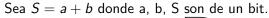


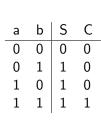
# Arquitectura de computadoras

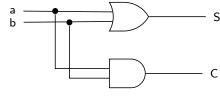
Aritmética entera y flotante



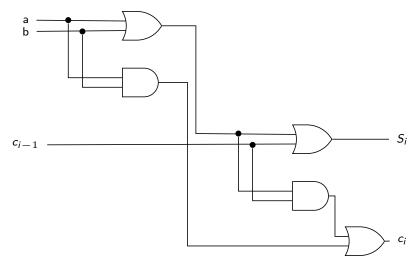
#### Sumador de un bit



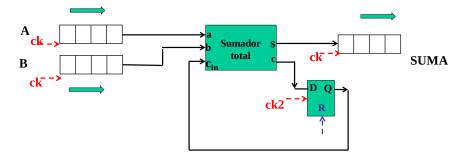




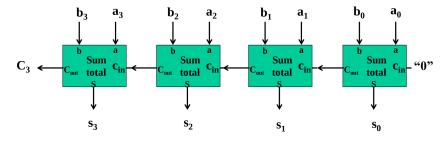
#### Sumador total



#### Sumador secuencial



## Sumador paralelo con propagación de acarreo en serie



## Hacia un mejor sumador...

- El sumador con propagación de acarreo en serie es muy lento.
- Si no conocemos el acarreo, ¿que podemos hacer?
- ; Siempre se genera acarreo?  $g_i = a_i.b_i$
- ¿cuándo propagamos?  $p_i = a_i + b_i$
- $c_{i+1} = g_i + p_i.c_i$

$$c_1 = g_0 + p_0.c_0$$
  
 $c_2 = g_1 + p_1.c_1$   
 $c_3 = g_2 + p_2.c_2$   
 $c_4 = g_3 + p_3.c_3$ 

#### Sumador de acarreo adelantado

$$c_2 = g_1 + p_1.c_1 = g_1 + p_1.(g_0 + p_0.c_0) = g_1 + p_1.g_0 + p_1.p_0.c_0$$

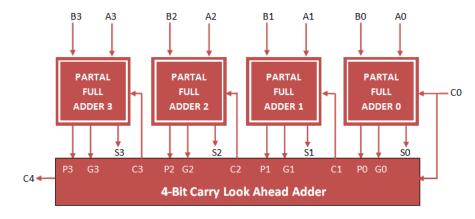
$$c_3 = g_2 + p_2.c_2 = g_2 + p_2.g_1 + p_2.p_1.g_0 + p_2.p_1.p_0.c_0$$

$$c_4 = g_3 + p_3.c_3 = g_3 + p_3.g_2 + p_3.p_2.g_1 + p_3.p_2.p_1.g_0 + p_3.p_2.p_1.p_0.c_0$$

#### Pasos:

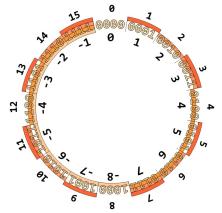
- 1. Generar  $g_i \vee p_i$ .
- 2. Generar  $c_i$  (usando  $g_i$  y  $p_i$ ).
- 3. Generar la suma si bit.

#### Sumador de acarreo adelantado



#### Operaciones en Complemento a 2

- ullet Negar: Complemento A1 + 1
- Extensión de signo.



#### Suma y resta

0001

• Es fácil operar en complemento A2.

Resta usando suma de números 0111

1101

Overflow (resultado que supera el valor máximo representable)
 0111

0001

$$+$$
 $0001$ 
 $1000$ 

#### Detección de overflow

- Overflow: El resultado es demasiado grande (o chico) para representarlo correctamente.
  - No ocurre cuando se suman operandos de distinto signo
- Overflow ocurre cuando se suman:
  - 2 números positivos y la suma da negativa
  - 2 números negativos y la suma da positiva
- Se puede detectar observando el acarreo de salida y el de mayor peso. Si son distintos hay overflow. Se utiliza una compuerta XOR para detectarlo.

