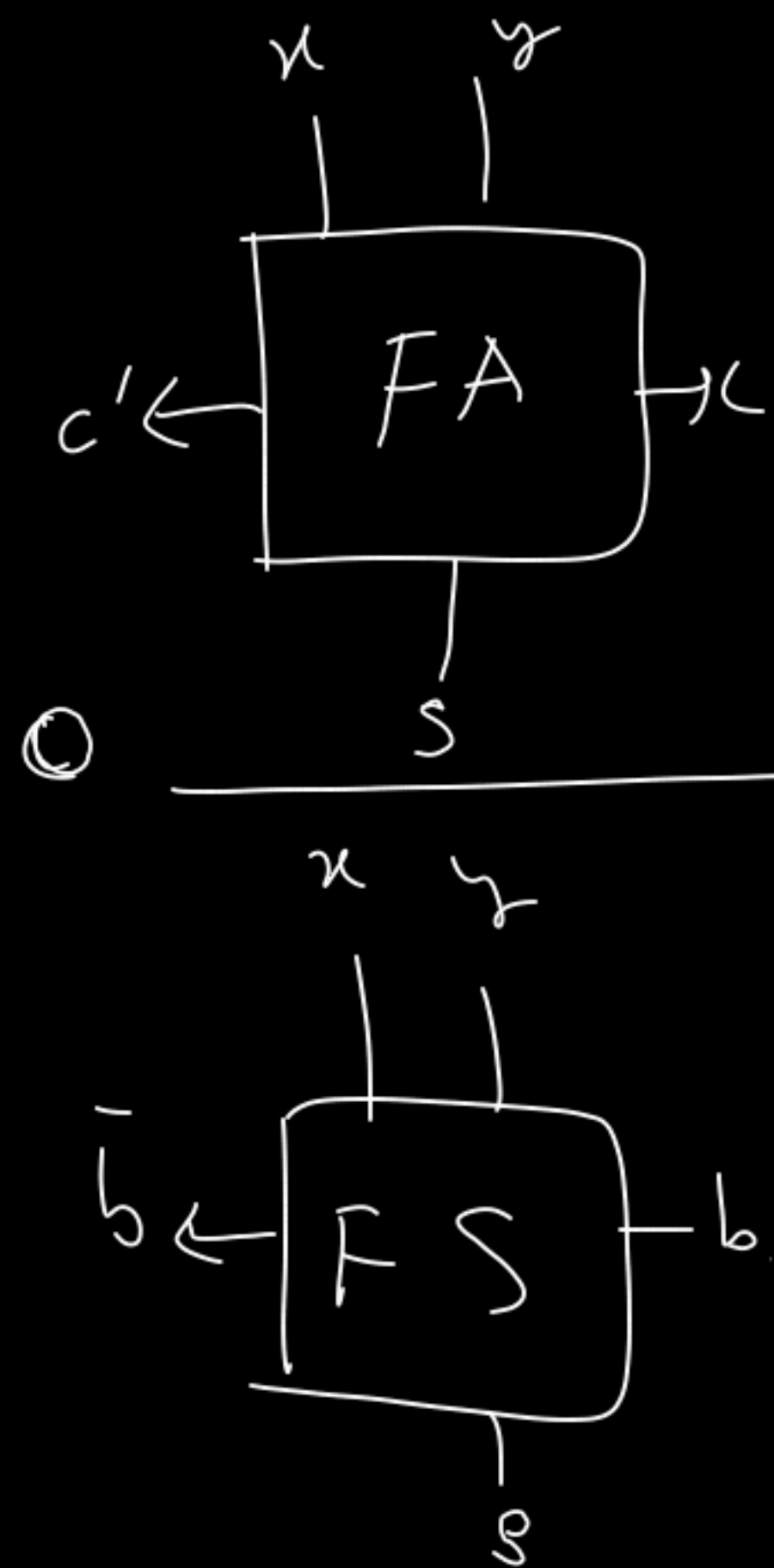
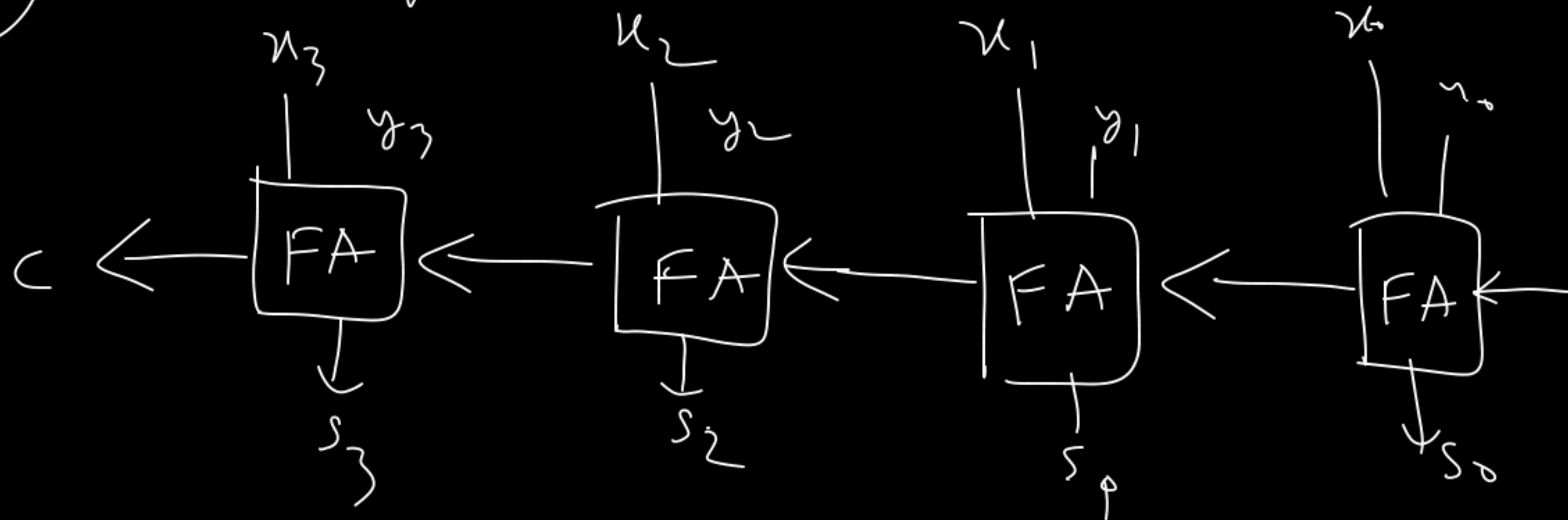
