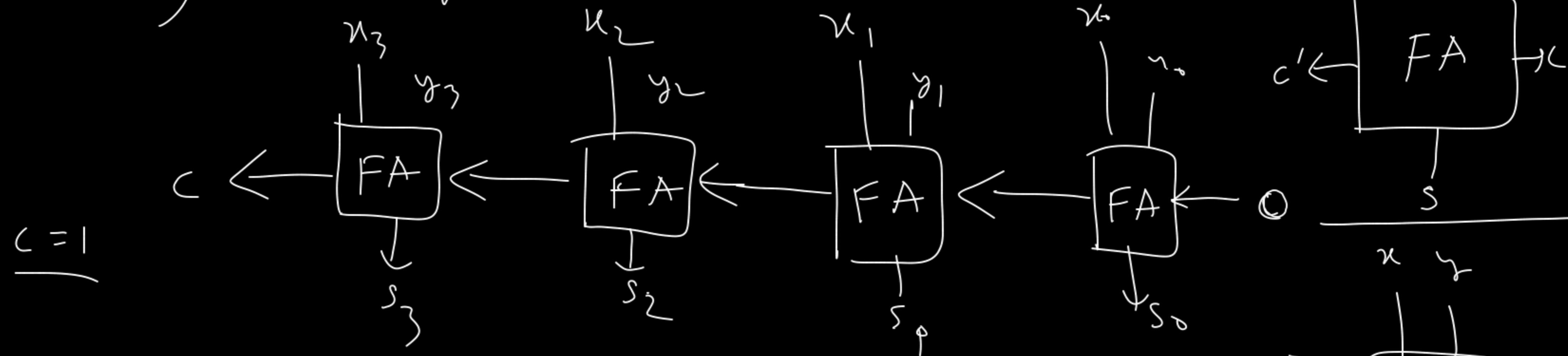
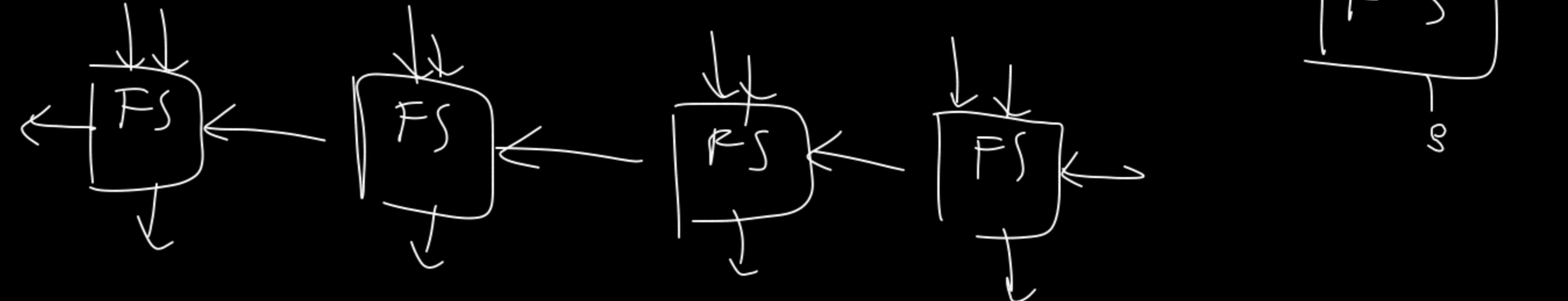