# Ejemplos de overflow



#### Multiplicación

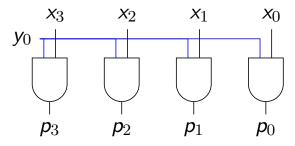
b	R	Sa	$S_b$	$S_R$	
0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	1	
0	0	1	0	1	
1	1	1	1	0	
	0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	

$$R = a \times b$$
$$S_R = S_a \oplus S_b$$

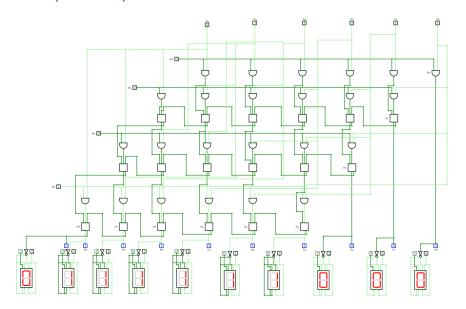
Para cualquier base el producto de 2 números de n cifras da por resultado un número que tendrá el doble de cifras.

#### El multiplicador paralelo

 Multiplicar n bits del multiplicando por 1 bit del multiplicador es cuestión de poner n compuertas AND



## Multiplicador paralelo



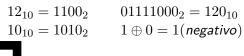
#### Multiplicador secuencial

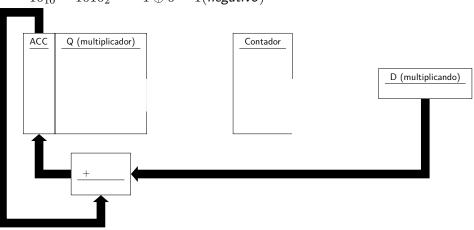
- Multiplicar por 1 es sumar el multiplicando
- Multiplicar por 0 no suma.
- Después de cada paso hay que desplazar (En decimal desplazamos un lugar para multiplicar por 10; lo mismo en binario para multiplicar por 2)
- Tema: Como hacer para hacer la multiplicación de n bits con una ALU de 2n bits. Solución: Sumador y registro de desplazamiento.

#### Multiplicación magnitud y signo

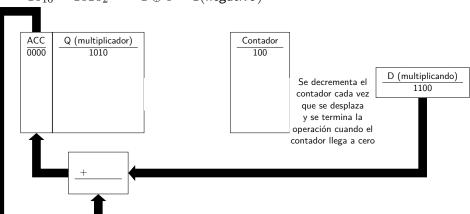
El dispositivo utilizado tiene los siguientes registros:

- Contador: se carga con el número de bits de multiplicador.
- Acumulador: Se pone a cero inicialmente. Queda al final la parte más significativa del producto.
- Q: Se carga con el multiplicador. Queda la parte menos significativa del producto.
- **D**: Se carga con el multiplicando.

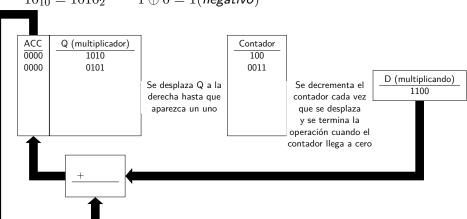




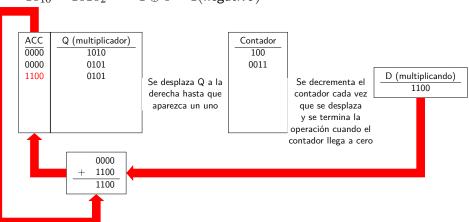
$$12_{10} = 1100_2$$
  $01111000_2 = 120_{10}$   $10_{10} = 1010_2$   $1 \oplus 0 = 1 (negativo)$ 



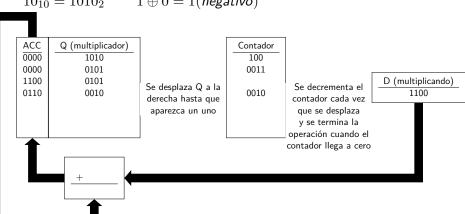
$$12_{10} = 1100_2$$
  $01111000_2 = 120_{10}$   $10_{10} = 1010_2$   $1 \oplus 0 = 1 (\textit{negativo})$ 



