

Number Systems

Review

PEMDAS

- Parentheses
- Exponents (Square root, Squares etc)
- Multiplication
- Division
- Addition
- Subtraction

Review

$$(15 \div 3 + 4) - (3^2 - 7 \times 2)$$

Option 1: $(15 \div 7) - (2 \times 2)$

Option 2: $(5 + 4) - (9 - 14)$

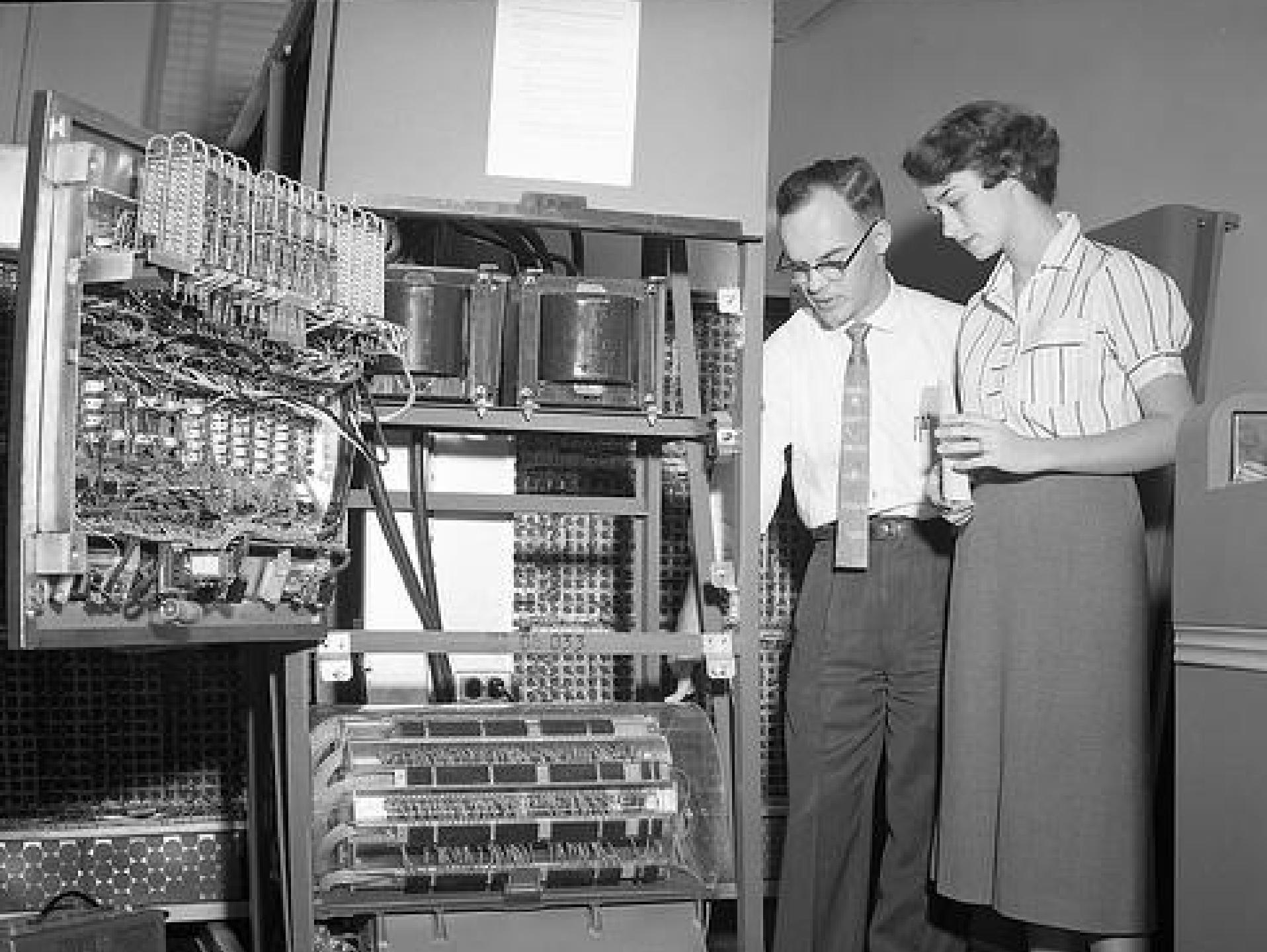
Option 3: $(15 \div 7) - (6 - 14)$

Option 4: $(5 + 4) - (2 \times 2)$

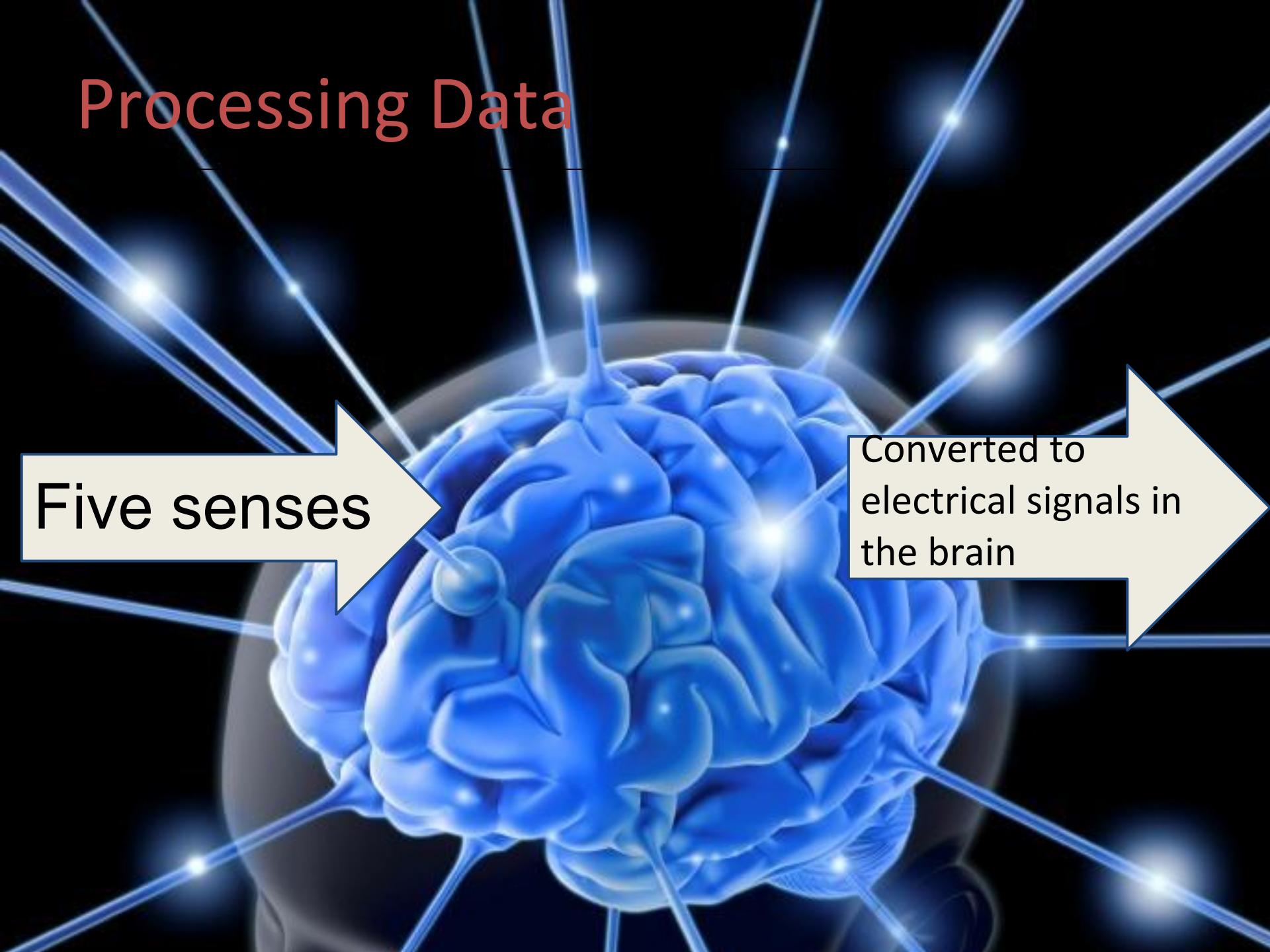
Review

111 x 111

$$\begin{array}{r} & 111 \\ \times & 111 \\ \hline & 111 \\ & 111 \\ \hline & 12321 \end{array}$$



