

Last time:

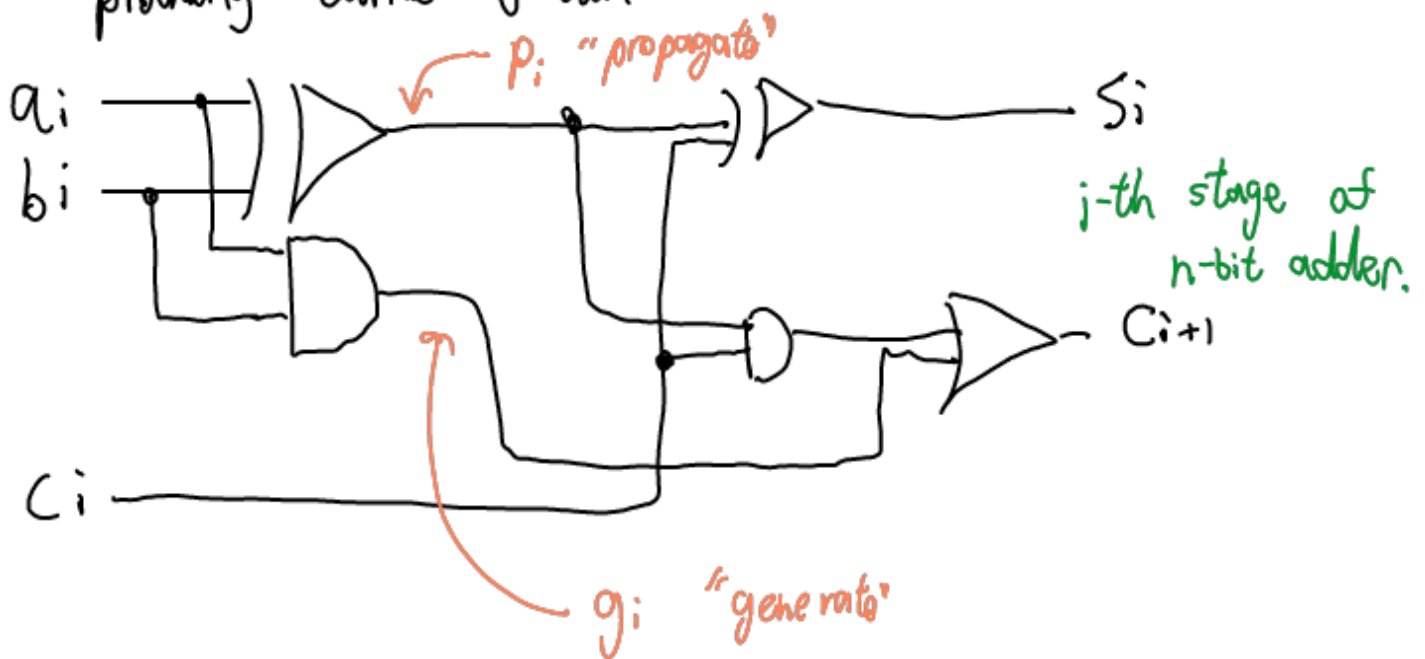
\* n-bit ripple adder.

→ follows logic of how we add.

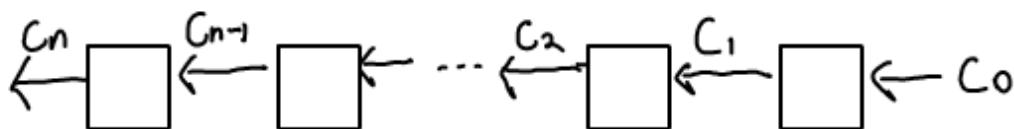
→ show for large n due to the worst path down the carry chain.

\* Q: what can we do to improve performance?