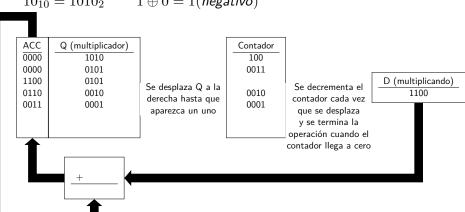
$$\begin{array}{ll} 12_{10} = 1100_2 & & 01111000_2 = 120_{10} \\ 10_{10} = 1010_2 & & 1 \oplus 0 = 1 (\textit{negativo}) \end{array}$$



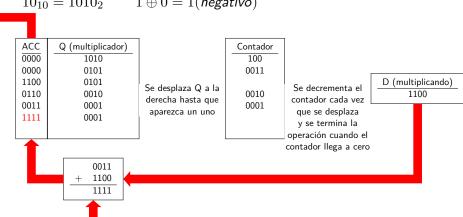
$$12_{10} = 1100_2$$
  $01111000_2 = 120_{10}$   $10_{10} = 1010_2$   $1 \oplus 0 = 1 (\textit{negativo})$ 



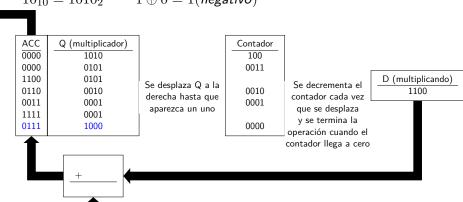
$$12_{10} = 1100_2$$
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$$12_{10} = 1100_2$$
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$$\begin{array}{ll} 12_{10} = 1100_2 & & 01111000_2 = 120_{10} \\ 10_{10} = 1010_2 & & 1 \oplus 0 = 1 (\textit{negativo}) \end{array}$$



#### Algoritmo de Booth

```
bit extra
     multiplicando
A=0000 0110
               0000 0000 0
   multiplicando en ca2
         1010
                0000 0000 0
                0000
P=0000 0000
```

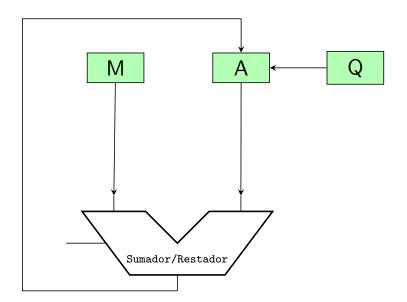
#### CASOS BASE

-> No se realiza ninguna acción ninguna acción

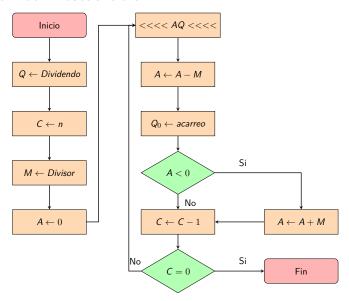
## Algoritmo de Booth

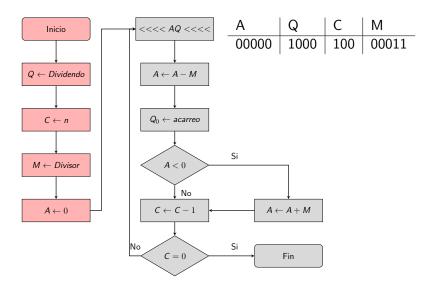
0000	0000	0000	001[0	0]	$\rightarrow$
0000	0000	0000	000[1	0]	P = P + S
1111	1010	0000	000[1	0]	$\rightarrow$
1111	1101	0000	0]000	1]	P = P + A
0000	0011	0000	0]000	1]	$\rightarrow$
0000	0001	1000	0]000	0]	$\rightarrow$
0000	0000	1100	0]000	0]	$\rightarrow$
0000	0000	0110	0]000	0]	$\rightarrow$
0000	0000	0011	0]000	0]	$\rightarrow$
0000	0000	0001	100[0	0]	$\rightarrow$
0000	0000	0000	1100	0	(12)

