

To convert a hexadecimal number to a decimal number, find the decimal numbers corresponding to the positions of each hexadecimal digit. Write them down and add them up.

For example:

\$3C = ?	\$FD47 = ?
\$30 = 48	\$F000 = 61440
\$0C = 12	\$D00 = 3328
<hr/>	\$40 = 64
\$3C = 60	\$7 = 7
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	\$FD47 = 64839

To convert a decimal number to hexadecimal, subtract from the decimal number the largest decimal entry in the table that is less than the number. Write down the hexadecimal digit (noting its place value) also. Now subtract the largest decimal number in the table that is less than the decimal remainder, and write down the next hexadecimal digit. Continue until you have zero left. Add up the hexadecimal numbers.

For example:

16215 = \$?	
16215 - 12288 = 3927	12288 = \$7000
3927 - 3840 = 87	3840 = \$F00
87 - 80 = 7	80 = \$50
7	7 = \$7
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	16215 = \$7F57

Hexadecimal and negative decimal

If a number is larger than decimal 32,767, Applesoft BASIC allows and Integer BASIC requires that you use the negative-decimal equivalent of the number. Table E-4 is set up to make it easy for you to convert a hexadecimal number directly to a negative decimal number.