

How to represent negative numbers

P-Adic Numbers + 2's Complement

We can create a measure

$$| \text{Base}^d | = \frac{1}{\text{Base}^d}$$

Let Base = 10

$$|(9 - 1)| = |10^1| = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$|(99 - 1)| = |10^2| = \frac{1}{10^2}$$

$$|(999 - 1)| = |10^3| = \frac{1}{10^3}$$

$$|\left(\underbrace{9 \dots 9}_{\uparrow} - 1\right)| = |10^\infty| = \frac{1}{10^\infty} = 0$$

Infinite

9's

So

$$\underline{9} = -1$$

since the difference is 0

Now let's try for Base 2

$$|(1--1)| = |2^1| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|(11--1)| = |2^2| = \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$|(111--1)| = |2^3| = \frac{1}{2^3}$$

$$|(\underline{1}--1)| = 2^\infty = \frac{1}{2^\infty} = 0$$

$$\text{So } \frac{1}{\uparrow} = -1$$

Infinite 1's

We have seen infinite digits to the right like $12/99 = .121212\dots = .\underline{12}$

Now we have infinite digits to the left to represent negative values

$$\underline{1} = \dots 111111 = -1$$

So no matter how many bits or bytes

$$1 \text{ Byte} \Rightarrow 11111111 = -1$$

$$2 \text{ Bytes} \Rightarrow 1111111111111111 = \underline{-1}$$


etc,

Now to formalize how to do the 2's complement

a) Decide the data width

example 1 Byte, 8 bits

b) Take a number in Base 10 + Convert Base 2

$$25_{10} = 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^0$$

$$= 00011001$$

c) Form the 1's complement, just flip bits

	00011001	
Flip	11100110	0's \Rightarrow 1's
		1's \Rightarrow 0's

Now add 1

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{1's comp} \quad \underline{00011001} \\ 11100110 \\ +1 \\ \hline \text{2's comp} \quad 11100111 = -25 \end{array}$$

We know $25 - 25 = 0$

So

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{cccccccc} \text{1} & \text{1} & \text{1} & \text{1} & \text{1} & \text{1} & \text{1} & \text{1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} & = & 25 \\ \begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} & = & -25 \\ \hline \begin{array}{cccccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} & = & 0 \end{array}$$

off the end

We can find negative of any Base

$$25_{10} = 19_{16} \rightarrow 1 \text{ Byte representation}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{1's comp} \\ \text{flip bit} \end{array} = E6_{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \quad 15 \\ -1 \quad -9 \\ \hline 14 = E \quad 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{2's comp} \\ +1 \end{array} = E7$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{So} & 119_{16} & = 25_{10} \\
 & \underline{E7_{16}} & = -25_{10} \\
 \text{off} & & \\
 \text{end of} & 00_{16} & = 0 \\
 \text{1 Byte} & &
 \end{array}$$

The idea is subtracting values is harder than adding.

So now we can easily take any number and use logic to make negative than add.

As a matter of fact adding is just a logic operation

Subtracting is a logic flip with addition

Multiplication is a shifted addition which again is just logic

Division is a shifted subtraction which is a logic flip add ultimately just a series of logic operations.