

# Data Representation: Signed Integers

## Introduction

“Data” in a computer is just \_\_\_\_\_

We have assigned meaning!

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

How do we interpret this “data?”

It depends on \_\_\_\_\_

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_

Computers encode all sorts of data:

## Numbers

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

## Text

→ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Integers

### Unsigned

These are interpreted as \_\_\_\_\_ numbers

n = \_\_\_\_\_, Range: \_\_\_\_\_

# distinct values: \_\_\_\_\_

### Sign Magnitude

The MSB is the \_\_\_\_\_: 0 = \_\_\_\_\_ 1 = \_\_\_\_\_

Other bits are treated as a \_\_\_\_\_

If we have 4-bit sign magnitude notation, what are the maximum and minimum values?

How many distinct values can we represent?

n = \_\_\_\_\_, Range: \_\_\_\_\_

# distinct values: \_\_\_\_\_

What is the binary representation of -64 in 8-bit sign magnitude notation?

What does 0xFF represent in 8-bit signed magnitude notation?

### Two's Complement (2SC)

Two's complement is how modern computers store \_\_\_\_\_ integers.

The MSB is the \_\_\_\_\_: 0 = \_\_\_\_\_ 1 = \_\_\_\_\_

Positive #s are encoded the same as \_\_\_\_\_

with \_\_\_\_\_

There are 3 steps to encode a negative # in 2SC notation:

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_

n = \_\_\_\_\_, Range: \_\_\_\_\_

# distinct values: \_\_\_\_\_

What is -7 <sub>10</sub> in 4-bit two's complement?	What is 7 <sub>10</sub> in 4-bit two's complement?
(1)	(1)
(2)	(2)
(3)	(3)

To find the additive inverse of a 2SC #:

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

What is -5 <sub>10</sub> in 4-bit two's complement?	What is 5 <sub>10</sub> in 4-bit two's complement?
What decimal number does 0b0100 represent? (4-bit 2SC)	What decimal number does 0b1100 represent? (4-bit 2SC)

What decimal number does 0b1111 represent? (4-bit 2SC)	What number does 0b11111111 represent? (8-bit 2SC)
What number does 0b1110 represent? (4-bit 2SC)	What number does 0b11111110 represent? (8-bit 2SC)
What number does 0b1000 represent? (4-bit 2SC)	What number does 0b10000000 represent? (8-bit 2SC)

How to convert 2SC to decimal?

Just like before except... \_\_\_\_\_

<p>Convert the following binary number to decimal: 0b101</p> <p>Assuming this number is unsigned:</p> <p>Assuming this number is 3-bit 2SC:</p>
<p>Convert the following 5-bit 2SC binary number to decimal: 0b10111</p>
<p>Convert the following 8-bit 2SC binary number to decimal: 0x81</p>

## 4-Bit Number Line

-8	+8 (Can we represent this number?)
-7	+7
-6	+6
-5	+5
-4	+4
-3	+3
-2	+2
-1	+1
-0 (Can we represent this number?)	0

## 8-Bit Number Line

-8	+8 (Can we represent this number?)
-7	+7
-6	+6
-5	+5
-4	+4
-3	+3
-2	+2
-1	+1
-0 (Can we represent this number?)	0

## 2SC Addition

Just like unsigned, except: \_\_\_\_\_

Perform the following computation using 6-bit 2SC notation

```
10
+ 3
----
```

Express the result in hex:

Perform the following computation using 6-bit 2SC notation

```
-10
+ 3
----
```

Express the result in hex:

Perform the following computation using 6-bit 2SC notation

```
-1
+ 1
----
```

Express the result in hex:

Perform the following computation using 6-bit 2SC notation

```
-10
+ -3
-----
```

Express the result in hex:

## 2SC Subtraction

Convert to an addition problem, e.g. \_\_\_\_\_

Perform the following computation using 5-bit 2SC notation

```

  4
- 1
----

```

*Biased / Excess Notation*

Biased notation is like unsigned, where 0 is \_\_\_\_\_ on the number line.

## Example

**Unsigned**

```

|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
0000 0001 0010 0011 0100 0101 0110 0111 1000 1001 1010 1011 1100 1101 1110 1111

```

**Excess 8**

```

|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
0000 0001 0010 0011 0100 0101 0110 0111 1000 1001 1010 1011 1100 1101 1110 1111

```

The MSB is the \_\_\_\_\_: 0 = \_\_\_\_\_ 1 = \_\_\_\_\_

n = \_\_\_\_\_, Range: \_\_\_\_\_

# distinct values: \_\_\_\_\_

The bias is often \_\_\_\_\_

To convert from biased notation to unbiased, \_\_\_\_\_

To convert from unbiased notation to biased, \_\_\_\_\_



## Examples

Express 2 <sub>10</sub> in 3-bit bias 4 notation.	Express -2 <sub>10</sub> in 3-bit bias 4 notation.
Convert from 3-bit bias 4 notation to signed decimal notation: 0b001	Convert from 3-bit bias 4 notation to signed decimal notation: 0b100
What is the range for 8-bit bias 127 notation?	Convert from 8-bit bias 127 notation to signed decimal notation: 0b00001100
Express 6 <sub>10</sub> in 8-bit bias 127 notation.	Express -12 <sub>10</sub> in 8-bit bias 127 notation.

## Sign Extension

*Adder Example*

In a computer, computations on two numbers must have the \_\_\_\_\_

*Sign Magnitude*

1 - \_\_\_\_\_

2 - \_\_\_\_\_

3 - \_\_\_\_\_

## Examples

Sign extend 0101 to 8 bits	Sign extend 0x1E from 5 to 8 bits
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*Two's Complement*

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## Examples

Sign extend 0xB from 4 to 8 bits	Sign extend 0x1E from 5 to 8 bits
Sign extend 0x0B from 6 to 8 bits	Sign extend 0x1E from 6 to 8 bits
Sign extend 26_8 from 5 to 8 bits	Sign extend 26_8 from 6 to 8 bits
Sign extend 0x29 from 8 to 12 bits	Sign extend 0x29 from 6 to 8 bits