

Program 6 Advice

- ① Start now!
- ② Create your structs + in particular your heap + test it separately and make sure it works
- ③ Carefully write out on paper all the decisions that have to be made so you understand the flow of logic.

Today's Topic

Base Conversion

Base 10 - 10 Symbols

$$4736 = 4 \times 10^3 + 7 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 6 \times 10^0$$

What is we used b symbols?

$$b < 10 \Rightarrow 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, b-1$$

$$b = 5$$

$$\underbrace{0, 1, 2, 3, 4}_{10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, \dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2341_5 &\Rightarrow \quad \quad \quad \underline{10} \rightarrow \text{Subscript is the base of a \#} \\ &\rightarrow 2 \times 5^3 + 3 \times 5^2 + 4 \times 5^1 + 1 \times 5^0 \\ &= 250 + 75 + 20 + 1 \\ &= \boxed{346_{10}} \end{aligned}$$

Computer uses base 2 (binary)

$$1011 = 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 11$$

if $b > 10$, conventions use 'a', 'b', 'c', ...

$b = 16$ Hexadecimal $0, 1, 2, \dots, 'a', 'b', \dots, 'f'.$

$$3CD_{16} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}_{10}$$

$$3 \times 16^2 + 12 \times 16^1 + 13 \times 16^0$$

$$= 768 + 192 + 13$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ + 13 \\ \hline 973_{10} \end{array}$$

$$A=10$$

$$B=11$$

$$C=12$$

$$D=13$$

$$E=14$$

$$F=15$$

~~Base~~ Base 10 $\Rightarrow$ Base B

$$346_{10}$$

$$346_{10} \Rightarrow \text{---}1_5$$

$$(\dots + 5d_2 + 5d_1 + d_0)$$

What is this expression mod 5?

$= d_0$
all other terms have a factor of 5.

$$5 \overline{) 346}$$

$$5 \overline{) 69} \quad R1 = d_0$$

$$5 \overline{) 13} \quad R4 = d_1$$

$$5 \overline{) 2} \quad R3 = d_2$$

$$0 \quad R2 = d_3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2341_5$$

What happens when I divide by 5?
(int)

$$\dots + 5^2 d_3 + 5d_2 + d_1$$

the number shifted over by one. (number w/ the last digit chopped off)

Base Conversion Short Cut

$$3725_8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Usual $\Rightarrow 8 \Rightarrow (10) \Rightarrow (16)$

$$8 = \underline{2}^3, 16 = \underline{2}^4 \quad 8 \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow 16$$

$\rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 011 & 111 & 010 & 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$
3 7 2 5

easy $8 \Rightarrow 2$
each octal digit is
3 bits. Write down

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0111 & 1101 & 0101 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 7 & D & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}_{16}$

$\Rightarrow$ regroup from right
into groups of 4
since $2^4 = 16$
convert each group of
4 bits to HEX

$$2931_{10} \Rightarrow \text{base } 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 2931} \\ 6 \overline{) 488} \text{ R } 3 \uparrow \\ 6 \overline{) 81} \text{ R } 2 \\ 6 \overline{) 13} \text{ R } 3 \\ 6 \overline{) 2} \text{ R } 1 \\ 0 \text{ R } 2 \end{array}$$

 21323_6

$$23412_5 \Rightarrow \text{base } 7$$

$$23412_5 \Rightarrow \text{base } 10$$

$$\underline{2 \times 5^4} + 3 \times 5^3 + 4 \times 5^2 + 1 \times 5^1 + 2 \times 5^0 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1250 + 375 + 100 + 5 + 2 \\ \hline 375 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{1250} \\ 1625 \\ + 107 \\ \hline 1732 \end{array}$$

$$= 1732_{10} = \boxed{5023_7}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 7 & 1732 \\ \hline 7 & 247 \quad R3 \uparrow \\ \hline 7 & 35 \quad R2 \\ \hline 7 & 5 \quad R0 \\ \hline & 0 \quad R5 \end{array}$$