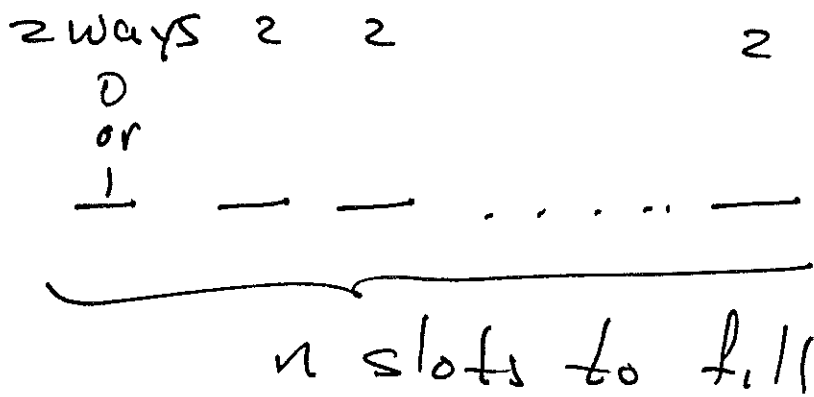


CNAAS 10 11-5-09

11

(# of bit strings of length n)

$$= 2^n$$



$$\# \text{ strings} = \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdots 2}_n = 2^n$$

SIGNED Integers : + or -

• SIGN - MAGNITUDE REPRESENTATION

leftmost bit stores sign:

$$\begin{cases} + = 0 \\ - = 1 \end{cases}$$

Remaining bits represent magnitude

EX 8-bit SIGN-MAGNITUDE REP.

- 27 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1

+ 27

0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1

↑
sign
bit

↑
magnitude
bits

$$27 = 16 + 8 + 2 + 1 = 11011$$

min Such number

$$1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 = -(2^7 - 1) \\ = -127$$

max Such number

$$0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 = +(2^7 - 1) \\ = +127$$

Range : -127 to +127

$$\# \text{ of } \#s = 127 + 127 + 1 = 255$$

But

$$(\# \text{ of bit strings of len. } 8) = 2^8 = 256$$

• Two's Complement Representation

again leftmost bit is sign!

0 = +, 1 = -

Ex. 4-bit Two's comp. Repr.

<u>Dec</u>	<u>Bit Strings</u>
0	0000
1	0001
2	0010
3	0011
4	0100
5	0101
6	0110
7	0111
-8	1000
-7	1001
-6	1010
-5	1011
-4	1100
-3	1101
-2	1110
-1	1111

Arithmetic Ex:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 = 0010 \\
 + (-6) = \underline{1010} \\
 \hline
 -4 = 1100
 \end{array}$$

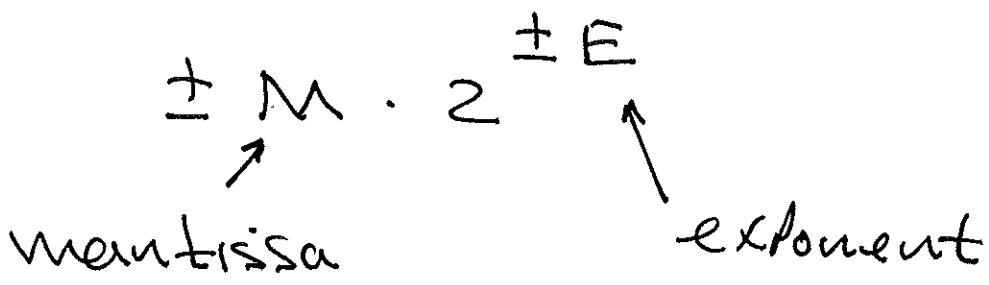
Rational Numbers i.e. Fractions

• Floating Point Representation

e.g. + 12.75

or - 0.2109375

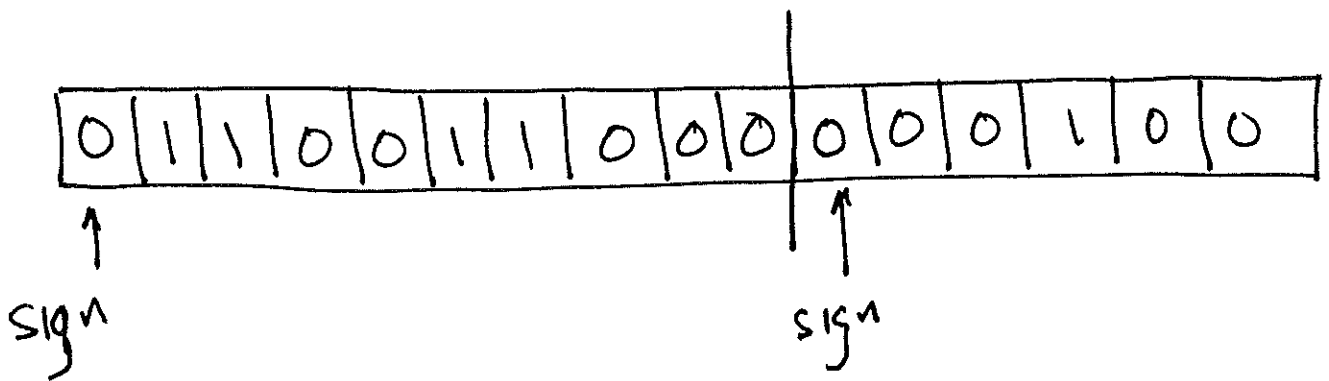
first: Convert to (binary) scientific notation



Ex. Assume 16 Bits Total

$\pm M$: 10-bit sign-magnitude Rep.