Binary Unsigned Number



Subtraction

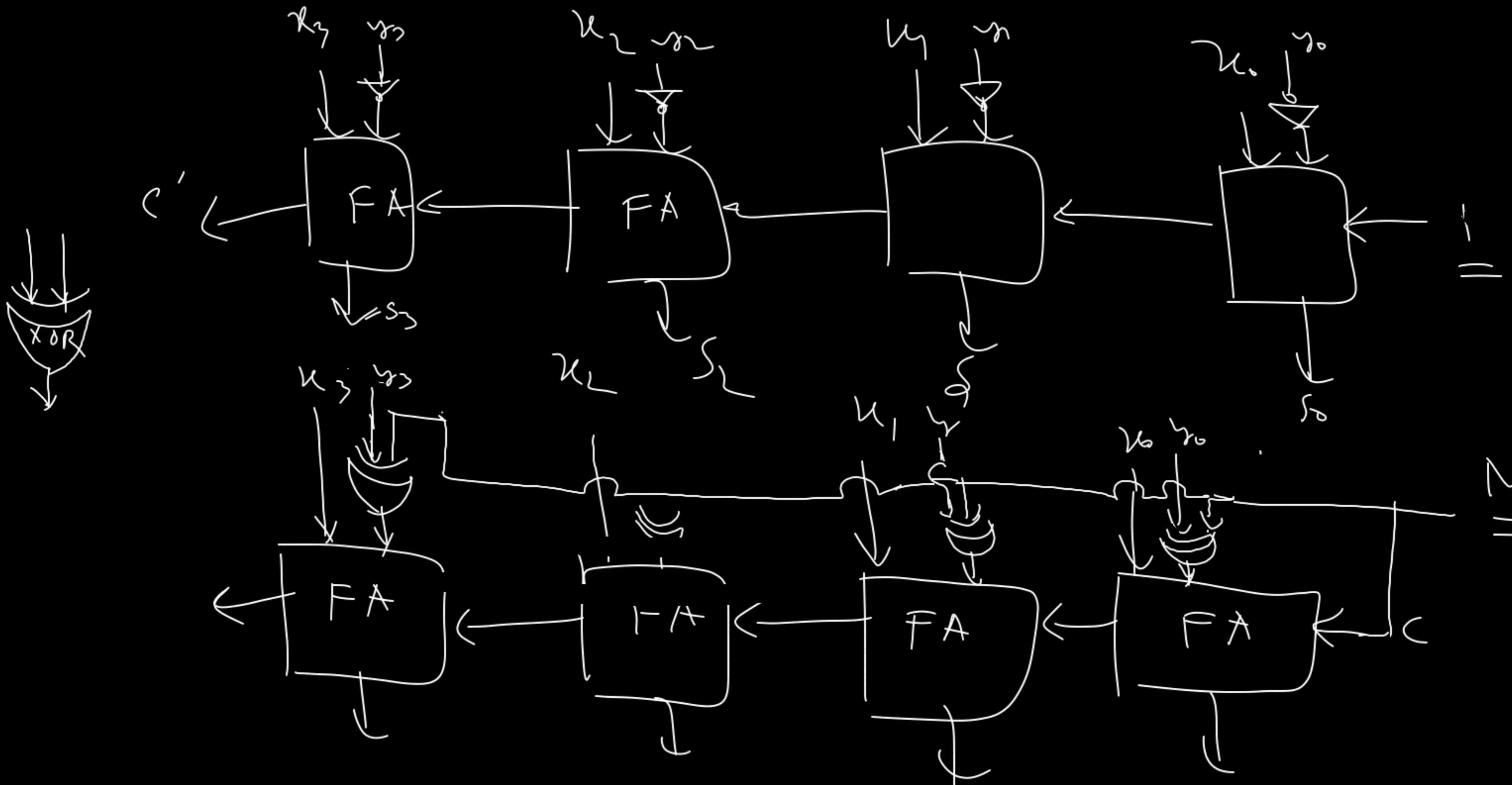


$$\underline{x - y}$$

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

Unsigned Integer

$$x \oplus R \quad \begin{matrix} M & Y & Z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$



$M =$
mode-bit
 $1 = sub$
 $0 = Add$

How to detect Underflow?

c
n
y

simply for $x - y$

$x < y \rightarrow$ overflow occurs



Homework

111000
0100
1000

0111

1000

01110

0-11

$\Rightarrow n_1 \geq n_2$
 $y_1 \geq y_2$

Underflow | | 01
| | 10

Signed Version

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{c} x + y \\ \pm \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ \pm \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c} y \\ \pm \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{\text{Sign bit}}{x_3 \quad y_3} \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{\text{absolute bit}}{\rightarrow 0 \rightarrow} \quad \underline{1 \rightarrow z' \text{ (complement)}}$$

