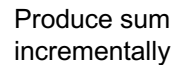
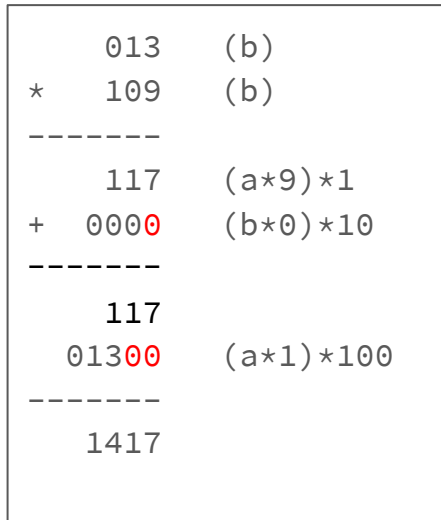
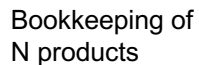


# Multiplication

- Consider:  $109 \times 13 = 1417$
- Approach: Successive Additions
  - Consider:  $9 + 9 + 9 \dots + 9$  (13 times) = ?
  - What is carry value for the 10's column?
- Approach: Long Multiplication

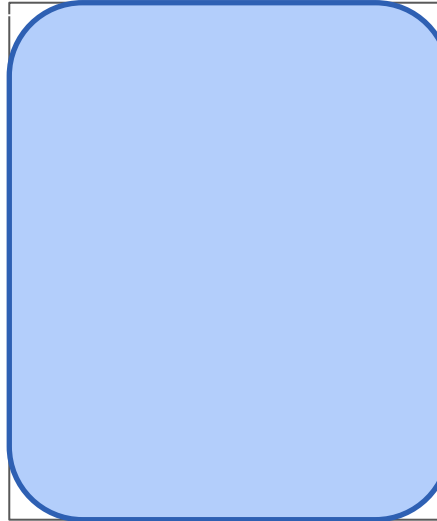


x13

# Algorithm for Decimal Multiplication

- Consider a number is an array:  
`int[] B = { 9, 0, 1 };`
- Base10 Algorithm:  
`sum = 0;`  
`for (d = 0 ; d < 3 ; d ++ ) {`  
    `sum += A * B[d];`  
    `A = A * 10 ; // Base 10 shift left`  
`}`
- Complexity:  $O(\text{\#digits})$ 
  - For  $2^{32}$ , at most 10 iterations

reframe:



original:

013	(a)
* 109	(b)
-----	
117	(a*9)*1
+ 000	(b*0)*10
-----	
117	
01300	(A*1)*100
-----	
1417	

Note: commutative operation

# Algorithm for Binary Multiplication

- Base 2 Algorithm:

```
sum = 0;
for (d = 0 ; d < 3 ; d ++ ) {
    if (B[d] == 1) {
        sum += A * B[d];
    }
    A = A * 2 ; // Base 2 shift left
    A = A << 1 ;
}
```

- Complexity:  $O(\text{word\_size})$ 
  - For MIPS, at most 32 iterations



original:

	0010	(a = 2)
*	1011	(b = 11)
-----		
	0000 0010	(a*1)* 2^0
+	0 0100	(a*1)* 2^1
-----		
	0000 0110	
+	00 0000	(a*0)* 2^4
-----		
	0000 0110	
+	001 0000	(a*1)* 2^8
-----		
	0001 0110	(a*b = 22)

# Algorithm for Binary Multiplication

- Use the register as an stack
- Base 2 Algorithm:
 

```

sum = 0;
for (; b != 0; ) {
    bit = pop(b);
    if (bit == 1) {
        sum += A;
    }
    A << 1;
}

```
- Complexity:  $O(\text{word\_size})$

reframe:

	0010	(a = 2)
*	1011	(b = 11)
-----		
	0000 0010	(a*2 <sup>0</sup> )* 1
+	0 0100	(a*2 <sup>1</sup> )* 1
-----		
	0000 0110	
+	00 0000	(a*2 <sup>4</sup> )* 0
-----		
	0000 0110	
+	001 0000	(a*2 <sup>8</sup> )* 1
-----		
	0001 0110	(a*b = 10)

original:

	0010	(a = 2)
*	1011	(b = 11)
-----		
	0000 0010	(a*1)* 2 <sup>0</sup>
+	0 0100	(a*1)* 2 <sup>1</sup>
-----		
	0000 0110	
+	00 0000	(a*0)* 2 <sup>4</sup>
-----		
	0000 0110	
+	001 0000	(a*1)* 2 <sup>8</sup>
-----		
	0001 0110	(a*b = 22)