

# 1's Complement and 2's Complement Arithmetic

## 1's Complement Arithmetic

### The Formula

$$\bar{N} = (2^n - 1) - N$$

where:  $n$  is the number of bits per word  
 $N$  is a positive integer  
 $\bar{N}$  is  $-N$  in 1's complement notation

For example with an 8-bit word and  $N = 6$ , we have:

$$\bar{N} = (2^8 - 1) - 6 = 255 - 6 = 249 = 11111001_2$$

### In Binary

An alternate way to find the 1's complement is to simply take the bit by bit complement of the binary number.

For example:  $N = +6 = 00000110_2$

$$\bar{N} = -6 = 11111001_2$$

Conversely, given the 1's complement we can find the magnitude of the number by taking its 1's complement.

The largest number that can be represented in 8-bit 1's complement is  $01111111_2 = 127 = \$7F$ . The smallest is  $10000000_2 = -127$ . Note that the values  $00000000_2$  and  $11111111_2$  both represent zero.

### Addition

**End-around Carry.** When the addition of two values results in a carry, the carry bit is added to the sum in the rightmost position. There is no **overflow** as long as the magnitude of the result is not greater than  $2^n - 1$ .

## 2's Complement Arithmetic

### The Formula

$$N^* = 2^n - N$$

where:  $n$  is the number of bits per word  
 $N$  is a positive integer  
 $N^*$  is  $-N$  in 2's complement notation

For example with an 8-bit word and  $N = 6$ , we have:

$$N^* = 2^8 - 6 = 256 - 6 = 250 = 11111010_2$$

### In Binary

An alternate way to find the 2's complement is to start at the right and complement each bit to the left of the first "1".

For example:  $N = +6 = 00000110_2$

$$N^* = -6 = 11111010_2$$

Conversely, given the 2's complement we can find the magnitude of the number by taking its 2's complement.

The largest number that can be represented in 8-bit 2's complement is  $01111111_2 = 127$ . The smallest is  $10000000_2 = -128$ .

### Addition

When the addition of two values results in a carry, the carry bit is ignored. There is no **overflow** as long as the is not greater than  $2^n - 1$  nor less than  $-2^n$ .