

EJEMPLOS DE CAMBIO DE BASE (extraídos de Lameres 2017)

De base 2 a base 10

Example: Convert 101.11_2 to Decimal:

1	0	1	.	1	1_2
↓	↓	↓		↓	↓
Position (p) →	2	1	0	-1	-2
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Weight →	$(2)^2$	$(2)^1$	$(2)^0$	$(2)^{-1}$	$(2)^{-2}$

$$\text{Value} = \sum_{i=-2}^2 d_i \cdot 2^i$$

$$\text{Value} = 1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 + 1 \cdot 2^{-1} + 1 \cdot 2^{-2}$$

$$\text{Value} = 1 \cdot (4) + 0 \cdot (2) + 1 \cdot (1) + 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2}) + 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{4})$$

$$\text{Value} = 4 + 0 + 1 + 0.5 + 0.25$$

$$\text{Value} = 5.75_{10}$$

De base 8 a base 10

Example: Convert 17.17_8 to Decimal:

1	7	.	1	7_8
↓	↓		↓	↓
Position (p) →	1	0	-1	-2
	↓	↓	↓	↓
Weight →	$(8)^1$	$(8)^0$	$(8)^{-1}$	$(8)^{-2}$

$$\text{Value} = \sum_{i=-2}^1 d_i \cdot 8^i$$

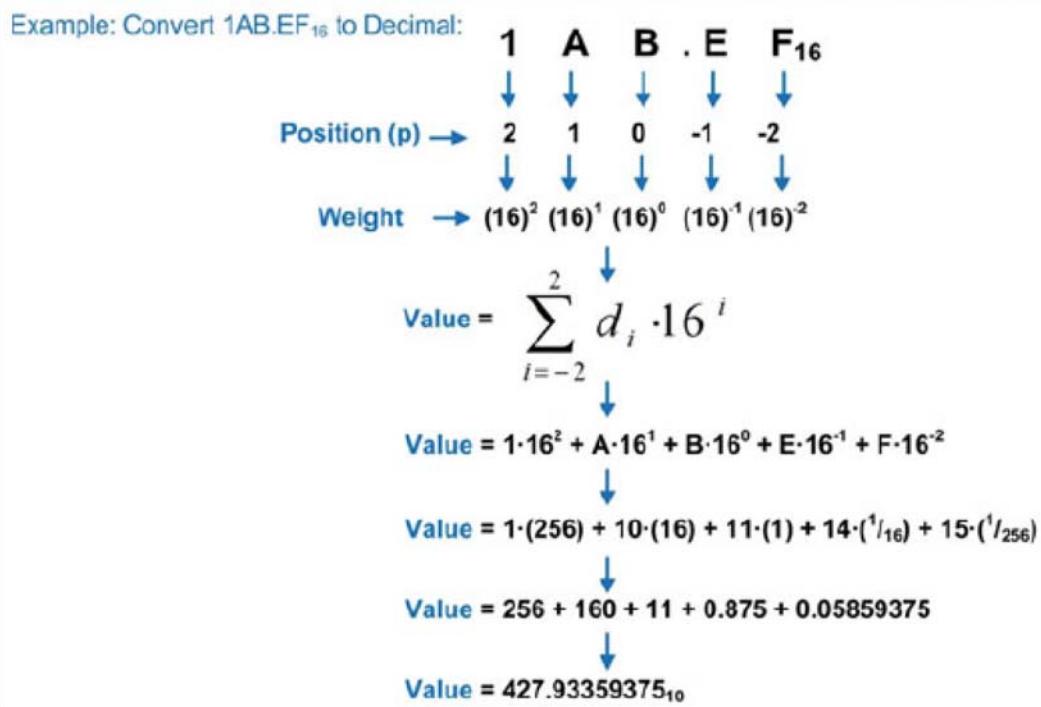
$$\text{Value} = 1 \cdot 8^1 + 7 \cdot 8^0 + 1 \cdot 8^{-1} + 7 \cdot 8^{-2}$$

$$\text{Value} = 1 \cdot (8) + 7 \cdot (1) + 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{8}) + 7 \cdot (\frac{1}{64})$$

$$\text{Value} = 8 + 7 + 0.125 + 0.109375$$

$$\text{Value} = 15.234375_{10}$$

De base 16 a base 10



De base 10 a base 2

Example: Convert 11.375_{10} to Binary:

1 1 . 3 7 5₁₀

Part 1: Converting the whole number portion:

	<u>Quotient</u>	<u>Remainder</u>	
Step 1:	$2 \sqrt{11}$	5	1
Step 2:	$2 \sqrt{5}$	2	1
Step 3:	$2 \sqrt{2}$	1	0
Step 4:	$2 \sqrt{1}$	0	1
	Done		Converted Whole Number = 1011 ₂

