

Due date: On or before Monday, March 30, 2020 in class  
Absolutely no copying others’ works

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- There are four algorithms discussed for multiplication and division. Make sure you are using the correct ones for the two questions below.
- The purpose of homeworks is for students to practice for the exams without others’ help, so the penalty of mistakes will be minor.
- Without practicing for the exams properly, students would not be able to do well on the exams.

1. **(Refined multiplication: 50%)** Using a table similar to that shown in the Slide [8.6](#), calculate the product of the octal unsigned 6-bit integers 65<sub>8</sub> (or 110101<sub>2</sub>) and 53<sub>8</sub> (or 101011<sub>2</sub>) using the hardware and algorithm described in the figures of Slide [8.6](#). You should show the content of each register on each step.

Ans>

Iteration		Multiplicand	Carry	Product = HI, LO
0	Initialize (LO=Multiplier, HI=0)	110101		000000 10101 <sup>1</sup>
1	LO[0]= <sup>1</sup> ⇒ Add.		0	000000 101011 + 110101 000000 <sup>110101</sup> 101011
	Shift product right by 1 bit.	110101		011010 11010 <sup>1</sup>
2	LO[0]= <sup>1</sup> ⇒ Add.		1	011010 110101 + 110101 000000 <sup>001111</sup> 110101
	Shift product right by 1 bit.	110101		100111 11101 <sup>0</sup>
3	LO[0]= <sup>0</sup> ⇒ Do nothing.			
	Shift product right by 1 bit.	110101		010011 11110 <sup>1</sup>
4	LO[0]= <sup>1</sup> ⇒ Add.		1	010011 111101 + 110101 000000 <sup>001000</sup> 111101
	Shift product right by 1 bit.	110101		100100 01111 <sup>0</sup>
5	LO[0]= <sup>0</sup> ⇒ Do nothing.			
	Shift product right by 1 bit.	110101		010010 00111 <sup>1</sup>
6	LO[0]= <sup>1</sup> ⇒ Add.		1	010010 001111 + 110101 000000 <sup>000111</sup> 001111
	Shift product right by 1 bit.	110101		100011 10011 <sup>1</sup>

2. **(First-version division: 50%)** Using a table similar to that shown in the Slide [8.10](#), calculate the octal unsigned 6-bit integer 65<sub>8</sub> (or 110101<sub>2</sub>) divided by another octal unsigned 6-bit integer 16<sub>8</sub> (or 001110<sub>2</sub>) using the hardware and algorithm described in the figures of Slide [8.10](#). You should show the content of each register on each step.

<sup>†</sup>Note that you have to actually show the differences in the procedures, not just the signs.

Ans>

Iteration		Remainder	Divisor	Difference	Quotient
0	Initialize	000000 <sup>110101</sup>	<sup>001110</sup> 000000		000000
1	1: SHR, SHL, Difference	000000 110101	000111 000000	000000 110101 - 000111 000000 ↓ 000000 110101 + 111001 000000 <sup>111001</sup> 110101	000000
	2: Diff<0 ⇒ Do Nothing				
2	1: SHR, SHL, Difference	000000 110101	000011 10000	000000 110101 - 000011 100000 ↓ 000000 110101 + 111100 100000 <sup>111101</sup> 010101	000000
	2: Diff<0 ⇒ Do Nothing				
3	1: SHR, SHL, Difference	000000 110101	000001 110000	000000 110101 - 000001 110000 ↓ 000000 110101 + 111110 010000 <sup>111111</sup> 000101	000000
	2: Diff<0 ⇒ Do Nothing				
4	1: SHR, SHL, Difference	000000 110101	000000 111000	000000 110101 - 000000 111000 ↓ 000000 110101 + 111111 001000 <sup>111111</sup> 111101	000000
	2: Diff<0 ⇒ Do Nothing				
5	1: SHR, SHL, Difference	000000 110101	000000 011100	000000 110101 - 000000 011100 ↓ 000000 110101 + 111111 100100 <sup>+</sup> 000000 011001	000000
	2: Diff≥0 ⇒ Rem=Diff, set lsb Quotient	000000 011001			00000 <sup>1</sup>
6	1: SHR, SHL, Difference	000000 011001	000000 001110	000000 011001 - 000000 001110 ↓ 000000 011001 + 111111 110010 <sup>+</sup> 000000 001011	000010
	2: Diff≥0 ⇒ Rem=Diff, set lsb Quotient	000000 001011			00001 <sup>1</sup>