

2.1 Completed Notes

2.1: Base 10 and Base 5 Numeration Systems

Definition: If a is any number and n is any natural number, then

$$a^n = a \times a \times a \times \dots \times a \quad (n \text{ factors})$$

Our number system is called the Hindu-Arabic numeration system, and it is a base 10 number system using the characters 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. (Note that there are 10 characters.)

What does this mean? When a number is written in base 10, each "place value" corresponds to a power of 10.

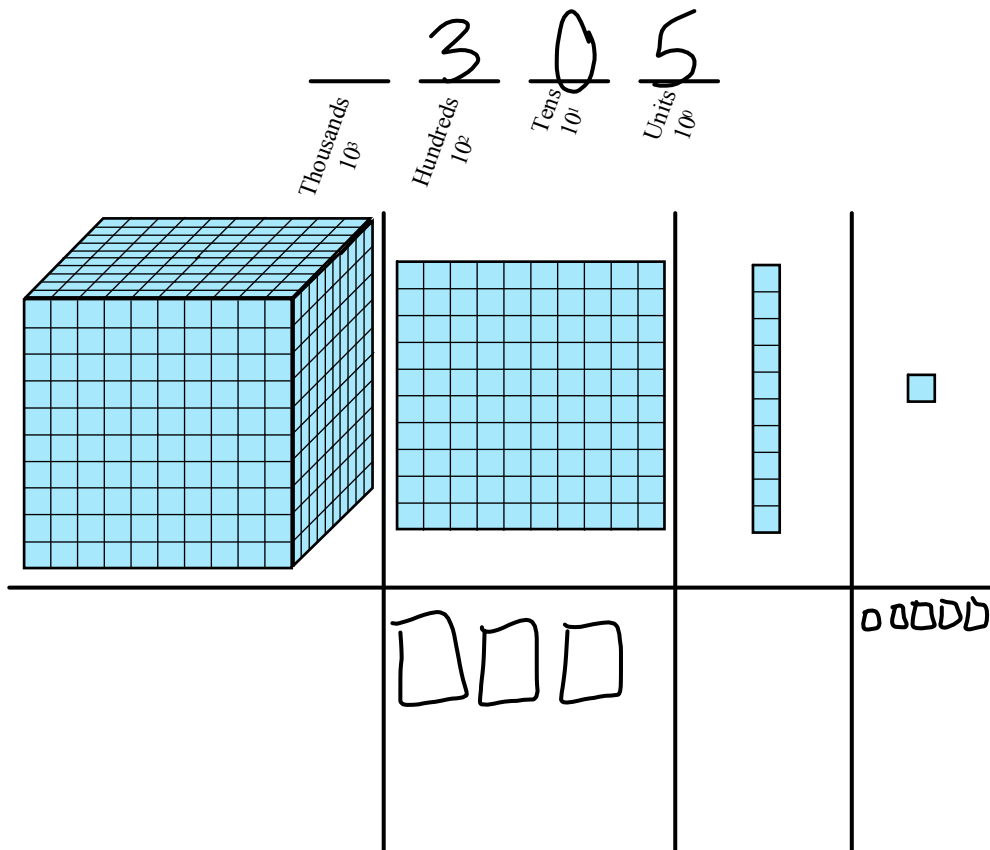
Example: The number 6143 means "6 thousands, 1 hundred, 4 tens, and 3 ones".

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \underline{6} & \underline{1} & \underline{4} & \underline{3} \\ \text{Thousands} & \text{Hundreds} & \text{Tens} & \text{Units} \\ 10^3 & 10^2 & 10^1 & 10^0 \end{array}$$

Another perspective: We can also write the number 6143 in expanded form as $6143 = 6 \cdot 10^3 + 1 \cdot 10^2 + 4 \cdot 10^1 + 3 \cdot 10^0$

