

# Division of Integers

## — Restoring Method

→ Similar to the multiplication algorithm, we also have a method for division called as the restoring method of division for binary numbers.

→ Here also we have the registers namely 'A', 'M', 'Q' and count to store the result, dividend, divisor and count respectively.

→ In this case, we shift the registers A and Q to their left and then check whether the value in 'A' is greater than the divisor or not.

→ To find out whether it is greater or not, we check that the result is positive or not.

→ If yes, then we put '1' in the LSB of the Q register, which was initially left blank while shifting.

→ If NO, then we put a '0' in the LSB of the Q register and add the divisor back to the value of register 'A' or RESTORE the previous value of register 'A', hence the name "Restoring Division Method".

→ The count is decremented and the above process is repeated until the count is not equal to zero.

Start

$A \leftarrow 0$   
 $M \leftarrow \text{Divisor}$   
 $Q \leftarrow \text{Dividend}$   
 $\text{Count} \leftarrow n$

Shift Left  
 $A, Q$

$A \leftarrow A - M$

No Yes  
 $A < 0?$

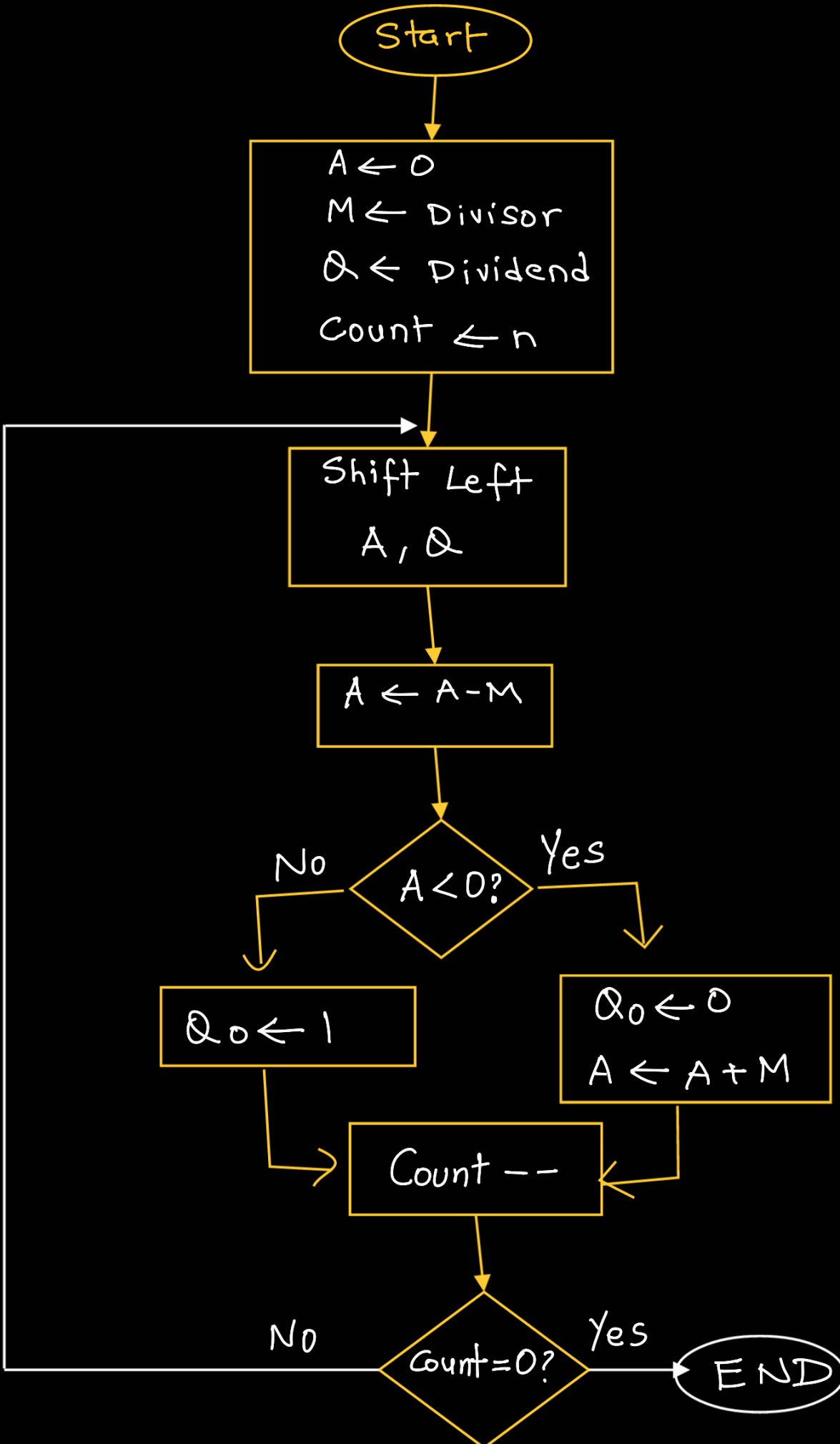
$Q_0 \leftarrow 1$

$Q_0 \leftarrow 0$   
 $A \leftarrow A + M$

$\text{Count} --$

No Yes  
 $\text{Count} = 0?$

END



Q.1. Divide  $13/5$  using the RESTORING method of division and give the values of all the registers after each step

<u>Sol:</u>	A	Q	M	Action
	00000	01101	00 01	Initialize
	00000	1101_	00101	Shift Left

Here  $A - M = A + (-M)$   
 $= A + 2's \text{ complement of } M$

∴ 2's complement of  $M = 11011$

$\therefore$  00000 11010 00101

$$+ 11011$$

11011

↗ Negative, hence put a 0 on the LSB of Q.

$$\begin{array}{r} 11011 \\ + 00101 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

0 0 0 0 0

11010

00101

Count --

## First Cycle

A	Q	M	Action	Count
00000	11010	00101		4
00001	1010_	00101	Shift Left	
+ 11011	10100	00101	$Q_0 \leftarrow 0$	
11100			$A \leftarrow A + M$	
+ 00101				
00001				
2nd Cycle				

00001	10100	00101		3
00011	0100_	00101	Shift Left	
+ 11011	01000	00101	$Q_0 \leftarrow 0$	
11110			$A \leftarrow A + M$	
→				
+ 00101	01000	00101		
00011				
3rd Cycle				

00011	01000	00101		2
00110	1000_	00101	Shift Left	
+ 11011	10001	00101	$Q_0 \leftarrow 1$	
00001				
↗	↗			
4th Cycle				

00001	10001	00101	1
00011	0001_	00101	Shift Left
+ 11011	00010	00101	$Q_0 \leftarrow 0$
<hr/>			$A \leftarrow A + M$
11110			
↗	↗		
+ 00101			
<hr/>			
00011			

Last Cycle

Count = 0

Final Answer

$$\text{Quotient} = (00010)_2 = (2)_{10}$$

$$\text{Remainder} = (00011)_2 = (3)_{10}$$

Q.2. Explain how to divide 13 by 3 in the register and show how the quotient and the remainder is placed after the division (All are 5bit registers).

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Q.3. Perform division of the following numbers using Restoring Division

Dividend  $Q = 17$

Divisor  $M = 03$

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Q.4. Perform division of the following numbers using restoring division algo.

$A \rightarrow 1100$

$B \rightarrow 0100$