

# Complemento a 2

N bit  $\rightarrow$  range da  $-2^{(N-1)}$  a  $2^{(N-1)}-1$

$(-18)_{10}=?_2 \rightarrow n=6$

+18										0	1	0	0	1	0	
Complemento a 1										1	0	1	1	0	1	
Complemento a 2														1		
										1	0	1	1	0	1	+
														1	=	
-18										1	0	1	1	1	0	

$(9)_{10}=9$

$(-6)_{10}=?_2 \rightarrow n=4$

+6										0	1	1	0	
Complemento a 1										1	0	0	1	
Complemento a 2												1		
										1	0	0	1	+
													1	=
-6										1	0	1	0	

## Somma di interi

$-(1101)_2 - (111)_2 = -13 - 7 = -20$

Esempio 1 su n=5 bit

$-(1101)_2 - (111)_2 = C2(01101) + C2(00111) = (10010) + 1 + (11000) + 1 = (10011) + (11001)$

												1	1				
												1	0	0	1	1	+
												1	1	0	0	1	=
+1												0	1	1	0	0	
2																	

Esempio 2 su n=6 bit

$-(1101)_2 - (111)_2 = C2(001101) + C2(000111) = (110010) + 1 + (111000) + 1 = (110011) + (111001)$

											1			1	1		
											1	1	0	0	1	1	+
											1	1	1	0	0	1	=
-											1	0	1	1	0	0	
20																	

## Esercizi

- Convertire da base 10 a base 8: 112; 23; 89; 254
- Convertire da base 10 a base 2: 45; 64; 321; 76
- Convertire da base 2 a base 10: 101100; 11101

- Determinare la base per cui è esatta la seguente operazione:  $\text{sqrt}(232)=14$
- Eseguire in ca2:  $44+12$ ;  $36-11$ ;  $48+59$ ;  $16-9$

Convertire da base 10 a base 8

$112:8=14, r=0$ $14:8=1, r=6$ $1:8=0, r=1$ $(112)_{10}=(160)_8$	$23:8=2, r=7$ $2:8=0, r=2$ $(23)_{10}=(27)_8$
$89:8=11, r=1$ $11:8=1, r=3$ $1:8=0, r=1$ $(89)_{10}=(131)_8$	$254:8=31, r=6$ $31:8=3, r=7$ $3:8=0, r=3$ $(254)_{10}=(376)_8$

Convertire da base 10 a base 2

$42:2=21, r=0$ $21:2=10, r=1$ $10:2=5, r=0$ $5:2=2, r=1$ $2:2=1, r=0$ $1:2=0, r=1$ $(42)_{10}=(101010)_2$	$(64)_{10}=(1000000)_2$
$321:2=160, r=1$ $160:2=80, r=0$ $80:2=40, r=0$ $40:2=20, r=0$ $20:2=10, r=0$ $10:2=5, r=0$ $5:2=2, r=1$ $2:2=1, r=0$ $1:2=0, r=1$ $(321)_{10}=(101000001)_2$	$(76)_{10}=(64)_{10} + (12)_{10}=(1001100)_2$

Convertire da base 2 a base 10

$101100=0+0*2+1*4+1*8+0*16+1*32=44$	$11101=1+0*2+1*4+1*8+1*16=29$
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Determinare la base per cui è esatta la seguente operazione:  $\text{sqrt}(232)=14$

- Sicuramente  $B \geq 5$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sqrt}(2*B^2+3*B+2) &= 1*B+4 \\ 2*B^2+3*B+2 &= (B+4)^2 \\ 2*B^2+3*B+2 &= B^2+8*B+16 \\ B^2-5*B-14 &= 0 \\ B_{1,2} &= (5 \pm \text{sqrt}(25+56))/2 = (5 \pm 9)/2 = 7 \end{aligned}$$

Eseguire in ca2

$$48+59=107$$

$$\log_2(107)=\log(107)/\log(2)=6.7$$

quindi servono almeno 7 bit

ma il range positivo in complemento a 2 è  $2^{n-1}-1=7 \rightarrow n=8$

$44+12=56$	$36-11=25$
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	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	+	
	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	=	
	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	<b>56</b>	

Ca2(11)

+11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1		
Ca1(11)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0		
	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	+	
									1	=	
-11	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		

	1	1	1			1					
	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	+	
	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	=	
	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	<b>25</b>	

48+59=107

			1	1							
	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	+	
	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	=	
	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	<b>107</b>	

16-9

Ca2(9)

+9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
Ca1(9)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0		
	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	+	
									1	=	
-9	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		

	1	1	1	1							
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	+	
	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	=	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<b>7</b>	