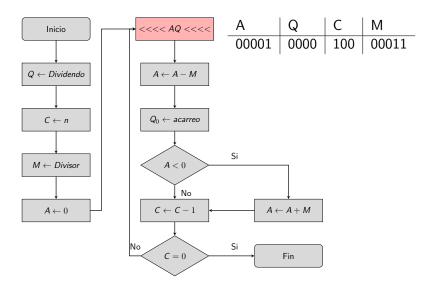
#### División con restauración

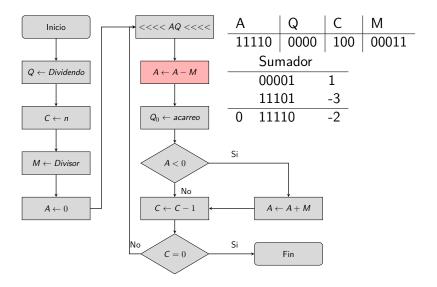


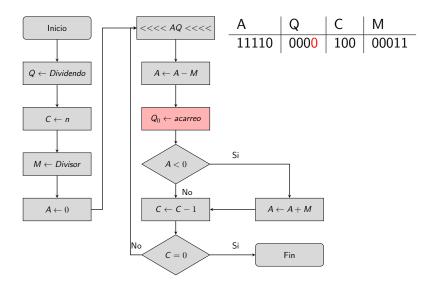
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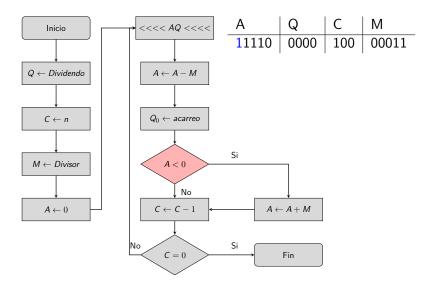


