

An Introduction to STEM Programming with Python 3 – Chapter 2 Other Bases - Binary

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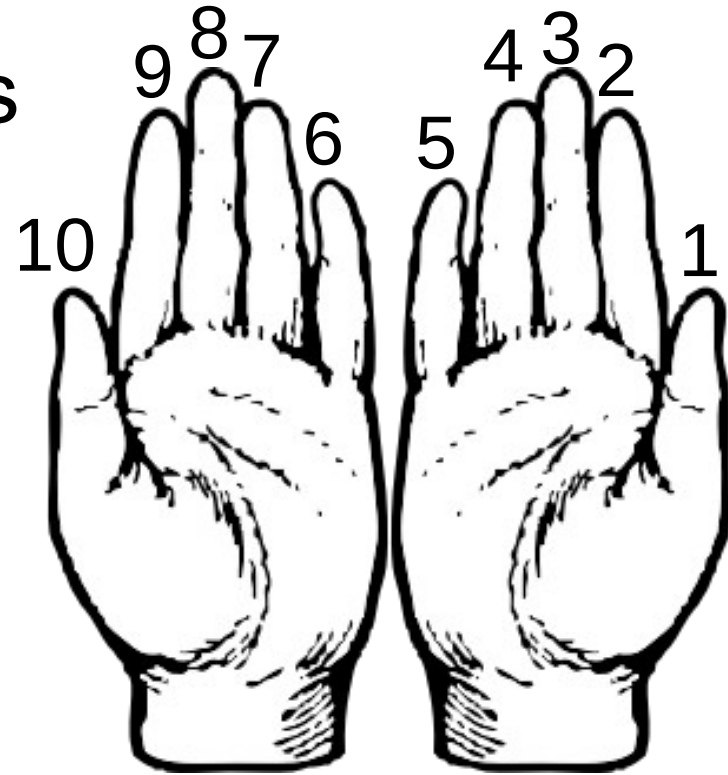
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In this video we will cover:

- ★ Decimal numbers (BASE 10)
- ★ The positional notation for representing numbers
- ★ Binary numbers (BASE 2)
- ★ The remainder method for converting decimal to binary.
- ★ The positional method for converting binary to decimal
- ★ Binary numbers in Python

Decimal Numbers

- Decimal numbers use a base of 10.
- We write large numbers using a positional notation.
 - For numbers on the left of the decimal point we increase the power of 10
 - For numbers on the right of the decimal point we decrease the power of 10



Decimal Numbers

- Using the positional notation:
- 123.45 can be written as
$$1 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10^1 + 3 \times 10^0 + 4 \times 10^{-1} + 5 \times 10^{-2}$$
- And 987654321 can be written as
$$9 \times 10^8 + 8 \times 10^7 + 7 \times 10^6 + 6 \times 10^5 + 5 \times 10^4 + 4 \times 10^3 + 3 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10^1 + 1 \times 10^0$$

Binary – Base 2

- The computer was born without hands but it has switches that are
 - either on or off – 1 or 0
- If you can only count using a positional sequence of 1 or 0 we would call that base 2 – Binary
- Instead of using powers of 10 the computer represents numbers using powers of 2

Binary Numbers

- Using the positional notation for understanding and converting binary back to decimal:

