Video explanation of solution is provided below the problem.

Two's Complement Representation

6/6 points (ungraded)

1) What is the decimal equivalent of the 6-bit binary two's complement number 001000?

8

✓ Answer: 8

Explanation

Each bit, except for the most significant bit (MSB), of a 2's complement number represents a power of 2 if that bit is set to 1, and 0 otherwise. Bit 0 represents (Bit0)* $(2^0) = 1$ if Bit0 = 1 and 0 otherwise. Bit 1 represents (Bit1)* $(2^1) = 2$ if Bit1 = 1 and 0 otherwise. Bit 2 represents (Bit2)* $(2^2) = 4$ if Bit2 = 1 and 0 otherwise, and so on. The MSB of the 2's complement represents -(BitX)* $(2^{(X-1)})$. So in a 6 bit 2's complement number the MSB (bit 5) represents 0 if its 0 and -2⁵ if its a 1.

For this problem, there is only one 1 in our binary number in bit 3, which corresponds to $2^3 = 8$.

2) What is the decimal equivalent of the 6-bit binary two's complement number 101100?

-20	
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✓ Answer: -20

Explanation

Each bit, except for the most significant bit (MSB), of a 2's complement number represents a power of 2 if that bit is set to 1, and 0 otherwise. Bit 0 represents (Bit0)* $(2^0) = 1$ if Bit0 = 1 and 0 otherwise. Bit 1 represents (Bit1)* $(2^1) = 2$ if Bit1 = 1 and 0 otherwise. Bit 2 represents (Bit2)* $(2^2) = 4$ if Bit2 = 1 and 0 otherwise, and so on. The MSB of the 2's complement represents -(BitX)* $(2^{(X-1)})$. So in a 6 bit 2's complement number the MSB (bit 5) represents 0 if its 0 and -2⁵ if its a 1.

In this problem, there are ones in bit 2, 3, and 5 of our 6-bit 2's complement number. This means that the number is $= -2^5 + 2^3 + 2^2 = -32 + 8 + 4 = -20$.

3) Using a 6-bit two's complement representation, what is the range of integers that can be represented with a single 6-bit quantity? Provide your response in decimal notation.

Range of integers: min

-32

✓ Answer: -32 max

31

✓ Answer: 31

Explanation

The smallest number that can be represented using 6-bit two's complement is 0b100000. This is equal to -32 in decimal. To figure this out, one can flip all the bits and add 1. Flipping all the bits results in 0b011111 and adding 1 to that results in 0b100000 which we interpret as an unsigned number in order to figure out the value of our original number. The value of this number is $2^5 = 32$, hence our original number was -32. The largest number that can be represented using 6-bit two's complement is 0b011111. This number is equal to $2^4+2^3+2^2+2^1+2^0 = 16+8+4+2+1 = 31$.

4) What is the result of the following subtraction problem in 6-bit two's complement representation?



Explanation

15 = 001111 in 6-bit 2's complement.

18 = 010010.

To find the binary representation of -18, you need to flip all the bits and add 1 to the +18 two's complement representation.

Addition in binary follows the same rules as addition in decimal. So we will begin by adding the two least significant bits in the binary representation, record the result as well as keep track of any carry into the next column. This is done repeatedly for each column from the least significant to the most significant. If there is a final carry that goes beyond the number of bits in our 2's complement adder, that final carry is dropped. The result we get when performing this addition in this manner is 111101.

To verify that this is the correct answer, we find its decimal equivalent by flipping all the bits and adding 1, 000010 + 1 = 000011 = 3, therefore our result of 111101 = -3 which is the expected result.



Explanation

27 = 011011 in 6-bit 2's complement.

6 = 000110.

To find the binary representation of -6, you need to flip all the bits and add 1 to the +6 two's complement representation.

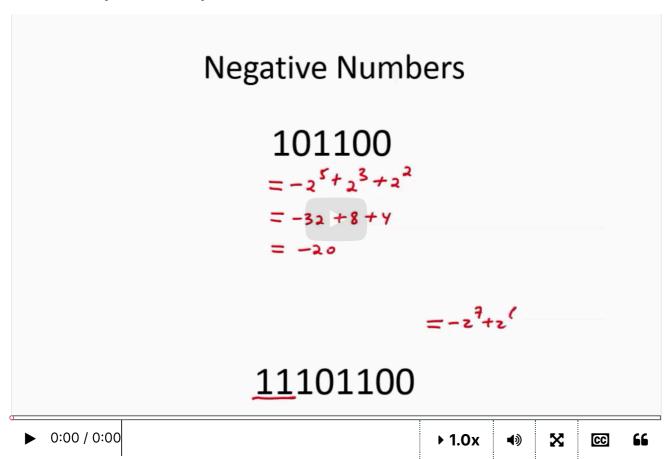
Addition in binary follows the same rules as addition in decimal. So we will begin by adding the two least significant bits in the binary representation, record the result as well as keep track of any carry into the next column. This is done repeatedly for each

column from the least significant to the most significant. If there is a final carry that goes beyond the number of bits in our 2's complement adder, that final carry is dropped. The result we get when performing this addition in this manner is 010101. 010101 = 16 + 4 + 1 = 21 which is the expected result of subtracting 6 from 27.

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1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Two's Complement Representation



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Two's Complement Addition

Two's Complement Addition





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Binary function ***[STAFF]***strong text1. How many binary functions of two (binary) inputs are there? (You can	2
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3:00 AM	6.004.1x Courseware FedX	
	Hi, I am Tony Ngan, a retiree living in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China. I used t	
∀	HW#1 question 1 Hi, I'm stuck on the first question in the homework. Please can someone explain what to actually d	5
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Q	Sea o' quids board Hey everyone, my name is Rene from Mexico and I'm here to learn stuff for fun. This course looks v	2
2	greetings from Costa Rica Mauricio Chinchilla from Costa Rica. Heii	2
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