



Digital Logic

Lecture 3

2nd Stage

Computer Science Department

Faculty of Science

Soran University

Topics covered

- ✧ Signed Numbers
- ✧ Binary Subtraction

Signed Numbers



$$(-12)_{10} = (?)_2$$

Signed Numbers



Representation of Signed Numbers

1. Sign-Magnitude System
2. First Complement System
3. Second Complement System


1. Sign-Magnitude System

- Use fixed length binary representation
- Represent the decimal number as binary
- Use left-most bit (called *most significant bit* or MSB) for sign:

0 for positive

1 for negative

Example: $(+18)_{10} = (00010010)_2$
 $(-18)_{10} = (10010010)_2$



1. Sign-Magnitude System

✧ Ex. 4-bit signed magnitude

- 1 bit for **sign**
- 3 bits for magnitude

| | $+N$ | $-N$ |
|---|------|------|
| 0 | 0000 | 1000 |
| 1 | 0001 | 1001 |
| 2 | 0010 | 1010 |
| 3 | 0011 | 1011 |
| 4 | 0100 | 1100 |
| 5 | 0101 | 1101 |
| 6 | 0110 | 1110 |
| 7 | 0111 | 1111 |

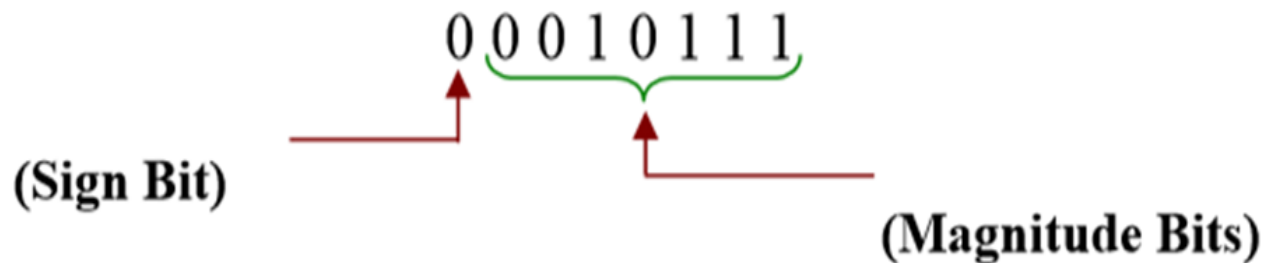
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1. Sign-Magnitude System



0101

0

101



+ 5

1101

1

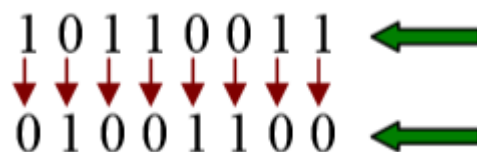
101



- 5

2. First Complement System

- Method: Invert the ones and zeros



- $11_{10} = 00001011$
- $-11_{10} = 11110100$
- 0 in MSB implies positive
- 1 in MSB implies negative

| | $+N$ | $-N$ |
|---|------|------|
| 0 | 0000 | 1111 |
| 1 | 0001 | 1110 |
| 2 | 0010 | 1101 |
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| 4 | 0100 | 1011 |
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| 7 | 0111 | 1000 |

2. First Complement System

0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 ← (+23)
1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 ← (-23)

- 26 = ???

+ 26 = 0001 1010
 1110 0101

| | $+N$ | $-N$ |
|---|------|------|
| 0 | 0000 | 1111 |
| 1 | 0001 | 1110 |
| 2 | 0010 | 1101 |
| 3 | 0011 | 1100 |
| 4 | 0100 | 1011 |
| 5 | 0101 | 1010 |
| 6 | 0110 | 1001 |
| 7 | 0111 | 1000 |

3. Second Complement

- Method: Take the one's complement and add 1

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11 = 00001011 \\
 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\
 11110100 \\
 \quad \quad \quad +1 \\
 \hline
 -11 = 11110101
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{one's comp} \\
 \text{Add 1} \\
 \text{two's comp}
 \end{array}$$

| | $+N$ | $-N$ |
|---|------|------|
| 0 | 0000 | 0000 |
| 1 | 0001 | 1111 |
| 2 | 0010 | 1110 |
| 3 | 0011 | 1101 |
| 4 | 0100 | 1100 |
| 5 | 0101 | 1011 |
| 6 | 0110 | 1010 |
| 7 | 0111 | 1001 |

3. Second Complement

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 = 00000101 \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ 11111010 \\ \quad \quad \quad +1 \\ \hline -5 = 11111011 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Complement Digits} \\ \text{Add 1} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -13 = 11110011 \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ 00001100 \\ \quad \quad \quad +1 \\ \hline 13 = 00001101 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Complement Digits} \\ \text{Add 1} \end{array} \right\}$$

Summary of methods for representing signed integers.

| | <i>signedMag</i> | | <i>1sComp</i> | <i>2sComp</i> |
|-----|------------------|------|---------------|---------------|
| N | $+n$ | $-n$ | $-n$ | $-n$ |
| 0 | 0000 | 1000 | 1111 | 0000 |
| 1 | 0001 | 1001 | 1110 | 1111 |
| 2 | 0010 | 1010 | 1101 | 1110 |
| 3 | 0011 | 1011 | 1100 | 1101 |
| 4 | 0100 | 1100 | 1011 | 1100 |
| 5 | 0101 | 1101 | 1010 | 1011 |
| 6 | 0110 | 1110 | 1001 | 1010 |
| 7 | 0111 | 1111 | 1000 | 1001 |

Binary Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \longrightarrow 1001 \\ + 5 \longrightarrow + 0101 \\ \hline 14 \longleftarrow 1110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ + -5 \\ \hline 4 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 5 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

