



Computer Architecture

Keivan Navi

[Cal Poly Pomona University](#)

knavi@cpp.edu

Office hours: Tu/Th 5:25 Pm to 6:55 Pm

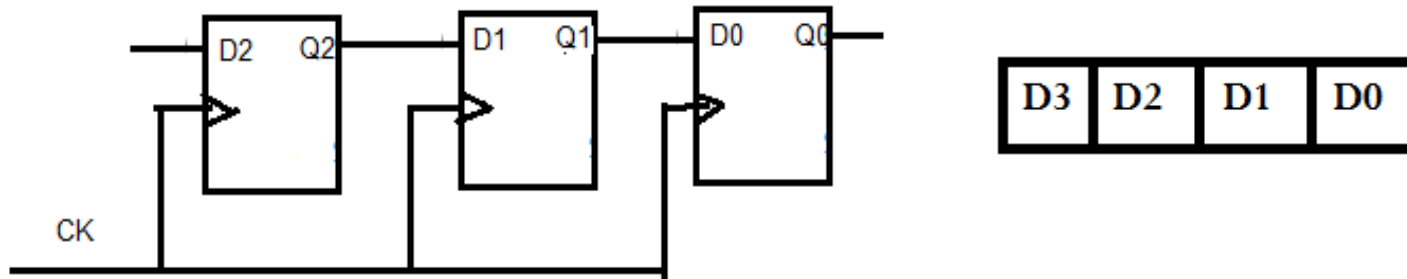
Office: 8-49

Computer Architecture

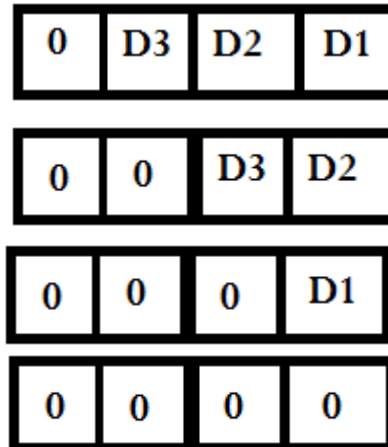
Shift and Rotate

Shift Right

- The Schema of Shift Right follows:

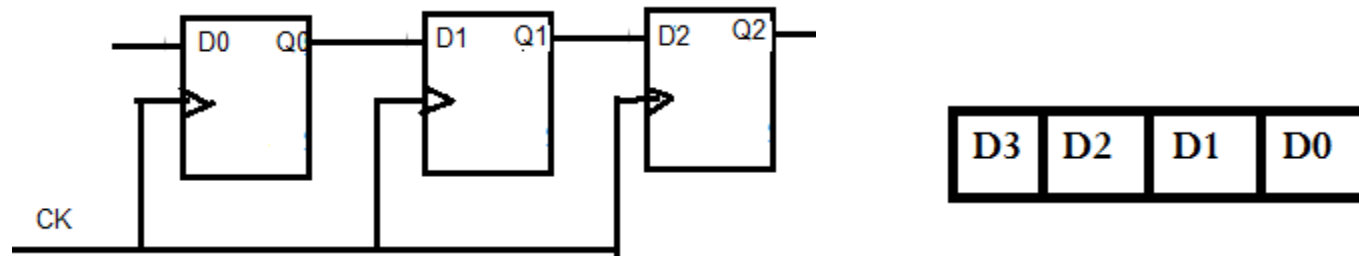


- One bit Shift Right
- 2 bits Shift Right
- 3 bits Shift Right
- 4 bits Shift Right

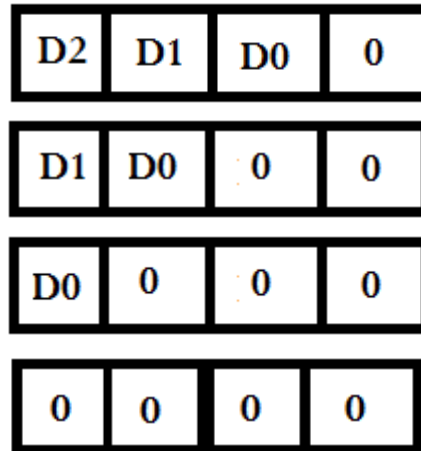


Shift Left

- The Schema of Shift Left follows:

