

ARITHMETIC DESIGN

- Adders

- Single bit adder

- n-bit addition

→ RCA

→ n - FAs

→ 2n

→ 2n+2

Subtraction

- CLA

→ $G_i, P_i \}$

- B-cell for CLA

- n-bit CLA

→ n B-cells

→ 4-bit CLA

C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4

→ 8-bit ($n=8$)

$C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7, \underline{C_8}$

↓
Gate fan-in

n-bit : $(n+1)$

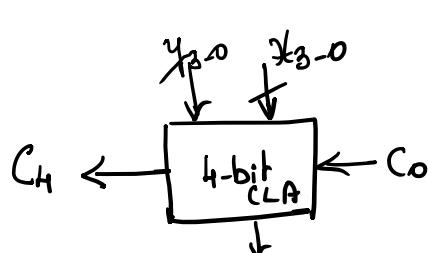
\rightarrow 2 alternatives.

4-bit CLA

- 16 bit \rightarrow 4 bit CLAs

\rightarrow Cascade style I (RCA)

\rightarrow Cascade " II



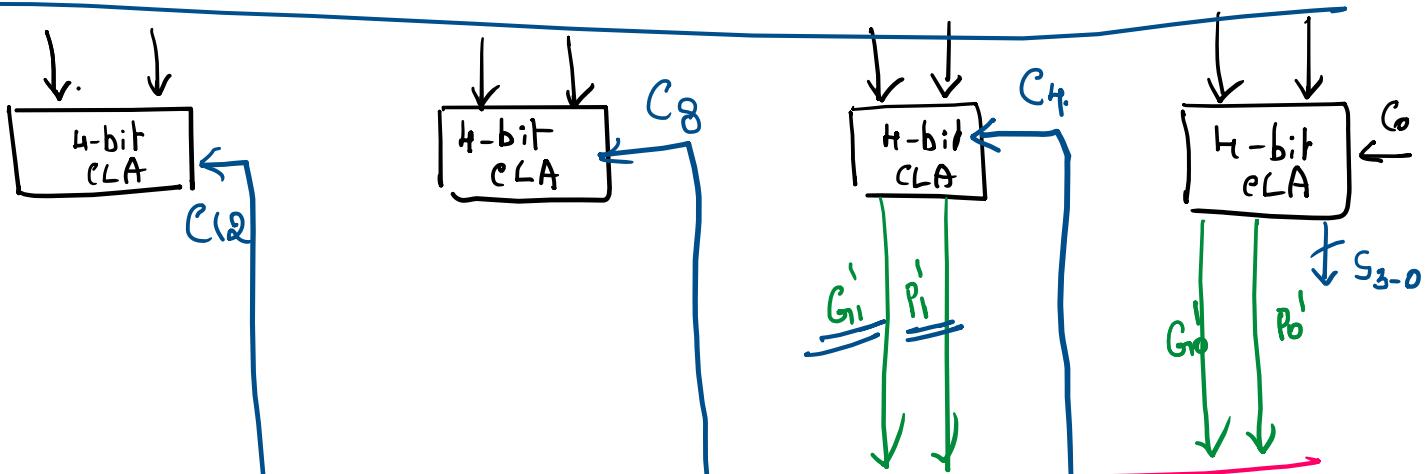
\hookrightarrow Higher level
Generator & Propa -

$$C_4 = \underbrace{G_3 + P_3 G_2 + P_3 P_2 G_1 + P_3 P_2 P_1 G_0}_{G_0'} + \underbrace{P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 C_0}_{P_0'}$$

$$C_H = G_0' + P_0' C_0$$

P_i, G_i : First level

P_i', G_i' : Second level.



Carry Look ahead Logic.

G_0''

P_0''

Multiplication

- Unsigned
(Positive)

- Partial Product

4-bit, 8-bit

$\downarrow \downarrow$
 P_0, P_1, \dots, P_7

→ Combinational array multiplier.

Sequential Circuit Binary Multiplier

→ 10×3

→ Repeated addition : n-bit

→ Registers:

A : n-bit : Initially all 0s

Q : n-bit : To keep the multiplier Q

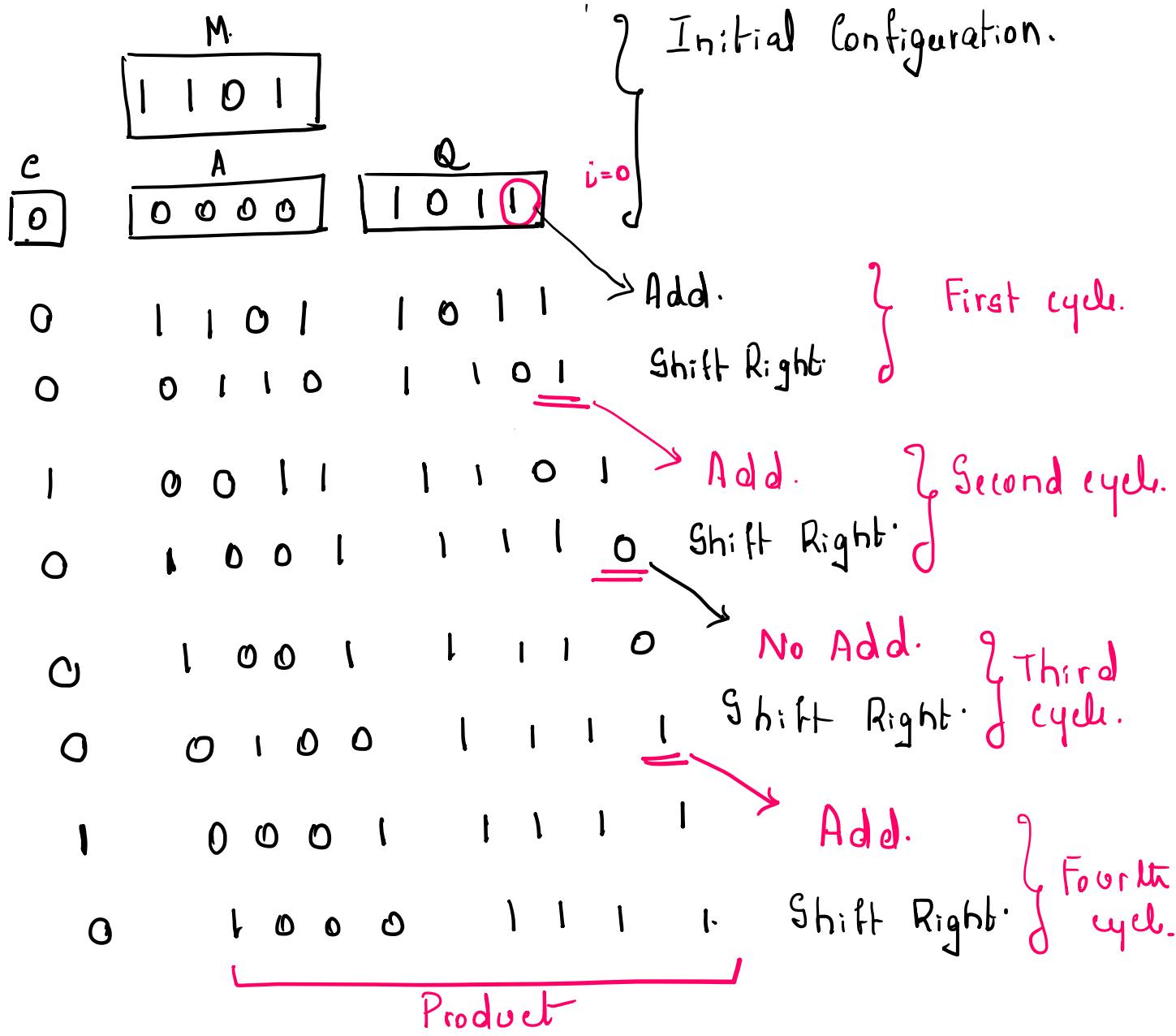
M : n-bit : Multiplicand M.

- Flipflop C : Carry out from the adder.

q_i : Controls whether the multiplicand M is added to the Partial Product or not

$= 1$ M is added to $PP_i \rightarrow PP_{i+1}$
 $= 0$ M is not added to PP_i

M : 1101 Q : 1011



n-bit, n-cycles

- q_0 / q_i

$= 1$ Add M
 $= 0$ No add

- Shift Right

Example 2

M: 11 001

n=5 bits

Q: 11 110

M.

