

00.5 Binary and hexadecimal arithmetic

In order to perform arithmetic operations on binary and hexadecimal numbers, a straightforward method is to convert the numbers to decimal, operate arithmetically in the usual way, then convert the result back to binary or hex.
 However, arithmetic with all numbers represented by positional numeral systems can be performed in a familiar manner. We demonstrate this, by example, with binary, but this method also applies for hexadecimal arithmetic.

Example 00.5 -1

Sum 1110_2 and 1100_2 .

re: binary summation
 $1+1=10$
 $1+1+1=10+1=11$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 01110 \\ + 01100 \\ \hline 11010 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 0110 \\ + 1011 \\ \hline 10001 \end{array}$$

$011_2 = 2+4 = 6_{10}$
 $1011_2 \rightarrow 0100 \rightarrow 0101_2 = 1+4 = 5$
 $= -5_{10}$

Example 00.5 -2

Subtract 1010_2 from 1100_2 .

re: binary subtraction
 $10-10_2$
 $(2-1)_2 = 1_2 = 1_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ - 1010 \\ \hline 0010 \end{array}$$

$0001_2 = 1_{10}$
 $10001_2 = 17_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r} + -5 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Example 00.5 -3

Multiply 1100_2 and 1010_2 .

re: binary multiplication
 $12 \times 10 = 120$
 $1100_2 = 3+6+3+6 = 12_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1100 \\ \times 1010 \\ \hline 0000 \\ 1100 \\ 0000 \\ + 1100 \\ \hline 111000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 1011 \\ - 0110 \\ \hline 0101 \end{array} \quad \frac{11}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ + 0111 \\ \hline 1110 \end{array}$$

$0111_2 = 1+2+4 = 7_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 7 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$$

$1110_2 \rightarrow 0001_2 \rightarrow 0010_2$
 $0010_2 = 2_{10}$
 $1110_2 = -2_{10}$ $7+7 = -2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0101 \\ \times 0100 \\ \hline 0000 \\ 0000 \\ 0101 \\ + 0000 \\ \hline 0010100 = 4+16 = 20_{10} \end{array} \quad \frac{5}{20}$$