



Basic Engineering



Binary Numbers 2

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The aim of this document is to provide a short, self assessment programme for students who wish to acquire a basic understanding of the multiplication and division of binary numbers.

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The full range of these packages and some instructions, should they be required, can be obtained from our web page [Mathematics Support Materials](#).

1. Binary Numbers (Introduction)

In **Binary Numbers 1**, binary numbers were introduced, as well as the techniques of their addition and subtraction. This package covers the methods of multiplication and division but to begin, here is a reminder of the rules of binary addition and subtraction.

Basic Rules for Binary Addition

$0+0$	$=$	0	0 plus 0 equals 0
$0+1$	$=$	1	0 plus 1 equals 1
$1+0$	$=$	1	1 plus 0 equals 1
$1+1$	$=$	10	1 plus 1 equals 0 with a carry of 1 (binary 2)

$0 - 0$	$=$	0	0 minus 0 equals 0
$1 - 1$	$=$	0	1 minus 1 equals 0
$1 - 0$	$=$	1	1 minus 0 equals 1
$10_2 - 1$	$=$	1	10_2 minus 1 equals 1

Basic Rules for Binary Subtraction

As with decimal numbers, multiplication of binary numbers requires the technique of addition, whilst division of binary numbers requires the technique of subtraction. As a refresher to these ideas, here some questions for you to do.

EXERCISE 1. (Click on the green letters for solutions.)

- (a) Convert the binary number 1011 into decimal form.
- (b) Convert the binary number 1.011 into decimal form.
- (c) Convert the numbers 15 and 12 into binary form, add the two binary numbers together and convert the answer to decimal form to check that the sum is correct.
- (d) Convert the numbers 9 and 6 into binary form. Use this to find $9 - 6$ in binary form. Check that the answer is correct by converting the binary answer into decimal form.

EXERCISE 2.

In each of the questions below, a product is written in *decimal* form. In each case, convert both numbers to binary form, multiply them in binary form and check that the solution is correct by converting the answer to decimal form. (Click on the **green** letters for solutions.)

(a) 3×2 ,

(b) 4×4 ,

(c) 5×10 ,

(d) 6×7 ,

(e) 9×6 ,

(f) 11×7 .

Quiz Choose the correct answer from below for the result of the *binary* multiplication 1101×110 .

(a) 1001111 ,

(b) 1010110 ,

(c) 1001110 ,

(d) 1011111 .

EXERCISE 3.

In each of the questions below, a division is written in *decimal* form. In each case, convert both numbers to binary form, perform the division in binary form and check that the solution is correct by converting the answer to decimal form. (Click on the **green** letters for solutions.)

(a) $6 \div 2$,

(b) $8 \div 2$,

(c) $9 \div 3$,

(d) $10 \div 4$,

(e) $21 \div 7$,

(f) $18 \div 8$.

Quiz Choose the correct answer from below for the result of the *binary* division $11011 \div 1001$.

(a) 10,

(b) 101,

(c) 11,

(d) 110.

4. Quiz on Binary Numbers

Begin Quiz

1. Which of the following is the binary product 1001×111 ?
(a) 110111 (b) 111111, (c) 111011, (d) 111110.
2. Which of the following is the binary product 1101×1011 ?
(a) 10101111, (b) 10001111, (c) 10101011, (d) 10111011.
3. Which of the following is the binary division $10101 \div 11$?
(a) 100, (b) 110, (c) 101, (d) 111.
4. Which of the following is the binary division $100011 \div 1010$?
(a) 10.1, (b) 11.11, (c) 11.01, (d) 11.1.

End Quiz

Solutions to Exercises

Exercise 1(a)

The binary number 1011 is

$$1011 = 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 1 \times 8 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$$

which in decimal form is 11_{10} .

Click on the green square to return



Exercise 1(b)

The binary number 1.011 is

$$\begin{aligned}1.011 &= 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3} \\ &= 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 0.25 + 1 \times 0.125\end{aligned}$$

which in decimal form is 1.375_{10} .

