

Q2: $A=14, B=6$ in 6-bit representation:

(1) $A-B \Rightarrow A+(-B)$

$A=14 = 001110_2$

$B=6 = 000110_2, -B = 111010_2$

CHECK

$$\begin{array}{r} A \\ (-B) \\ \hline 001110_2 \\ 111010_2 \\ \hline 001000_2 \end{array}$$

overflow ←

$A-B = 001000_2$

$= 8_{10}$ So, our calculations are correct.

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ - 6 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

(2) A/B

It	Quot	div	Rem	
0	000000	000000-000000	000000-001110	Init.
1	000000	000110-000000	000000-001110	Rem = Rem - D Shift 0 → Q Shift D right
	000000	000011-000000	"	
2	000000	000011-000000	000000-001110	"
	000000	000001-000000	"	
3	000000	000001-000000	000000-001110	"
	000000	000000-000000	"	
4	000000	000000-000000	000000-001110	"
	000000	000000-000000	"	
5	000000	000000-000000	000000-001110	"
	000000	000000-000000	"	
6	000000	000000-001110	000000-000110	Rem = Div Shift 1 → Q Shift div right
	000001	000000-000110	"	
7	000001	000000-000110	000000-000010	Rem = Div Shift 0 → Q Shift div
	000010	000000-000010	000000-000010	
2		3	2	

$$\begin{array}{r} 000000-001110 \\ 111010-000000 \\ \hline 111010-001110 \end{array}$$

don't update

$$\begin{array}{r} 111101-000000 \\ 000000-001110 \\ \hline 111101-001110 \end{array}$$

don't update

$$\begin{array}{r} 000000-001110 \\ 111110-000000 \\ \hline 111110-001110 \end{array}$$

don't update

$$\begin{array}{r} 000000-001110 \\ 111111-000000 \\ \hline 111111-001110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 000000-001110 \\ 111111-000000 \\ \hline 111111-001110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 000000-001110 \\ 111111-000000 \\ \hline 111111-001110 \end{array}$$

update

$$\begin{array}{r} 000000-000010 \\ 111111-000000 \\ \hline 111111-000010 \end{array}$$

don't update

-div } → Quot
-divd } → -Rem

So we need to complement the remainder and quotient unchanged

Quotient = $000010_2 \approx 2_{10}$

Rem = $00010_2 \xrightarrow{2's\ C} 11110_2 \approx -(00010) \approx -2_{10}$

So $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 6 \overline{) -14} \\ \underline{+12} \\ -2 \end{array}$ our calculations are right & rechecking it.

(3) - A X B

It	Muld	Prod. Reg	CB	PB	Step
0	000110	000000-110010	0	-	Init
1	000110	000000-011001	0	0	RHS
2	000110	11101-001100	1	0	Prod-Muld → RHS
3	000110	000001-100110	0	1	Prod+Muld → RHS
4	000110	000000-110011	0	0	RHS
5	000110	111101-011001	1	0	Prod-Muld
6	000110	111110-101100	1	1	

↓
- (2's comp)
- $(00001-010100)_2$
- $(64 + 16 + 4)_{10}$
- $(84)_{10}$

CHECK:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ -14 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline -84 \end{array}$$

So our calculations for prod of -14×6 is correct and verified.

Q2: Single precision floating point to solve:

$$\begin{aligned} A = 16.35 &= 10000.010110_2 \\ B = 7.3741 &= 111.0101111_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{normalize} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1.0000010110 \times 2^4 \\ = 1.11010111 \times 2^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.000001 \times 2^{131} \\ 1.110101 \times 2^{129} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{IEEE form}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0-100'00100-000001000000\dots_2 \\ 0-100'00010-110101000000\dots_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 42020000_{16} \\ 416C0000_{16} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{Hexa}}$$

(a) A+B

$$\begin{array}{rcl} A: & 1.000001 \times 2^{131} & \\ B: & 1.110101 \times 2^{129} & \xrightarrow{\text{shift}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1.000001 \times 2^{131} \\ + 0.011101 \times 2^{131} \\ \hline 1.011110 \times 2^{131} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{--- bias from exp} \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$1.011110 \times 2^{131-127} = 1.011110 \times 2^4 = 10111.0 \times 2^0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{--- binary-to-decimal} \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$16 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \boxed{23.5 \approx 16.35 + 7.3741}$$

IEEE form:

$$\begin{array}{l} 0-100'00100-011110000000\dots \\ 423C0000_{16} \end{array}$$

$$16.35$$

$$+ 7.3741$$

$$\boxed{23.7241}$$

Note: Hexa representation for IEEE number are not precise because we just take 3 to 4 digit after decimal.

The exact answer is 23.7241 but our less precise addition answer is 23.5 which is \approx approx. equal.

(b) A-B

I am not converting A & B again I just copied from previous questions:

$$A = 1.000001 \times 2^{131} = 1.000001 \times 2^{131}$$

$$B = 1.10101 \times 2^{129} = 0.011101 \times 2^{131}$$

~~$$\begin{array}{r}
 +A \\
 -B \\
 \hline
 1.011110 \times 2^{131} \\
 1100010
 \end{array}$$~~

$-B = +(-B) =$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1.001101 \times 2^{131} \\
 1(1101)
 \end{array}$$

$$B = 1.011101 \times 2^{131}$$

$$-B = 1.100011 \times 2^{131}$$

Now A-B

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1.000001 \times 2^{131} \\
 - 1.100011 \times 2^{131} \\
 \hline
 0.01000011 \times 2^{131}
 \end{array}$$

discarded = 0.01000011 $\times 2^{131}$

means answer is +ive.

$$+ 0.100011 \times 2^{131} \xrightarrow{\text{IEEE}} 0.10000100 - 100.0110000000$$

$$42470000_{16} \uparrow \text{Hex}$$

Remove bias (127) from exponent

$$+ 0.100011 \times 2^4 = 01000.11 \times 2^0$$

$$01000.11_2$$

$$8 \cdot (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})$$

$$= 8.75_{10}$$

CHECK:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 16.3500 \\
 - 7.3741 \\
 \hline
 8.9759
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{2+1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$8.75 \approx 8.9759$$

hence after checking our results are less precise than original but approximately equal.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.75 \\
 4 \sqrt{30} \\
 29 \\
 \hline
 20
 \end{array}$$