Chapter 3:
Arithmetic for Computers

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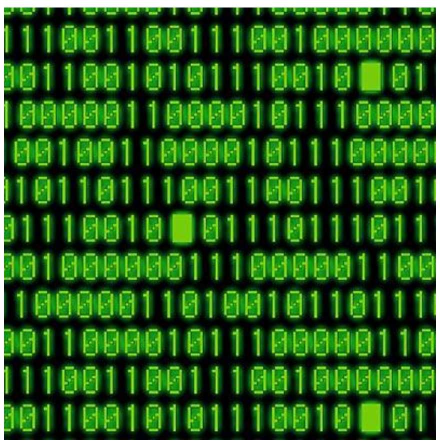
[with materials from *Computer Organization and Design, 4th Edition*,
Patterson & Hennessy, © 2008, MK
and M.J. Irwin's presentation, PSU 2008]

Content

- Integer representation and arithmetic
- Floating point number representation and arithmetic

Overview

- Computers store data as sequences of 1s and 0s
- How these sequences can be converted/displayed as audio, image, photo,…?



Type Name	Size
bool	8 bit unsigned
byte, unsigned char	8 bit unsigned
char	8 bit signed
unsigned int	16 bit unsigned
short, int	16 bit unsigned
unsigned long	32 bit unsigned
long	32 bit signed
float	32 bit floating point value
string	Array of byte

In this chapter: How to represent complicated data types in binary

Numeral systems

- Mathematical notations to represent numbers
- Include:
  - Digits for representation
  - The rule to interpret written representation into corresponding number
- For example
  - Number $a_{n-1}a_{n-2}\ldots a_2a_1a_0$ in base m

$$a_{n-1}a_{n-2}\ldots a_2a_1a_0 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i m^i$$

Common numeral systems

	Decimal	Binary	Hexa-decimal
Base	10	2	16
Digits	0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	0,1	0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 A,B,C,D,E,F
Used by	Human	Computer	Computer/Human for shorter number representation

Example

- $105_{10} = 1 * 10^2 + 0 * 10^1 + 5 * 10^0$
- $101_2 = 1 * 2^2 + 0 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0 = 5_{10}$
- What is the difference between the number's representation and value?

Converting decimal to binary

- Integral part: 2 methods
- Method 1: division by 2 and collect remainders
- Example: convert 105 into binary
  - 105 : 2 = 52 remain 1
  - 52 : 2 = 26 remain 0
  - 26 : 2 = 13 remain 0
  - 13 : 2 = 6 remain 1
  - 6 : 2 = 3 remain 0
  - 3 : 2 = 1 remain 1
  - 1 : 2 = 0 remain 1
- Finally: $105_{(10)} = 1101001_{(2)}$

Converting decimal to binary

- Method 2: Analyze into sum of power of two
- Eg:
  - $105 = 64 + 32 + 8 + 1 = 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^3 + 2^0$
  - $17000(10) = 16384 + 512 + 64 + 32 + 8$

    $= 2^{14} + 2^9 + 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^3$

2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Converting decimal to binary

- Fractional part: multiply by 2 and get the integral parts
- Eg: $0.6875_{(10)} \rightarrow xxx_{(2)}$
  - 0.6875 x 2 = 1.375 integral = 1
  - 0.375 x 2 = 0.75 integral = 0
  - 0.75 x 2 = 1.5 integral = 1
  - 0.5 x 2 = 1.0 integral = 1
- Finally $0.6875_{(10)} = 0.1011_{(2)}$
- Then we have

$$\mathbf{105.687510 = 1101001.10112}$$

Example

- Convert decimal number into binary

68.25 = 1000100.01

75.2 =

Conversion between binary and hexa-decimal

- It's difficult to read/write/remember binary numbers

→ Make it shorter by converting to base 16 numbers

- Compact representation of bit strings
- 4 bits per hex digit

0	0000	**4**	0100	**8**	1000	**C**	1100
1	0001	**5**	0101	**9**	1001	**D**	1101
2	0010	**6**	0110	**A**	1010	**E**	1110
3	0011	**7**	0111	**B**	1011	**F**	1111

- Example: eca8 6420
  - e c a 8 6 4 2 0
  - 1110 1100 1010 1000 0110 0100 0010 0000

