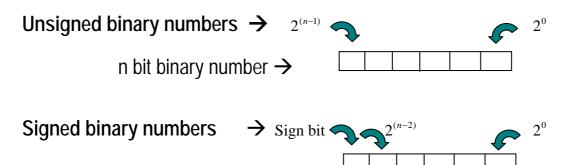
EE200 DIGITAL LOGIC CIRCUIT DESIGN

The material covered in this class will be as follows:

- Signed binary numbers
- Addition and Subtraction of Signed binary numbers.

Signed Binary Numbers:



The sign bit is 0 for " + " and 1 for " - ".

Three types of signed numbers are used

Examples using 8 bits

11110111

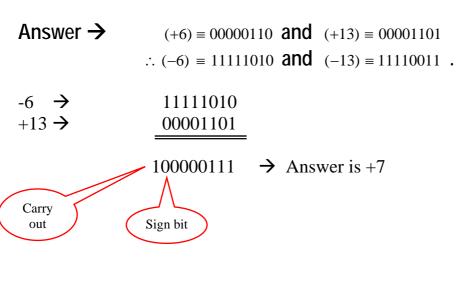
Signed magnitude representation +9 → 00001001 10001001
 Signed 1's complement representation +9 → 00001001 11110110
 Signed 2's complement representation +9 → 00001001 11110110

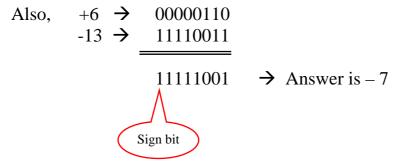
Addition of signed binary numbers:

- 1. In signed magnitude representation follow the rules of ordinary arithmetic. If the signs are the same, add the magnitudes and give the sum the same sign. If different signs, subtract and give the result the sign of the big number.
- 2. In complement representation, add the two numbers including the sign bit. Any carry out from the sign bit is ignored. No comparison or subtraction is needed.

Examples:

Add (-6) + (+13) using signed 2's complement form with 8 bits. Repeat for (+6) + (-13)





Arithmetic Subtraction:

Take the 2's complement of the subtrahend, including the sign bit, and add it to the minuend. A carry out is discarded.

$$(\pm A) - (\pm B) = (\pm A) + (\mp B)$$

Example:

Perform the subtraction (-6) - (-13) using signed 2's complement representation with 8 bits.

(-6)
$$11111010 \rightarrow (-6) 11111010$$

-(-13) $11110011 \rightarrow +(+13) 00001101$
100000111 \rightarrow Answer is +7