Processing Data

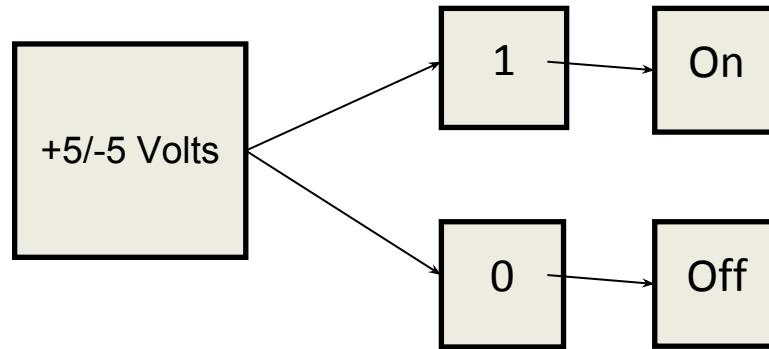


Five senses

Converted to
electrical signals in
the brain

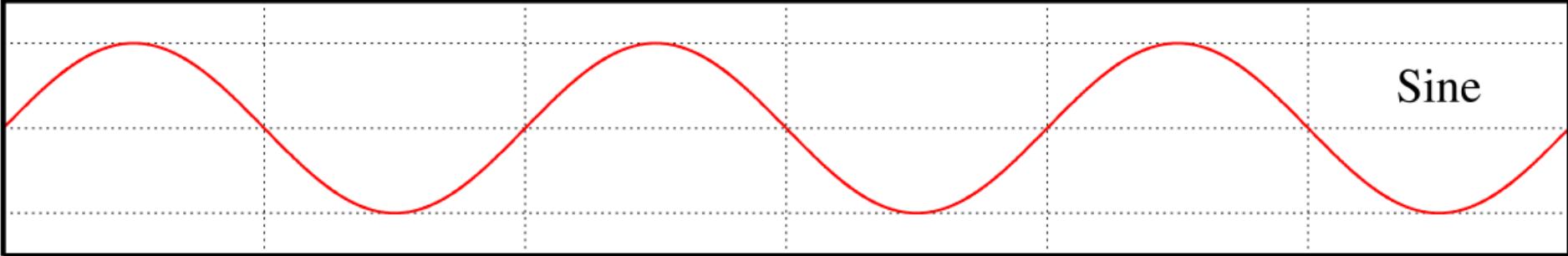
How do machines process data

Machines interpret electrical signals as 1s and 0s – **binary digits or bits**

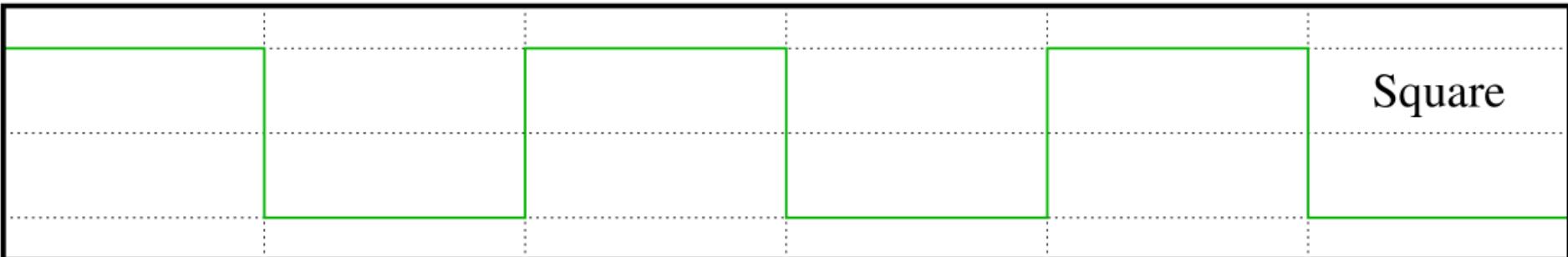


