

$a < b \rightarrow a - b < 0 \rightarrow$ use sign bit.

$a[N] == b[N] \rightarrow$ use sign bit of $a - b$

$a[N] != b[N] \rightarrow$ use sign of a

final logic:

$a[N]$	$b[N]$	$a - b$	out
0	0	x	$a - b[N]$
0	1	x	0
1	0	x	1
1	1	x	$a - b[N - 1]$

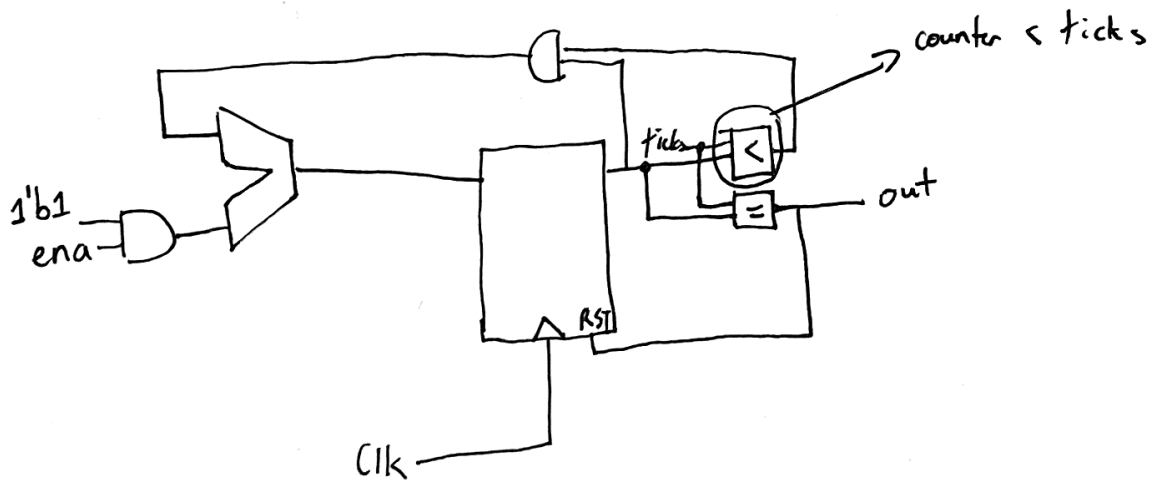
$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \text{~~out~~ } (a[N-1] \wedge b[N-1]) \& a[N-1] \\ & (a[N-1] \sim b[N-1]) \& \text{sum}[N-1] \end{aligned}$$

