

Booth's Algorithm

Booth's algorithm gives a procedure for multiplying binary integers in signed 2's complement representation in efficient way, i.e., less number of additions/subtraction required.

Booth algorithm includes shifting. ~~It is~~ prior to the shifting, the multiplicand may be added to the partial product. Subtract from the partial product, or left unchanged according to following Rules:

- 1) The multiplicand is subtracted from the partial product upon encountering the first least significant 1 in a string of 1s in the multiplier
- 2) The multiplicand is added to the partial product upon encountering the first 0 (provide that there was a previous 1 in a string of 0s in the multiplier)
- 3) The partial product does not change when the

multiplicand list is identical to the previous multiplier list.

Example →

$Q \quad Q_{n-1}$

$\pm \quad 0$

$$AC = AC - M \rightarrow ASR$$

$0 \quad \pm$

$$AC = AC + M \rightarrow ASR$$

$0 \quad 0$

→ ASR

$\pm \quad \pm$

→ ASR

Ex ⇒ Multiply 7 and 3 using Booth's algorithm.



Registers → 4

$$M \rightarrow (7)_{10} = (0111)_2$$

$$Q \rightarrow (3)_{10} = (0011)_2$$

$$(-m) \rightarrow (1001)_2$$

$$AC = AC - M$$

$$AC = AC + (-m)$$

$$-m = 2^5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0111 \\ (is) 1000 \\ (is+1) \underline{0001} \\ 2^5 \quad 1001 \end{array}$$

② AC Q Q_{n-1}

0000

001①

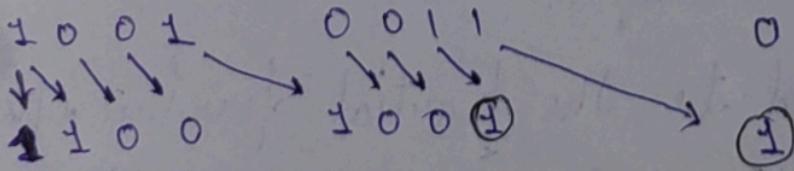
①

operation

$$i) AC = AC - M$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0000 \\ + 1001 \\ \hline 1001 \end{array}$$

$$ii) A.S.R$$



③ 1100 100① ①
1110 0100

12

i) A.S.R

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0101 \\ 0010 \\ \hline 1010 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0100 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 0101 \end{array} \quad \text{i) } Q_0 \cdot Q_{-1} = 01$$

$$Ac = Ac + M$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1110 \\ + 0111 \\ \hline 0101 \end{array}$$

ii) A.S.R.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0001 \\ 0101 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{X}$$