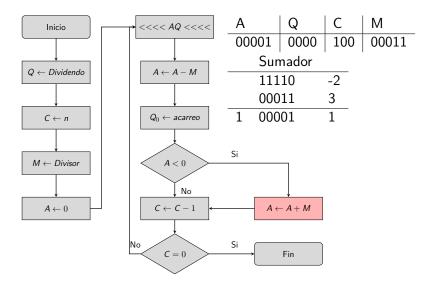


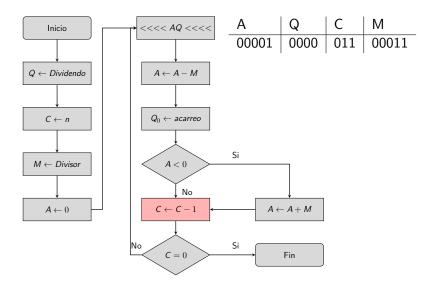


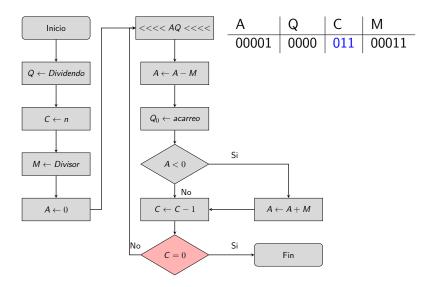


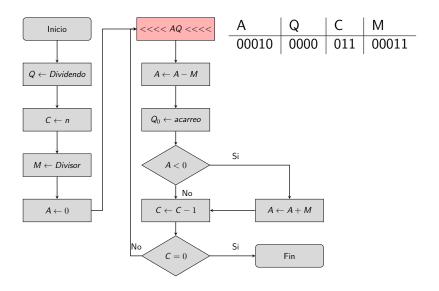


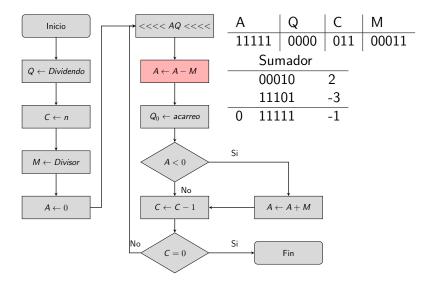


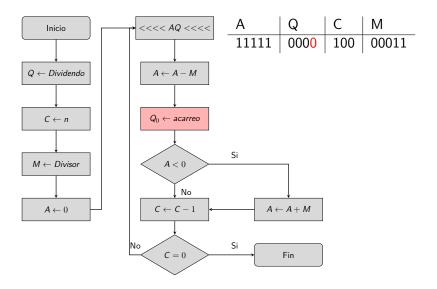


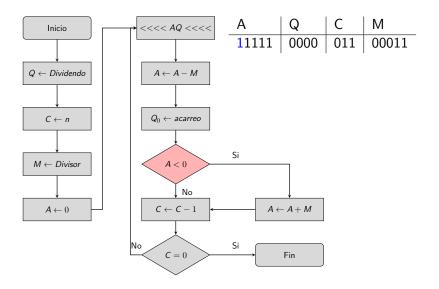


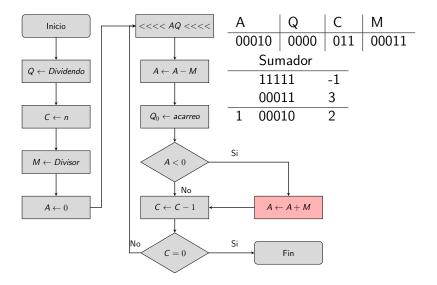


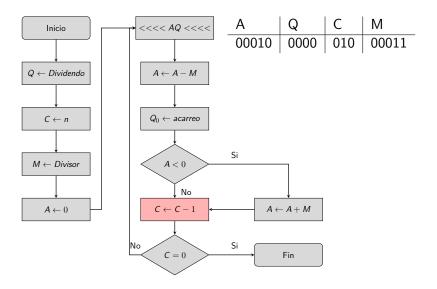


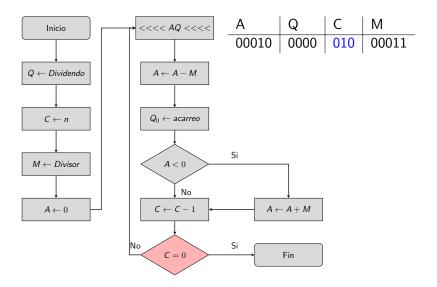


