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## Intro to "tens complement encoding"

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- **Encoding:** a mapping of one system into another system

*Comment:* encoding is like a kind of "secret word" game that kids like to play where they replace one letter by another. For example, one common code used by kids is "+1 position", so that B means A, C means B, and so on (A means Z). So a secret message "Ifmmp" means "Hello".

- Example encoding: Morse code

encode letters in English alphabet using short and long pulses

Example:

```
. . .      is S
- - -      is O
```

Try this Morse code applet: [click here](#)

- Remember that numeric value is something *intrinsic* and does not depend on the system of representation: [click here](#).

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We now introduce the 10's complement encoding to represent **signed** values

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- We define the following "Odometer code":
  - 3 digits odometer
  - The odometer encoding:

```
Odometer reading:  500  ... 996 997 998 999 000 001 002 003 ... 499
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Value represented: -500 ... -4  -3  -2  -1  0   1   2   3 ... 499
```

- Various notes & comments:
  - **Negative** values are represented
  - Values greater than 499 and less -500 cannot be represented ("out of range")
  - Operations can produce values that are **out of range**. This condition is called **overflow**.

When overflow occurs, **erroneous** results will be produced

**Demo program for OVERFLOW:** [click here](#)

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To effectively use a code, you need to be able to: (1) encode and (2) decode

So: to use 10s complement code, we need to know how to convert a value to 10s complement and vice versa

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- Convert a value  $v$  to its 3 digit 10's complement encoding:

- If value  $v$  is positive, just write the number out in 3 digits

- If value  $v$  is negative, compute  $1000 + v$  and write the result out in 3 digits

**Example:**

```
v = 3      3 digit 10's complement representation: 003
v = 103    3 digit 10's complement representation: 103

v = -3     3 digit 10's complement representation: 1000 - 3 = 997
v = -103   3 digit 10's complement representation: 1000 - 103 = 897
```

- Convert a 3 digit 10's complement encoding  $c$  to a signed value

- If the encoding  $c$  begins with 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, it is a positive value and the value is "face value" (without the leading 0's)
- If the encoding  $c$  begins with 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, it is a negative value and the value is equal to  $1000 - c$

**Example:**

```
code c = 413 -> it is a positive number
                the value = 413

code c = 613 -> it is a negative number...
                Compute: 1000 - 613 = 387
                the value = -387
```

- Properties of 10's complement encoding:
  - Only one representation for ZERO (check for yourself)
  - Operations are "natural" - see examples below

- **Adding** 10's complement numbers:

	Values	3 digit 10's compl repr
Adding 2 positive values	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 9 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 005 \\ + 009 \\ \hline 014 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{represents } 14$

Adding positive + negative	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + -9 \\ \hline -4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 005 \\ + 991 \\ \hline 996 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{represents } -4$
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Adding negative + positive	$\begin{array}{r} -5 \\ + 9 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 995 \\ + 009 \\ \hline 004 \end{array}$
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	-----	-----	
	4	004	-> represents 4
Adding 2			
negative	-5	995	
values	+ -9	+ 991	
	-----	-----	
	-14	986	-> represents -14

- **Subtracting** 10's complement numbers:

	Values	3 digit 10's compl repr	
Subtract 2			
positive	5	005	
values	- 9	- 009	
	-----	-----	
	-4	996	-> represents -4
Subtract			
positive -	5	005	
negative	- -9	- 991	
	-----	-----	
	14	014	-> represents 14
Subtract			
negative -	-5	995	
positive	- 9	- 009	
	-----	-----	
	-14	986	-> represents -14
Subtract 2			
negative	-5	995	
values	- -9	- 991	
	-----	-----	
	4	004	-> represents 4