

## Array Multiplier :-

&  $y = \text{multiplier}$

In general, let  $x = \text{multiplicand}$   
for  $n$  bit multiplier  $x$

$x_3 x_2 x_1 x_0$   $y_3 y_2 y_1 y_0$

• normal multiplication,

			$x_3$	$x_2$	$x_1$	$x_0$	$\rightarrow 4 \text{ bit}$
			$y_3$	$y_2$	$y_1$	$y_0$	$\rightarrow 4 \text{ bit}$
			$x_3 y_0$	$x_2 y_0$	$x_1 y_0$	$x_0 y_0$	
		$x_3 y_1$	$x_2 y_1$	$x_1 y_1$	$x_0 y_1$		
	$x_3 y_2$	$x_2 y_2$	$x_1 y_2$	$x_0 y_2$			
$x_3 y_3$	$x_2 y_3$	$x_1 y_3$	$x_0 y_3$				
$z_6$	$z_5$	$z_4$	$z_3$	$z_2$	$z_1$	$z_0$	

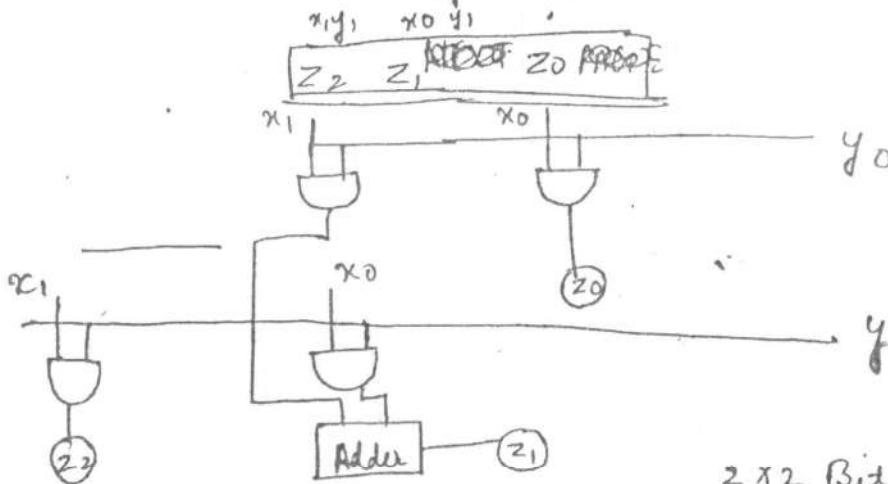
output will be of 7 bit

• For showing this using logic gates, we will use AND gate for multiplication and adders for adding the outputs

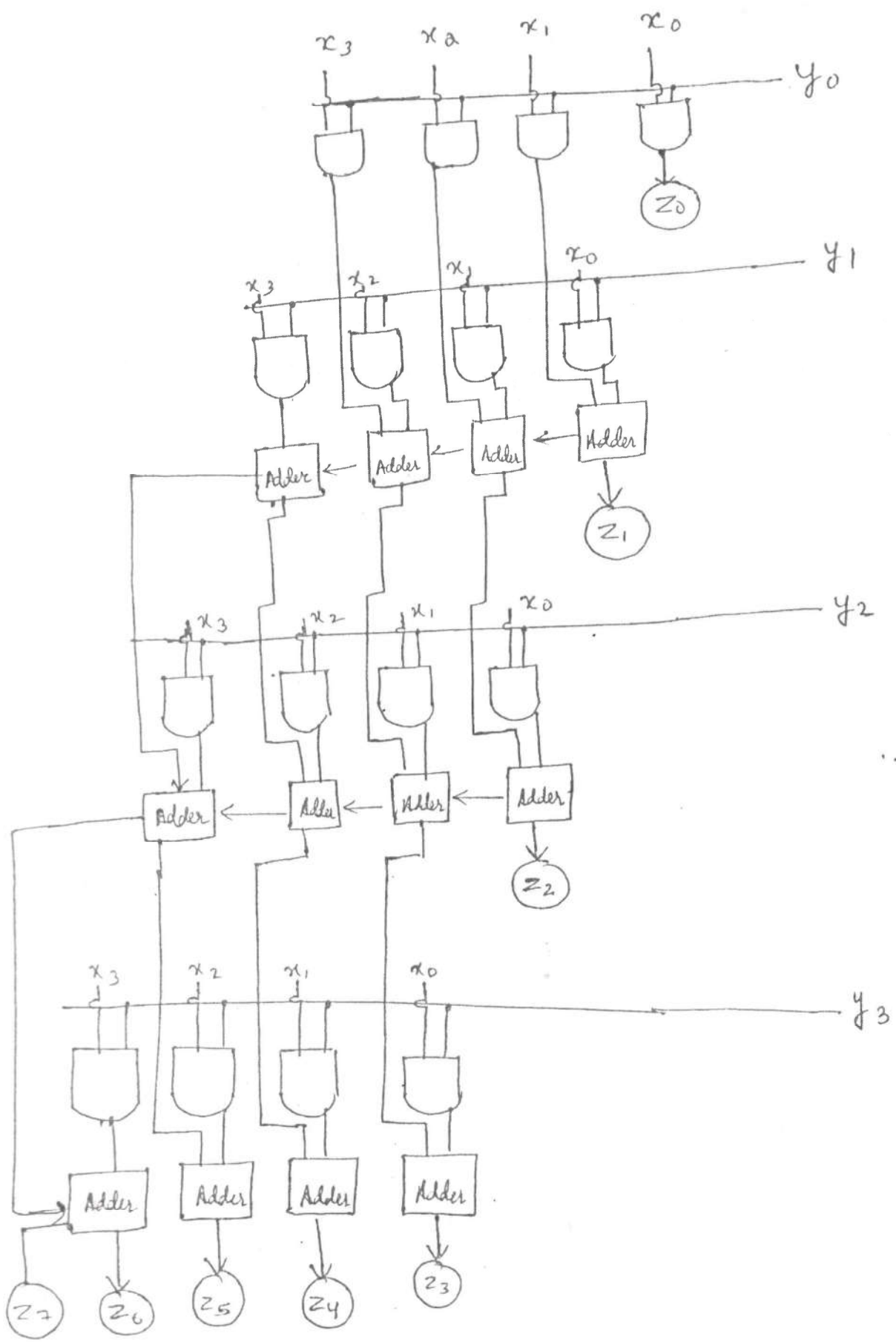
•  $2 \times 2$  bit multiplier :-

$x_1 x_0$   
 $y_1 y_0$

output = 3-bit



2 x 2 Bit Array Multiplier



4x4 Array Multiplier