

Big-Number Arithmetic: HW1

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1 Preliminaries

Definition 1.1 (Hexadecimal Expansion). A **hexadecimal integer** of length n is any element

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i 16^i, \quad a_i \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9, \mathbf{A}, \dots, \mathbf{F}\}.$$

We denote A in radix-16 by $(a_{n-1} \dots a_1 a_0)_{16}$.

2 Addition

2.1 Algorithmic Formulation

Definition 2.1 (Hexadecimal Addition). Let

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i 16^i, \quad B = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i 16^i,$$

with $a_i, b_i \in \{0, \dots, \mathbf{F}\}$. Define the recurrence:

$$r_i = a_i + b_i + c_{i-1}, \quad c_{-1} = 0,$$

and set

$$s_i = r_i \bmod 16, \quad c_i = \left\lfloor \frac{r_i}{16} \right\rfloor,$$

for $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$. Then

$$A + B = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} s_i 16^i + c_n 16^n,$$

expressed as the $(n+1)$ -digit hexadecimal $(c_n s_{n-1} \dots s_1 s_0)_{16}$.

2.2 Examples

Example 2.1 (Addition of $\mathbf{F4C3}_{16}$ and $\mathbf{2B7D}_{16}$). Let

$$A = \mathbf{F4C3}_{16}, \quad B = \mathbf{2B7D}_{16}, \quad n = 3.$$

Compute:

	1	1	1	1	0
		F	4	C	3
+		2	B	7	D
	1	2	0	4	0

i	0	1	2	3
a_i	3	C	4	F
b_i	D	7	B	2
c_{i-1}	0	1	1	1
$r_i = a_i + b_i + c_{i-1}$	16	20	16	18
$s_i = r_i \bmod 16$	0	4	0	2
$c_i = \lfloor r_i/16 \rfloor$	1	1	1	1

Since $c_3 = 1$, one obtains

$$\mathbf{F4C3}_{16} + \mathbf{2B7D}_{16} = \mathbf{12040}_{16}.$$

Example 2.2 (Addition of COFFEE_{16} and 1BADF00D_{16}). Pad to $n = 7$ by writing

$$A = 00\text{ C0 FF EE}_{16}, \quad B = 1\text{B AD F0 0D}_{16}.$$

Compute for $i = 0, \dots, 7$:

	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
			C	0	F	F	E	E
+	1	B	A	D	F	0	0	D
	1	C	6	E	E	F	F	B

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a_i	E	E	F	F	0	C	0	0
b_i	D	0	0	F	D	A	B	1
c_{i-1}	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
r_i	27	15	15	30	14	22	12	1
$s_i = r_i \bmod 16$	B	F	F	E	E	6	C	1
$c_i = \lfloor r_i/16 \rfloor$	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Thus

$$\text{COFFEE}_{16} + \text{1BADF00D}_{16} = \text{1C6EEFFB}_{16}.$$

3 Subtraction

3.1 Algorithmic Formulation

Definition 3.1 (Hexadecimal Subtraction). Let

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i 16^i, \quad B = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i 16^i,$$

with $a_i, b_i \in \{0, \dots, F\}$. Define the recurrence:

$$r_i = a_i - b_i - d_{i-1}, \quad d_{-1} = 0,$$

and set

$$t_i = r_i \bmod 16, \quad d_i = \begin{cases} 1, & r_i < 0, \\ 0, & r_i \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$A - B = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t_i 16^i - d_n 16^{n+1}.$$

3.2 Examples

Example 3.1 (Subtraction of A5B2_{16} and 3C7F_{16}). Let

$$A = \text{A5B2}_{16}, \quad B = \text{3C7F}_{16}, \quad n = 3.$$

Compute:

	1	0	1	0
	A	5	B	2
-	3	C	7	F
	6	9	3	3

i	0	1	2	3
a_i	2	B	5	A
b_i	F	7	C	3
d_{i-1}	0	1	0	1
$r_i = a_i - b_i - d_{i-1}$	-13	3	-7	6
$t_i = r_i \bmod 16$	3	3	9	6
$d_i = \mathbf{1}_{r_i < 0}$	1	0	1	0

Hence

$$\text{A5B2}_{16} - \text{3C7F}_{16} = \text{6933}_{16}.$$

Example 3.2 (Subtraction of DEAD_{16} and BEEF_{16}). Let

$$A = \text{DEAD}_{16}, \quad B = \text{BEEF}_{16}, \quad n = 3.$$

Compute:

	1	1	1	0
	D	E	A	D
−	B	E	E	F
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+	1	F	B	E

i	0	1	2	3
a_i	D	A	E	D
b_i	F	E	E	B
d_{i-1}	0	1	1	1
$r_i = a_i - b_i - d_{i-1}$	−2	−5	−1	1
$t_i = r_i \bmod 16$	E	B	F	1
$d_i = \mathbf{1}_{r_i < 0}$	1	1	1	0

Hence

$$\text{DEAD}_{16} - \text{BEEF}_{16} = 2\text{CCD}_{16}.$$

4 Exercises

1. $\text{A5B2}_{16} + \text{C3F9}_{16}$
2. $\text{7D3E}_{16} + \text{1A4C}_{16}$
3. $\text{F4C3}_{16} + \text{2B7D}_{16}$
4. $\text{9AFE}_{16} + \text{65B1}_{16}$
5. $\text{BEEF}_{16} + \text{DEAD}_{16}$
6. $\text{COFFEE}_{16} + \text{1BADFOOD}_{16}$
7. $\text{F4C3}_{16} - \text{2A9D}_{16}$
8. $\text{A5B2}_{16} - \text{3C7F}_{16}$
9. $\text{DEAD}_{16} - \text{BEEF}_{16}$
10. $\text{1BADFOOD}_{16} - \text{COFFEE}_{16}$
11. $\text{7D3E}_{16} - \text{1A4C}_{16}$
12. $\text{9AFE}_{16} - \text{65B1}_{16}$