

Section 1.3: Converting From Decimal

Thursday, September 5, 2019 10:32 AM

we've been converting from other bases to decimal

but how do we go the other way, from decimal to other bases?

background:

whole numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, ...

integers: ..., -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, ...

modular arithmetic:

$$\frac{7}{4} = 1\frac{3}{4} \text{ or } 1.75$$

rational numbers

but if we stay with integers

$$\frac{7}{4} \text{ has a } \mathbb{Q} \text{ quotient of } 1 \text{ plus } 3 \text{ remainder}$$

number of times 4 divides evenly into 7

number left over

how do you find \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{R} using a calculator?

$$\frac{7}{4} = 1.75 \text{ on calculator}$$

integer
part
Q



0.75
decimal part

finding remainder:

method #1:

numerator
↓
7 - 1 × 4 = 3
↑
Q

denominator
↓

method #2:

remainder = 4 × 0.75
↑
denominator
↑
decimal part

note: how do you get the decimal part quickly? subtract off the integer part

examples: Find quotient and remainder for:

a) $50 \div 4 = 12.5$

Q = 12

R = $4 \times 0.5 = 2$

b) $92 \div 8 = 11.5$

Q = 11

R = 4

c) $39 \div 2 = 19.5$

Q = 19

R = 1

$$Q = 19$$

$$R = 1$$

$$d) \quad 133 \div 16 = 8.3125$$

$$Q = 8$$

$$R = 16 \times 0.3125 = 5$$

application: unit conversion

time: 45 days
= 6 weeks and 3 days

digression: (will not be tested in this class)

in computing, the modulus (or modulo) function calculates the remainder left after dividing one integer by another

$$\text{mod}(5, 3) = 2$$

$$5 \text{ mod } 3 = 2$$

$$5 \% 3 = 2$$

and you can get the integer part from the truncation function

$$\text{trunc}(5, 3) = 1$$

(some languages allow other types of numbers,

but we'll stick with integers here - also, becomes way more confusing if either dividend (numerator) or divisor (denominator) are negative)

recall: converting from octal to decimal:

$$152_8 = 1 \times 8^2 + 5 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^0 \\ = 106_{10}$$

how do we go back the other way?

convert 106_{10} to octal

	Q	R
$106 \div 8$	13	2
$13 \div 8$	1	5
$1 \div 8$	0	1

keep dividing until Q=0

write digits in reverse order

$$106_{10} = 152_8$$

convert 58 to binary:

	Q	R
$58 \div 2$	29	0
$29 \div 2$	14	1
$14 \div 2$	7	0

$$\begin{array}{r|ll}
 29 \div 2 & 14 & 1 \\
 14 \div 2 & 7 & 0 \\
 7 \div 2 & 3 & 1 \\
 3 \div 2 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 \div 2 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$58 = 111010_2$$

convert 17980 to hexadecimal

	Q	R
$17980 \div 16$	1123	$12 = C$
$1123 \div 16$	70	3
$70 \div 16$	4	6
$4 \div 16$	0	4

$$\underline{463C}_{16}$$

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convert 1792 to octal

	Q	R
$1792 \div 8$	224	0
$224 \div 8$	28	0
$28 \div 8$	3	4
$3 \div 8$	0	3

$$\underline{3400}_8$$

convert 547 to base 5:

	Q	R
$547 \div 5$	109	2
$109 \div 5$	21	4
$21 \div 5$	4	1
$4 \div 5$	0	4

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