



Digital Circuit Design

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Module 5

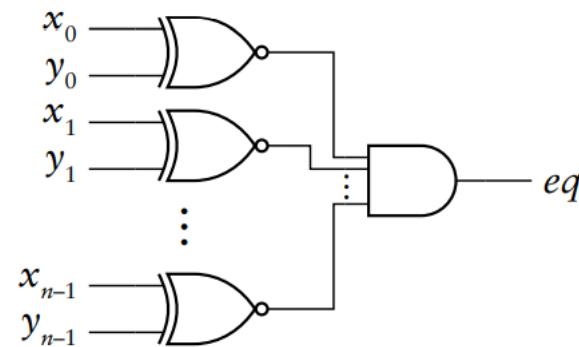
- Subtraction
- Two's complement
- Binary subtraction as addition
- <https://www.edaplayground.com/x/bDf>

Numer system rules

- In a base n system, n basic symbols or n digits are used.
- The value of a number is determined by the symbols and their positions within the description.
- For integers, the starting number (symbol) is zero (0).
- This class will initially focus on integer representations and not fractions.

Number comparison

- Equality $x == y$



$x > y$

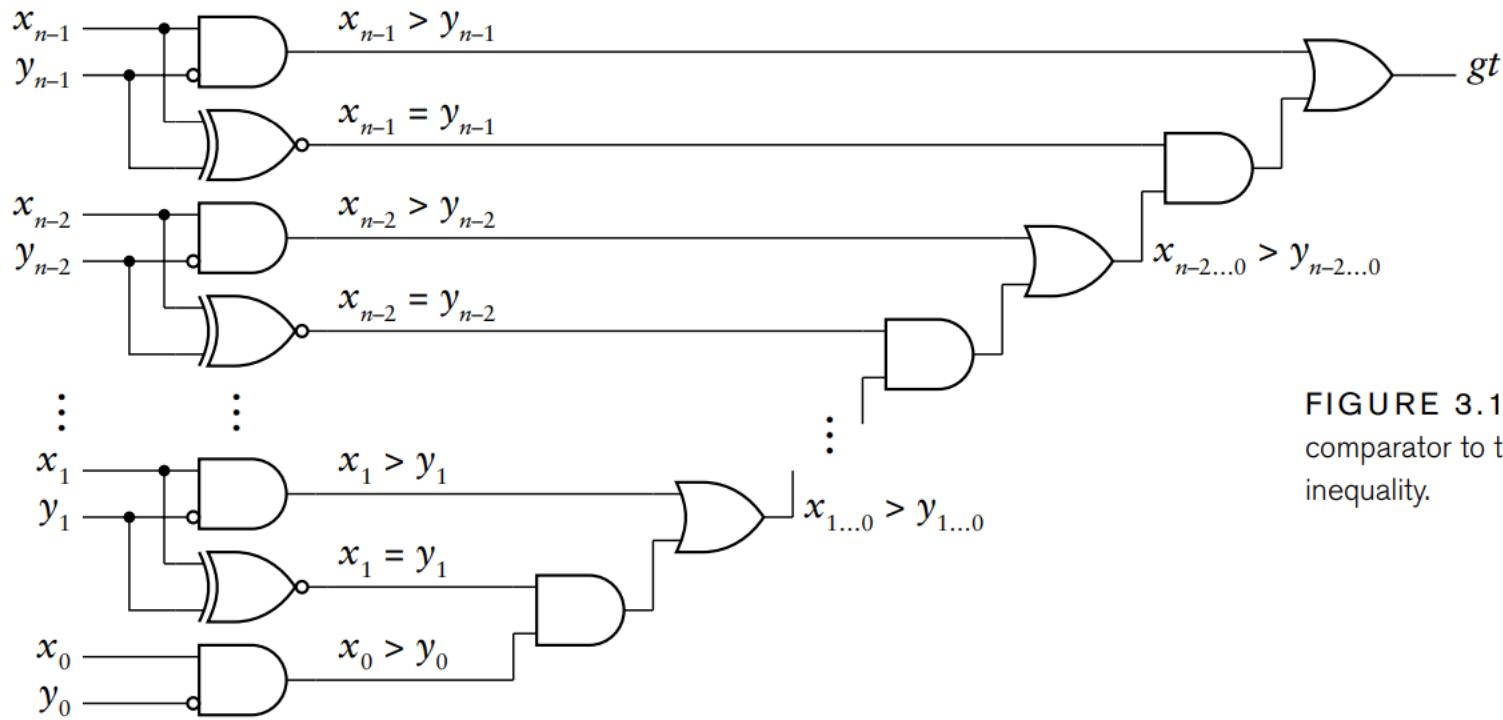


FIGURE 3.12 A magnitude comparator to test for greater than inequality.