A: Shorten critical path; in this circuit it means producing carries faster.



$$C_{i+1} = a_i b_i + C_i (a_i \oplus b_i)$$
$$= g_i + C_i p_i$$



$$C_1 = g_0 + C_0 p_0$$

$$C_2 = g_1 + C_1 p_1 = g_1 + p_1 g_0 + p_1 p_0 C_0$$

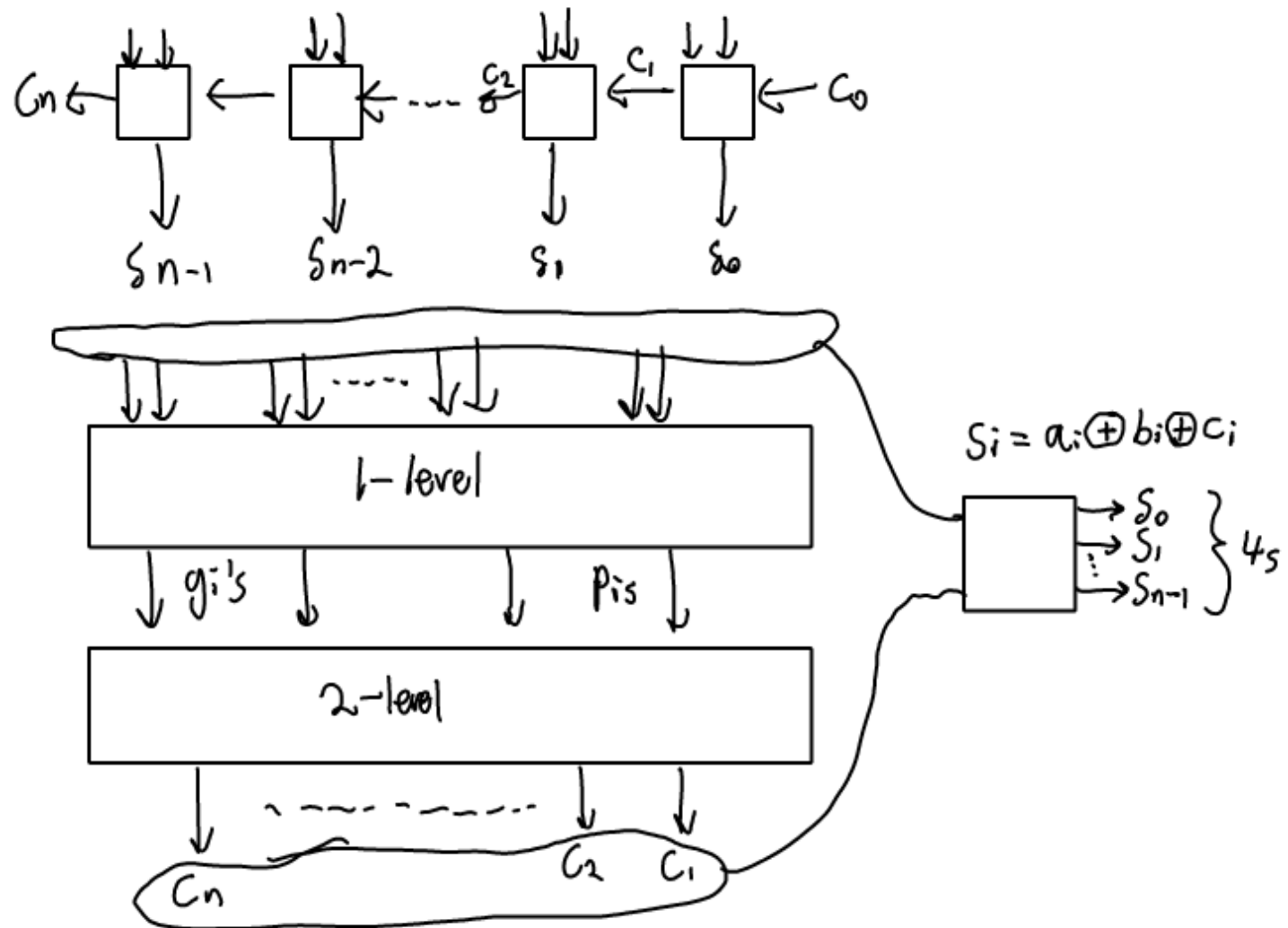
$$C_3 = g_2 + C_2 p_2 = g_2 + p_2 g_1 + p_2 p_1 g_0 + p_2 p_1 p_0 C_0$$