Click on the green square to return



Exercise 1(c)

To add the numbers $15 + 12$, in binary form, note that

$$15_{10} = 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 1111,$$

while

$$12_{10} = 8 + 4 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 = 1100.$$

The sum $15 + 12$ in binary form is shown below.


$$\begin{array}{r} 1111 \\ 1100 \\ \hline 11011 \end{array}$$

Note that in the third column, $1 + 1 = 0$ with a carry of **1** to the next column. In the left-hand column, $1 + 1 + 1 = 1$ with a carry of **1** to the next column.

Thus, in binary, $1111 + 1100 = 11011$, which in decimal form is $11011 = 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^1 + 2^0 = 16 + 8 + 2 + 1 = 27_{10}$.

Click on the green square to return



Exercise 1(d)

To find the difference $9 - 6$ in binary form note that $9_{10} = 1001$ and $6_{10} = 110$. The subtraction, in binary form, is shown below.


$$\begin{array}{r} 1001 \\ - 110 \\ \hline 011 \end{array}$$

In the right-hand column $1 - 0 = 1$.

In the next column, borrow a **1** from the third column (at the top) and pay it back at the bottom of the third column. Then $10 - 1 = 1$.

The bottom of the third column is now $1 + 1 = 10$. The final step is thus $10 - 10 = 00$.

Thus, in binary, $1001 - 110 = 11$. In decimal form this is 3_{10} .

[Click on the green square to return](#)



Exercise 2(b)

To find the product 4×4 in binary form note that $4_{10} = 100$. Therefore 4×4 , in binary form, is calculated as shown.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \hline
 + \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}$$

The third row is the multiplication of 100 by 0 .

In the fourth row, the 0 is the shift left before 100 is multiplied by 0 .

In the fifth row, the 00 is the shift left before 100 is multiplied by 1 .

The final row is the binary sum of the preceding three rows.

Thus, in binary, $4 \times 4 = 10000$. In decimal form this is 16_{10} .

Click on the green square to return



Exercise 2(c)

To find the product 5×10 in binary form note that $5_{10} = 101$ and $10_{10} = 1010$. Therefore 5×10 , in binary form, is calculated as shown.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \hline
 + \\
 \\
 \hline
 1 1 0 1 0
 \end{array}$$

In the final row performing the binary sum we use $1 + 1 = 10$ and carry 1 to the next column.

Thus, in binary form, $5_{10} \times 10_{10} = 110010$. In decimal form this is 50_{10} .

Click on the green square to return



Exercise 2(d)

To find the product 6×7 in binary form note that $6_{10} = 110$ and $7_{10} = 111$. The product is calculated as shown.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \\
 \\
 \times \\
 \hline
 \\
 \\
 + \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}$$

Note that performing the binary sum we use $1 + 1 = 10$ and carry 1 to the next column.

Thus, in binary, $6 \times 7 = 101010$. In decimal form this is 42_{10} .

Click on the green square to return



Exercise 3(f)

To find $18 \div 8$ in binary form first convert the numbers into binary form, i.e. $18_{10} = 10010$ and $8_{10} = 1000$. The division process is as shown.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1001 \\
 1000 \overline{) 10010} \\
 \underline{1000} \\
 1000 \\
 \underline{ 1000} \\
 0000 \\
 1000 \\
 \underline{1000} \\
 0000
 \end{array}$$

Thus, in binary form $18 \div 8 = 10.01$ which in decimal form is 2.25_{10} .

Click on the green square to return



Solutions to Quizzes

Solution to Quiz:

The binary multiplication of numbers 1101×110 is given below

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \hline
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \hline
 + \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}$$

The result of multiplication in decimal form is $1001110 = 2^6 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2 = 64 + 8 + 4 + 2 = 78$. Converting the numbers $1101 = 2^3 + 2^2 + 1 = 13_{10}$ and $110 = 2^2 + 2 = 6$. One can check easily the above given result of multiplication.

End Quiz