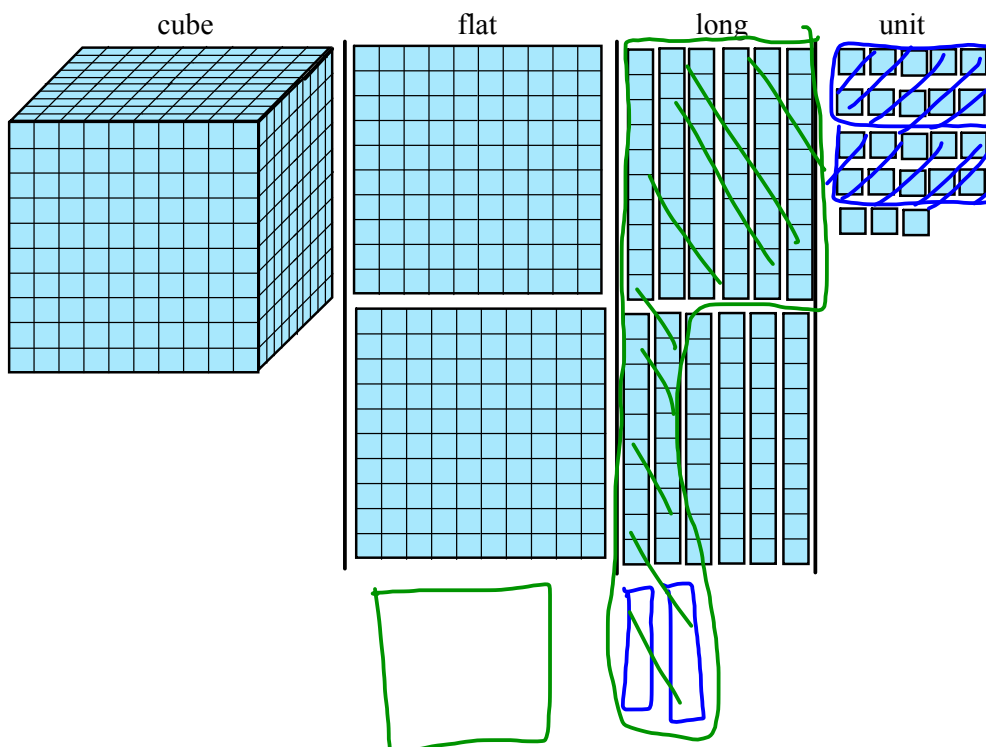
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Example: Represent the number three hundred five in base 10.



Example: If you have 1 cube, 2 flats, 12 longs, and 23 units, what is the minimum number of blocks you can have using a fair trade?

10 units = 1 long 10 longs = 1 flat 10 flats = 1 cube



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Example: If you have 1 cube, 2 flats, 12 longs, and 23 units, what is the minimum number of blocks you can have using a fair trade?

Consider filling the diagram below in the same manner. Is this number valid?

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline \text{Thousands} \\ 10^3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \hline \text{Hundreds} \\ 10^2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline \text{Tens} \\ 10^1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \hline \text{Units} \\ 10^0 \end{array}$$

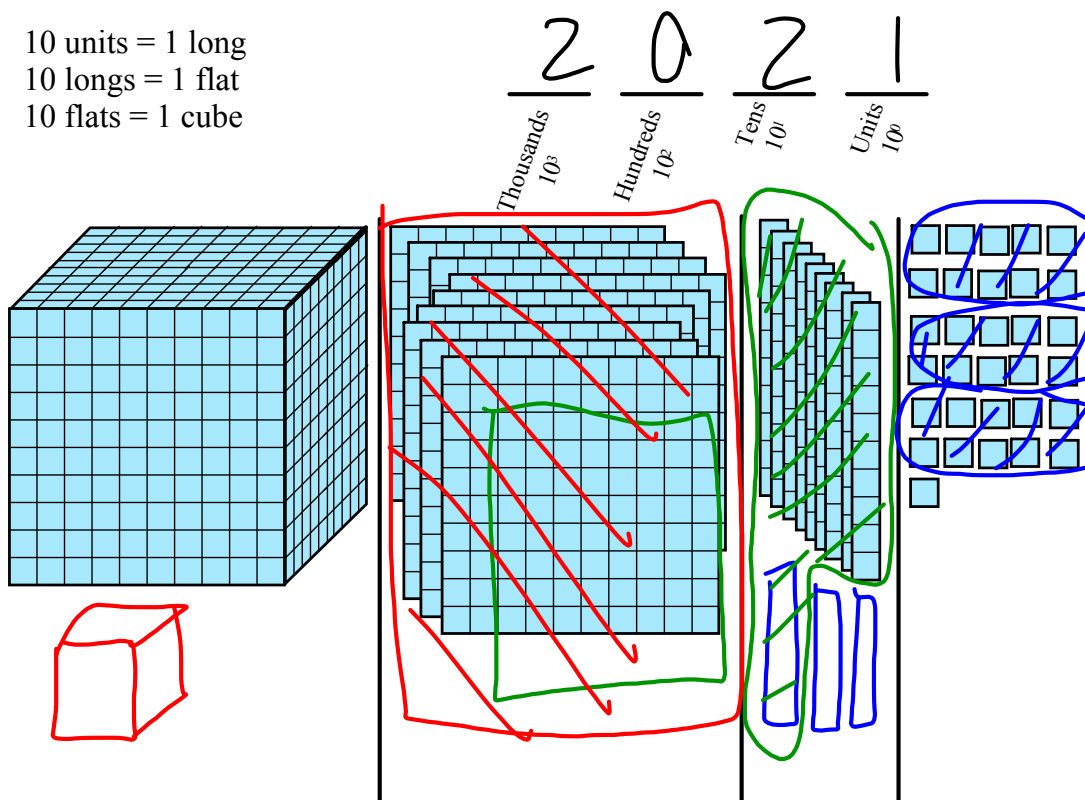
We showed that this number is the same as this one:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline \text{Thousands} \\ 10^3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline \text{Hundreds} \\ 10^2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline \text{Tens} \\ 10^1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline \text{Units} \\ 10^0 \end{array}$$