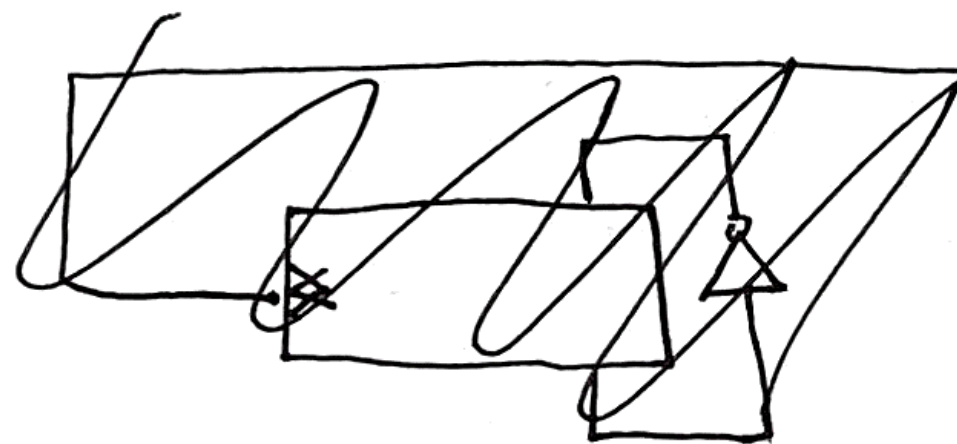
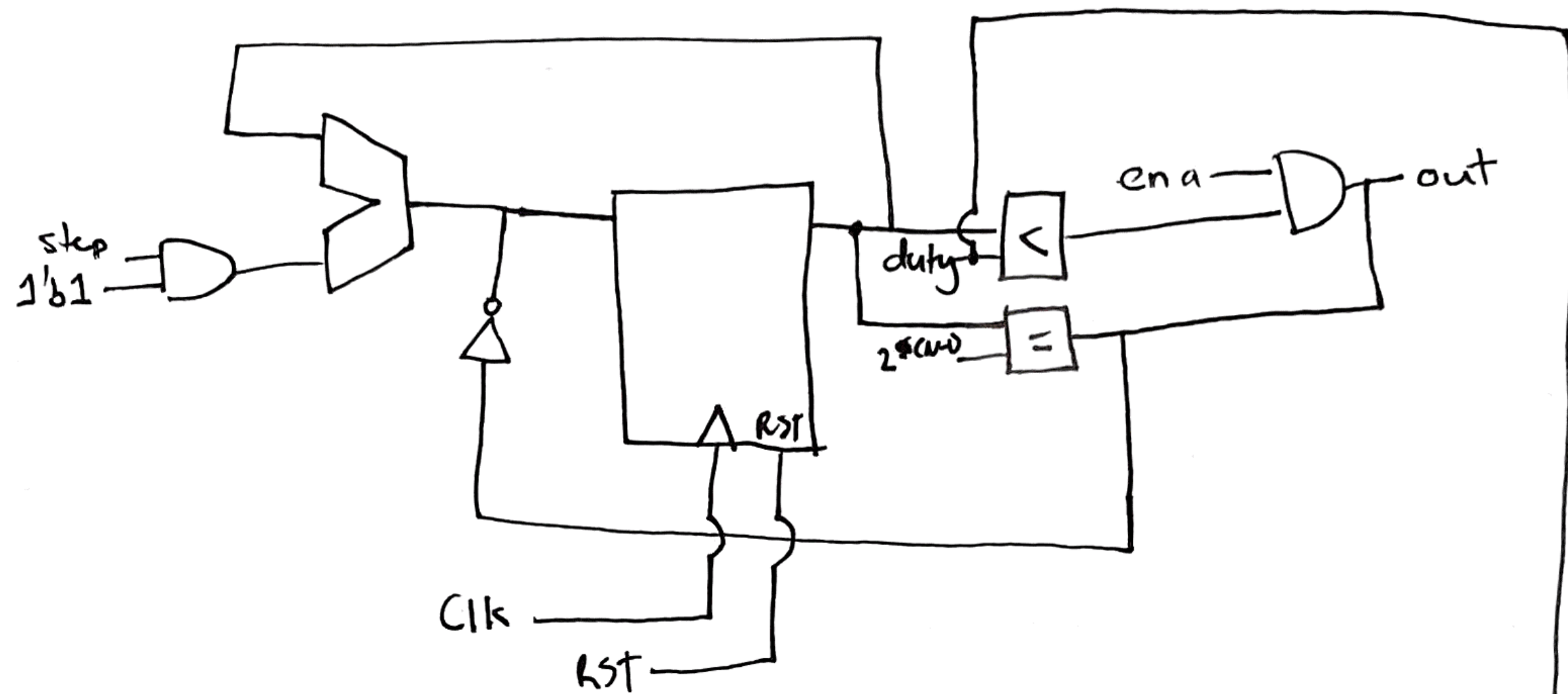
↑
difference, but
using adder

adder($a, b, c_{in}, c_{out}, \text{sum}$)

To subtract, invert one input and set carry in high.

\rightarrow adder($a, \sim b, 1'b1, c_{out}, \text{sum}$)





assert RST on duty edge

