

Concepts of Conversion of Base 2 Fixed Point Register Binary Number to Base 10 Decimal

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Introduction

The following worksheet illustrates how to convert a fixed point register binary (base-2) number to a decimal number (base-10) using loops and various conditional statements. The user inputs a binary number in the *Input* section of the program, and then an equivalent decimal number is given as an output.

Initialization

```
> restart : with(ArrayTools) :
```

Section 1: Input

This is the only section where the user interacts with the program.

```
Enter number to be converted to decimal number
```

```
> bin_num := "111111101.11"
```

```
bin_num := "111111101.11"
```

(3.1)

This is the end of the user section. All information must be entered before proceeding to the next section. **RE-EXECUTE THE PROGRAM.**

Section 2: Procedure

The *parse* command is used to take the Maple string *bin_num* and parse the string as if it had been entered or read from a file. The *floor* command is used to isolate the *integer* part of the base-2 number. Then the *length* command determines the length of the entire binary number and all the characters in the string.

```
> int_bin := parse(bin_num) :  
int_bin := floor(int_bin) :  
n := length(bin_num) :  
str_int := convert(int_bin, string) :  
m := length(str_int) :
```

Using a loop to sum values of the integer portion of the base-2 number. The loop variable *sumint* is used for summation and is initialized at 0.

```

> sumint := 0 :
  for i to m do
    bin_int[i] := parse(str_int[i]) :
    sumint := sumint + bin_int[i]*2^(m-i);
  end do:

```

Using a loop to sum values of the fractional portion of the base-2 number. The loop variable *sumfrac* is used for summation and is initialized at 0. Note that the starting point in this loop is the length of the integer portion (m), plus 2 which effectively skips the decimal point in the character array.

```

> sumfrac := 0 :
  j := 1 :
  for i from m + 2 to n do
    bin_frac[j] := parse(bin_num[i]);
    bin_frac_str[j] := bin_num[i];
    sumfrac := evalf(sumfrac + bin_frac[j]*2^(-j));
    j := j + 1;
  end do:

```

Adding the *fractional* portion of the base-2 number with the *integer* portion which yields the base-10 number.

```

> total_dec := evalf(sumint + sumfrac)
                                total_dec := 509.7500000

```

(4.1)

▼ Conclusion

This worksheet illustrates the use of Maple to convert a base-2 binary number to a base-10 number. It is important to understand the binary system as it has numerous applications. Critical to this understanding is being able to convert decimal numbers to binary numbers, and vice-versa.

▼ References

Binary Representation of Numbers.

See: http://numericalmethods.eng.usf.edu/mws/gen/01aae/mws_gen_aae_txt_binaryrepresentation.pdf

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