

Section 1.3: Converting Non-integer Numbers to Decimal

Thursday, September 07, 2023 5:05 PM

Let's review once again how decimal numbers work:

12.3

↑ ↖
the dot
is called
the decimal
point

the first digit to the right
of the decimal is in
the "tenths" place
—meaning that this
number 12.3 is equal
to $12 + \frac{3}{10}$

hundredths

↓

2.345

↑ ↖ thousandths
tenths

$$\begin{aligned} 2.345 &= 2 + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{100} + \frac{5}{1000} \\ &= 2 \times 10^0 + 3 \times 10^{-1} + 4 \times 10^{-2} + 5 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

how does this work for non-decimal numbers?

$$57.14_8 = 5 \times 8^1 + 7 \times 8^0 + 1 \times 8^{-1} + 4 \times 8^{-2}$$

the number
to the left
of the dot
is in the ones
place with exponent zero

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 40 + 7 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{4}{8^2} \\
&= 40 + 7 + 0.125 + 0.0625 \\
&= 47.1875
\end{aligned}$$

note: 57.14_8

↑

we can't call this the "decimal point"
- it's the "octal point"

or if you want the generic term, it's the
"radix point"

examples: convert the following to decimal:

$$\begin{aligned}
a) \quad 11.011_2 &= 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3} \\
&= 3.375
\end{aligned}$$

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b) $A0.3FG_{16}$ (round your answer
to 3 decimal places)

$$\begin{aligned}
A0.3FG &= 10 \times 16^1 + 0 \times 16^0 + 3 \times 16^{-1} + 15 \times 16^{-2} + 6 \times 16^{-3} \\
&= 160.248
\end{aligned}$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 $A_{16} = 10$ $F_{16} = 15$

(160.24755859375...)

(160.24755₈ 59375₈ ...)

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad 765.4_8 &= 7 \times 8^2 + 6 \times 8^1 + 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^{-1} \\ &= 501.5 \end{aligned}$$