- 10110_2 can be thought of as

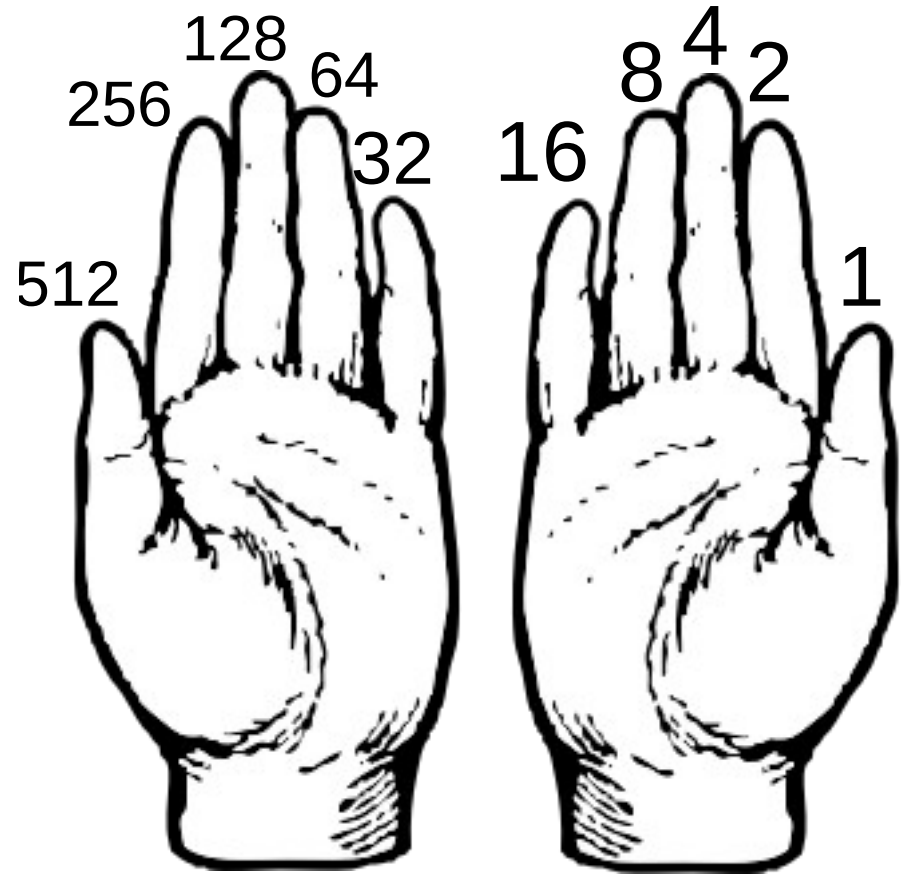
- $$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 \times 2^4 & + & 0 \times 2^3 & + & 1 \times 2^2 & + & 1 \times 2^1 & + & 0 \times 2^0 \\ 16 & + & & & 4 & + & 2 & & \\ 22 & & & & & & & & \\ 22_{10} & & & & & & & & \end{array}$$

- And 111101_2 can be written as

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1 \times 2^5 & + & 1 \times 2^4 & + & 1 \times 2^3 & + & 1 \times 2^2 & + & 0 \times 2^1 & + & 1 \times 2^0 \\ 32 & + & 16 & + & 8 & + & 4 & + & 1 & & \\ 61 & & & & & & & & & & \\ 61_{10} & & & & & & & & & & \end{array}$$

Powers of 2

- $2^0 = 1$
- $2^1 = 2$
- $2^2 = 4$
- $2^3 = 8$
- $2^4 = 16$
- $2^5 = 32$
- $2^6 = 64$
- $2^7 = 128$
- $2^8 = 256$
- $2^9 = 512$
- $2^{10} = 1024$
- $2^{11} = 2048$
- $2^{12} = 4096$
- $2^{13} = 8192$
- $2^{14} = 16384$
- $2^{15} = 32768$



Converting Decimal to Binary

Remainder Method

- Convert 101_{10} to binary

$$101 / 2 = 50 \text{ r } 1$$

$$50 / 2 = 25 \text{ r } 0$$

$$25 / 2 = 12 \text{ r } 1$$

$$12 / 2 = 6 \text{ r } 0$$

$$6 / 2 = 3 \text{ r } 0$$

$$3 / 2 = 1 \text{ r } 1$$

$$1 / 2 = 0 \text{ r } 1$$

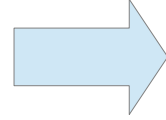
- Write the remainders in the reverse order you calculated them
- 1100101_2

Binary in Python

- Binary literal
 - Prefix the binary number with "0b"
- Convert decimal integer to binary
 - `bin(number)`
 - Function takes integer and returns a string (with the 0b)

Binary in Python

```
1 # binary literal
2 a = 0b1011010
3 print(a)
```



```
90
0b11000001010101101
```

```
4
5 # convert decimal to binary string
6 x = 98989
7 print(bin(x))
```

Thank you

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