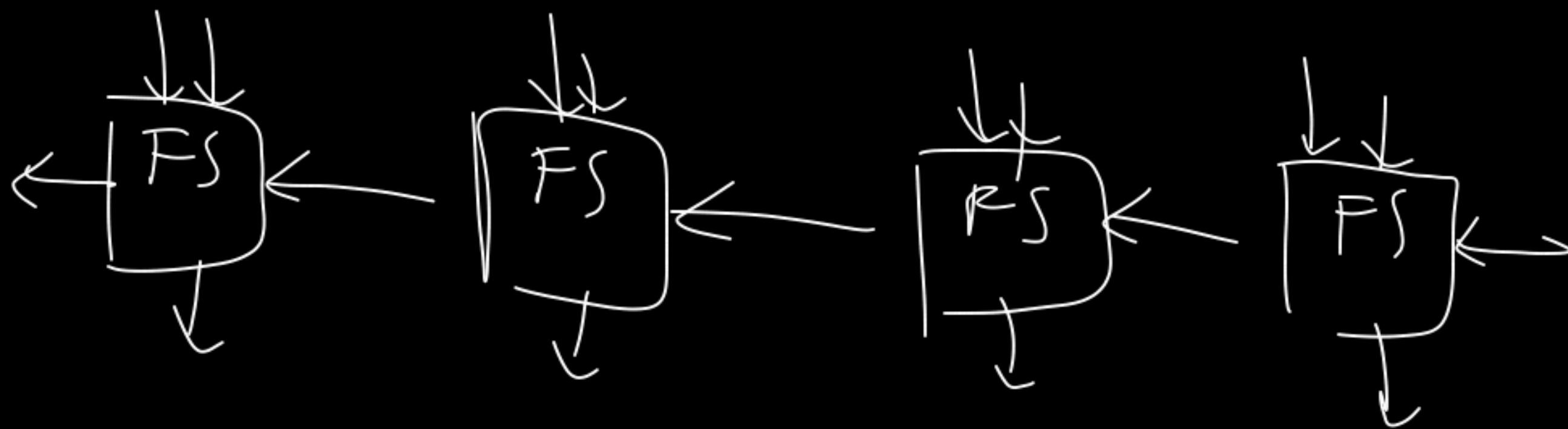