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

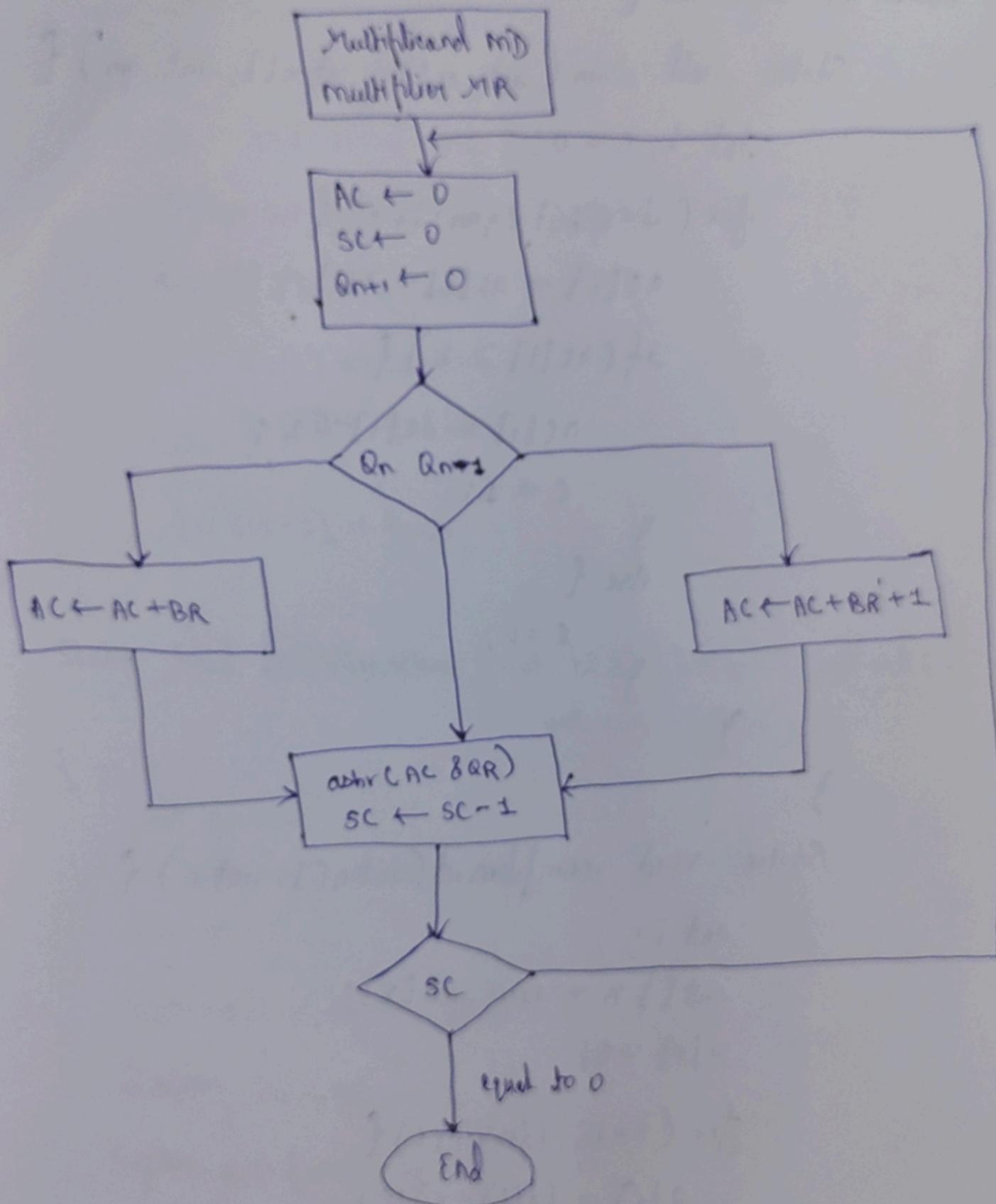
New Examples →

5 × 4

The multiplicand is 5 \Rightarrow 0101

A	Q	Q_{n-1}	M	operation
0000	0100	0	0101	initialize data
0000	0010	0	0101	shift
0000	0001	0	0101	shift
1011	0001	0	0101	$A = A - M$
1101	1000	1	0101	shift
0010	1000	1	0101	$A = A + M$
0001	0100	0	0101	shift

Booth Algorithms, flow chart →



Booth Code →

class BoothAlgorithm {

 Static void sum (int a[], int x[], int qn) {
 int i, c = 0;

 for (i=0; i<qn; i++) {
 a[i] = a[i] + x[i] + c;
 if (a[i] >= 1) {

 a[i] = a[i] % 2;
 c = 1;

 }
 else {

 c = 0;

 }

}

 Static void complement (int a[], int n) {

 int i;

 int [] x = new int [8];

 x[0] = 1;

 for (i=0; i<n; i++) {

 a[i] = (a[i]+1) % 2;

 }

 Sum (a, x, n);

```
Static void rightShift( int ac[], int qr[], int qn, int qrn )  
{  
    int temp, i;  
    temp = ac[0];  
    qr[0] = qr[0];  
    System.out.print("right shift");  
    for (i=0; i<qrn-1; i++) {  
        ac[i] = ac[i+1];  
        qr[i] = qr[i+1];  
    }  
    qr[qrn-1] = temp;  
}
```

```
Static void BoothAlgorithm( int br[], int qr[], int mt[],  
                           int qn, int sc )  
{
```

```
    int qn = 0;  
    int[] ac = new int [10];  
    int temp = 0;  
    System.out.print("initial");  
    display(ac, qr, qn);  
    System.out.print(sc);  
    while (sc != 0) {  
        System.out.print(qr[0] + " it" + qn);  
        if ((qn + qr[0]) == 1)
```

```

    {
        if (temp == 0)
        {
            add (ac, mt, qr);
            System.out.print ("A=A-BR");
            for (int i = qr-1; i > 0; i--)
            {
                System.out.print (ac[i]);
            }
            temp = 1;
        }
        else if (temp == 1)
        {
            add (ac, br, qr);
            System.out.print ("A=A+BR");
            for (int i = qr-1; i > 0; i--)
            {
                System.out.print (ac[i]);
            }
            temp = 0;
        }
        System.out.print ();
        rightShift (ac, qr, qr, qr);
    }
    else if (qr - qr[0] == 0)
    {
        rightShift (ac, qr, qr, qr);
        display (ac, qr, qr);
    }
}

```

```
System.out.print("t");
sc--;
System.out.print("t" + sc + "\n");
```

{
y
y

```
Static Void reverse(int a[]) {
```

```
int i, k, n = a.length;
```

```
int t;
```

```
for (i = 0; i < n / 2; i++)
```

{

```
t = a[i];
```

```
a[i] = a[n - i - 1];
```

```
a[n - i - 1] = t;
```

y
y

y

```
public static void main(String [] args)
```

{

```
int [] mt = new int[10];
```

```
int sc;
```

```
int brn; qrn;
```

```
brn = 4;
```

```
int br[] = {0, 1, 1, 0};
```

```
for (int i = brn - 1; i >= 0; i--)
```

{
mt[i] = br[⁹i];

y

remove(br);

Complement(mt, brn);

qrn = 4;

sc = qrn;

int qr[7] = {1, 0, 1, 0};

remove(qr);

breadthAlgorithm(br, qr, mt, qrn, sc);

System.out.print("Result");

for(int i = qrn - 1; i >= 0; i--) {

System.out.print(qr[i]);

}

}

{ for (int i = 0; i < 7; i++)