Data in computers are represented by bits

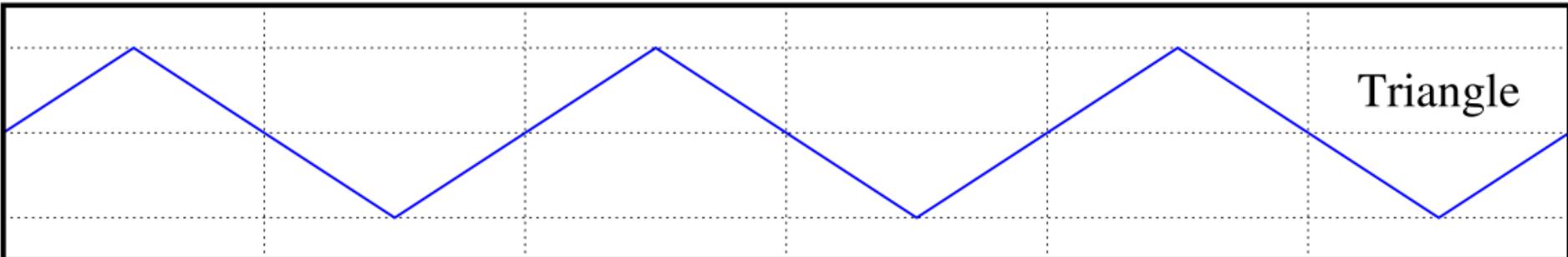
Sine



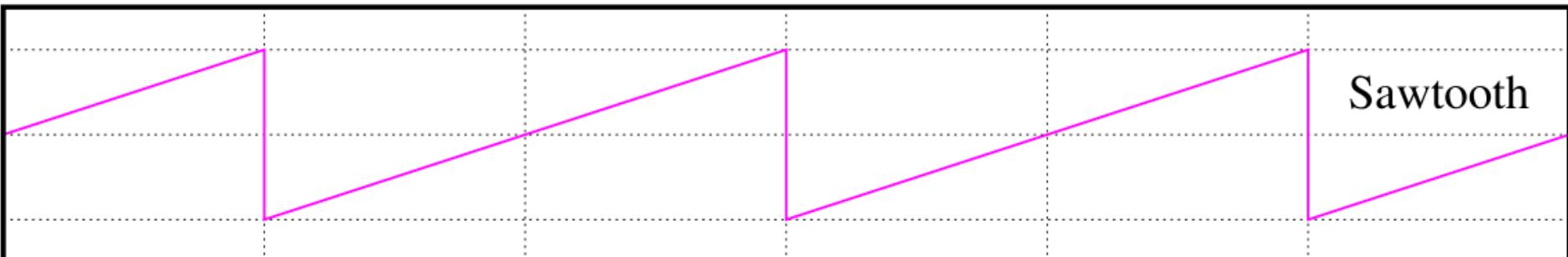
Square



Triangle



Sawtooth



Numbers

Natural Numbers

Integers

Negative Numbers

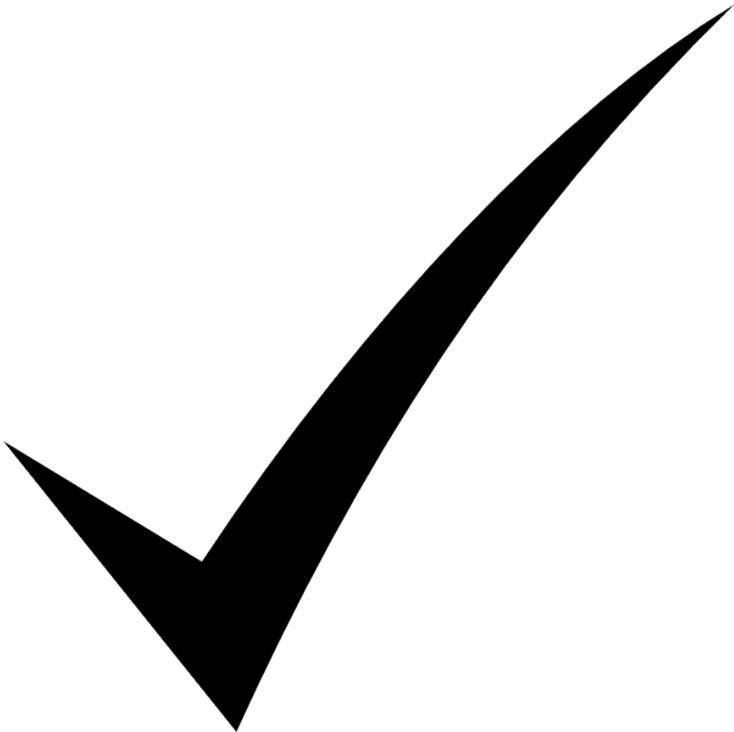
Rational Numbers

Irrational Numbers

But what is a **number**?

