

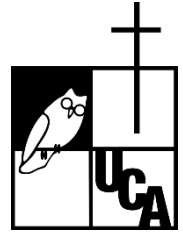
Universidad Centroamericana “José Simeón Cañas”

Facultad de Ingeniería y Arquitectura

Tutorías - Fundamentos de Programación

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Realización de operaciones en la ALU

Recordemos:

- **Magnitud verdadera:**

Consiste en la representación de números binarios tal cual es. Es decir, se realiza la conversión por el método conocido, se escribe en las casillas, justificado a la derecha y se coloca el bit de signo en la posición más a la izquierda. Luego las casillas intermedias se rellenan con cero. Esta es la representación que más se parece a la de los binarios naturales vista en las clases anteriores.

- **Complemento a Uno:**

Consiste en obtener primero la representación en magnitud verdadera; luego se reemplazan los unos por ceros y los ceros por unos, excepto el signo. En otras palabras, se niegan todos los bits de la magnitud.

- **Complemento a Dos:**

Consiste en obtener primero la representación en magnitud verdadera; luego se obtiene la representación en complemento a uno y finalmente, se le suma uno

- **Convenio de Complemento a dos:**

Para la representación de cantidades numéricas en las computadoras digitales actuales existe un convenio, el cual se conoce como “convenio de complemento a dos”. Este convenio nos dice que, dentro de las computadoras:

- a) Las cantidades positivas se representan en magnitud verdadera.
- b) Las cantidades negativas se representan en complemento a dos.

- **Conversión de regreso a base diez:**

Para convertir a base diez una cantidad representada en cualquiera de estos formatos, se procede así:

- a) Si está en magnitud verdadera: simplemente se realiza la suma de las potencias de dos de las posiciones que tienen uno, excepto el signo. Luego, el signo se coloca dependiendo si es 0 u 1 en esa posición.
- b) Si está en complemento a uno: se niegan los bits de magnitud para regresar a magnitud verdadera y luego se procede como indica el literal a).
- c) Si está en complemento a dos: se niegan los bits, se le suma 1 y luego se procede como en el literal a).

“Para todo ejercicio de conversión a cualquiera de estas tres representaciones nos deberán indicar con cuantos bits se está trabajando.”

Ejercicios

Representar cada una de las siguientes cantidades en magnitud verdadera, complemento a uno y complemento a dos, con la cantidad de bits indicada:

- a) 57 con 9 bits.
- b) 80, con 10 bits.
- c) 215 con 11 bits.
- d) -49 con 7 bits.
- e) -346 con 11 bits.

a) $(+57)_{10} = (0\ 0011\ 1001)_2$ con 9 bits

MV:

0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1:

Negar								
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0

C2:

Sumar +1								
								+1
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0

R\\

0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

b) $(+80)_{10} = (00\ 0101\ 0000)_2$ con 10 bits

MV:

0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1:

Negar									
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1

C2:

Sumar +1									
					1	1	1	1	+1
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1

R\\

0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

c) $(+215)_{10} = (000\ 1101\ 0111)_2$ con 11 bits

MV:

0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1:

Negar										
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

C2:

Sumar +1										
										+1
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

R\\

0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

d) $(-49)_{10} = (\textcolor{red}{1}11\ 0001)_2$ con 7 bits

MV:

1	1	1	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1:

Negar						
1	0	0	1	1	1	0

C2:

Sumar +1						
						+1
1	0	0	1	1	1	0

R\\

1	0	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

e) $(-346)_{10} = (101\ 0101\ 1010)_2$ con 11 bits

MV:

1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1:

Negar										
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1

C2:

Sumar +1										
									1	+1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1

R\\

1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Dada las siguientes cantidades y el formato de representación indicado, ¿cuál es la cantidad correspondiente, en el sistema Base 10?

f) 1000101011, en magnitud verdadera.

g) 0011101, en complemento a uno.

h) 10101101, en complemento a dos.

f) $(10\ 0010\ 1011)_2 = (-43)_{10}$ es MV con 10 bits

MV: (Conversión de regreso: caso a.)

R\\

1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

g) $(001\ 1101)_2 = (+34)_{10}$ es C1 con 7 bits

C1: (Conversión de regreso: caso b.)

