

Practice for computer arithmetic

For all questions, please show your computation clearly.

1. Consider Fig. B.5.12 (from book/lecture note) and explain clearly how *slt* instruction is manipulated in the 32-bit ALU.

Also, explain why control signal values for *slt* instruction are '0111'.

2. Consider the unsigned number multiplication hardware that we discussed in class.

Assume that the hardware is used for unsigned 4-bit number multiplication [0101 * 1110].

Show the contents of registers for each step of the multiplication using the 2-step multiplication algorithm.

<u>MD</u>	<u>AC</u>	<u>MQ</u>
....

3. Consider the Booth's algorithm for 2's complement number multiplication.

(a) Show Booth's recoded number for binary value [1010011101] and justify your answer.

(b) For [1010 * 0101], i.e., (-6) * 5 in decimal, show the contents of registers for each step.

<u>MD</u>	<u>AC</u>	<u>MQ</u>	<u>MQ₋₁</u>
....	

4. Perform the restoring division for [1011 / 0100], i.e., 11 / 4 in decimal, and show the contents of registers for each step. Also show the resulting quotient and remainder in binary numbers.

<u>MD</u>	<u>AC</u>	<u>MQ</u>
....

5. Perform the non-restoring division for [1011 / 0100], i.e., 11 / 4 in decimal, and show the contents of registers for each step. Also show the resulting quotient and remainder in binary numbers.

<u>MD</u>	<u>AC</u>	<u>MQ</u>
....

6. Explain briefly how the non-restoring division algorithm achieves higher efficiency than the restoring division algorithm.