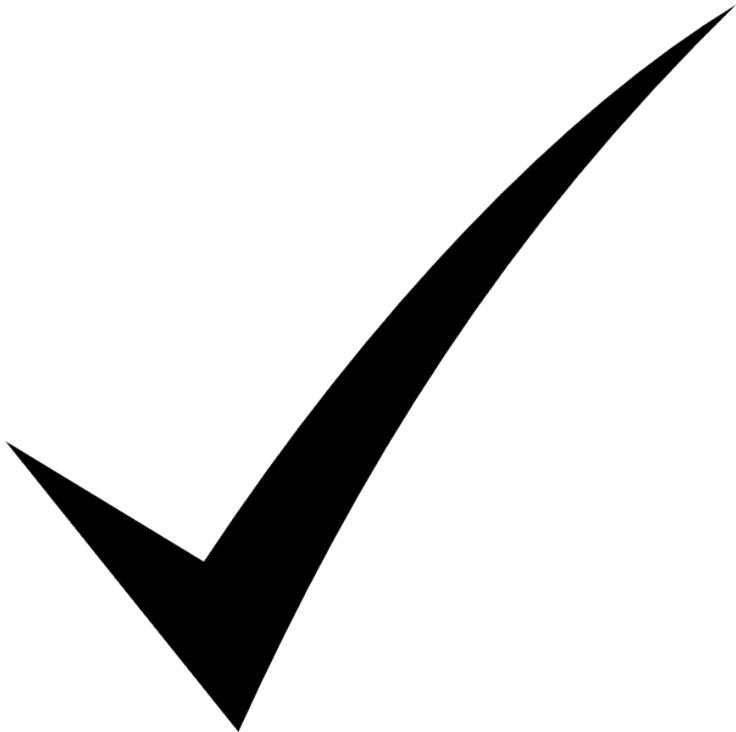
$$1 + 1 = 2$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$



$$1 + 1 = 10$$

$$1 + 1 = 10$$





Numbers

Numbers are written using positional notation

Arranging and encoding numbers in succession

Every number system has a base

Numbers

Base dictates the value of position

Numbers

11

Decimal number system

$$\begin{array}{c} 943_{10} \\ \downarrow \\ 10^4 \ 10^3 \ 10^2 \ 10^1 \ 10^0 \\ \textcolor{brown}{9} \quad \textcolor{blue}{4} \quad \textcolor{green}{3} \\ \downarrow \\ 10^2 \times \textcolor{brown}{9} + 10^1 \times \textcolor{blue}{4} + 10^0 \times \textcolor{green}{3} \\ = \textcolor{brown}{100} \times \textcolor{brown}{9} + \textcolor{blue}{10} \times \textcolor{blue}{4} + \textcolor{green}{1} \times \textcolor{green}{3} \\ = 900 + 40 + 3 = 943_{10} \end{array}$$

Binary number system

$$\begin{array}{c} 111_2 \\ \downarrow \\ 2^4 \ 2^3 \ 2^2 \ 2^1 \ 2^0 \end{array}$$

1 1 1

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^2 \times 1 + 2^1 \times 1 + 2^0 \times 1 \\ &= 4 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ &= 4 + 2 + 1 = 7_{10} \end{aligned}$$

Converted a
binary number
to a decimal
number

We can have other number systems!

Octal – Base 8

Hexadecimal – Base 16

Convert from Binary to Decimal

1011_2



$2^4 \ 2^3 \ 2^2 \ 2^1 \ 2^0$

8 4 2 1

1 0 1 1



$$8 + 0 + 2 + 1 = 11_{10}$$

Convert from Binary to Decimal

2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	



$$128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 241_{10}$$

Your turn

Convert 101011_2 to a decimal number

Please show all steps!

To aid you:

2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Convert from Decimal to Binary

							93_{10}
							\downarrow
2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	
64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	

Verify

$$64 \times 1 + 16 \times 1 + 8 \times 1 + 4 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 = 93$$

Your turn

Convert 56_{10} to a binary number

Please show all steps!

To aid you:

2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Binary Addition

- Informal rules..

$$1 + 0 = 1_2$$

$$0 + 1 = 1_2$$

$$1 + 1 = 10_2$$

$$1 + 1 + 1 = 11_2$$

2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Binary Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} & 1 & 0 & ^11 & 1 & 0 \\ + & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
64	32	16	8	4	2	1

$$\begin{array}{r} & ^{10}1 & ^11 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ + & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

Your turn

Add $101_2 + 111_2 + 011_2$

Please show all steps!

To aid you:

2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Binary Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} & 1 & 1 \\ \times & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & & \times \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

Your turn

Multiply $111_2 \times 111_2$

Please show all steps!

To aid you:

2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
64	32	16	8	4	2	1