

CS 208

M, 6 April 2026

Integers

- represent in binary

~~0~~b10110

- hex

~~0~~x16

What about negative ints?

Let's pretend each int is
4 bits long.

$\Rightarrow 2^4 = 16$ possible integers

We can represent

Hope for a system $\sim 8 > 0$
 $\sim 8 < 0$

1111
1110
1101
1100
1011
1010
1001
1000
0111
0110
0101
0100
0011
0010
0001
0000

unsigned
4-bit
ints

15	1111	-7
	1110	-6
	1101	-5
	1100	-4
	1011	-3
	1010	-2
	1001	-1
	1000	0
	0111	1
	0110	2
	0101	3
4	0100	4
3	0011	5
2	0010	6
1	0001	7
0	0000	8

"Signed magnitude"
(nobody uses this)

left bit is sign (0 = +, 1 = -)

0111	7
0110	6
0101	5
0100	4
0011	3
0010	2
0001	1
0000	0
1111	-1
1110	-2
1101	-3
1100	-4
1011	-5
1010	-6
1001	-7
1000	-8

"4-bit
two's
complement"
representation
of integers

2's Complement

① How do you tell if a bit pattern represents a negative integer?

Leftmost bit is 1

② How do you negate a number?
Complement + 1

4-bit 2's comp

1101 ~ -3

Complement
e

0010

+1

0011 ~ 3

↑
= 0

which means
that the original
was -3

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1101 \\
 + 0011 \\
 \hline
 0000
 \end{array}$$

~ 3
+ 3



In general
 bit pattern
 + $\sim(\text{bit pattern})$

 1111 ... 1
 + 1

 00 ... 0

① What's a negative? 1 leftmost bit

② How to negate $(\sim n) + 1$

③ Why? - addition works

②b "Find the bit pattern that
when added to original
gives me 0"

What integer does the int

0xFFFFFFFF7

→ 9

represent?



0xFFFFFFFFE5

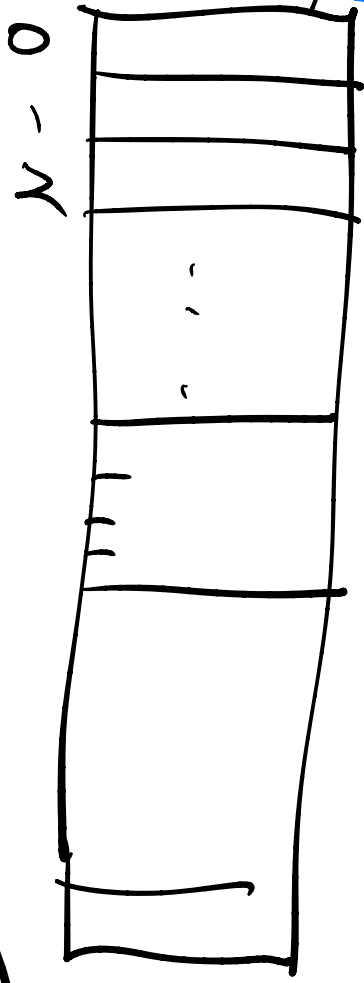
,

,

,

Memory (1 byte per row)

"byte order problem"



int x = -9;

(0x(F|F|F|F|F|F|F|F))

Option 1

Option 2

FF
FF
FF
FF

FF
FF
FF
FF



"little endian"

"big endian"

Intel's choice (so also our choice)

big

