本节内容

算术逻辑 单元

加法器、ALU的 改进

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1

本节总览

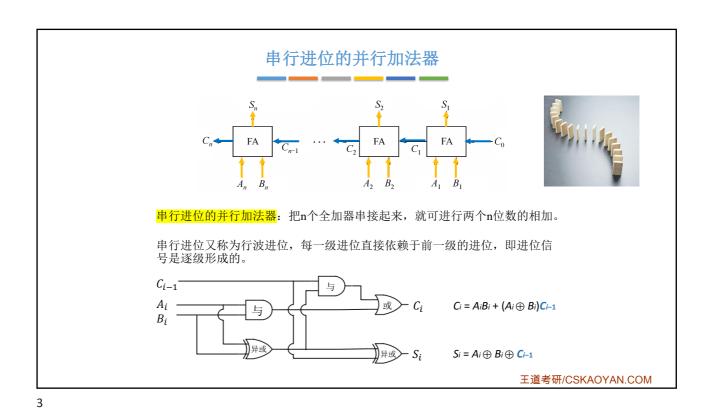






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2



如何更快的产生进位?

C_n = A_{|B|} + (A_i ⊕ B_i)C_{i-1}

C_i = A_{|B|} + (A_i ⊕ B_i) (A_{i-1}B_{i-1} + (A_{i-1} ⊕ B_{i-1})C_{i-2})

C_i = A_{|B|} + (A_i ⊕ B_i) (A_{i-1}B_{i-1} + (A_{i-1} ⊕ B_{i-1})(A_{i-2}B_{i-2} + (A_{i-2} ⊕ B_{i-2}) C_{i-3}))

C_i = A_{|B|} + (A_i ⊕ B_i) (A_{i-1}B_{i-1} + (A_{i-1} ⊕ B_{i-1})(A_{i-2}B_{i-2} + (A_{i-2} ⊕ B_{i-2}) C_{i-3}))

C_i = A_{|B|} ← C_i

G_i = A_{|B|}

G_i = A_{|B|}

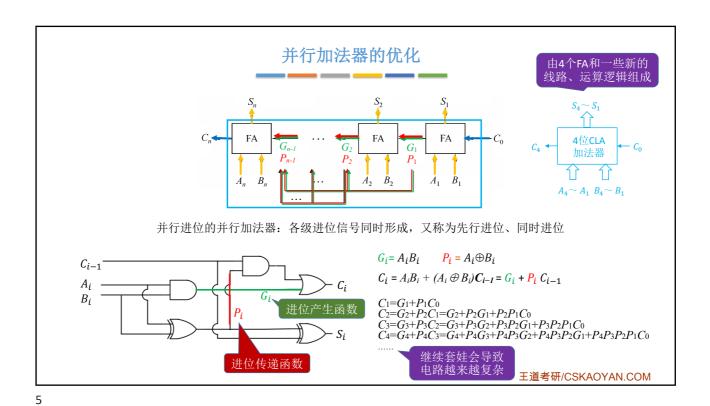
F_i = A_i ⊕ B_i

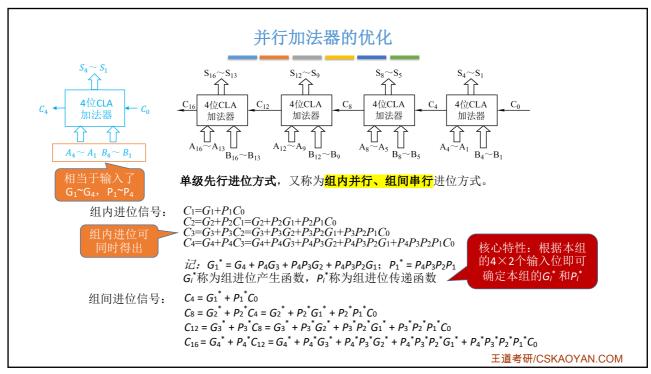
M) The 就有 hela

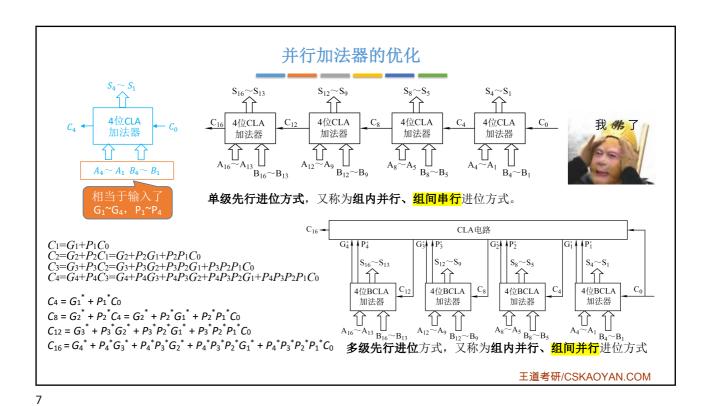
结论: 第 i 位向更高位的进位 C_i 可根据 被加数、加数的第 1~i 位, 再结合C_o 即可确定

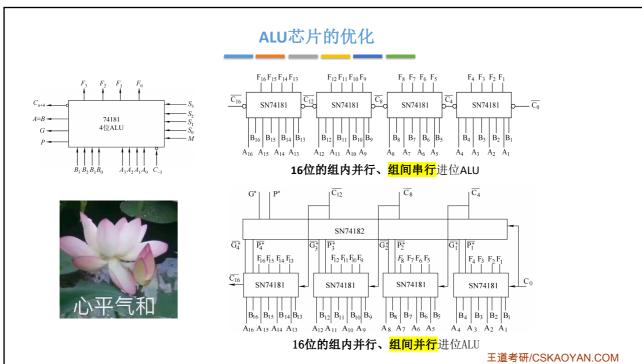
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4









本节回顾











串行加法器→串行进位的并行加法器→组内并行、组间串行进位的加法器→组内并行、组间并行进位的加法器

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