Binary Unsigned Number Addition



Subtraction:

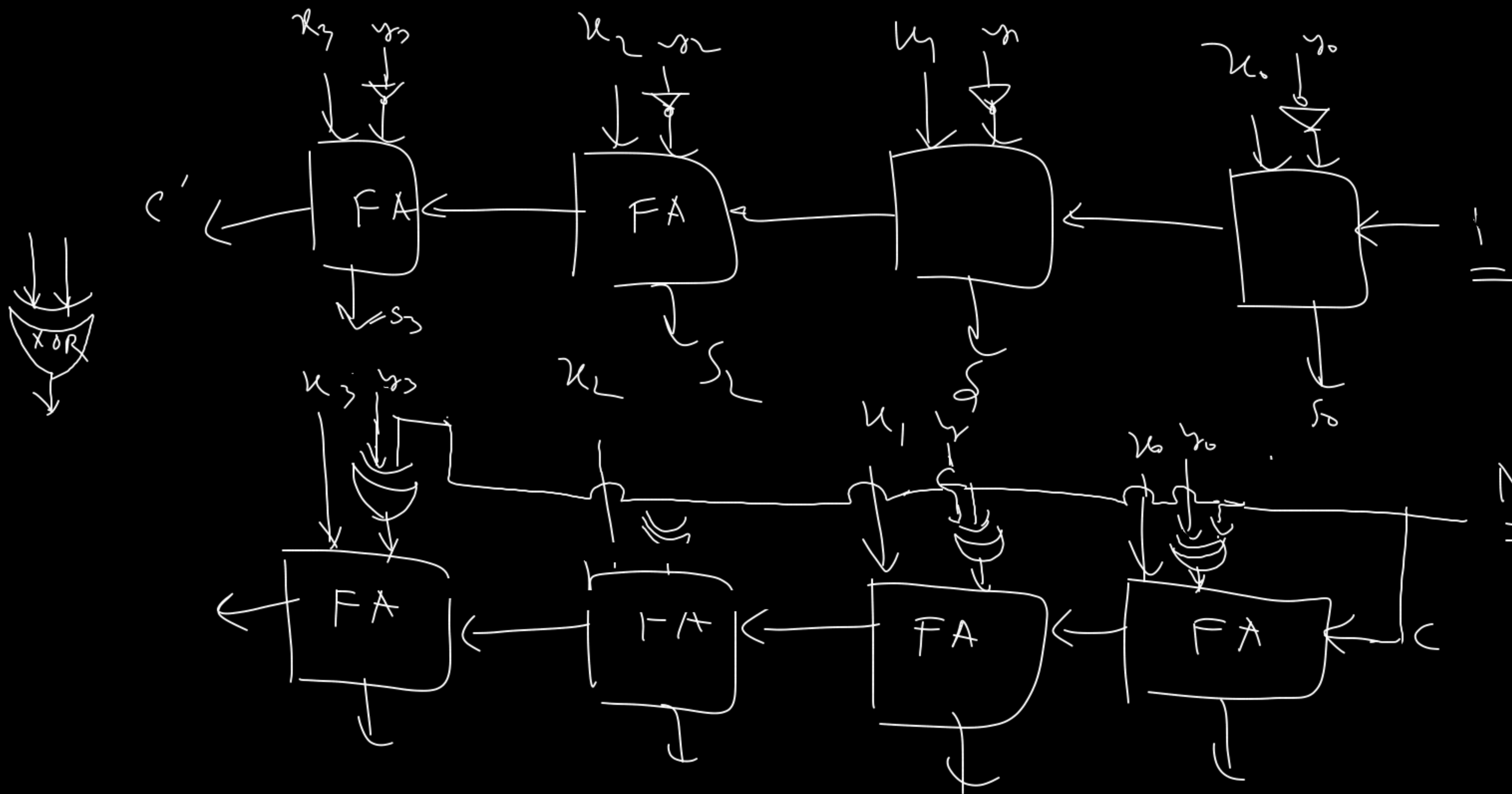


$x - y$
 $x_3 x_2 x_1 x_0 \quad y_3 y_2 y_1 y_0$

Unsigned Integer

XOR

M	Y	Z
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	1



M
 mode-bit
 1 = sub
 0 = add

How to detect Underflow?

c
x
y

simply for $x - y$

$x < y \rightarrow$ overflow occurs



Homework

1 1 1 0 0 0

0 1 0 0
1 0 0 0

0 1 1 1

1 0 0 0

0 1 1 1 0

0 - - 1 1

$x_3 \ x_2 \ x_1 \ x_0$
 $y_3 \ y_2 \ y_1 \ y_0$

Underflow | 1 1 0 1
 | 1 1 1 0

Signed Version

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{cc} x + y & (x) - (y) \\ \pm & \pm \end{array}$$

sign bit
 $x_3 \quad y_3$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$

absolute bit
 $\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \end{array}$
 $\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \underline{x' \text{ (complement)}}$
Addition/Subtraction mode
 \downarrow
 \downarrow

Q: if we use the same circuit, will it work?

$$7 - (-7) = \bar{7} + 7$$

* Homework! How it gives correct?

* Idea \rightarrow Go to all possible cases.