↓

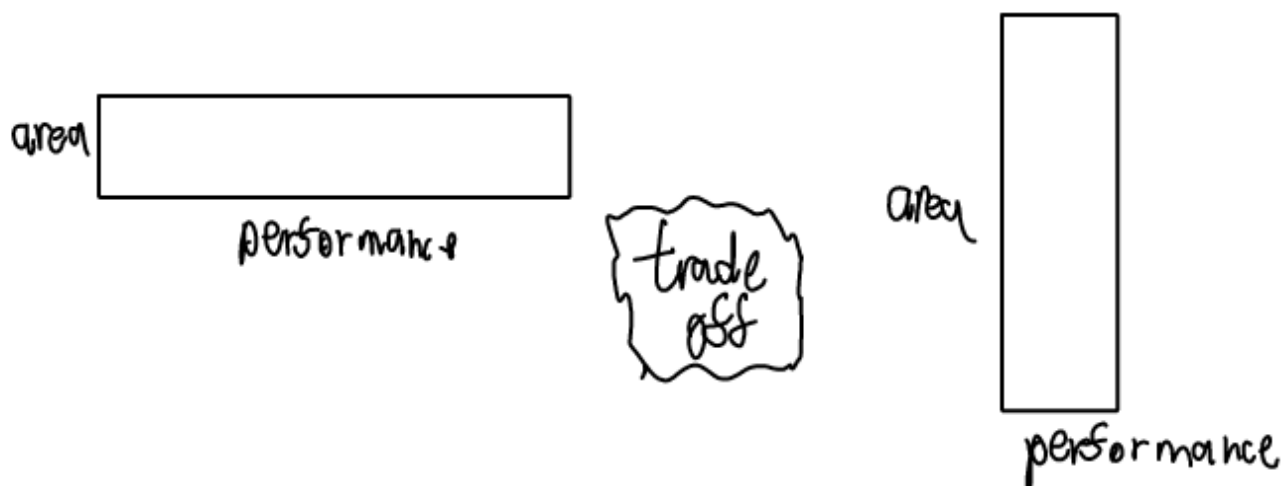
By substituting, all  $c_i$ 's are now 2 levels from the  $p_i$ 's and  $g_i$ 's.

The  $p_i$ 's &  $g_i$ 's are 1 level from the inputs.