11 001

Q
0

00000

11110

0

00000

11110

0

00000

01111

0

11001

01111

0

01100

10111

1

00101

10111

0

10010

11011

1

01011

11011

0

10101

11101

1

01110

11101

0

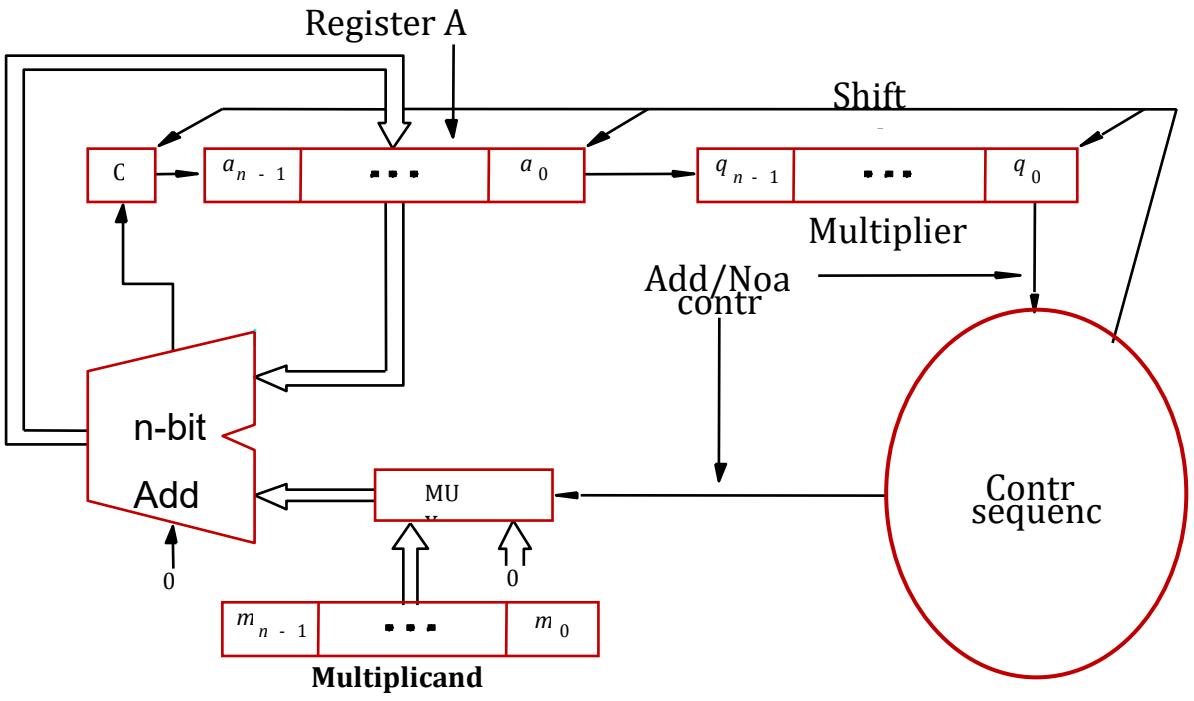
10111

01111

No Add.

Shift Right

Product



- Faster Multiplication?
- Unsigned/Positive numbers.

Signed Number Multiplication

- 2's complement.
- M: Multiplicand.
- Q: Multiplier.

→ 4 cases

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|---|
| 1) | +ve | M, | +ve | Q | C |
| 2) | -ve | M, | +ve | Q. | |
| 3) | +ve | M, | -ve | Q | |
| 4) | -ve | M, | -ve | Q. | |

Sign extension

- Representing a number in the 2's complement scheme by using a no of bits higher than required.

+2 → 8 bit

0 0 ~~0~~ 0 0 1 0

Case 1: +ve M, +ve Q

$$M = 13$$

0 1 1 0 1 } 5th-bits
0 1 0 1 1 }

$$a_1 = 1.$$

0 1 1 0 1 (M)
0 1 0 1 1 (B)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0\ 0\ 6\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1 \\
 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1 \\
 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\
 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1 \\
 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\
 \hline
 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1
 \end{array} \quad (143)$$

Case 2 : -ve Multiplicand, +ve Q

$$M = -13$$

$$Q := 11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10011 \\ 01011 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5-\text{bit} \\ \text{Q} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10011(M) \\
 01011(Q) \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{r}
 | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | 0011 \\
 | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | 0011 \\
 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 | \quad | \quad | \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\
 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$= \underline{-143}$ ✓

-13×11 .

Case 3 : +ve M, -ve Q.

$$M = 13$$

$$Q = -11$$

$$01101$$

$$10101$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \quad (\text{M}) \\
 | \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \quad (\text{Q}) \\
 \hline
 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \quad 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\
 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \quad 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\
 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\
 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \quad 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\
 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\
 \hline
 \rightarrow \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \quad -143 \\
 \cancel{2} \cancel{9} \cancel{3} \quad \cancel{1} \cancel{5} \cancel{+} \quad 1 + 16 + \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Case 4: -ve M, -ve Q

$$\begin{array}{l}
 M = -13 \quad 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \\
 Q = -11 \quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \\
 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} -13 \times -11 \\ \hline 143 \end{array}$$

Case 3: +ve M -ve Q.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow 2's & \downarrow 2's & \{ \\ -ve M & +ve Q. & \end{array}$$

Case 3 \rightarrow Case 2.

Case 4: -ve M -ve Q.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow 2's & \downarrow 2's & \\ +ve M & +ve Q & \rightarrow \text{Case 1.} \end{array}$$

① +ve M, +ve Q \rightarrow long hand multiplication
with sign extension

② -ve M +ve Q \rightarrow "

(3)
(4)

+ve M -ve Q }
-ve M -ve Q }
 } is complement of
 M, Q.

↓
Long hand multiplication
approach - sign extension.

Booth Encode Q. }

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad | \\ 0 \quad | \quad \} \\ 0 \quad | \quad \} \\ 1 \quad | \quad \} \\ 0 \quad | \quad 0 \\ \hline 1 \quad 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 0 \quad \} \\ 1 \quad 0 \quad \} \end{array}$$