

Number Systems

Two's Complement

Last updated 8/20/20

Number Systems

- Two's Complement

- **Negative** numbers are formed by flipping all bits and adding 1
- **Positive** numbers are formed in normal binary format
- Most Significant Bit (MSB) represents the sign
(but it is **NOT** a sign bit)
 - MSB = 0 → positive
 - MSB = 1 → negative
- All bits are used to represent the magnitude of the value
- The dominant representation for binary arithmetic

50 → 0011 0010
-50 → 1100 1110

-37 →
10010110_b 2's comp →

Number Systems

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convert -37 decimal to two's complement

8 bits → **positive** bit values of x | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1

$s = \text{negative}$ → flip all bits and add 1 at end

$$|-37| = 37$$

greatest bit value $\leq 37 = 32$

$$37 - 32 = 5$$

001

greatest bit value $\leq 5 = 4$

$$5 - 4 = 1$$

001001

greatest bit value $\leq 1 = 1$

$$1 - 1 = 0$$

00100101

Number Systems

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convert -37 decimal to two's complement – cont'd

s = negative → flip all bits and add 1 at end

00100101 $\xrightarrow{\text{flip}}$ 11011010 $\xrightarrow{+1}$ 11011011

-37 → 11011011 two's complement

Number Systems

- Two's Complement

convert 10010110 two's complement to decimal

MSB is 1 (negative) → remember this for the end

→ flip the bits and add 1 (works both directions)

10010110 $\xrightarrow{\text{flip}}$ 01101001 $\xrightarrow{+1}$ 01101010

8 bits → positive bit values of x | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1

$1*64 + 1*32 + 0*16 + 1*8 + 0*4 + 1*2 + 0*1$

$64 + 32 + 8 + 2 = 106$

sign = 1 = negative → -106

10010110_b 2's comp → -106

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- Maximum values:

- 4 bits = +7, -8 = $2^3-1, -2^3$
- 8 bits = +127, -128 = $2^7-1, -2^7$
- 16 bits = +32,767, -32,768 = $2^{15}-1, -2^{15}$

- Not Symmetric

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8
0111	0110	0101	0100	0011	0010	0001	0000	1111	1110	1101	1100	1011	1010	1001	1000

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- Advantages

- Addition is done the same way as unsigned numbers – same adder circuit
- ONLY 1 ZERO !
- Simple word length extension

- Disadvantages

- Asymmetric range
- Harder to do comparisons
- Not intuitive

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8
0111	0110	0101	0100	0011	0010	0001	0000	1111	1110	1101	1100	1011	1010	1001	1000

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- Sign Extension

- When extending to larger word sizes, extend the MSB to the left

4 bit	8 bit	16 bit
0110	→ 0000110	→ 000000000000110
1001	→ 11111001	→ 1111111111111001

this works for 1's complement also

not the same for signed magnitude: $-1 = 1001 \rightarrow 10000001 = -1$

Number Systems

- Two's Complement

- Fast way to do 2's complement conversions

- working from the right

find the first 1 and leave it and all preceding 0's the same

flip all remaining bits to the left

remember the MSB value and set the sign

10010110 2's complement

10 - first 1 from the right

01101010 - all remaining bits flipped

106

- 106 - since we started with a MSB = 1 (negative)