0	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

R\\

Negar = MV						
0	1	0	0	0	1	0

h) $(1010\ 1101)_2 = (-83)_{10}$ es C2 con 8 bits

C2: (Conversión de regreso: caso c.)

1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Negar							
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

Sumar +1 = MV							
							+1
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

R\|

1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Al realizar cálculos en la ALU se pueden presentar 5 casos:

Caso 1: Dos números positivos:

Esta adición es directa. Ya que ambos son positivos se espera un 0 en el bit de signo, en caso contrario, hay un error.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{a)} \quad 4 \\ + \quad 6 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

Con cinco bits

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b)} \quad 21 \\ + \quad 5 \\ \hline 26 \end{array}$$

Con seis bits

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{c)} \quad 341 \\ + \quad 250 \\ \hline 591 \end{array}$$

Con 12 bits

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{d)} \quad 480 \\ + \quad 640 \\ \hline 1120 \end{array}$$

Con catorce bits

a) $(4 + 6 = 10)$ con 5 bits

$$(4)_{10} = (0\ 0100)_2$$

$$(6)_{10} = (0\ 0110)_2$$

$$(10)_{10} = (0\ 1010)_2$$

MV: 4

0	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

MV: 6

0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $4 + 6$

			1				
	0	0	0	1	0	0	MV
+	0	0	0	1	1	0	MV
R\	0	0	1	0	1	0	MV

b) $(21 + 5 = 26)$ con 6 bits

$$(21)_{10} = (01\ 0101)_2$$

$$(5)_{10} = (00\ 0101)_2$$

$$(26)_{10} = (01\ 1010)_2$$

MV: 21

0	1	0	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: 5

0	0	0	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $21 + 5$

				1		1		
	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	MV
+	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	MV
R\	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	MV

c) $(341 + 250 = 591)$ con 12 bits

$$(341)_{10} = (\textcolor{red}{0}001\ 0101\ 0101)_2 \quad (250)_{10} = (\textcolor{red}{0}000\ 1111\ 1010)_2 \quad (591)_{10} = (\textcolor{red}{0}010\ 0100\ 1111)_2$$

MV: 341

0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: 250

0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $341 + 250$

				$\textcolor{blue}{1}$	$\textcolor{blue}{1}$	$\textcolor{blue}{1}$	$\textcolor{blue}{1}$	$\textcolor{blue}{1}$						
	$\textcolor{red}{0}$	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	MV
+	$\textcolor{red}{0}$	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	MV
$\textcolor{green}{R} \backslash$	$\textcolor{red}{0}$	$\textcolor{green}{0}$	$\textcolor{green}{0}$	$\textcolor{green}{1}$	$\textcolor{green}{0}$	$\textcolor{green}{0}$	$\textcolor{green}{1}$	$\textcolor{green}{0}$	$\textcolor{green}{0}$	$\textcolor{green}{1}$	$\textcolor{green}{1}$	$\textcolor{green}{1}$	$\textcolor{green}{1}$	$\textcolor{green}{MV}$

d) $(480 + 640 = 1120)$ con 14 bits

$$(480)_{10} = (00\ 0001\ 1110\ 0000)_2 \quad (640)_{10} = (00\ 0010\ 1000\ 0000)_2 \quad (1120)_{10} = (00\ 0100\ 0110\ 0000)_2$$

MV: 480

0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: 640

0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $480 + 640$

					1	1	1									MV
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	MV
R\	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	MV

Caso 2: Un número positivo y un número negativo de módulo menor:

Se espera un 0 en el bit de signo. Se generará un acarreo a la izquierda del bit de signo, que será despreciado. El resultado es un número positivo en el formato de magnitud verdadera

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{a)} \quad 9 \\ + \quad -6 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

Con cinco bits

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b)} \quad 220 \\ + \quad -82 \\ \hline 138 \end{array}$$

Con diez bits

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{c)} \quad 341 \\ + \quad -250 \\ \hline 91 \end{array}$$

Con 12 bits

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{d)} \quad 153 \\ + \quad -63 \\ \hline 90 \end{array}$$