Addition/Subtraction
mode
↓
↓

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

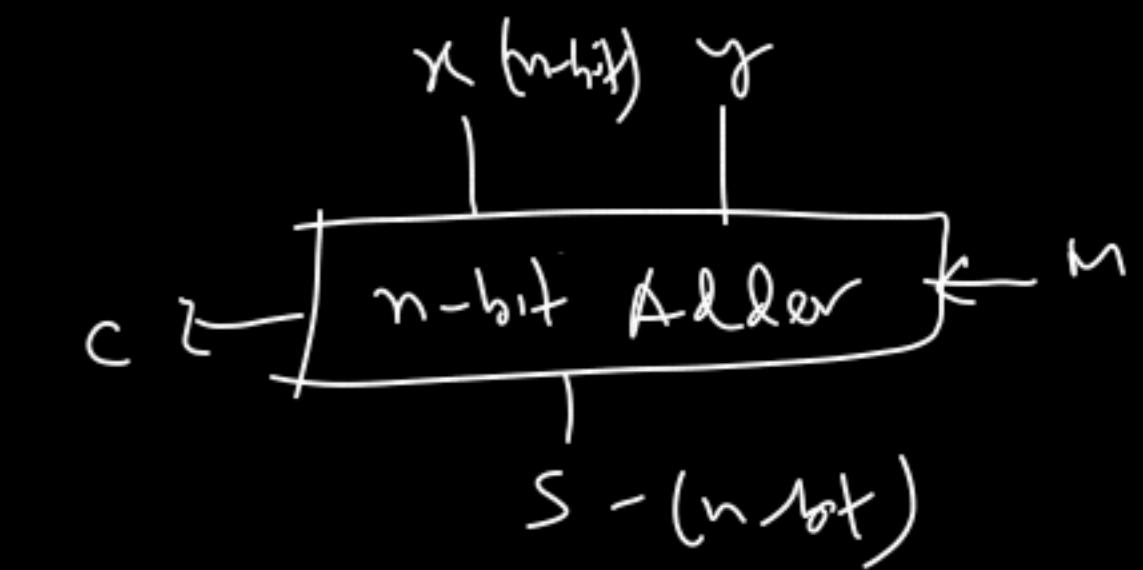
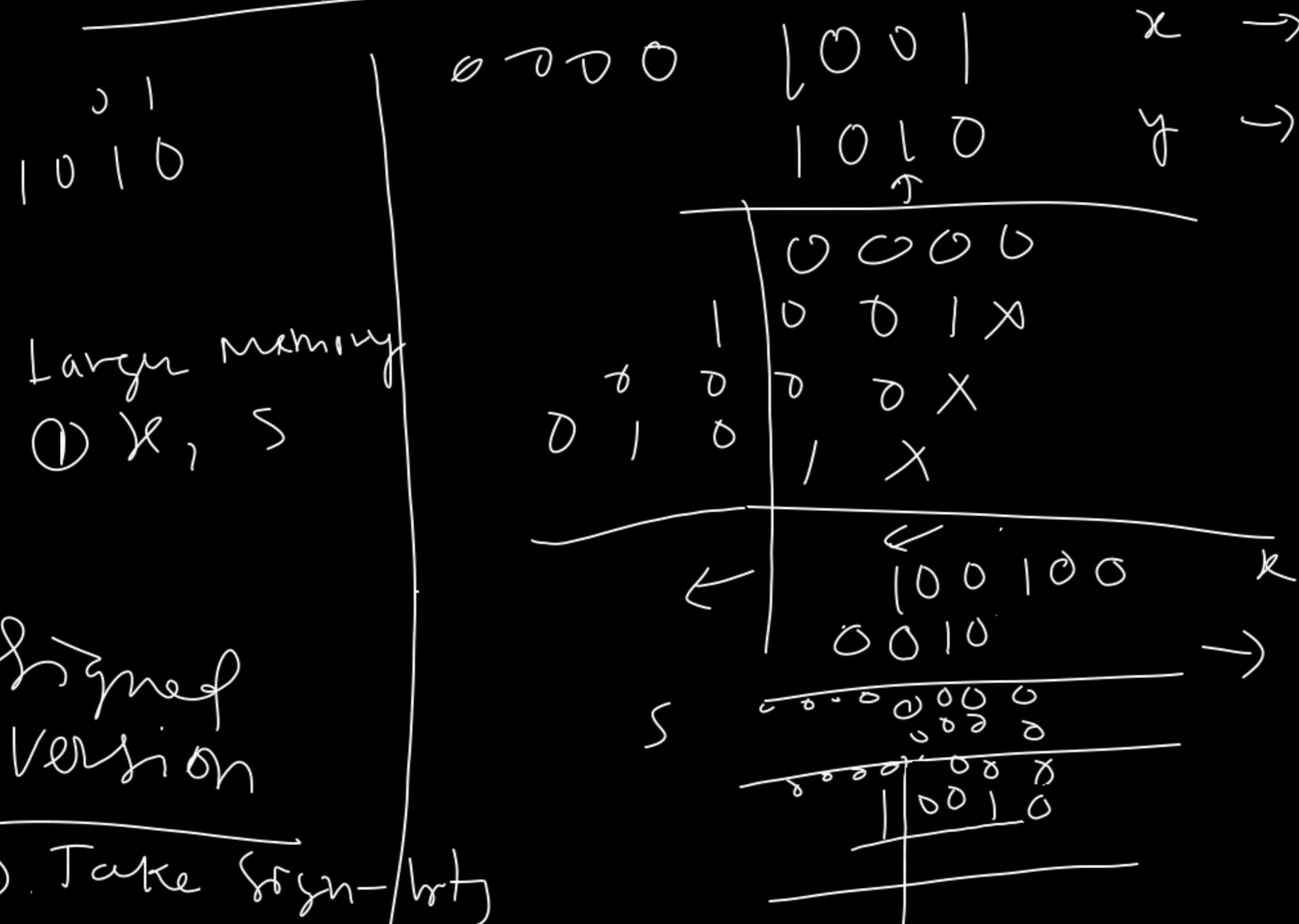
$$f - (-f) = f + f$$

* Homework: How it gives correct?

* Idea \rightarrow go to all possible cases.

fm

Multiplication: Unsigned Integer



Add $(x, y) \rightarrow S, C$

x . $s=0$

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

— if $y[i] == 1$

— — $s = s + x$

— $y = y \gg 1$

— $x = x \ll 1$