Part 2: Converting the fractional number portion:

	<u>Product</u>	<u>Whole Number</u>	
Step 1:	$2 \cdot (0.375)$	0.75	0
Step 2:	$2 \cdot (0.75)$	1.50	1
Step 3:	$2 \cdot (0.5)$	1.00	1
	Done		Converted Fractional Number = .011 ₂

Part 3: Combine the two components to form the new number:

1 0 1 1 . 0 1 1₂

De base 10 a base 8

Example: Convert 10.4_{10} to Octal with an Accuracy of 4 fractional digits:

10 . 4₁₀

Part 1: Converting the whole number portion:

		<u>Quotient</u>	<u>Remainder</u>	
Step 1:	$8 \sqrt{10}$	1	2	Least significant digit ↓
Step 2:	$8 \sqrt{1}$	0	1	Most significant digit ↓

Done Converted Whole Number = 12_8

Part 2: Converting the fractional number portion:

	<u>Product</u>	<u>Whole Number</u>	
Step 1:	$8 \cdot (0.4)$	3.2	3 Most significant digit ↓
Step 2:	$8 \cdot (0.2)$	1.6	1 Next lower order digit ↓
Step 3:	$8 \cdot (0.6)$	4.8	4 Next lower order digit ↓
Step 4:	$8 \cdot (0.8)$	6.4	6 Least significant digit ↓

Converted Fractional Number = $.3146_8$

Done because we have achieved the desired accuracy

Part 3: Combine the two components to form the new number:

1 2 . 3 1 4 6₈

De base 10 a base 16

Example: Convert 254.655_{10} to Hexadecimal with an Accuracy of 3 fractional digits:

254 . 655₁₀

Part 1: Converting the whole number portion:

		<u>Quotient</u>	<u>Remainder</u>	
Step 1:	$16 \sqrt{254}$	15 (F_{16})	14 (E_{16})	Least significant digit ↓
Step 2:	$16 \sqrt{15}$	0	15 (F_{16})	Most significant digit ↓

Done Converted Whole Number = FE₁₆

Part 2: Converting the fractional number portion:

	<u>Product</u>	<u>Whole Number</u>	
Step 1:	$16 \cdot (0.655)$	10.48	10 (A_{16})
Step 2:	$16 \cdot (0.48)$	7.68	7
Step 3:	$16 \cdot (0.68)$	10.88	10 (A_{16})

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Converted Fractional Number = .A7A₁₆

Done because we have achieved the desired accuracy

Part 3: Combine the two components to form the new number:

F E . A 7 A₁₆

CONVERSIÓN ENTRE LAS BASES 2, 8 Y 16 SIN PASAR POR BASE 10

De base 2 a base 8

Example: Convert 10111.01_2 to Octal:

$10111 . 01_2$

Part 1: Form groups of 3 bits representing octal symbols.

$(0\ 1\ 0)\ (1\ 1\ 1)\ .\ (0\ 1\ 0)_2$

Whole number groupings start at the radix point and work left.
Leading 0's are added as necessary.

Fractional number groupings start at the radix point and work right.
Trailing 0's are added as necessary.

Part 2: Perform a direct substitution of the bit groupings with the equivalent octal symbol.

$(0\ 1\ 0)\ (1\ 1\ 1)\ .\ (0\ 1\ 0)_2$

$2\ 7\ .\ 2_8$

De base 8 a base 2

Example: Convert 347.12_8 to Binary:

$347 . 12_8$

Part 1: Each of the octal symbols is replaced with its 3 bit binary equivalent.

$3\ 4\ 7\ .\ 1\ 2_8$

Leading and Trailing 0's can be removed

$11100111 . 00101_2$

De base 2 a base 16

Example: Convert 111011.1111_2 to Hexadecimal:

111011.1111_2

Part 1: Form groups of 4 bits representing hex symbols.

$(0011)(1011).(1111)(1000)_2$

Whole number groupings start at the radix point and work left.
Leading 0's are added as necessary.

Fractional number groupings start at the radix point and work right.
Trailing 0's are added as necessary.

Part 2: Perform a direct substitution of the bit groupings with the equivalent hex symbol.

$(0011)(1011).(1111)(1000)_2$

$3B.F8_{16}$

De base 16 a base 2

Example: Convert $1B.A_{16}$ to Binary:

Part 1: Each of the hex symbols is replaced with its 4 bit binary equivalent.

$1B.A_{16}$
 $(0001)(1011).(1010)_2$

Part 2: Leading and trailing zeros can be removed.

11011.101_2