Computer Organization and Architecture

Arithmetic Operation

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1

1

Recap

- Need for number and character representation
- Unsigned number representation
- Signed number representation
 - Sign-and-magnitude
 - 1's complement
 - 2's complement
- Character representation

Addition of 1-bit Numbers

Sum is 0 ← Carry-out is 1 ←

- To add 2 n-nit numbers
 - Add bit pairs starting from the LSB
 - Propagate carries toward the MSB

3

3

n=4

2's Complement Arithmetic

7 0111 4 0100 -4 1100 4 0100 -4 1100
+
$$(-3)$$
 + (-3) + (-3) 1101 + (-3) 1101 (-3) 1101 (-3) 0011
4 0100 7 0111 -7 11001 1 10001 -1 1111

• Ignoring the carry-out from the MSB in the above addition(s), gives the correct answer

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Addition and Subtraction of n-bit Signed Numbers Represented in 2's Complement

- To add two numbers, add their n-bit representations, ignoring the carry-out signal from the most significant bit (MSB) position. The sum will be algebraically correct value in the 2's complement representation as long as the answer is in the range $-(2^{n-1})$ to $(2^{n-1}-1)$
- To subtract two numbers X and Y, that is, to perform X-Y, form the 2's complement of Y and then add it to X, as in rule 1. Again the result will be algebraically correct value in the 2's complement representation as long as the answer is in the range $-(2^{n-1})$ to $(2^{n-1}-1)$

5

5

Example

(b)
$$0100$$
 (+4) $+1010$ (-6) 1110 (-2)

(c)
$$1011$$
 (-5) $+1110$ (-2) (-7)

(d)
$$0111 (+7)$$

 $+ 1101 (-3)$
 $0100 (+4)$

Rule 1

Example

Rule 2

7

Example

(h)
$$1001$$
 (-7) 1001 -1011 $-(-5)$ -1110 (-2)

Rule 2

Example

(i)
$$1001$$
 (-7) 1001 $+1111$ -1000 (-8)

(j)
$$0010$$
 (+2) 0010 $+0011$ 0101 (+5)

Rule 2

9

9

2's Complement Representation

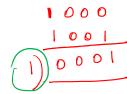
- Subtrahend to be 2's-complemented
- Subtraction is proceeded like how addition done
- Simplicity of adding or subtracting signed numbers in 2's-complement representation

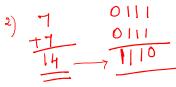
(j)
$$0010$$
 (+2) 0010 $+0011$ 0101 (+5)

Arithmetic Overflow in Integer Arithmetic

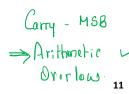
- When the result of an arithmetic operation is outside the representable range, an arithmetic overflow has occurred
- Addition

- n=4 0 to 2-1
 0 to 15 <
- Unsigned integers: $0 to (2^n 1)$









11

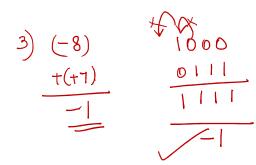
Arithmetic overflow-2's Complement Addition

• Range: $-(2^{n-1})$ to $(2^{n-1}-1)$

(2) (-4) +(-6) 7-10

Arithmetic overflow-2's Complement Addition

• Range: $-(2^{n-1})$ to $(2^{n-1}-1)$



13

13

Arithmetic overflow-2's Complement Addition

- Range: $-(2^{n-1})$ to $(2^{n-1}-1)$
- The carry-out signal from the sign-bit position is not a sufficient indicator of overflow when adding signed numbers
- Overflow can occur only when adding two numbers that have the same sign

Arithmetic overflow-2's Complement Addition

- Examine the signs of 2 summands X and Y and the sign of the result
 - When both operands X and Y have same sign, an overflow occurs when the sign of sum S is not the same as the signs of X and Y
- Observe carry to C(n-1) and C(n)
 - Different: Overflow
 - Same: No overflow

15

15

To Summarize

- · Adding 1- bit numbers
- Addition operation on signed numbers represented in 2's complement
- Addition and Subtraction of n-bit Signed Numbers Represented in 2's Complement
- · Arithmetic overflow

Reference

 Carl Hamacher, Zvonko Vranesic and Safwat Zaky, "Computer Organization", 5th Edition, Tata McGraw Hill, 2002

17

17

Thank You