Unsigned Binary Integers

- Using n-bit binary number to represent non-negative integer

$$x = x_{n-1}x_{n-2}\ldots x_1x_0$$
$$= x_{n-1}2^{n-1} + x_{n-2}2^{n-2} + \cdots + x_1 2^1 + x_0 2^0$$

- Range: 0 to $+2^n - 1$

- Example

  $0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 1011_2$
  $= 0 + \ldots + 1\times2^3 + 0\times2^2 + 1\times2^1 + 1\times2^0$
  $= 0 + \ldots + 8 + 0 + 2 + 1 = 11_{10}$

- Data range using 32 bits

  0 to $2^{32}-1$ = 4,294,967,295

Eg: 32 bit Unsigned Binary Integers

Hex	Binary	Decimal
0x00000000	0…0000	0
0x00000001	0…0001	1
0x00000002	0…0010	2
0x00000003	0…0011	3
0x00000004	0…0100	4
0x00000005	0…0101	5
0x00000006	0…0110	6
0x00000007	0…0111	7
0x00000008	0…1000	8
0x00000009	0…1001	9
	…	
0xFFFFFFFC	1…1100	2^{32}-4
0xFFFFFFFD	1…1101	2^{32}-3
0xFFFFFFFE	1…1110	2^{32}-2
0xFFFFFFFF	1…1111	2^{32}-1

Exercise

- Convert to 32 bit integers

  25 = 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 1001

  125 = 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0111 1101

  255 = 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 1111 1111

- Convert 32 bit integers to decimal value

  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 1100 1111 = 207

  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0011 0011 = 307

Signed binary integers

- Using n-bit binary number to represent integer, including negative values

$$x = x_{n-1}x_{n-2}...x_1x_0$$
$$= -x_{n-1}2^{n-1} + x_{n-2}2^{n-2} + \cdots + x_1 2^1 + x_0 2^0$$

- Range: -2^{n-1} to $+2^{n-1} - 1$

- Example

$1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1100_2$
$= -1\times2^{31} + 1\times2^{30} + \ldots + 1\times2^{2} + 0\times2^{1} + 0\times2^{0}$
$= -2{,}147{,}483{,}648 + 2{,}147{,}483{,}644 = -4_{10}$

- Using 32 bits

–2,147,483,648 to +2,147,483,647

Signed integer negation

- Given $x = xn_{-1}x_{n-2}{}_{\ldots}x_1x_0$, how to calculate $-x$?
- Let $\bar{x} = 1's\ complement\ of\ x$

$$\bar{x} = 1111\ldots11_2 - x$$

(1 → 0, 0 → 1)

Then

$$\bar{x} + x = 1111\ldots112 = -1$$

→ $\bar{x} + 1 = -x$

- Example: find binary representation of -2

$+2 = 0000\ 0000 \ldots 0010_2$

$-2 = 1111\ 1111 \ldots 1101_2 + 1$
$= 1111\ 1111 \ldots 1110_2$

Signed binary negation

complement all the bits

0101

and add a 1

0110

1011

and add a 1

1010

complement all the bits

	2'sc binary	decimal
$-2^3 =$	1000	-8
$-(2^3 - 1) =$	1001	-7
	1010	-6
	1011	-5
	1100	-4
	1101	-3
	1110	-2
	1111	-1
	0000	0
	0001	1
	0010	2
	0011	3
	0100	4
	0101	5
	0110	6
$2^3 - 1 =$	0111	7

Exercise

- Find 16 bit signed integer representation of

16 = 0000 0000 0001 0000

-16 = 1111 1111 1111 0000

100 = 0000 0000 0110 0100

-100 = 1111 1111 1001 1100

Sign extension

- Given n-bit integer $x = x_{n-1}x_{n-2} \ldots x_1x_0$
- Find corresponding m-bit representation (m > n) with the same numeric value

$$x = x_{m-1}x_{m-2} \ldots x_1x_0$$

- → Replicate the sign bit to the left

- Examples: 8-bit to 16-bit

  +2: 0000 0010 => 0000 0000 0000 0010

  –2: 1111 1110 => 1111 1111 1111 1110

Addition and subtraction

- Addition
  - Similar to what you do to add two numbers manually
  - Digits are added bit by bit from right to left
  - Carries passed to the next digit to the left
- Subtraction
  - Negate the second operand then add to the first operand

$$
\begin{array}{rlcl}
 & 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0111_{two} & = & 7_{ten} \\
+ & 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0110_{two} & = & 6_{ten} \\
\hline
 & 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 1101_{two} & = & 13_{ten}
\end{array}
$$

