



# DIGITAL DESIGN AND COMPUTER ORGANIZATION

## Adder, Subtractor, Overflow - 4

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## Adder, Subtractor, Overflow - 4

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Engineering

- Digital Design
  - ▶ Combinational logic design
    - ★ **Adder, Subtractor, Overflow - 4**
  - ▶ Sequential logic design
- Computer Organization
  - ▶ Architecture (microprocessor instruction set)
  - ▶ Microarchitecture (microprocessor operation)

### Concepts covered

- Overflow Logic
  - ▶ Unsigned Addition
  - ▶ Twos's Complement Addition

## Why Overflow

- Logic circuits have fixed bit widths
  - ▶ Ex. 64-bit processor
  - ▶ Addition / Subtraction done on fixed bitwidth numbers

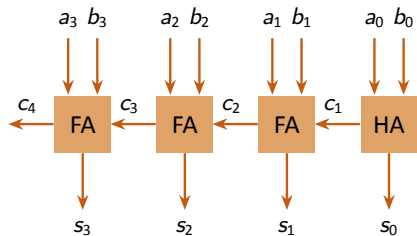
### Overflow

When result of an operation does not fit in the fixed bitwidth, **overflow** is said to occur

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## Overflow (Unsigned Addition / Subtraction)

- **Addition** Carry out for msb is 1 indicates overflow

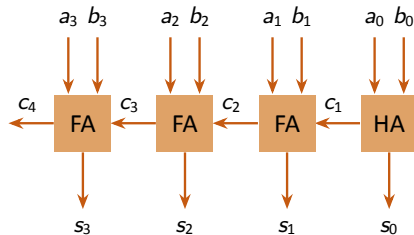


- For 4-bit adder above, whenever  $c_3$  is 1, it indicates overflow

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## Two's complement addition

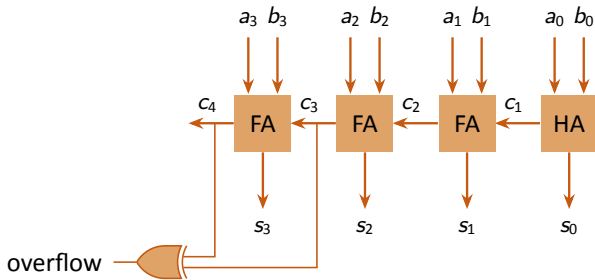
- No overflow when numbers have opposite signs (or one/both are zero)
- Overflow can occur when
  - ▶ When both positive
    - ★ msb is 1 ( $c_{msb-1}$  is 1)
    - ★  $c_{msb-1}$  is 1 and  $c_{msb}$  is 0
  - ▶ When both negative
    - ★ msb is 0 ( $c_{msb-1}$  is 0)
    - ★  $c_{msb-1}$  is 0 and  $c_{msb}$  is 1
  - ▶  $overflow = c_{msb} \oplus c_{msb-1}$



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## Two's complement addition

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    - ★ msb is 0 ( $c_{msb-1}$  is 0)
    - ★  $c_{msb-1}$  is 0 and  $c_{msb}$  is 1
  - ▶  $overflow = c_{msb} \oplus c_{msb-1}$



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## Think About It

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- Consider the 4-bit numbers 1100 and 0100
  - ▶ If the numbers are unsigned binary, then does the addition of the two numbers produce an overflow
  - ▶ If the numbers are two's complement binary, then does the subtraction of the latter number from the former result in an overflow?