

## Section 4.2 — Example 9 Worksheet

### Counting Bit Additions in Algorithm 2

#### Problem (from Example 9)

How many *additions of bits* are required by **Algorithm 2 (Addition of Integers)** to add two integers with at most  $n$  bits in their binary representations?

#### Key idea

At each bit position  $j$  (from right to left), Algorithm 2 forms the three-bit sum

$$a_j + b_j + c \quad (c \in \{0, 1\} \text{ is the incoming carry}),$$

then outputs the sum bit  $s_j$  and the next carry  $c'$ . Computing  $a_j + b_j + c$  can be done with *at most two* one-bit additions:

1. add the pair  $a_j + b_j$  (one bit-addition);
2. add the carry:  $(a_j + b_j) + c$  (one more bit-addition, sometimes trivial if  $c = 0$  and no carry occurs).

Hence the total number of bit additions is *less than*  $2n$ ; in particular it is  $\leq 2n$  and therefore the running time is  $O(n)$ .

#### Worked examples (Algorithm 2, step-by-step)

##### A. Two-bit example

Add  $a = (11)_2$  and  $b = (01)_2$ .

We process bits from right (least significant) to left (most significant). Let  $c$  be the incoming carry; initially  $c = 0$ .

$j$	$a_j$	$b_j$	$c$ (in)	$s_j$	$c$ (out)
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	1

$s_2 = c_{\text{final}} = 1$

Thus the result is  $s = (100)_2 = (100)_2$ . Bit-addition count: at most 2 per column  $\Rightarrow$  at most 4 total.

## B. Four-bit example

Add  $a = (1011)_2$  and  $b = (0110)_2$ .

$j$	$a_j$	$b_j$	$c$ (in)	$s_j$	$c$ (out)
0	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	1
2	0	1	1	0	1
3	1	0	1	0	1
$s_4 = c_{\text{final}} = 1$					

Hence  $a + b = (1\ 0001)_2 = (10001)_2$ . Again, at most two bit additions per column  $\Rightarrow$  at most  $2 \cdot 4 = 8$  bit additions.

## Why “less than $2n$ ” and $O(n)$ ?

Some columns may not *need* to add the carry (e.g.,  $c = 0$  and  $a_j + b_j < 2$ ); practical implementations can skip that second bit-addition. Therefore the # of bit additions is  $< 2n$  and certainly  $\leq 2n$ . As a function of  $n$ , that is linear time:  $O(n)$ .

## Your turn

Use Algorithm 2. Show your table of columns  $j$ ,  $a_j$ ,  $b_j$ ,  $c$  (in),  $s_j$ ,  $c$  (out).

### Two easier

1.  $(0101)_2 + (0011)_2$
2.  $(1001)_2 + (0001)_2$

### One harder

3.  $(11101101)_2 + (10111011)_2$