

Number conversion involves changing the representation of a number from one base system to another. The most common base systems used in computing are decimal (base-10), binary (base-2), octal (base-8), and hexadecimal (base-16). Here's how to convert numbers between these different bases:

1. Decimal to Binary:

- Divide the decimal number by 2 and note down the remainder.
- Repeat the process with the quotient until the quotient becomes zero.
- The binary representation is the sequence of remainders in reverse order.
- For example, to convert decimal 10 to binary:
- Copy code

- The binary representation is 1010.

2. Binary to Decimal:

- Multiply each binary digit by 2 raised to the power of its position (starting from right to left, with the rightmost digit being position 0).
- Add up the results.
- For example, to convert binary 1010 to decimal:
- scss
- Copy code

1 2 3 0 2 2 1 2 1 0 2 0 8 0 2 0 10

- The decimal representation is 10.

3. Decimal to Octal or Hexadecimal:

- Divide the decimal number by 8 (for octal) or 16 (for hexadecimal) and note down the remainder.
- Repeat the process with the quotient until the quotient becomes zero.
- The octal or hexadecimal representation is the sequence of remainders in reverse order.
- For example, to convert decimal 26 to octal:

$$26 \div 8 = 3 \text{ remainder } 2$$

$$3 \div 8 = 0 \text{ remainder } 3$$

- The octal representation is 32.

4. Octal or Hexadecimal to Decimal:

- Multiply each digit by 8 raised to the power of its position (for octal) or 16 raised to the power of its position (for hexadecimal).
- Add up the results.
- For example, to convert hexadecimal 1A to decimal:

$$(1 * 16^1) + (A * 16^0) = (1 * 16) + (10 * 1) = 16 + 10 = 26$$

- The decimal representation is 26.

These are the basic methods for converting numbers between different base systems. You can use these techniques to perform conversions manually or use built-in functions in programming languages or calculator tools to automate the process.