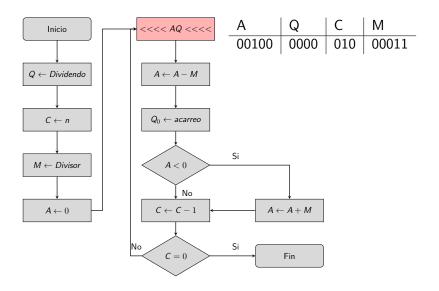


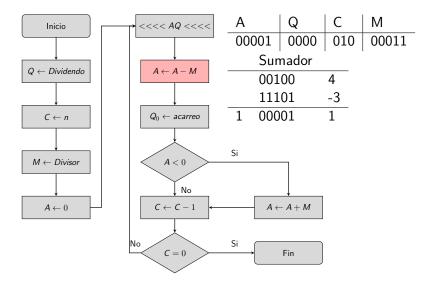


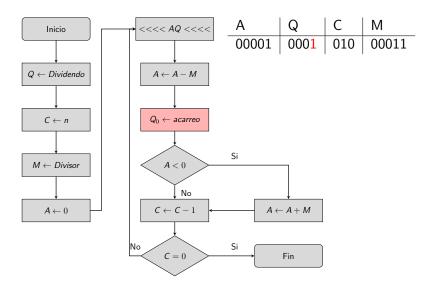


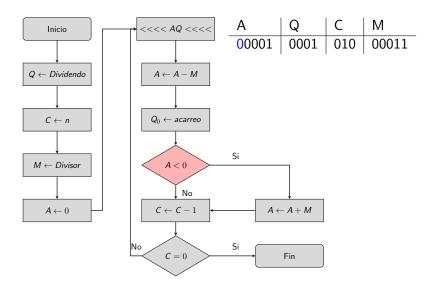


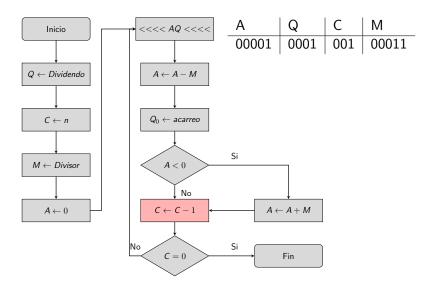


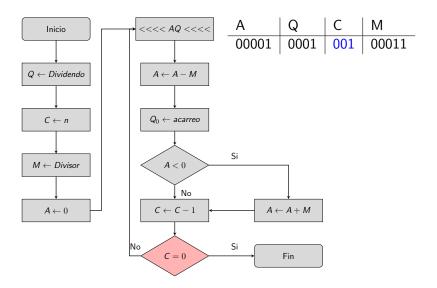


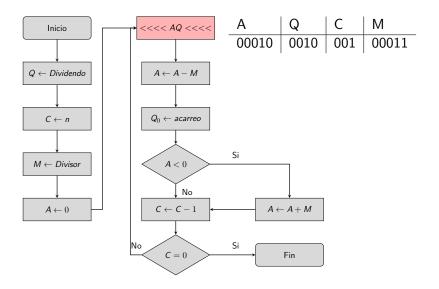


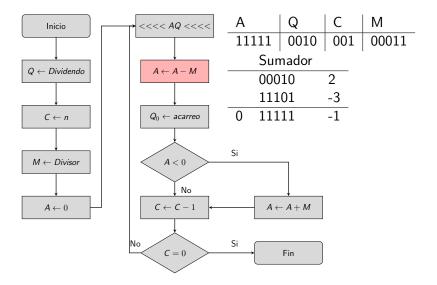


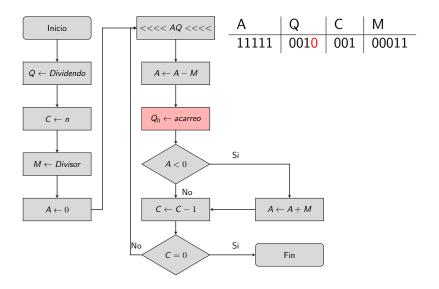


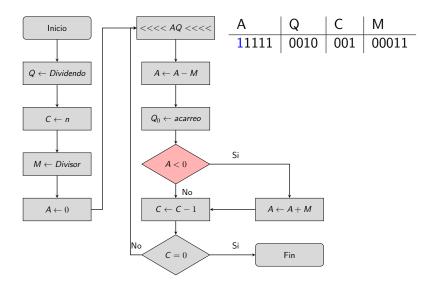


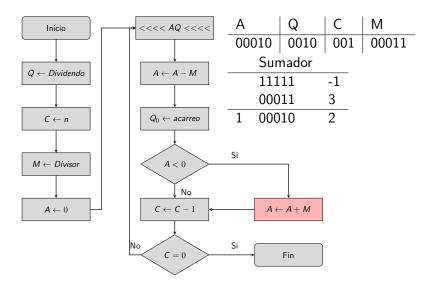