4m

Multiplication: Unsigned Integer

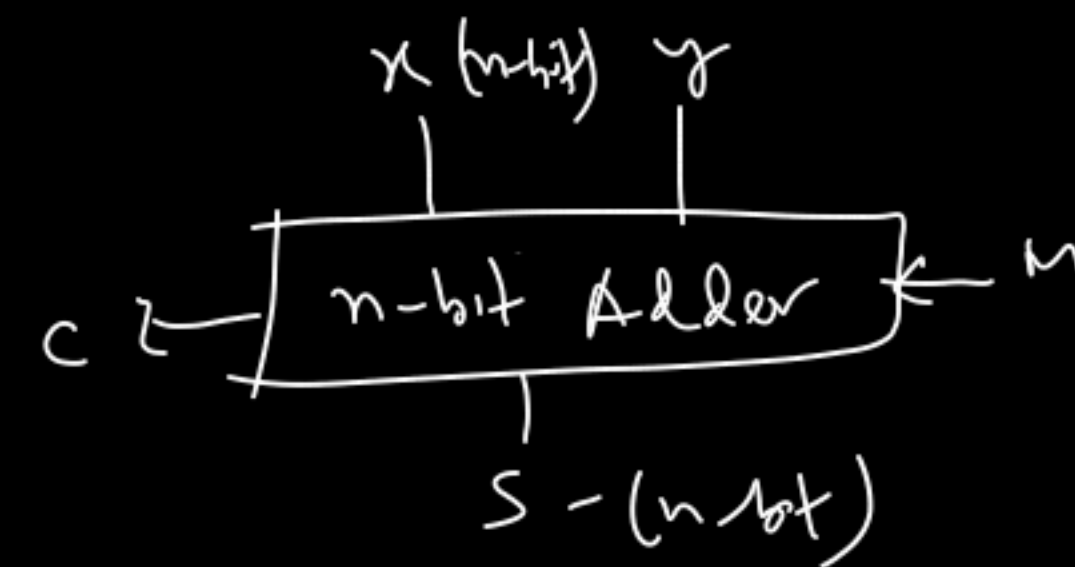
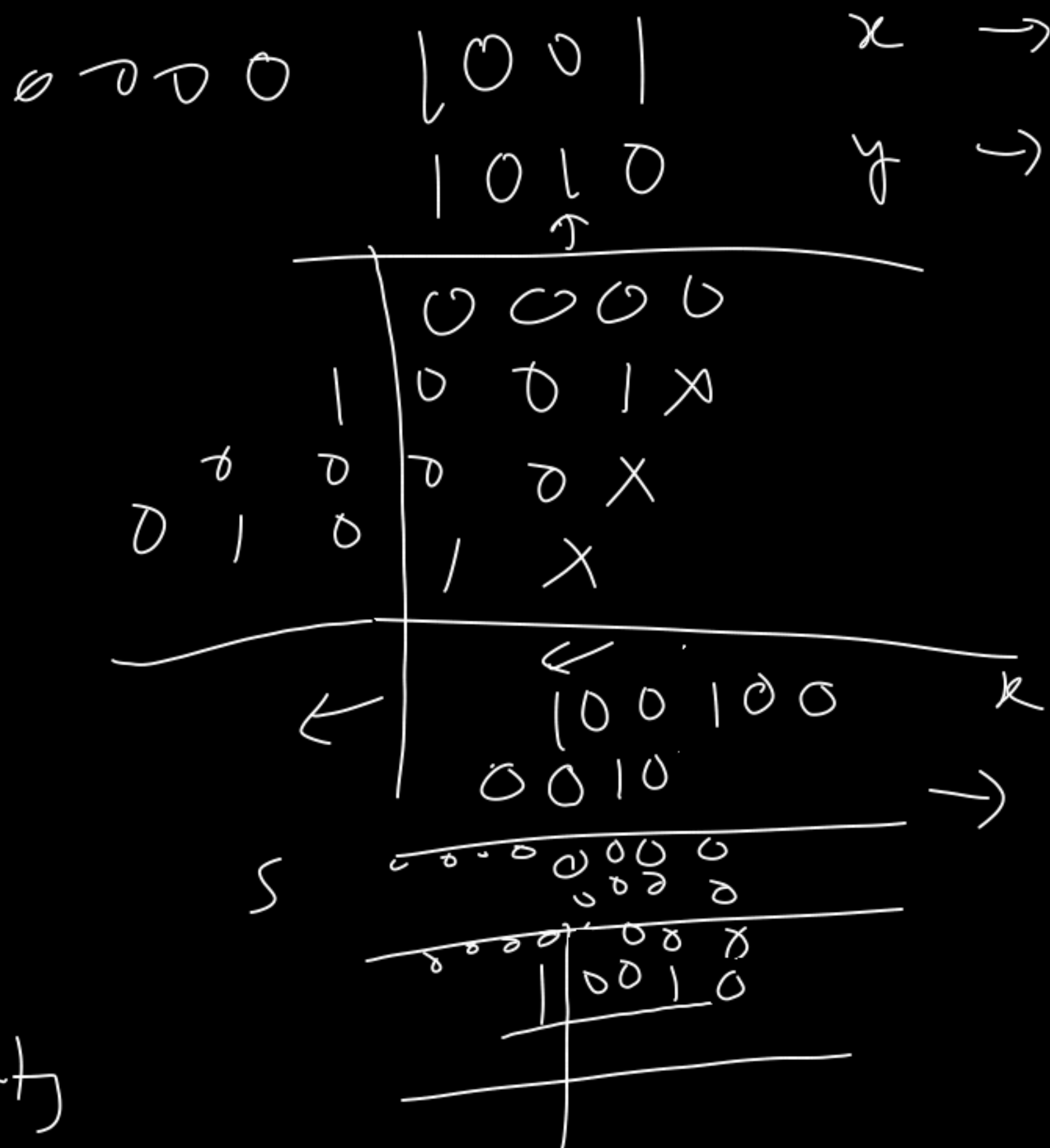
01
1010

Large memory

① x, s

Signed
Version

- ① Take sign-bits
- ② Convert to the
- ③ Use Unsigned Multiplier



Add(x, y) \rightarrow S, C

x $s = 0$

for each $i = 0$ to $n-1$

- if $y[i] == 1$
- $s = s + x$
- $y = y \gg 1$
- $x = x \ll 1$