

Binary Arithmetic

Addition

Base Cases:

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \quad (11) \\ + 0010 \quad (2) \\ \hline 1101 \quad (13) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1001 \quad (9) \\ + 0010 \quad (2) \\ \hline 1011 \quad (11) \end{array}$$

- Number of bits in input must be the same
- Number of bits in output will be the same as input.

Overflow

$$\begin{array}{r} 1110 \quad (14) \\ + 1011 \quad (11) \\ \hline 11001 \quad (9) \end{array}$$

Data does not fit in the space provided
due to finite storage

Exercises

$$\begin{array}{r} 0011 \\ + 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ + 0110 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ + 1101 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Subtraction

Base Cases:

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ - 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ - 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ - 0 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ - 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Borrowing

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ - 0001 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10001000 \\ - 00001001 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Exercises

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ - 0010 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ - 0110 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ - 0011 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiplication

Base Cases:

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ x 0011 \\ \hline 1011 \\ 1011 \\ 0000 \\ 0000 \\ \hline 00100001 \end{array}$$

Multiplication

Output size is double the size of the input.

If input size is 4 bits, output size is potentially 8 bits.

Signed Addition

	unsigned	2's complement
1011	(11)	(-5)
+ 0010	(2)	(2)
<hr/> 1101	(13)	(-3)

- Process works for both Unsigned and Signed addition!

Signed Subtraction

$$A - B = A + (-B)$$

Change to an Addition Problem!

Exercises

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ - 0010 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ - 0110 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ - 0011 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Overflow?

$$\begin{array}{r} 0110 \\ + 0010 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ + 1010 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ + 1110 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1111 \\ + 0001 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0101 \\ + 0010 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0111 \\ + 1000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Signed Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ \times 0011 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sign Extension

0000 0101 = 0101

How to extend a negative number?

Signed Multiplication using Sign Extension

$$\begin{array}{r} 1111\ 1011 \\ \times 0000\ 0011 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Signed Multiplication using positive absolute value

- 1) Convert all inputs to POSITIVE
- 2) Multiply
- 3) Convert back to NEGATIVE if necessary

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ \times 0011 \\ \hline \end{array}$$