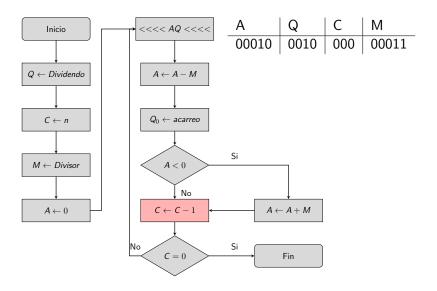


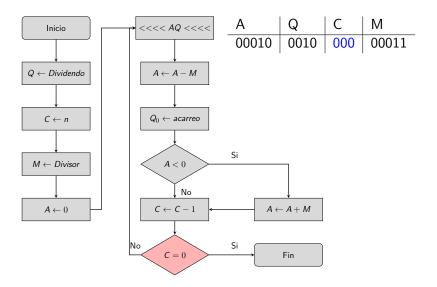


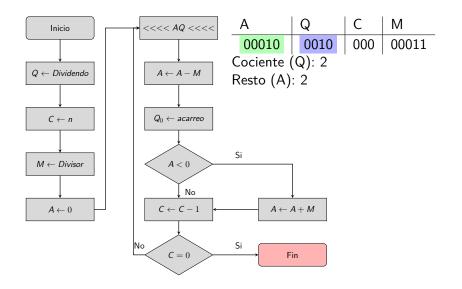




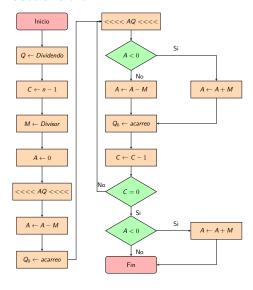


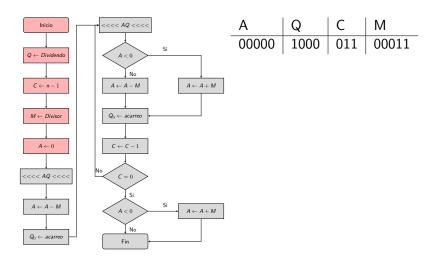


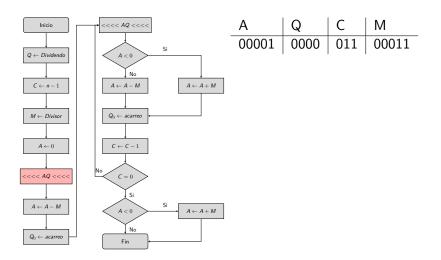


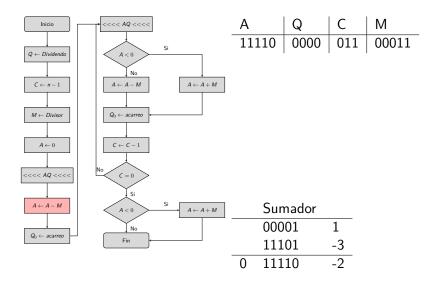


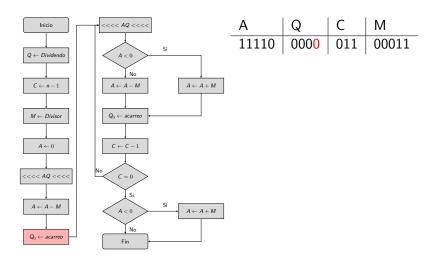
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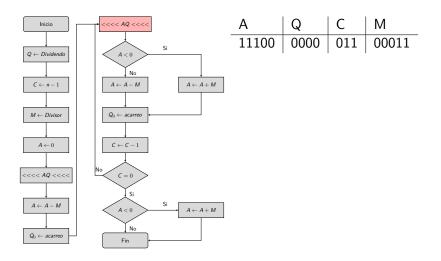


