

CPE 323

Intro to Embedded Computer Systems

Number Representation

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Admin

→ Watch for Q1a

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Numeral Systems

- Decimal (base 10): $456_{10} = \underline{4} \cdot 10^2 + \underline{5} \cdot 10^1 + \underline{6} \cdot 10^0$
 $\{0, 1, \dots, 9\}, \text{base} = 10$
- Binary (base 2): $0110_{(2)} = 0 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0 = 6_{10}$
 $\{0, 1\}$
- Octal (base 8): $125_8 = 1 \cdot 8^2 + 2 \cdot 8^1 + 5 \cdot 8^0 = 85_{10}$
 $\{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$
- Hexadecimal (base 16): $10A_{16} = 1 \cdot 16^2 + 0 \cdot 16^1 + 10 \cdot 16^0$
 $\{0, 1, \dots, 9, \underset{10}{A}, \underset{11}{B}, \underset{12}{C}, \underset{13}{D}, \underset{14}{E}, \underset{15}{F}\}$
 $= 256 + 10 = 266_{10}$

Decimal to Binary Conversion

- $A = 27_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 27 / 2 & = & 13 \text{ L } 1 \\
 13 / 2 & = & 6 \text{ L } 1 \\
 6 / 2 & = & 3 \text{ L } 0 \\
 3 / 2 & = & 1 \text{ L } 1 \\
 1 / 2 & = & \underline{\underline{0}} \text{ L } 1
 \end{array}$$

↑ LSB
 ↓ MSB

$$27_{10} = 11011_2 = 33_8 = 1B_{16}$$

Representing Integers, Unsigned, Binary Format

- E.g., 1 byte or 8 bits, unsigned $[A_{n-1}^{n-64} A_{n-2} \dots A_0]$

Bit position	7 (MSB)	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 (LSB)
Value	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Weights	2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

- Convert to decimal: $1 \cdot 2^5 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^1 = 42_{10}$
- Convert to octal: 052_8
- Convert to hex: $2A_{16}$
- Range : $[0 \div 2^8 - 1]$
 255

Representing Integers, Signed, Binary Format

- E.g., 1 byte or 8 bits, signed in 2's complement
- Bit 7 is sign bit (0 for positive integers, 1 for negative integers)

$$[A_{n-1} \dots A_0] = -A_{n-1}2^{n-1} + A_{n-2}2^{n-2} + A_{n-3}2^{n-3} + \dots + A_0 \cdot 2^0$$

Bit position	7 (MSB)	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 (LSB)
Value	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Weights	2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

A:

- Convert to decimal:
- Convert to octal:
- Convert to hex:
- Range

$$-4_{10}$$

$$100 \dots 0 = -128$$

$$2^6 + 2^5 + \dots + 2^1 + 2^0 = 2^1 - 1 = 127$$

$$-A: 0000-0011$$

$$+ \quad \begin{array}{r} 0000-0100 \\ \hline = 4_{10} \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow [-128 \div 127]$$

Representing Integers, Signed

- E.g., 1 byte or 8 bits, signed in 2's complement
- Bit 7 is sign bit (0 for positive integers, 1 for negative integers)

Bit position	7 (MSB)	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 (LSB)
Value	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Weights	2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

- Convert to decimal:
- Convert to octal:
- Convert to hex:
- Range

Properties of 2's complement

- $A = 11101000b$ -24_{10}
- Find $-A$:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0111 \\
 00010111 \\
 + \quad \quad \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 00011000b \\
 = 18_{10} = 1 \cdot 16^1 + 2 \cdot 16^0 \\
 = 24
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{Add} &= \overline{A_{n-1}} \cdot \overline{B_{n-1}} \cdot R_{n-1} \\
 &+ A_{n-1} \cdot B_{n-1} \cdot \overline{R_{n-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Assume 4-bit machine
- $A = 1010b$
- $B = 0011b$
- Find $A + B$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \boxed{0}010 \\
 + 0011 \\
 \hline
 1101 \\
 \boxed{1} \\
 1010 \\
 + 1000 \\
 \hline
 0010
 \end{array}$$