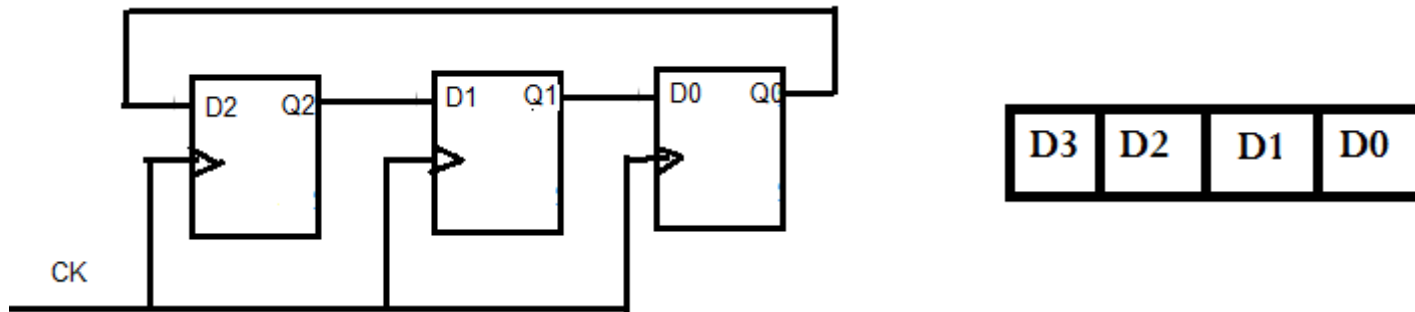


- One bit Shift Left
- 2 bits Shift Left
- 3 bits Shift Left
- 4 bits Shift Left

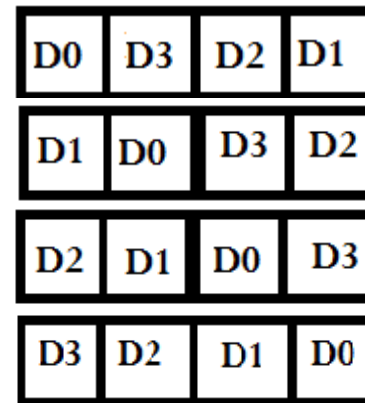


Rotate Right

- The Schema of Rotate Right follows:

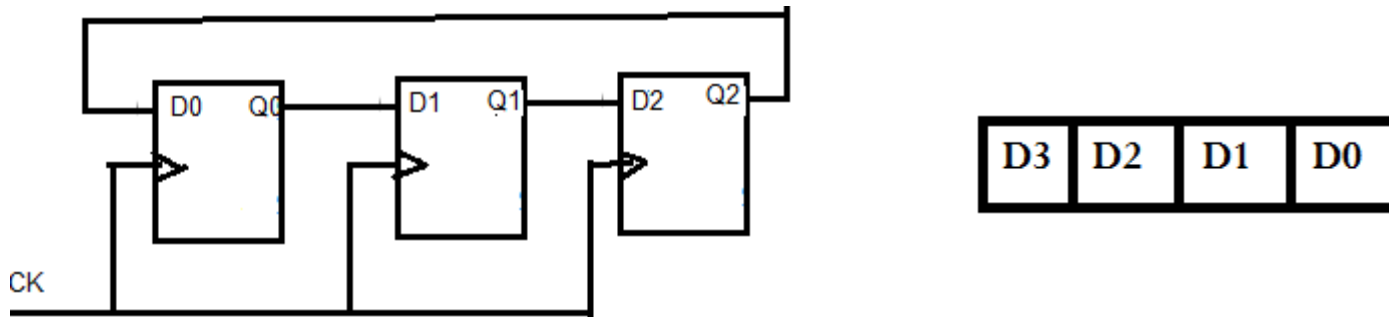


- One bit Rotate Right
- 2 bits Rotate Right
- 3 bits Rotate Right
- 4 bits Rotate Right

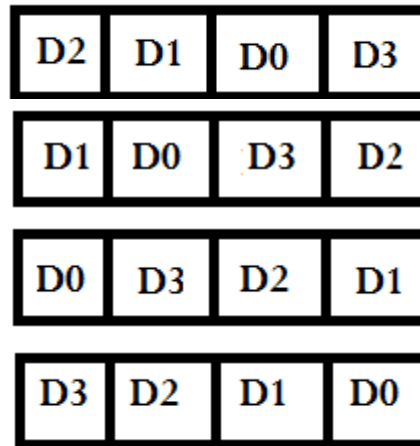


Rotate Left

- The Schema of Shift Left follows:

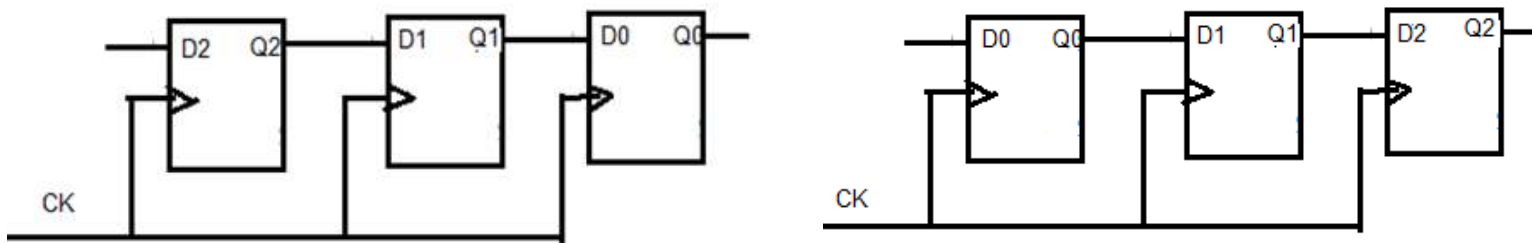


- One bit Shift Left
- 2 bits Shift Left
- 3 bits Shift Left
- 4 bits Shift Left

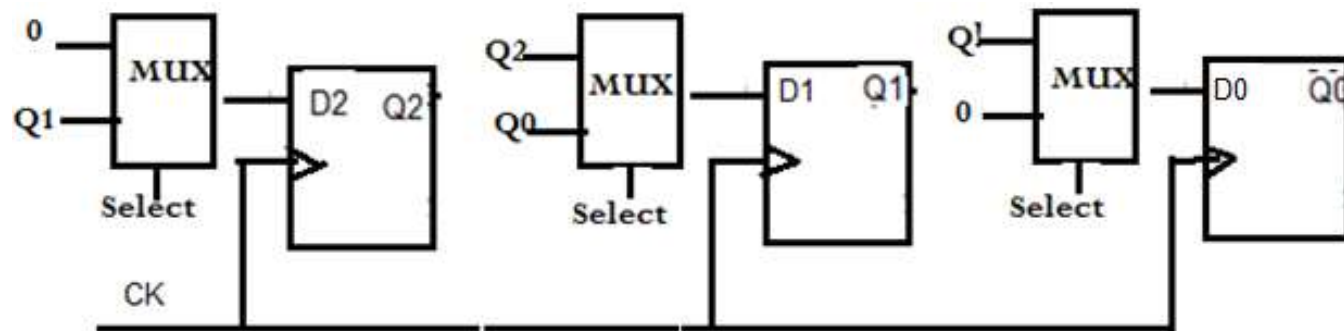


Shift Right/ Shift Left

- How can we combine them together?