Con nueve bits

a) $(9 + (-6) = 3)$ con 5 bits

$$(9)_{10} = (0 \ 1001)_2$$

$$(-6)_{10} = (1 \ 0110)_2$$

$$(3)_{10} = (0 \ 0011)_2$$

MV: 9

0	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---

MV: -6

1	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---

C1: -6

Negar				
1	1	0	0	1

C2: -6

Sumar +1				
			1	+1
1	1	0	0	1

1	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $9 + (-6)$

	1	1					
	0	0	1	0	0	1	MV
+	0	1	1	0	1	0	C2
R\	1	0	0	0	1	1	MV

b) $(220 + (-82)) = 138$ con 10 bits

$$(220)_{10} = (00\ 1101\ 1100)_2$$

$$(-82)_{10} = (10\ 0101\ 0010)_2$$

$$(138)_{10} = (00\ 1000\ 1010)_2$$

MV: 220

0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -82

1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -82

Negar									
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1

C2: -82

Sumar +1									
								1	+1
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1

1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $220 + (-82)$

	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	MV
+	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	C2
R\\	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	MV

c) $(341 + (-250) = 91)$ con 12 bits

$$(341)_{10} = (0001\ 0101\ 0101)_2 \quad (-250)_{10} = (1000\ 1111\ 1010)_2 \quad (91)_{10} = (0000\ 0101\ 1011)_2$$

MV: 341

0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -250

1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -250

Negar											
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

C2: -250

Sumar +1											
										1	+1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $341 + (-250)$

	1	1	1	1					1					
	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	MV
+	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	C2
R\\	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	MV

d) $(153 + (-63) = 90)$ con 9 bits

$$(153)_{10} = (0\ 1001\ 1001)_2$$

$$(-63)_{10} = (1\ 0011\ 1111)_2$$

$$(90)_{10} = (0\ 0101\ 1010)_2$$

MV: 153

0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -63

1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -63

Negar								
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

C2: -63

Sumar +1								
								+1
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $153 + (-63)$

	1	1						1			
	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	MV
+	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	C2
R\\	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	MV

Caso 3: Un número positivo y un número negativo de módulo mayor:

Se espera un 1 en el bit de signo. El resultado es un número negativo en complemento a dos.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{a) } 27 \\ + -43 \\ \hline -16 \\ \text{Con ocho bits} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b) } 187 \\ + -380 \\ \hline -193 \\ \text{Con once bits} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{c) } 61 \\ + -86 \\ \hline -25 \\ \text{Con 10 bits} \end{array}$$

a) $(27 + (-43)) = -16$ con 8 bits

$$(27)_{10} = (0001\ 1011)_2$$

$$(-43)_{10} = (1010\ 1011)_2$$

$$(-16)_{10} = (1001\ 0000)_2$$

MV: 27

0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -43

1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -43

Negar							
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0

C2: -43

Sumar +1							
							+1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0

1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $27 + (-43)$

				1	1	1	1	1		MV
+	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	C2
	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	C2
	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	

Conversión de regreso: C2 a MV, caso c.

Negar							
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

Sumar +1							
			1	1	1	1	+1
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

R\\

1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

b) $(187 + (-380)) = -193$ con 11 bits

$(187)_{10} = (000\ 1011\ 1011)_2$ $(-380)_{10} = (101\ 0111\ 1100)_2$ $(-193)_{10} = (100\ 1100\ 0001)_2$
 MV: 187

0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -380

1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -380

Negar										
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

C2: -380

Sumar +1										
								1	1	+1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $187 + (-380)$

				1									
	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	MV
+	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	C2
	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	C2

Conversión de regreso: C2 a MV, caso c.

Negar										
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sumar +1										
										+1
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

R\\

1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

c) $(61 + (-86) = -25)$ con 10 bits

$(61)_{10} = (00\ 0011\ 1101)_2$ $(-86)_{10} = (10\ 0101\ 0110)_2$ $(-25)_{10} = (10\ 0001\ 1001)_2$
 MV: 61

0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -86

1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -86

Negar									
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

C2: -86

Sumar +1									
								1	+1
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $61 + (-86)$

					1	1	1					
	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	MV
+	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	C2
	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	C2

Conversión de regreso: C2 a MV, caso c.

