Dadda multiplier algorithm:

1. First partial products one generated wing multiplier and multiplicand as they are available at same time at to.

2. collecting the pourial producty bits with the same place value in groups of whrey and reduces there in several layer till only a wire are left in each weight.

3. At lost these 2 wird in each weight are added with a fast adder like Brenklung etc. Layer reduction technique:

In dadda algorithm, we come from last layer in which we only need to have a bill, and the last before stage are allowed he have  $\leq \left(\frac{3}{3} \left( \text{layb stage bib} \right) \right)$ . like wise we come and the way to first layer.

for enample if we have 16 bit multiplier, we will have layer like  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}$ 

so hotal, we have 7 stayey.

In lost stage, we have 32 bits of 2 rows each, we Just give these bits to a brent kury added for fast addition. If we want to reduce 3 bits to 2 bits, we use a full added and pay it produces a sum in the same weight and cany in the heigher weight.

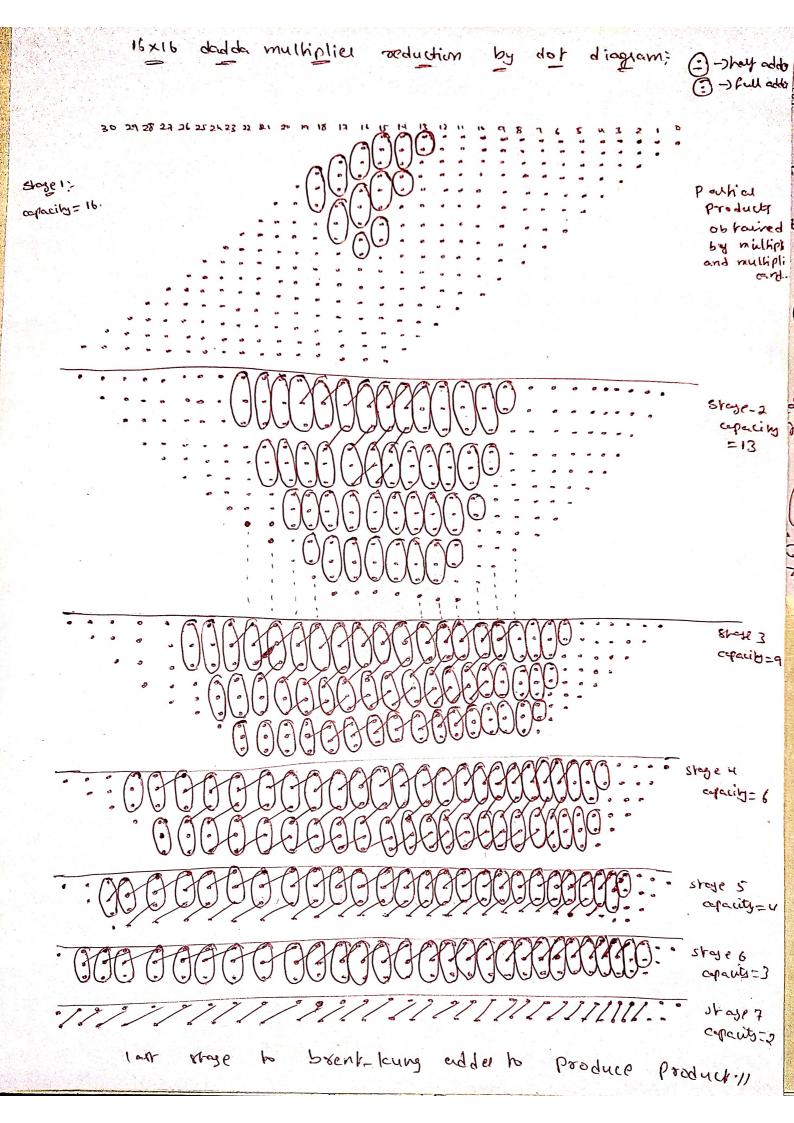
the below example can give a better understanding with the help of dot diagram.

partial

product

pro

In the first layer, we know second layer capacity is 3 bits at each weight. So we we a half adder to reduce by 1 bit but we have to take care that an entra bit will be added to current weight if a full adder or adder is used at the previous weight.





/dadda_test/mltpr	1	263	30400 7995200									
/dadda_test/mltpd	153	30399	30400	30401	30402	(30403	30404	1	(30405	30406	(30407	3040
/dadda_test/product	153	7994937	7995200	7995463	7995726	799598	9 79962	252	7996515	7996778	7997041	7997
Now	40000 n:											