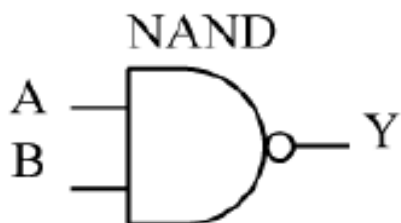
A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

