- Converting negative numbers (still using a single 8-bit byte length):
  - – 50:   50 = 0011 0010; 1's C. = 1100 1101; 2's C. = 1100 1110.
  - – 127:   127 = 0111 1111; 1's C. = 1000 0000; 2's C. = 1000 0001.
  - – 1:   1 = 0000 0001; 1's C. = 1111 1110; 2's C. =1111 1111.
- **But: Positive decimal numbers are converted simply to positive binary numbers as before (no 2's complement).**

  Example: +67 (using method of successive div.) → 0100 0011

Two's Complement Binary to Decimal (2)

- **Binary 2's complement-to-decimal examples, negative numbers:**

  1111 1111 → 0000 0000+1 = 0000 0001 = 1;   → –   1.
  1010 0011 → 0101 1100+1 = 0101 1101 = 93;   → –   93.
  1000 1111 → 0111 0000+1 = 0111 0001 = 113; → – 113.
  1000 0010 → 0111 1101+1 = 0111 1110 = 126; → – 126.

- **But for a positive binary number:**

  0000 0001 → Not a negative number →   1.
  0000 1111 → Not a negative number →   15.
  0110 1100 → Not a negative number → 108.
  0111 1111 → Not a negative number → 127.