

Abbreviations and Notations

- ▶ LSB: Least Significant Bit (right-most bit)
- ▶ MSB: Most Significant Bit (left-most bit)
- ▶ SaM: Sign-and-Magnitude representation
- ▶ OsC: One's Complement representation
- ▶ TsC: Two's Complement representation
- ▶ b: a single bit
- ▶ B_x : set of bits representing number x base 10, i.e. $B_x = \{b_i\}, i = [0, N-1]$. **Q**: in a 4-bit register, $B_x = 0101$ for $x=5$
- ▶ Unless specified otherwise, we will use throughout 8-bit (1 byte) registers to represent integers => ranges are $[0, 255]$ for unsigned ints and $[-127, 127]$ for signed ints.

Types of Number representation

- ▶ Mainly: SaM, OsC, TsC, excess- K , Base-2
- ▶ TsC most widely used. Here, only SaM, OsC and TsC are covered.
- ▶ For SaM/OsC/TsC, B_x for $x > 0$ is the same for all representations (this is not the case for excess- K and Base-2) => half the full range is always $B_{[0, 127]} = [0000-00000, 01111111]$.
- ▶ $-x$ will then depend on choice of representation.

SaM

- ▶ MSB directly represents the sign. 0 is for positive integers, 1 is for negative integers. Remaining bits are for magnitude
- Q**: $x = 43$ has $B_x = 00101011 \Rightarrow x = -43$ has $B_x = 10101011$
- ▶ 2 representations for 0 (00000000 (0) and 10000000 (-0))

OsC

- ▶ For $x > 0$, $-x$ represented by $B_{(-x)} = \sim B_x$
- Q**: $x = 43$ has $B_x = 00101011 \Rightarrow x = -43$ has $B_x = 11010100$
- ▶ 2 representations for 0 ($B_0 = 00000000$ and $B_{(-0)} = \sim B_0 = 11111111$). In fact $B_x + B_{(-x)} = B_{(-0)}$

▶ **Sometimes** imposes an end-around carry/borrow in addition/subtraction (in a 4-bit register, try $7-3, 7+(-3), (-7)+3, 3-7$, with corresponding OsC bit representation).
These do not occur in TsC arithmetic

- ▶ For $x > 0$ with representation $B_x, B_{(-x)} = \sim B_x$ as per OsC definition $\Leftrightarrow B_{(-x)} = \sim B_0 - B_x$

References

- ▶ Signed number Representation: Wikipedia
- ▶ Two's complement: Wikipedia
- ▶ Binary subtraction: YouTube

