

✓ Unsigned Integer: 3, 5, 9

Denary  
↑↓  
Binary  
↓↑  
Hex

2's Complement.  
1's Complement.  
BCD.  
Binary Addition.

Signed Integers  
-3, +5, -103

	8	4	2	1	8	4	2	1	Hex
Den.	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
20	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	14
100	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	64
167	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	A7

Range

# of bits = N

Min → 0

Max

N = Number of numbers

10 → 0

→ 9

(14)<sub>16</sub> = (20)<sub>10</sub> = (00010100)<sub>2</sub>

(64)<sub>16</sub> = (100)<sub>10</sub> = (01100100)<sub>2</sub>

(A7)<sub>16</sub> = (167)<sub>10</sub> = (10100111)<sub>2</sub>

Examples:

(11111111)<sub>2</sub> = (255)<sub>10</sub>

2<sup>8</sup> = 256 → 0

255

4 bits = 16

2<sup>4</sup> = 16 → 0

15

Signed Integers: msb

-128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1

Range: -128 - 0 - +127

- \* \* = -

-8 4 2 1

-8 - 0 - +7

-128 +126 = -2

-128 +123 = -5

-128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 0 -2

1 1 1 1 1 0 1 -5

Actual Concept.

2's Complement

1's Complement

Humans'

Computers'

+5

-5

+2

-2

-38

00000101

11111011

00000100

11111100

11011010

2's Complement

+5

-5

00000101

11111010

00000001

11111011

Inverse

Add 1

1's Complement

-38

+38

11011010

00100101

00000001

00100110

Inverse

INC / Add 1

Binary Coded Decimal (BCD): System clocks, Currency, PSB.

For every denary digit there are four bits allocated.

(54)<sub>10</sub>

(01010100)<sub>BCD</sub>

Currency (Decimal in VB)

BCD.

127

(0000000100100111)<sub>BCD</sub>

IF the number of digits in given denary number is "odd" we add a prefix '0' to it. This is done to complete the byte.

32 - 91

00110010 . 10010001

24 = 16

BCD 0-9 = 10 Digits

16

-10

6 Error Removal

(01001010)<sub>BCD</sub>

10

Doesn't exist in BCD

This is not BCD

BCD Addition:

15.52 + 39.13

using BCD.

0001 0101 . 01010010

0011 1001 . 00010011

0100 1110 . 01100101

0110 0110 . 00000000

0101 0100 . 01100100

5 4 6 5

12 14 . 65

11 4 . 65

15.52

39.13

54.65