$\pm E$: 6-bit sign-magnitude Rep.



$$12.75 = [1100.11]_2$$

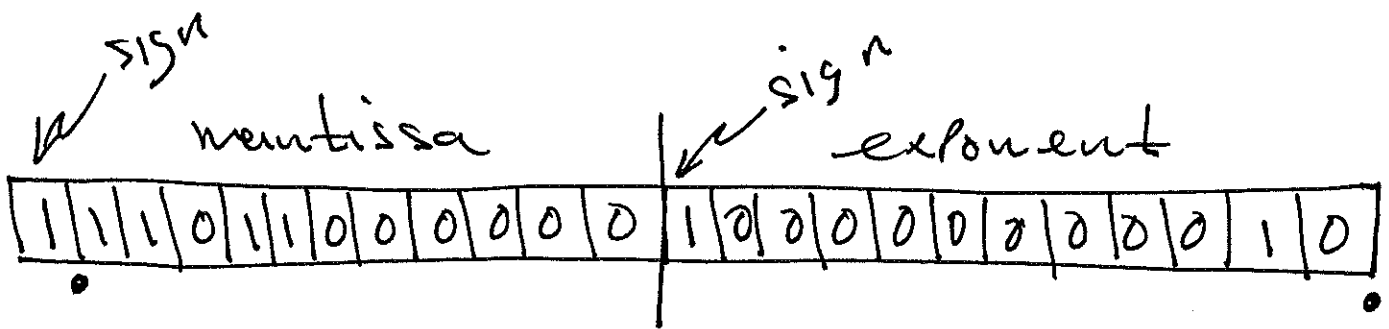
$$= [0.110011]_2 \cdot 2^4$$

$$= + [0.110011]_2 \cdot 2^{+ [100]_2}$$

Ex. 24-Bit Floating Point Rep.

$\pm M$: 12-bit S.M.

$\pm E$: 12-bit S.M.



$$- . 2109375 = - \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{128} \right)$$

$$= - [. 0011011]_2$$

$$= - [. 11011]_2 \cdot 2^{-2}$$

$$= - [. 11011]_2 \cdot 2^{-[10]_2}$$

Text Data

Assign a character code to each text character

• ASCII : older, 8-bit per char

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \# \text{char} \\ \text{codes} \end{array} \right) = 2^8 = 256$$

• Unicode : newer, 16-bit per char

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \# \text{char} \\ \text{code} \end{array} \right) = 2^{16} = 65536$$

Ex. Text "Hello"

Ascii

Hex

8-BIT Binary

H

48

0100 1000

e

65

0110 0101

l

6C

0110 1100

l

6C

0110 1100

o

6F

0110 1111

UNICODE

Hex

16-BIT
Binary

H

0048

0000 0000 0100 1000

e

,

l

,

l

,

o

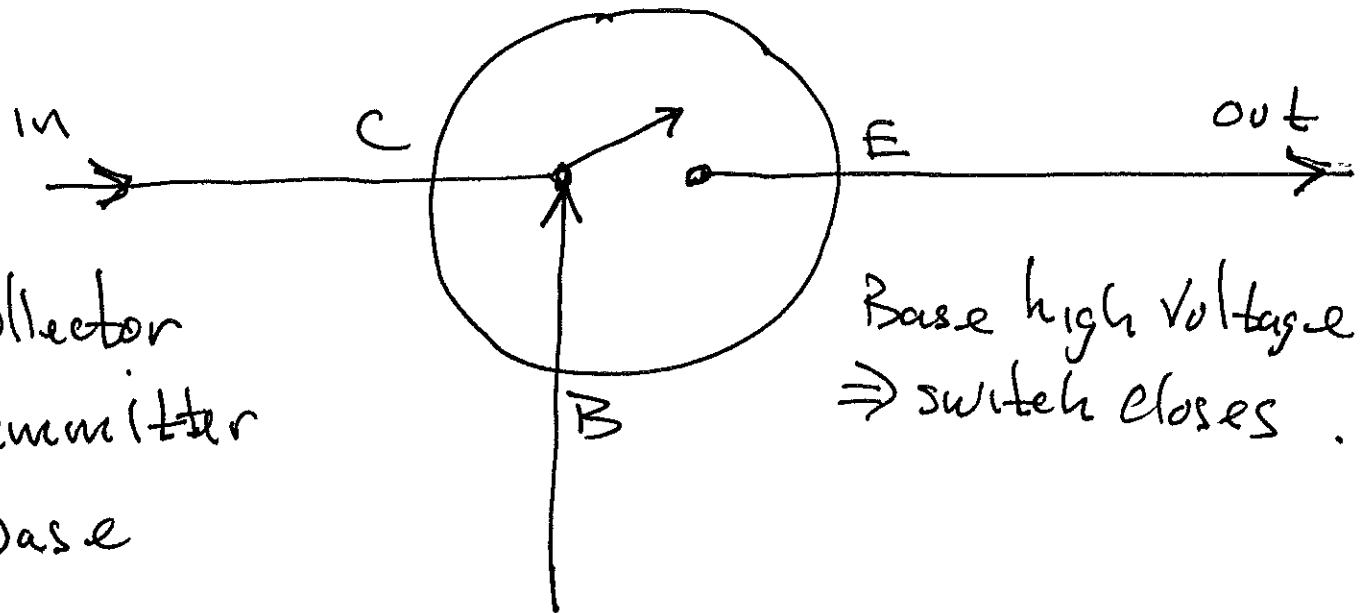
,

why Binary ? Reliability

Bistable Device :

- (1) has 2 stable energy states
- (2) separated by an 'energy barrier'
- (3) can Read state without changing
- (4) can change state with energy input

Transistor



C: collector
 E: emitter
 B: base

Base high voltage
 ⇒ switch closes .