COMPUTER ORGANIZATION AND ARCHITECTURE UNIT –III

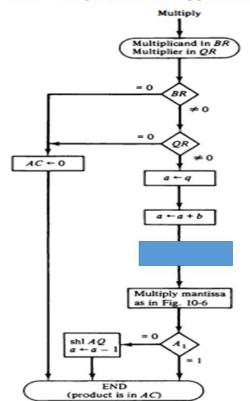
TOPIC- FLOATING POINT MULTIPLICATION PART-2

Floating Point Multiplication

Example: 3.5 X 10²

5.25 X 10⁴

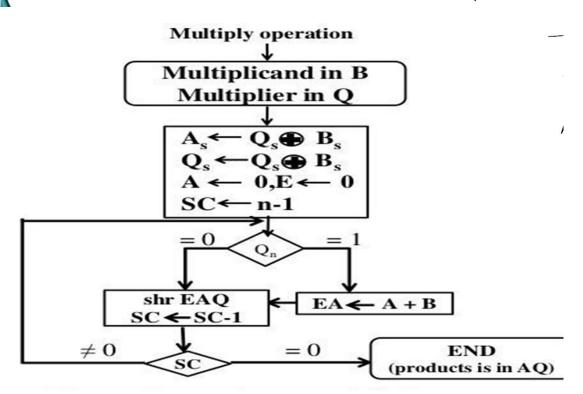
Figure 10-16 Multiplication of floating-point numbers.



b-multiplicand exponent q-multiplier exponent

- ① check for Zero $BR = 3.5 \times 10^{2} \neq 0 = 011.1 \times 10^{2} = BR$ $QR = 5.25 \times 10^{4} \neq 0 = 101.01 \times 10^{4} = QR$.

 90 to Step ②
- a Add The exponents $a \leftarrow 9$ $b = 10^{2}$ $a \leftarrow 10^{9}$ $a \leftarrow a + b = 4 + 2 = 6$
- 3 Multiply the mantissa.
 Sign magnitude multiplication flowchart



Signed Magnitude Multiplication flowchart.

Kmit		→0, E→0,	SC←5		011.[=001]
	E	A	Q	SC	
		00000	1010 Jan	5	9n=1
	\bigcirc	+00/11	10101	5	EA < A+B
	0	00011	11010	4	ShVEAQ Sc←Sc-I
	0	SC#0 00011	11010-an	4	
	0	00001	11101	3	ShrEAQ SC←SC-1
			S C # O		
	0	100001 100111	11101 > an	3	Qn=1
1	0	01000	11101	3	EA-A+B #
	0	00100	01110	Z	ShrEAQ SCESC-1

E A Q 80
0 00100 01110
$$\rightarrow a_n$$
 & $a_n=0$
0 0010 00111 | ShreAQ
SC+SC-1
0 00101 00111 | ShreAQ
0 00100 | 00111 | ShreAQ
SCESC-1
Since $SC \neq 0$, End
 $AQ = 0010010.011 \times 10^6$
4 Normalize the result.
0010010.011 × 10⁶
 $5A_1$
underflow
0100100.11 × 10⁵ \Rightarrow Normalized result
 $AC = 0100100.11 \times 10^5$