



Basic Electronics Series

Lesson One: Terms & Definitions

Exponent - An exponent refers to the number of times a number is multiplied by itself.

Number to the Zero Power - Any number to the Zero Power is equal to one.

Number to the First Power - Any number to the first power is equal to the number itself.

Digit - Any of the numerals from 0 to 9, especially when forming part of a number

Base Number - The number of different digits or characters possible in a numbering system.

Decimal System - The base ten numbering system using digits 0 thru 9

Binary System - The base two numbering system using digits 0 and 1

Hexadecimal System - The base sixteen numbering system using digits 0 thru 9 and characters A thru F

Decimal Point - The dot that separates the whole part of a decimal number from the fractional part. The zero reference.

Integer Value - The value of a digit or character which is not a fraction also referred to as Face Value.

Power of Ten - The decimal number ten raised to a power, The Power of Ten is usually used as multiplier.

Position Value - The value of a digit depending on its place, or position, in the number. The position value is equal to the integer value times the position's power of ten.

Scientific Notation - A way of writing very large or very small numbers by expressing them as a number between 1 and 10 multiplied by a power of 10

Engineering Notation - A form of powers of ten notation in which a number is expressed as a number between 1 and 1000 times a power of ten that is a multiple of three.

Alphanumeric Numbering System - A numbering system using both digits 0 thru 9 and algebraic characters. An example would be the Hexadecimal system. The hexadecimal numbers are 0-9 and then use the letters A-F.

Metric System - The decimal measuring system based on the meter, liter, and gram as units of length, capacity, and weight or mass. Referred to as the MKS or MKSA system