

UNIT 1 TOPIC 2: COMPLEMENTS

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Complements

There are two types of complements for each base-*r* system:

- The radix complement r complement
- The diminished radix complement (r-1) complement

Binary:

- r complement 2's complement
- (r-1) complement 1's complement

Decimal

- r complement 10's complement
- (r-1) complement 9's complement

Octal:

- r complement 8's complement
- (r-1) complement 7's complement

Hexadecimal

- r complement 16's complement
- (r-1) complement 15's complement

Given a number N in base r having n digits, the (r-1)'s complement of N is defined as: $(r^n-1)-N$



Complements cont..

Given a number N in base r having n digits,

- the (r-1)'s complement of N is defined as: $(r^n-1)-N$
- the r's complement of N is defined as: $r^n N = [(r^n 1) N] + 1$.

OR

- the (r-1)'s complement is obtained by Complementing each digit. ie) subtracting each digit from (base-1) of the number
- the r's complement obtained by adding 1 with (r-1)'s complement



Complements Examples

For Binary: 11010110

11111111-

11010110

1's complement - 0010101+

2's complement - 00101010

For Decimal: 72039651

99999999-

72039651

9's complement - 27960348...±

:

10's complement - 2 7 9 6 0 3 4 9

For Octal : 523621

722222-

523621

7's complement - 254156+

1

8's complement - 254157

For Hexadecimal: 97 B 5 8 4 2 1 F C

FEEELEEEE EE-

97B58421FC

15's complement - 684A7BDE03+

1

16's complement - 684A7BDE04



Signed Binary Numbers

Decimal	Signed Magnitude	Signed-1's Complement	Signed-2's Complement
+7	0111	0111	0111
+6	0110	0110	0110
+5	0101	0101	0101
+4	0100	0100	0100
+3	0011	0011	0011
+2	0010	0010	0010
+1	0001	0001	0001
+0	0000	0000	0000
-0	1000	1111	
-1	1001	1110	1111
-2	1010	1101	1110
-3	1011	1100	1101
-4	1100	1011	1100
-5	1101	1010	1011
-6	1110	1001	1010
-7	1111	1000	1001
-8			1000



Subtraction of Binary Numbers **Using**Complement Addition

Let the given Number is X - Y

Using 1's complement

- Find the 1's complement of Y
- Add with X
- If carry =1, then remove the carry and add with the LSB of the result (This is called end around carry)

if carry =0, find the 1's complement of result and assign negative sign

Using 2's complement

- Find the 2's complement of Y
- Add with X
- If carry =1, then remove the carry (This is called discard carry)
 if carry =0, find the 2's complement of result and assign negative sign



Given two numbers A= 1010100 and B=1000011, Perform subtraction (a) A-B (b) B-A using 1's complement method

Using 1's complement

(a) A-B

$$B = 1000011$$

1's complement of B = 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 +

Ans.
$$(A-B) = 0.010001$$

No. of digits in A and B must be equal

1's complement of A = 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 +

carry=0;



Given two numbers A= 1010100 and B=1000011, Perform subtraction (a) A-B (b) B-A using 2's complement method

Using 2's complement (a) A-B $B_{..} = 1000011$ 1's complement of B = 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 2's complement of B = 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 + A = 1010100Sum = 10.0 1 0 0 0 1 + Discard carry < Ans. (A-B) = 0.010001

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(b) B-A
                 A = 1010100
1's complement of A = 0 1 0 1 0 1 1
2's complement of A = 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 +
                 B_{..}=1000011
               Sum = 1.101111
                                    2's of (B-A)
carry=0;
 1's complement of sum = 0.0 1 0 0 0 0
 2's complement of sum = 0.0 1 0 0 0 1
        Ans. (B - A) = -0010001
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Home work

- 1.Given two numbers X= 111010 and Y=10011,
 Perform subtraction (a) X-Y (b) Y-X using 1's and 2's complement method
- 2. Given two numbers X= 11010.01 and Y=10001.11, Perform subtraction (a) X-Y (b) Y-X using 1's and 2's complement method

Note: No. of digits in A and B must be equal