2's complement

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overline{C_4 C_3 C_2 C_1} \\
 \boxed{0010} \\
 1010 \\
 0011 \\
 \hline
 1101
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= C_4 \oplus C_3 \\
 &= 0 \oplus 0 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Arithmetic Operations

$$A - B = A + (\overline{B} + 1)$$

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Flags

$$-B = \overline{B} + 1$$

– Carry (C) \rightarrow

– Overflow (V) \rightarrow

– Negative (N) $N = R_{n-1}$

– Zero (Z) \rightarrow set if the result of the operation is equal to zero

Arithmetic Operation Examples

$n=4$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{A: } 0111 \quad 7 \\
 + \text{B: } 0110 \quad 6 \\
 \hline
 \text{A+B: } 1101
 \end{array}$$

A curved line connects the circled carry-out '1' from the addition to the variable N in the next block.

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= \cancel{1} \quad (C = C_4 = \emptyset) \\
 V &= C_4 \oplus C_3 = 0 \oplus 1 = 1 \\
 Z &= \emptyset \\
 N &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Fraction Numbers

- Fixed-point, unsigned

Bit position	7 (MSB)	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 (LSB)
Value	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Weights	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}

$00000.000 \rightarrow 0$
 $0000.001 \rightarrow 0.125$

Fraction Numbers

- Floating-point (IEEE 754 standard)

Type	Sign	Exponent	Exponent bias	Significand	Total
Half (IEEE 754-2008)	1	5	15	10	16
Single	1	8	127	23	32
Double	1	11	1023	52	64
Quad	1	15	16383	112	128

- Single-precision, normalized: $(-1)^S \cdot 2^{E-127} \cdot 1.F$

	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	S	E7	E6	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1	E0	F22	F21																					F0

Floating-point

Sign (s)	Exponent (e)	Fraction (f)	Value
0	00 ... 00	000...0	+0
0	00 ... 00	00 ... 01 11 ... 11	Positive denormalized real $0.f \times 2^{(-b+1)}$
0	00 ... 01 11 ... 10	xx ... xx	Positive normalized real $1.f \times 2^{(e-b)}$
0	11 ... 11	00 ... 00	+Infinity
0	11 ... 11	00 ... 01 01 ... 11	SNaN
0	11 ... 11	10 ... 00 11 ... 11	QNaN
1	00 ... 00	000...0	-0
1	00 ... 00	00 ... 01 11 ... 11	Negative denormalized real $-0.f \times 2^{(-b+1)}$
1	00 ... 01 11 ... 10	xx ... xx	Negative normalized real $-1.f \times 2^{(e-b)}$
1	11 ... 11	00 ... 00	-Infinity
1	11 ... 11	00 ... 01 01 ... 11	SNaN
1	11 ... 11	10 ... 00 11 ... 11	QNaN

$$88_{10}$$

$$88 / 8 = 11 \quad \underline{0}$$

$$11 / 8 = 1 \quad \underline{3}$$

$$1 / 8 = 0 \quad \underline{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 88_{10} &= 130_8 = 1 \cdot 8^2 + 3 \cdot 8 + 0 \cdot 8^0 \\ &= 64 + 24 + 0 = 88 \end{aligned}$$

-128.25 negative $s = 1$

$128.25 \rightarrow 10000000.01_2$
 $= 1. \underbrace{000000001}_{\text{Fraction}} \times 2^7$
 $E = 0$
 $E = 255$

$(-1)^s \cdot 2^E \cdot 1.F$
 $0.25 \times 2 = 0.5 \rightarrow 0$
 $0.5 \times 2 = 1.0 \rightarrow 1$
 $0.25_{10} = .01_2$

S	E	F
1	10000110	00000000100
1	8	23

$E = 127 = 7$
 $E = 134 = 10000110_2$

Binary Coded Decimal Numbers (BCD)

7	4	3	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1

× digit | unit digits

43₁₀ → 0000 1001

1	1	0	1
0	0	1	1

packed BCD

$$43_{10} / 16 = 2 \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline B \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2 / 16 = 0 \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$43_{10} = 2B_{16}$$

0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1