



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology
Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

AY: 2024-25

Class:	SE	Semester:	III
Course Code:	CSC302	Course Name:	DIGITAL LOGIC & COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE

Name of Student:	SHRUTI GAUCHANDRA
Roll No. :	15
Assignment No.:	02
Title of Assignment:	Apply the arithmetic algorithms to solve ALU operations.
Date of Submission:	16/08/24
Date of Correction:	16/08/24

Evaluation

Performance Indicator	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Completeness	5	3
Demonstrated Knowledge	3	3
Legibility	2	2
Total	10	8

Performance Indicator	Exceed Expectations (EE)	Meet Expectations (ME)	Below Expectations (BE)
Completeness	5	3-4	1-2
Demonstrated Knowledge	3	2	1
Legibility	2	1	0

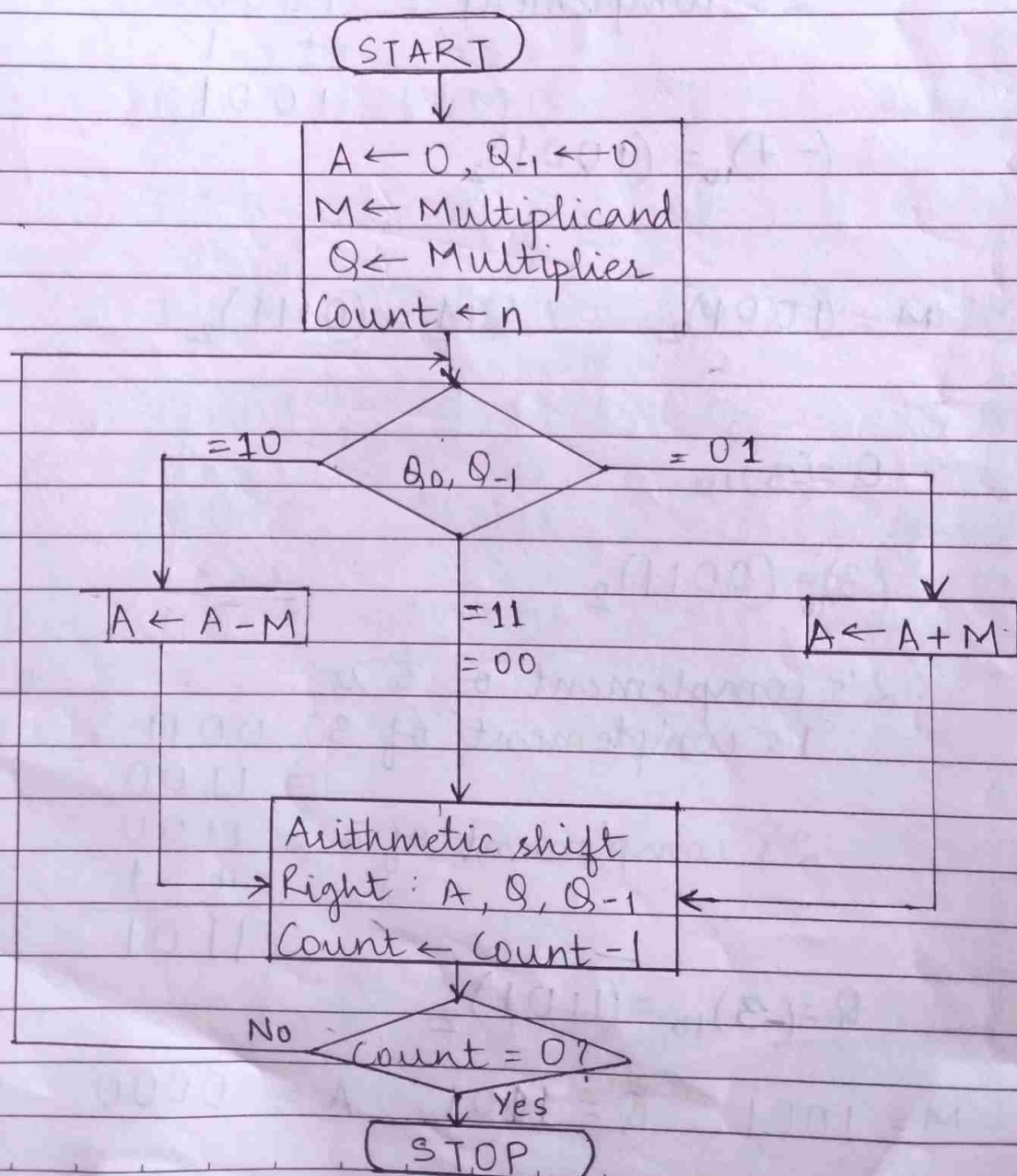
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Name of Faculty : MS. KSHITIJA GHARAT
Signature : *Kharat*
Date : 16/8/24

C02 Apply the arithmetic algorithm to solve ALU operations

Q1 Draw flowchart of Booth's multiplication algorithm and Multiply (-7) and (-3) using Booth's algorithm

→ Flowchart of Booth's multiplication is as follows:



Multiplication of -7 & -3
 $-7 * -3$

$$M = (-7)_{10} = (1001)_2 \quad \therefore -M = 0111$$

$$(7)_{10} = (0111)_2$$

2's complement of $+7 = 0111$

$$1's \text{ complement} = 1000$$

$$2's \text{ complement} = 1000$$

$$+ 1$$

$$\hline 1001$$

$$\therefore (-7)_{10} = (1001)_2$$

$$M = (1001)_2$$

$$-M = (0111)_2$$

$$\therefore Q = (-3)_{10}$$

$$(3)_{10} = (0011)_2$$

\therefore 2's complement of 3 is :

$$1's \text{ complement of } 3 = 0011$$

$$= 1100$$

$$2's \text{ complement of } 3 = 1100$$

$$+ 1$$

$$\hline 1101$$

$$\therefore Q = (-3)_{10} = (1101)_2$$

$$M = 1001$$

$$Q = 1101$$

$$A = 0000$$

$$Q_{-1} = 0$$

$$M = 1001 \quad Q = 1101 \quad A = 0000 \quad Q_{-1} = 0$$

$$-M = 0111$$

n	A	Q	Q ₋₁	Operation:
4	0000	1101	0	Initialization
	0111	1101	0	A = A - M
	↓ ↓ ↓	↓ ↓ ↓		
3	0011	1110	1	Right shift
	1100	1110	1	A = A + M
	↓ ↓ ↓	↓ ↓ ↓		
2	1110	0111	0	Right shift
	0101	0111	0	A = A - M
	↓ ↓ ↓	↓ ↓ ↓		
1	0010	1011	1	Right shift
	↓ ↓ ↓	↓ ↓ ↓		
0	0001	0101	1	Right shift

$$\therefore (00010101)_2 = (21)_{10}$$

$$\therefore -7 * -3 = 21$$

Q2. Perform Division Restoring Algorithm for Dividend = 13 and Divisor = 5

$$M = 00101 \quad -M = 00101$$

$$\rightarrow 1's \text{ complement} = 11010$$

$$2's \text{ complement} = 11010$$

+ 1

$$11011$$

$$-M = (11011)_2 \quad M = (00101)_2 = (5)_{10}$$

$$+M = .$$

$$Q = (13)_{10} = (1101)_2$$

$$\therefore (13)_{10} \div (5)_{10}$$

$$M = 00101$$

$$-M = 11011$$

$$A = 00000$$

$$Q = 1101$$

$M = 00101$ $-M = 11011$

n	M	A	Q	Operation
4	00101	00000	1101	Initialization
		↙↘↘↘↘↘↘↘		
	00101	00001	101?	Shift left A Q
	00101	11010	101?	$A = A - M$
3	00101	00001	1010	$Q[0] \leftarrow 0$
		↙↘↘↘↘↘↘↘		Restore A
	00101	00011	010?	Shift left A Q
	00101	11110	010?	$A = A - M$
2	00101	00011	0100	$Q[0] \leftarrow 0$
		↙↘↘↘↘↘↘↘		Restore A
	00101	00110	100?	Shift left A Q
	00101	00001	100?	$A = A - M$
1	00101	00001	1001	$Q[0] \leftarrow 1$
		↙↘↘↘↘↘↘↘		
	00101	00011	001?	Shift left A Q
	00101	11110	001?	$A = A - M$
0	00101	00011	0010	$Q[0] \leftarrow 0$
		↙↘↘↘↘↘↘↘		Restore A

$\therefore A = (3)_{10}$ & $Q = (2)_{10}$

Q3. Represent $(543.21)_{10}$ in single precision format and double precision format

Step 1: Convert decimal number to binary

$$(543)_{10} = (1000011111)_2$$

$$(0.21)_{10} = (0.0011010111)_2$$

$$(543.21)_{10} = (1000011111.0011010111)_2$$

$$0.21 \times 2 = 0.42 \quad 0$$

$$0.42 \times 2 = 0.84 \quad 0$$

$$0.84 \times 2 = 1.68 \quad 1$$

$$0.68 \times 2 = 1.36 \quad 1$$

$$0.36 \times 2 = 0.72 \quad 0$$

$$0.72 \times 2 = 1.44 \quad 1$$

$$0.44 \times 2 = 0.88 \quad 0$$

$$0.88 \times 2 = 1.76 \quad 1$$

$$0.76 \times 2 = 1.52 \quad 1$$

$$0.52 \times 2 = 1.04 \quad 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 543 \end{array} \quad 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 271 \end{array} \quad 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 135 \end{array} \quad 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 67 \end{array} \quad 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 33 \end{array} \quad 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 16 \end{array} \quad 0 \uparrow$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 8 \end{array} \quad 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 4 \end{array} \quad 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 2 \end{array} \quad 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 1 \end{array} \quad 1$$

$$(0.21)_{10} = (0.0011010111)_2$$

$$(543)_{10} = (1000011111)_2$$

Step 2: Normalise the number

$(1.N)2^{E-127}$ for single & $(1.N)2^{E-1023}$ for double

$$(543.21)_{10} = (100001111.0011010111)_2$$

$$1 \mid 00001111.0011010111...$$

$$1.000011110011010111 \times 2^9$$

Step 3:

(i) Single Precision format

$(1.N)2^{E-127}$

$$1.000011110011010111 \times 2^9$$

comparing both we get

$$E-127 = 9$$

$$E = 127 + 9$$

$$E = 136$$

Now convert from decimal to binary

$$(136)_{10} = (10001000)_2$$

single precision $N = 000011110011010111...$

Sign bit	Exponent	Mantissa
0	10001000	000011110011...00..
1 bit	8 bits	23 bit

(2) For Double Precision

$$(1.N)_2 E-1023$$

$$1.000011110011010111 \times 2^9$$

$$E-1023 = 9$$

$$E = 1023 + 9$$

$$E = 1032$$

Convert 1032 from decimal to binary

$$(1032)_{10} = (10000001000)_2$$

Sign bit	Exponent	Mantissa
0	10000001000	000011110011...00..
1 bit	11 bit	52 bit