Number Systems Unsigned Binary

Last updated 8/20/20

- Unsigned Binary (Binary)
 - All *n* bits used to represent the magnitude of the value
 - No negative values
 - Often used as absolute memory addresses, counts, ...

$4 \rightarrow$		00000100	
32	\rightarrow	00100000	
16	\rightarrow	00010000	
50		\rightarrow	?
10010110 _b		\rightarrow	?
0.625		\rightarrow	?

2

Unsigned Binary (Binary)

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convert 50 decimal to 8 bit unsigned binary
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8 bits \rightarrow bit values of 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1

greatest bit value $\leq 50 = 32$ 50 - 32 = 18

greatest bit value $\leq 18 = 16$ 18 - 16 = 2

greatest bit value $\leq 2 = 2$ 2 - 2 = 0

no more left

0011

001

0011001

00110010

Unsigned Binary (Binary)

convert 10010110 unsigned binary to decimal

8 bits → bit values of 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1

1*128 + 0*64 + 0*32 + 1*16 + 0*8 + 1*4 + 1*2 + 0*1 128 + 16 + 4 + 2 = 150

 $10010110_{b} \rightarrow 150$

© tj

Unsigned Binary (Binary)

convert 0.625 decimal to unsigned binary

first few fractional bits \rightarrow bit values of $1/2 \mid 1/4 \mid 1/8 \mid 1/16$ 0.5 0.25 0.125 0.0625

.1

greatest bit value ≤ 0.625 = 1/2 0.625 - 0.5= 0.125

greatest bit value $\leq 0.125 = 1/8$. 1 0 1 0.125 - 0.125 = 0

no more left

.1010 or 0.101

- Unsigned Binary (Binary)
 - Maximum values: (non fractional)
 - 4 bits (1111) = 15
 - 8 bits (1111 1111) = 255
 - 16 bits (1111 1111 1111 1111) = 65,535

• Wait! 4 bits \rightarrow 2⁴ = 16, why is the maximum value 15

8 bits \rightarrow 2⁸ = 256, why is the maximum value 255

Unsigned Binary (Binary)

...

• Wait! 4 bits \rightarrow 2⁴ = 16, why is the maximum value 15

8 bits \rightarrow 2⁸ = 256, why is the maximum value 255

• Zero is one of our values, that only leaves 15 more ...

decimal

 15
 14
 13
 12
 11
 10
 9
 8
 7
 6
 5
 4
 3
 2
 1
 0

 1111
 1110
 1101
 100
 1001
 1000
 0111
 0100
 0101
 0100
 0011
 0001
 0000

 unsigned binary