

7.3 Complements

In this section, we see the complement numbers used in different number systems. These complement numbers are used in case of subtraction of two numbers in corresponding number systems.

7.3.1 1's Complement Representation

The 1's complement of a binary number is the number that results when we change all 1's to zeros and the zeros to ones.

⇒ **Example 7.31 :** Find 1's complement of $(1\ 1\ 0\ 1)_2$.

Solution :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ← number |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ← 1's complement |

⇒ **Example 7.32 :** Find 1's complement of $1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1$.

Solution :

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | number |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1's complement |

7.3.2 2's Complement Representation

The 2's complement is the binary number that results when we add 1 to the 1's complement. It is given as

$$\text{2's complement} = \text{1's complement} + 1$$

The 2's complement form is used to represent negative numbers.

»»» **Example 7.33 :** Find 2's complement of $(1\ 0\ 0\ 1)_2$.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|---|---|----------------|
| Solution : | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | number |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1's complement |
| | + | | | 1 | |
| | <hr/> | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2's complement |

»»» **Example 7.34 :** Find 2's complement of $(1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1)_2$.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Solution : | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | number |
| | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1's complement |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2's complement |

⇒ 1's Complement Subtraction -

Subtraction using 1's complement are as follows:

- step 1 (a) Find the 1's complement form of the subtrahend.
- step 2 (b) Add this 1's complement result to the other number.
- step 3 (c) If carry is there, then add it with the result of 2nd step.
- step 4 (d) If carry is not there, then ~~take~~ 1's complement of the result and put a minus sign before it.

Ex- $(1011)_2 - (1000)_2$

Step 1 - Take 1's complement of subtrahend i.e. 1000
which is 0111

Step 2 -

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ + 0111 \\ \hline 10010 \end{array}$$

Step 3 - Add carry with the digit 0010 thus.

$$\begin{array}{r} 0010 \\ + 0011 \\ \hline 0011 \end{array} \text{ Ans.}$$

Ex- $(1000)_2 - (1011)_2$

Step 1 - 1's complement of 1011 = 0100

Step 2 -

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ + 0100 \\ \hline 1100 \end{array}$$

Step 3 - Since there is no carry. So take 1's complement of the result and put -ve sign before it.

$$\therefore \text{1's complement of } 1100 = 0011$$

$$\text{So Result} = -0011$$

⇒ 2's Complement Subtraction -

Subtraction using 2's complement are as follows:

Step 1 - Find 2's complement of the subtrahend

Step 2 - Add this 2's complement result to the other number.

Step 3 - Discard the carry, if it present

Step 4 - If carry is not there, then take 2's complement of the result and put a -ve sign before it.

Ex - $(11011)_2 - (11001)_2$ using 2's complement

Step 1 2's complement of 11001 =
$$\begin{array}{r} 00110 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 00111 \end{array}$$

Step 2 -
$$\begin{array}{r} 11111 \\ 11011 \\ + 00111 \\ \hline 100010 \end{array}$$

Step 3 - Discard the carry. So the answer is 00010
or 10 Ans.

Ex - $(11001)_2 - (11011)_2$

Step 1 - 2's complement of 11011 =
$$\begin{array}{r} 00100 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 00101 \end{array}$$

Step 2 -
$$\begin{array}{r} 11001 \\ 00101 \\ \hline 11110 \end{array}$$

Step 2 - Since there is no carry.

∴ 2's complement of 11110 =
$$\begin{array}{r} 00001 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 00010 \end{array}$$

So result is = -10 Ans.