Unsigned Number vs Signed number

- A n-bit Unsigned Number range is $(0, 2^n - 1)$
- A n-bit signed Number range is $(-2^{(n-1)}, 2^{(n-1)} - 1)$
- 2's complement: $-x$ can be represented as $\sim x + 1$

Exercises

$$\begin{array}{r} 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline 121: \quad 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1 \end{array}$$

no overflow

$$\begin{array}{r} 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline 105: \quad 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1 \end{array}$$

positive overflow

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1 \\ \hline -95: \quad 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1 \end{array}$$

no overflow

$$\begin{array}{r} 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline -42: \quad 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ 8: \quad 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline -34: \quad 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0 \end{array}$$

no overflow

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1 \\ \hline -63: \quad 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ -96: \quad 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1 \end{array}$$

negative overflow

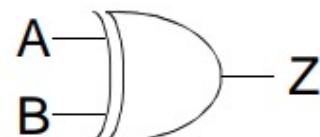
$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline 42: \quad 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ -8: \quad 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline 34: \quad 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0 \end{array}$$

no overflow

Signed Subtraction

$$x - y = x + (-y) = x + \bar{y} + 1$$

- Use a 2s-complement adder
 - Complement y and set $c_0 = 1$
- How to effectively complement y ?

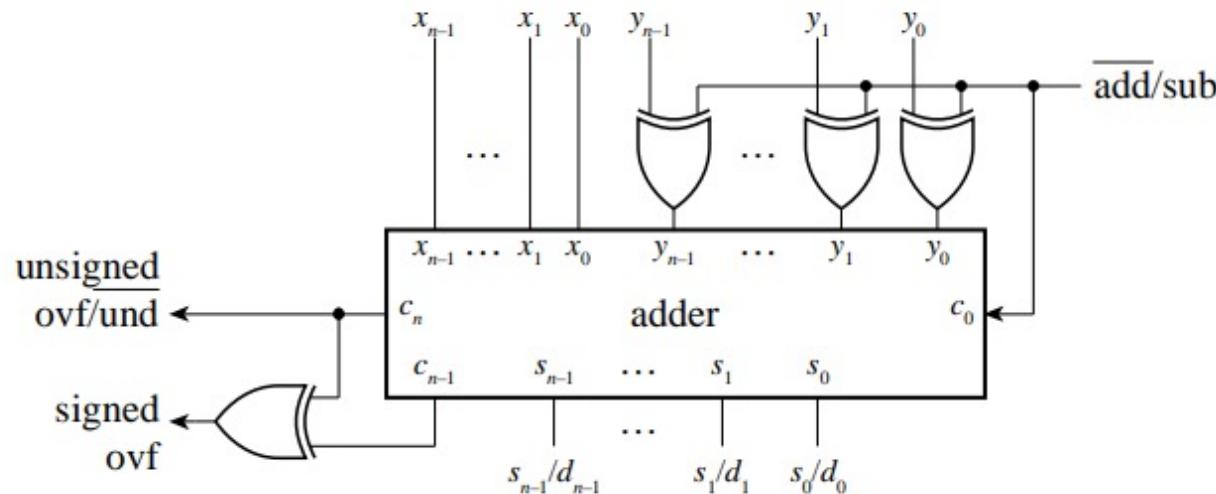


A	B	z
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

Add/Sub circuits

$$x - y = x + (-y) = x + \bar{y} + 1$$

- Use a 2s-complement adder
 - Complement y and set $c_0 = 1$



2's complement sign extension

- To extend a signed number from n bits to m bits:
 - add $m - n$ bits to the msb side
 - fill the extra bits with the value of the original msb
- Examples 4 bits to 8 bits:

Number	4 bit	8 bit
2	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0
-2	1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0

Verilog using

- <https://edaplayground.com/x/uuR5>
- logic **signed** [7:0] test_sign_8