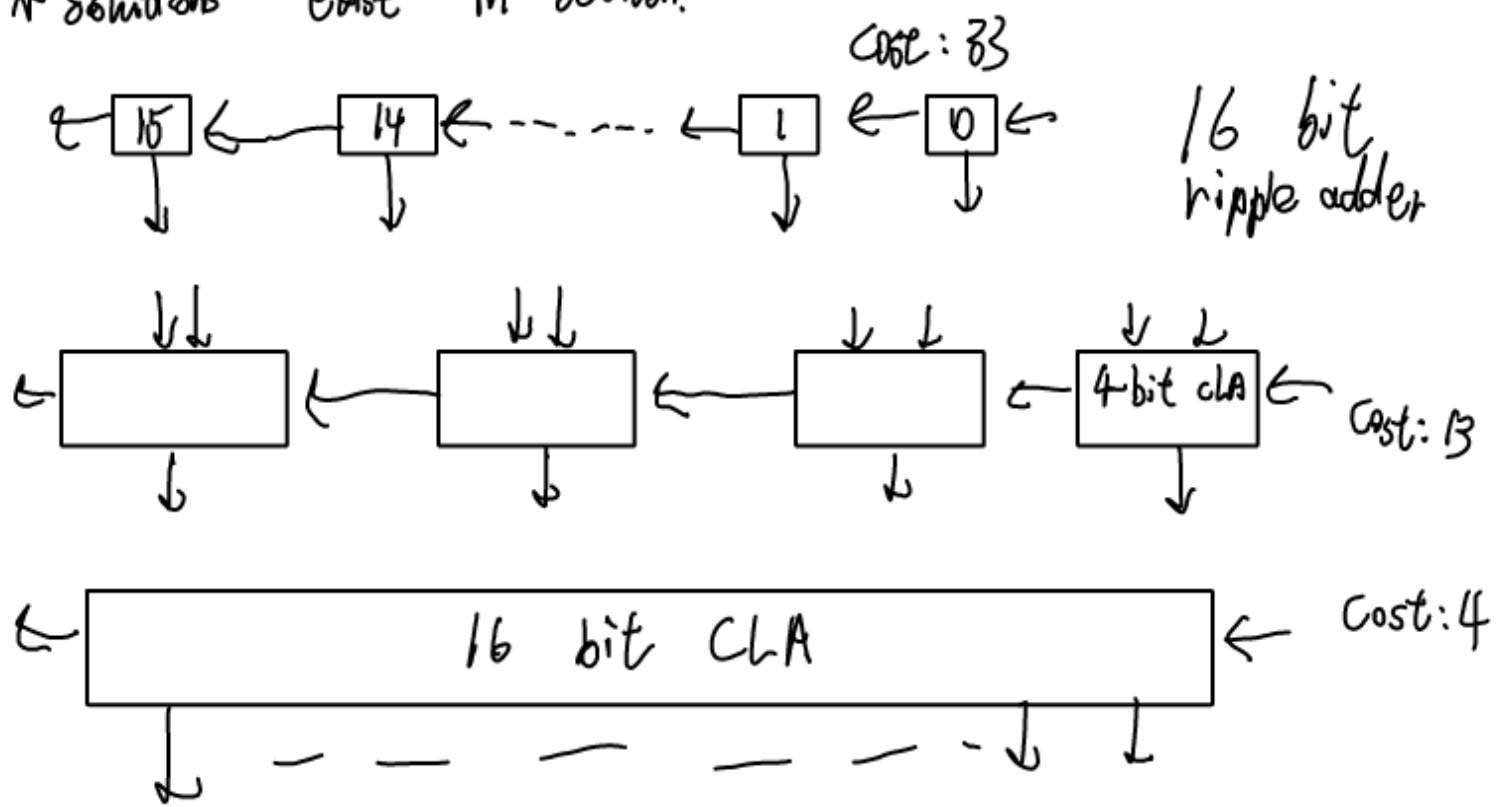
$\therefore$  all  $c_i$ 's are now 3-levels from the inputs.



This is called a carry-lookahead adder (CLA)



\* Solutions exist in between.



## Radix Complements

\* Or "r" complements.

\* Given a value  $N$  in base- $r$  using  $n$  digits.

The  $r$ 's complement is

$$r^n - N \text{ if } N \neq 0$$

$$0 \text{ otherwise}$$

e.g.  $(546700)_{10}$

$n=6$   $r=10$

$$10^6 - 546700 = (453300)_{10}$$

$(1011000)_2$

$n=7$   $r=2$

$$2^7 - 1011000$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10000000 \\ - 1011000 \\ \hline (0101000)_2 \end{array}$$

In base-2, the 2s complement is formed by flipping the bits and adding 1.

$$1011000 \rightarrow 0100111$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0100111 \\ +1 \\ \hline 0101000 \end{array}$$

Subtraction of unsigned binary numbers.

Consider  $M - N$ .

Instead consider adding the r's complement of  $N$ .

$$M + (r^n - N) = M - N + r^n \quad (1)$$

$$= r^n - (N - M)$$

2 cases.

1)  $M \geq N$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \hline r^n \end{array} \quad \boxed{M - N}$$

n-bits

2)  $M < N \rightarrow$  underflow

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \boxed{r^n - (N - M)}$$

n-bits

2s complement of  $N - M$

So just add -ve sign

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ -3 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 101 \\ -011 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 101 \\ +101 \\ \hline 010 \\ \hline M - N = 2 \end{array}$$

Use 3-bits

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ -5 \\ \hline -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 011 \\ -101 \\ \hline -2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 011 \\ +011 \\ \hline 110 \end{array}$$

2s comp of 5-3  
 $\downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-010 = -2$