This gives us an important fact about the base 10 number system. You cannot have more than 9 in a single "place value".

Example: If you have ^{1 cube,} 9 flats, 9 longs, and 31 units representing a base 10 number, perform the necessary exchanges to write it in the proper form.

10 units = 1 long
10 longs = 1 flat
10 flats = 1 cube



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Definition: The base 5 number system uses the characters 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 and each "place value" corresponds to a power of 5.

Notation: We denote a number in base five by writing "five" (preferred) or "5" in a subscript.

Example: The number 2143_{five} means "2 5^3 's, 1 5^2 , 4 5^1 's, and 3 ones".

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline 5^3 & 5^2 & 5^1 & \text{Units } 5^0 \end{array}$$

Let's count the first 30 base 5 numbers:

$1_5, 2_5, 3_5, 4_5, 10_5, 11_5, 12_5, 13_5, 14_5, 20_5, 21_5, 22_5,$
 $23_5, 24_5, 30_5, 31_5, 32_5, 33_5, 34_5, 40_5, 41_5, 42_5, 43_5,$
 $44_5, 100_5, 101_5, 102_5, 103_5, 104_5, 110_5$

Example: The number 2143_{five} means "2 5^3 's, 1 5^2 , 4 5^1 's, and 3 ones".

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline 5^3 & 5^2 & 5^1 & \text{Units } 5^0 \end{array}$$

What does this number mean in base 10? Let's try expanded form.

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 5^3 + 1 \cdot 5^2 + 4 \cdot 5^1 + 3 \cdot 5^0 \\ & 2(125) + 25 + 20 + 3 \\ & = 250 + 25 + 20 + 3 = 298_{\text{ten}} \end{aligned}$$

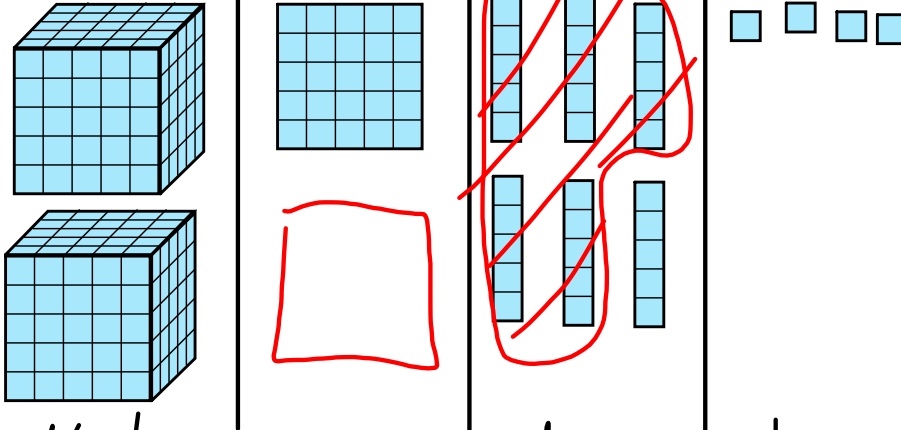
Note: A number without a base written is assumed to be base ten.

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Example: What is wrong with this picture?