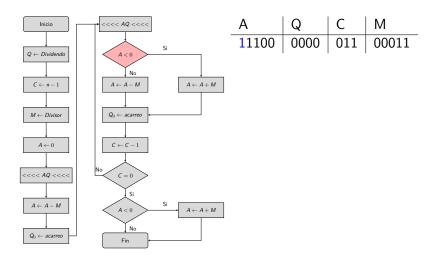


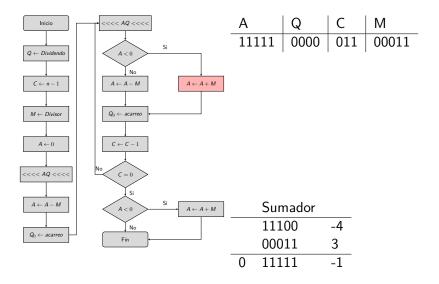




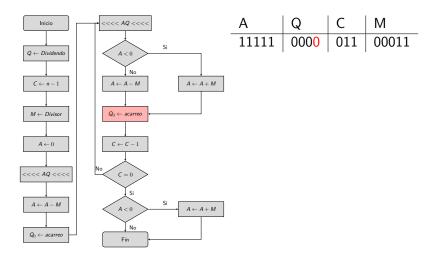


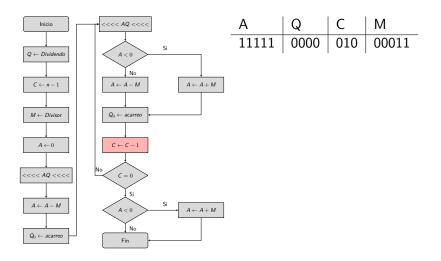


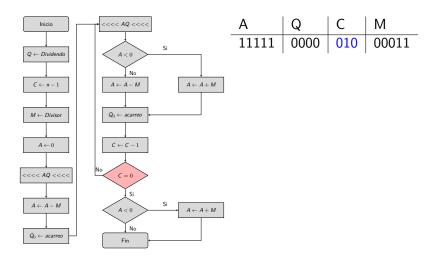


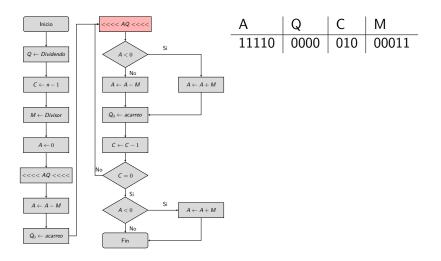


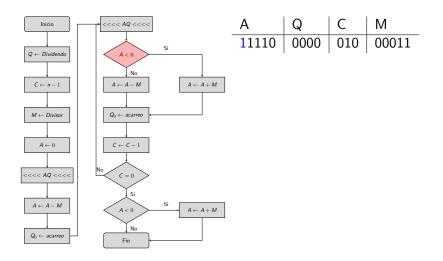
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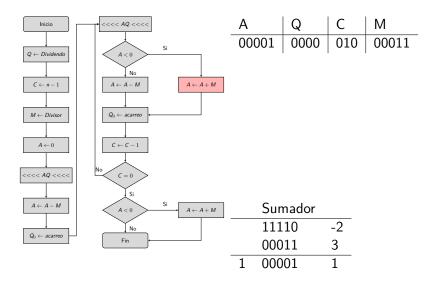


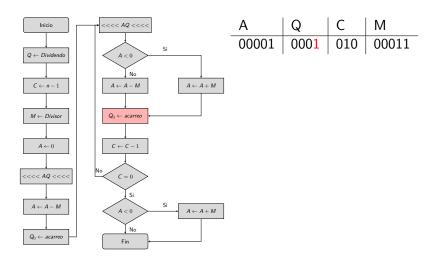


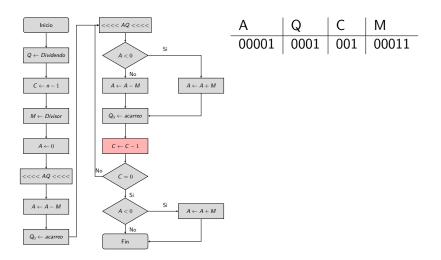


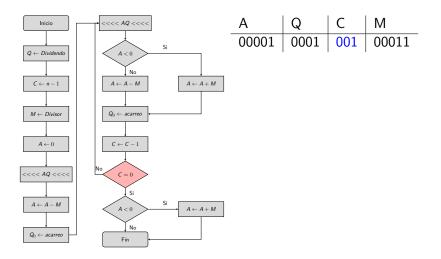


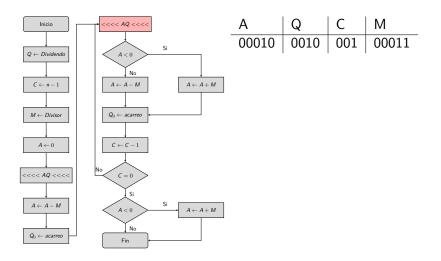












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