Binary Subtraction

8-bit subtraction using 2's complement

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9 \\
 + (-5) \\
 \hline
 4
 \end{array}
 \rightarrow
 \begin{array}{r}
 00001001 \\
 + 11111011 \\
 \hline
 1]00000100
 \end{array}$$

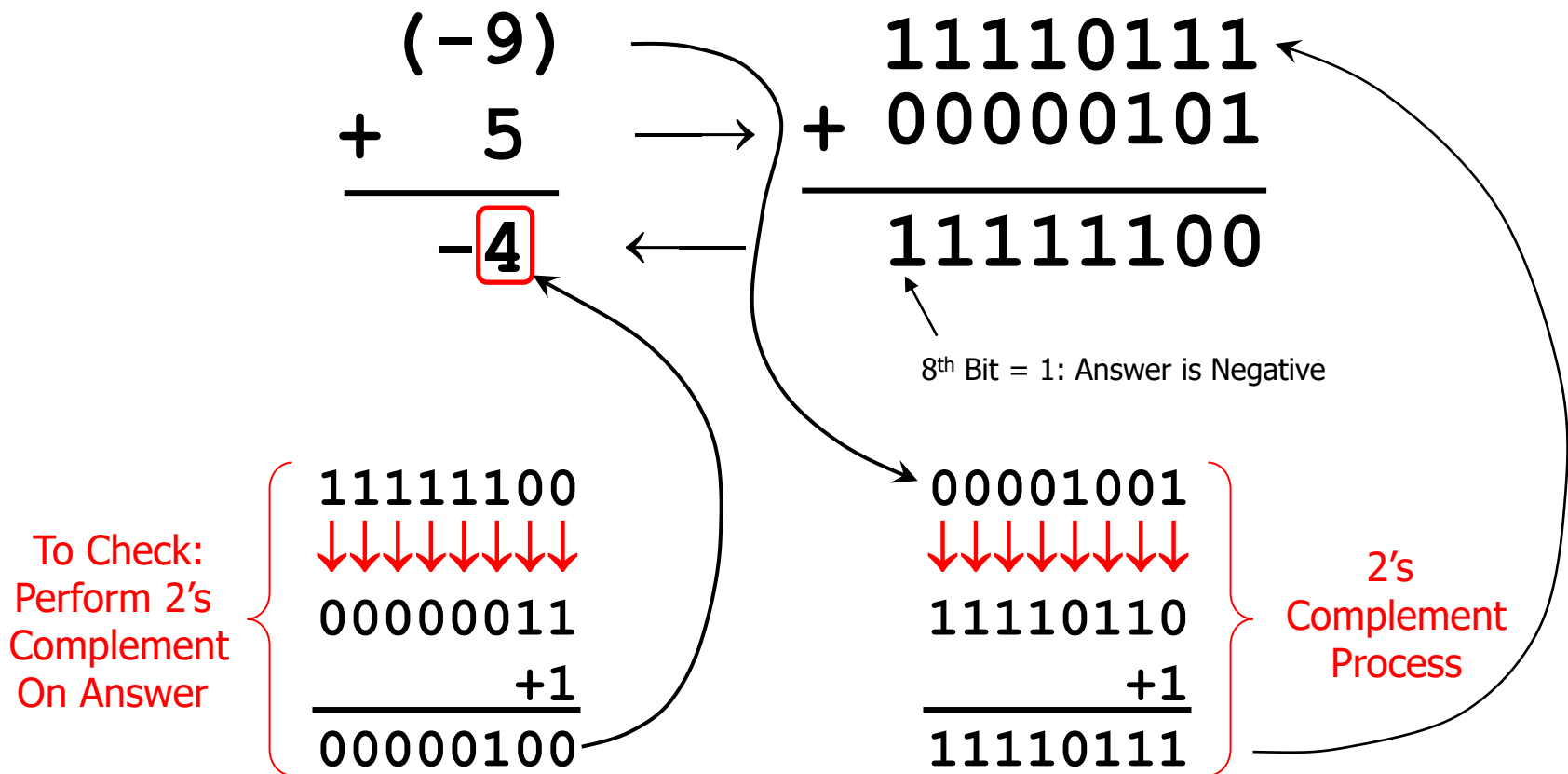
8th Bit = 0: Answer is Positive
Disregard 9th Bit

$$\begin{array}{r}
 00000101 \\
 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\
 11111010 \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 11111011
 \end{array}$$

2's Complement Process

Binary Subtraction

8-bit subtraction using 2's complements



Binary Subtraction

8-bit subtraction using 2's complements

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (-9) \longrightarrow 11110111 \\
 + (-5) \longrightarrow + 11111011 \\
 \hline
 -14
 \end{array}$$

2's Complement
Numbers, See
Conversion Process
In Previous Slides

$$\begin{array}{r}
 111110010 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

8th Bit = 1: Answer is Negative
Disregard 9th Bit

To Check:
Perform 2's
Complement
On Answer

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11110010 \\
 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\
 00001101 \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 00001110
 \end{array}$$

Classwork - 2



Perform the following operations in binary, using the 2's complement method, and show your work:

A) $(-9)_{10} + (-7)_{10}$

B) $(-12)_{10} - (-6)_{10}$

Exercises - 2

Perform the following operations in binary, using the first and second complement methods, and show your work:

A) $(-18)_{10} + (71)_{10}$

B) $(-21)_{10} + (-1)_{10}$

C) $(2)_{10} + (-8)_{10}$

Deadline: October 15, 2022 @ 11:59 PM

Homework 3



Perform the following operations in binary, using the first and second complement methods, and show your work:

A) $(-9)_{10} + (6)_{16}$

B) $(-5)_{10} - (16)_8$

C) $(-14)_{10} + (7)_8$

Deadline: October 21, 2022 @ 11:59 PM