General Rule:

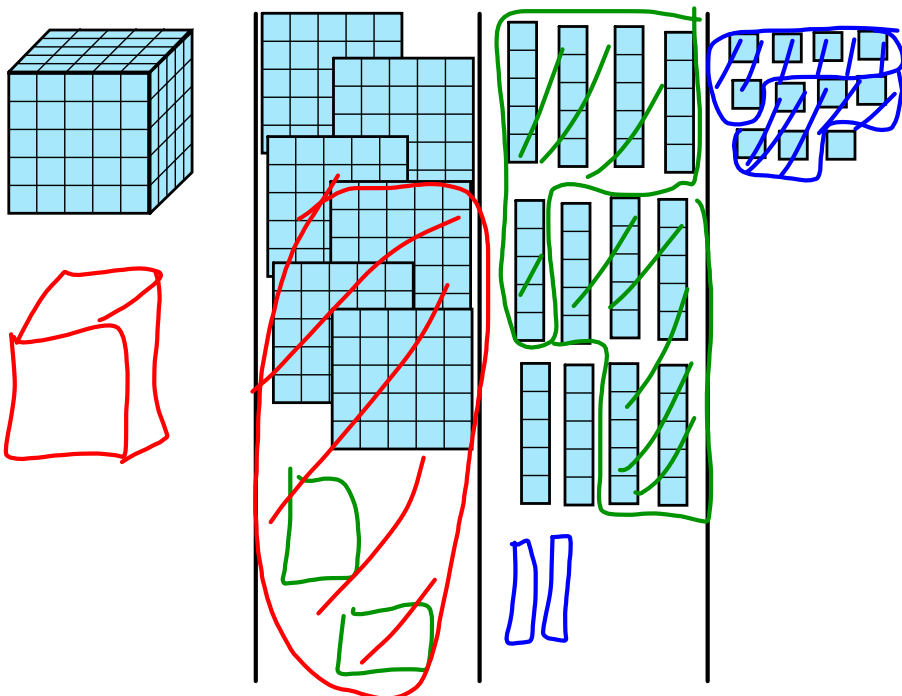
$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & 6 & 4 \text{ five} \\ \hline 5^3 & 5^2 & 5^1 & \text{Units } 5^0 \end{array}$$



No digit may ever exceed 4. No 5^1 's, 6^1 's, 7^1 's, 8^1 's, or 9^1 's.

Example: If you have 1 cube, 6 flats, 12 longs, and 11 units, what is the minimum number of blocks you can have using a fair trade?

2 cube 3 flat 4 long unit five



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Example: If you have 1 cube, 6 flats, 12 longs, and 11 units, what is the minimum number of blocks you can have using a fair trade?

We showed that this description gives us the following base 5 number:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \underline{2} & \underline{3} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} \\ 5^3 & 5^2 & 5^1 & \text{Units } 5^0 \end{array}$$

What is this number in base 10?

$$2 \cdot 5^3 + 3 \cdot 5^2 + 4 \cdot 5 + 1$$

$$2(125) + 3(25) + 20 + 1$$

$$250 + 75 + 20 + 1 = 346_{\text{ten}}$$

Conversions: One method to convert a number from base 10 to base 5 uses a form of repeated long division.

Example: Convert 423_{ten} to base 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 125 \overline{) 423} \quad 3 \\ \underline{-375} \\ 25 \overline{) 48} \quad 1 \\ \underline{-25} \\ 5 \overline{) 23} \quad 4 \\ \underline{-20} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \underline{3} & \underline{1} & \underline{4} & \underline{3} \\ 5^3 & 5^2 & 5^1 & \text{Units } 5^0 \end{array} \text{ five}$$

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Example: Convert 149_{ten} to base 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 125 \overline{) 149} \quad 1 \\ \underline{-125} \\ 25 \overline{) 24} \quad 0 \\ \underline{-0} \\ 5 \overline{) 24} \quad 4 \\ \underline{-20} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

1044_{five}

Example: Convert 575_{ten} to base 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 125 \overline{) 575} \quad 4 \\ \underline{-500} \\ 25 \overline{) 75} \quad 3 \\ \underline{-75} \\ 5 \overline{) 00} \quad 0 \\ \underline{-0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

4300_{five}

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Example: Convert 423_{ten} to base 5. (This was the first example.)

Different Method:

3143_{five}

The image shows a handwritten conversion of the decimal number 423 to base 5. It uses a series of division steps:

5		423	
5		84	3
5		16	4
		3	1

An arrow points from the remainders 3, 4, and 1 (read from bottom to top) to the final result 3143_{five} .

Bonus for a free quiz:

Write up an explanation for why this works and turn it in tomorrow. If someone explains why it works to the class, all of you may use it.