

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 2s 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 .