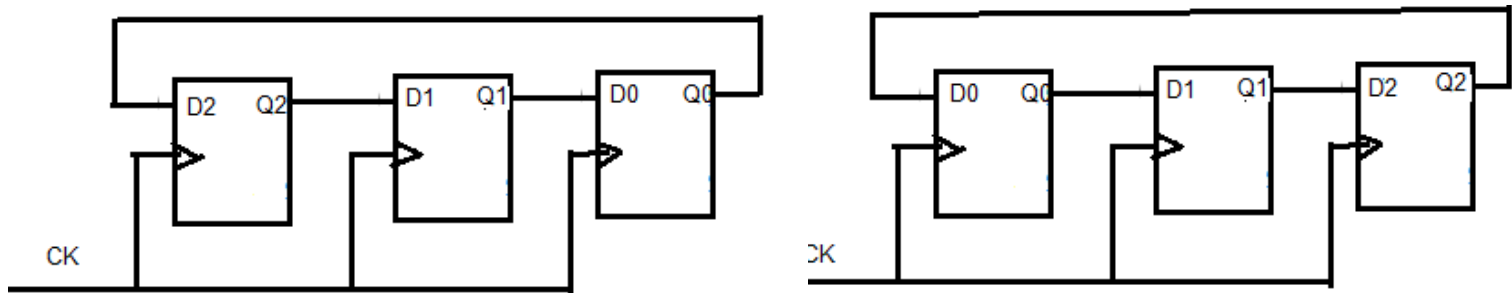


- If Select=0 then Shift Right
- If Select=1 then Shift Left

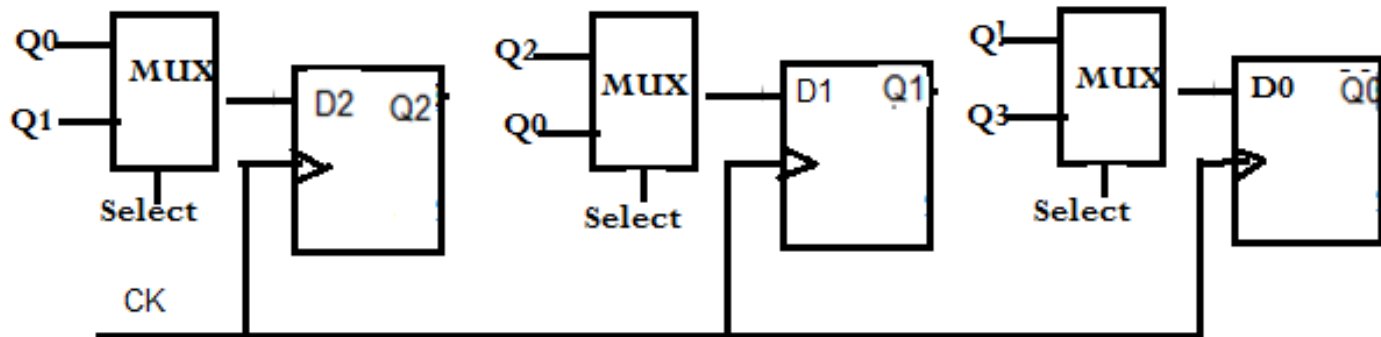


Rotate Right/ Rotate Left

- How can we combine these together?



- If Select=0 then Shift Right
- If Select=1 then Shift Left



Multiplication by 2, 4, 8, ... 2^n

- In order to multiply a number by $2 = 2^1$ it is enough to shift left it **once**.
- In order to multiply a number by $4 = 2^2$ it is enough to shift left it **twice**.
- In order to multiply a number by $8 = 2^3$ it is enough to shift left it **3** times.
- In order to multiply a number by 2^n it is enough to shift left it **n** times.

Multiplication by 3, 5, 7, ... $2^n + 1$

- In order to multiply a number by $3 = 2^1 + 1$:
- The quick way to multiply a binary number by 3 requires **shift left it once, and then adding the original binary number to this**. Effectively we are doing $2x + x$ where x is the binary number.
- In order to multiply a number by $5 = 2^2 + 1$:
- It is enough to shift left it **twice**, then adding the original binary number to this. Effectively we are doing $4x + x$ where x is the binary number.

Multiplication by 3, 5, 9, ... $2^n + 1$ (continued)

- In order to multiply a number by $9 = 2^3 + 1$:
- It is enough to shift left it **3 times**, then adding the original binary number to this. Effectively we are doing $8x + x$ where x is the binary number.

- In order to multiply a number by $2^n + 1$:
- It is enough to shift left it **n times**, then adding the original binary number to this. Effectively we are doing $2^n x + x$ where x is the binary number.

Multiplication by 1, 3, 7, 15, $2^n - 1$

- The simplest multiplication is to multiply any binary number by 1 resulting in the original number!
- In order to multiply a number by $3 = 2^2 - 1$:
- It is enough to shift left it **twice**, then subtracting the original binary number from this.
- In order to multiply a number by $7 = 2^3 - 1$:
- It is enough to shift left it **3 times**, then subtracting the original binary number to this.

Multiplication by 1, 3, 7, 15, $2^n - 1$ (continued)

- In order to multiply a number by $15 = 2^4 - 1$:
- It is enough to shift left it 4 times, then subtracting the original binary number to this
- .
- In order to multiply a number by $2^n - 1$:
- It is enough to shift left it n times, then subtracting the original binary number to this.

Multiplication by 6, 10, 12,13

- Multiplying a number by 6:
- $6=4+2= 2^2 + 2^1$
- Multiplying a number by 10
- $10=8+2= 2^3 + 2^1$
- Multiplying a number by 12
- $12=8+4= 2^3 + 2^2$
- Multiplying a number by 13
- $13=8+4+1= 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^0$
- $13=16-2-1= 2^4 - 2^1 - 2^0$
- Which one do you prefer if:
- Each shift operation needs a clock cycle and subtraction is slower than addition?

Multiplication by 60, 120, 144, 169

- Multiplying a number by 60:
- $60 = (4+2)(8+2) = (2^2 + 2^1)(2^3 + 2^1)$
- $60 = 64 - 4 = 2^6 - 2^2$
- Multiplying a number by 120:
- $60 = (4+2)(8+2)2 = (2^2 + 2^1)(2^3 + 2^1) 2^1$
- $120 = 128 - 8 = 2^7 - 2^3$
- $144 = 12 * 12$, can we find another solution?
- $169 = 13 * 13$, can we find another solution?