# Multiplication and Division instructions for unsigned representation

#### **Unsigned representation – contains natural numbers**

Storage Type	Range (Low to High)	Powers of 2
Unsigned byte	0 to 255	0 to (2 <sup>8</sup> – 1)
Unsigned word	0 to 65,535	0 to (2 <sup>16</sup> – 1)
Unsigned doubleword	0 to 4,294,967,295	0 to (2 <sup>32</sup> – 1)
Unsigned quadword	0 to 18,446,744,073,709,551,615	0 to (2 <sup>64</sup> – 1)

# Multiplication Instruction (for unsigned representation)

Multiplicand	Multiplier	Product
AL	reg/mem8	AX
AX	reg/mem16	DX:AX
EAX	reg/mem32	EDX:EAX

Syntax: MUL op

op is called explicit operand

The MUL is realized different according to the explicit operand:

op is  $reg/mem8 \Rightarrow MUL reg/mem8 \Rightarrow AL * reg/mem8 = AX$ 

op is reg/mem16 => **MUL** reg/mem16 => AX \* reg/mem16 = DX:AX

op is reg/mem32 => **MUL** reg/mem32 => EAX \* reg/mem32 = EDX:EAX

### Examples: op is reg/mem8 => MUL reg/mem8 => AL \* reg/mem8 = AX

```
Eg. 3 a*b, a, b bytes
Eg 1: 3*4
mov al, 3
mov bl, 4
                                          mov al, [a]
mul bl ;al*bl = ax
                                          mul byte[b] ; al^*[b] = ax
                                             or
Eg 2: c*4, c byte
                                          mov al, [a]
mov al, 4
                                          mov bl, [b]
                                          mul bl ; al*bl = ax
mul byte [c] ;al*[c]=ax
  or
mov al, [c]
mov bl, 4
mul bl; al*bl=ax
```

#### Examples: op is reg/mem16 => MUL reg/mem16 => AX \* reg/mem16 = DX:AX

```
Eg. 3: m^*n, m, n word
Eg 1: 3*5
                                            mov ax, [m]
mov ax, 3
                                            mul word[n] ; [m]*[n]=dx:ax
mov bx, 5
mul bx ;ax*bx = dx:ax
                                            Eg. 4: p*r, p-byte, r-word
Eg 2: c*4, c word
                                            mov ax,0
mov ax, 4
                                            mov al, [p]
mul word [c] ;ax*[c]=dx:ax
                                            mul word[r] ; [p]*[r]=dx:ax
  or
                                            Sau
mov ax, [c]
                                            Movzx AX, [p]
mov bx, 4
                                            Mult word[r]; dx:ax = p*r
mul bx; ax*bx=dx:ax
```

### Examples: op is reg/mem32 => MUL reg/mem32 => EAX \* reg/mem32 = EDX:EAX

```
Eg. 1: e^*f, e, f doubleword
                                                             Eg. 3: 2*f, e, f doubleword
mov eax, [e]
                                                             mov eax, 2
mul dword[f]; edx:eax=e*f
                                                             mul dword[f] ; edx:eax=2*f
                                                             Nu funct:
Eg. 2: g*h, g-byte, h-doubleword
mov eax, 0
                                                             Mov eax, [f]
mov al, [g]
                                                              Mul 2; op explicit nu poate constanta!
mul dword[h] ;edx:eax=rez g*h
                                                             Eg. 4: i*j, i-word, j-doubleword
Sau
Movzx eax, [g]
                                                             mov eax, 0
Mul dword[h]; edx:eax=rez g*h
                                                             mov ax, [i]
                                                             mul dword[j] ;edx:eax=i*j
                                                              sau
                                                              Movzx eax, [i]
                                                             mul dword[j] ;edx:eax=i*j
```