Negar									
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Sumar +1									
									+1
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

R\\

1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Caso 4: Dos números negativos:

Se espera un 1 en el bit de signo. Se generará un acarreo a la izquierda del bit de signo, que será despreciado. El resultado será un número negativo en complemento a dos.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{a) } -31 \\ + -17 \\ \hline -48 \\ \text{Con ocho bits} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b) } -63 \\ + -105 \\ \hline -168 \\ \text{Con once bits} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{c) } -328 \\ + -230 \\ \hline -558 \\ \text{Con 12 bits} \end{array}$$

a) $(-31 + (-17) = -48)$ con 8 bits

$$(-31)_{10} = (1001\ 1111)_2$$

$$(-17)_{10} = (1001\ 0001)_2$$

$$(-48)_{10} = (1011\ 0000)_2$$

MV: -31

1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -31

Negar							
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

C2: -31

Sumar +1							
							+1
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -17

1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -17

Negar							
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

C2: -17

Sumar +1							
							+1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: -31 + (-17)

	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	
	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
+	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
									C2
									C2
									C2

Conversión de regreso: C2 a MV, caso c.

Negar							
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1

Sumar +1							
			1	1	1	1	+1
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1

R\\

1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

b) $(-63 + (-105) = -168)$ con 11 bits

$$(-63)_{10} = (100\ 0011\ 1111)_2 \quad (-105)_{10} = (100\ 0110\ 1001)_2 \quad (-168)_{10} = (100\ 1010\ 1000)_2$$

MV: -63

1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -63

Negar										
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

C2: -63

Sumar +1										
										+1
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -105

1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -105

Negar										
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

C2: -105

Sumar +1										
										+1
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: -63 + (-105)

	1	1	1	1				1	1	1			
	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	C2
+	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	C2
	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	C2

Conversión de regreso: C2 a MV, caso c.

Negar										
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

Sumar +1										
							1	1	1	+1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

R\|

1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

c) $(-328 + (-230) = -558)$ con 12 bits

$$(-328)_{10} = (1001\ 0100\ 1000)_2 \quad (-230)_{10} = (1000\ 1110\ 0110)_2 \quad (-558)_{10} = (1010\ 0010\ 1110)_2$$

MV: -328

1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -328

Negar											
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1

C2: -328

Sumar +1											
								1	1	1	+1
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1

1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -230

1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -230

Negar											
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

C2: -230

Sumar +1											
										1	+1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: -328 + (-230)

	1	1	1				1	1	1					
	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	C2
+	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	C2
	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	C2

Conversión de regreso: C2 a MV, caso c.

Negar											
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1

Sumar +1											
										1	+1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1

R\\

1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Caso 5: Números de igual módulo, pero de signo opuesto:

Se espera obtener cero exacto. Se generará un acarreo a la izquierda del bit de signo, que será despreciado.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{a)} \quad 27 \\ + \quad -27 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Con siete bits

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b)} \quad -56 \\ + \quad 56 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Con ocho bits

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{c)} \quad -241 \\ + \quad 241 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Con 10 bits

a) $(27 + (-27)) = 0$ con 7 bits

$$(27)_{10} = (001\ 1011)_2$$

$$(-27)_{10} = (101\ 1011)_2$$

$$(0)_{10} = (000\ 0000)_2$$

MV: 27

0	0	1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: -27

1	0	1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -27

Negar						
1	1	0	0	1	0	0

C2: -27

Sumar +1						
						+1
1	1	0	0	1	0	0

1	1	0	0	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $27 + (-27)$

	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	MV
+	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	C2
R\\	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MV

b) $(-56 + 56 = 0)$ con 8 bits

$$(-56)_{10} = (1011\ 1000)_2$$

$$(56)_{10} = (0011\ 1000)_2$$

$$(0)_{10} = (0000\ 0000)_2$$

MV: -56

1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -56

Negar							
1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

C2: -56

Sumar +1							
				1	1	1	+1
1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: 56

0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $-56 + 56$

	1	1	1	1	1					
	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	C2
+	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	MV
$R \setminus$	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MV

c) $(-241 + 241 = 0)$ con 10 bits

$$(-241)_{10} = (10\ 1111\ 0001)_2$$

$$(241)_{10} = (00\ 1111\ 0001)_2$$

$$(0)_{10} = (00\ 0000\ 0000)_2$$

MV: -241

1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C1: -241

Negar									
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

C2: -241

Sumar +1									
									+1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MV: 241

0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sumar: $-241 + 241$

[illegible]