Examples

- All numbers are 8-bit signed integer

```
 12 + 8 =

122 + 8 =

122 + 80 =
```

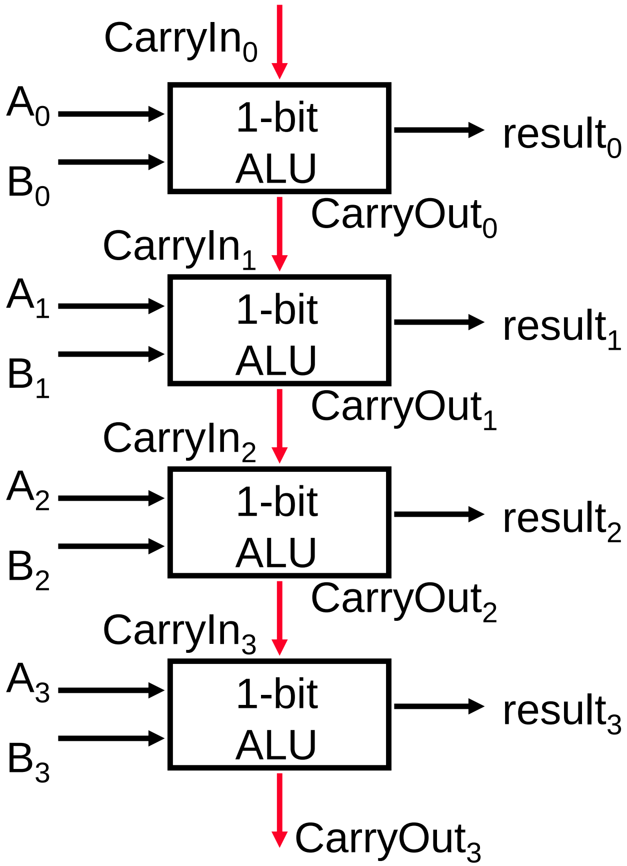
Dealing with Overflow

- Overflow occurs when the result of an operation cannot be represented in 32-bits, i.e., when the sign bit contains a value bit of the result and not the proper sign bit
  - When adding operands with different signs or when subtracting operands with the same sign, overflow can *never* occur

Operation	Operand A	Operand B	Result indicating overflow
A + B	≥ 0	≥ 0	< 0
A + B	< 0	< 0	≥ 0
A - B	≥ 0	< 0	< 0
A - B	< 0	≥ 0	≥ 0

Adder implementation

- N-bit ripple-carry adder



Performance depends on data length

➔ Performance is low

Making addition faster: infinite hardware

- Parallelize the adder with the cost of hardware
- Given the addition:

$$a_{n-1}a_{n-2}\ldots a_1a_0 + b_{n-1}b_{n-2}\ldots b_1b_0$$

- Let c_i is the carry at bit i

$$c2 = (b1 . c1) + (a1 . c1) + (a1 . b1)$$
$$c1 = (b0 . C0) + (a0 . c0) + (a0 . b0)$$

Find c2 from a0, b0, c0?

Making addition faster: Carry Lookahead

- Approach
  - Make hardwired 4 bit adder → fast and simple enough
  - Develop a carry lookahead unit to calculate the carry bit before finishing the addition
- At bit i

$$
\begin{aligned}
ci+1 &= (bi \cdot ci) + (ai \cdot ci) + (ai \cdot bi) \\
&= (ai \cdot bi) + (ai + bi) \cdot ci
\end{aligned}
$$

- Denote

$$
\begin{aligned}
gi &= ai \cdot bi \\
pi &= ai + bi
\end{aligned}
$$

- Then

$$ci+1 = gi + pi \cdot ci$$

Carry lookahead

- With 4-bit adder

$$c1 = g0 + (p0 \cdot c0)$$

$$c2 = g1 + (p1 \cdot g0) + (p1 \cdot p0 \cdot c0)$$

$$c3 = g2 + (p2 \cdot g1) + (p2 \cdot p1 \cdot g0) + (p2 \cdot p1 \cdot p0 \cdot c0)$$

$$c4 = g3 + (p3 \cdot g2) + (p3 \cdot p2 \cdot g1) + (p3 \cdot p2 \cdot p1 \cdot g0) + (p3 \cdot p2 \cdot p1 \cdot p0 \cdot c0)$$

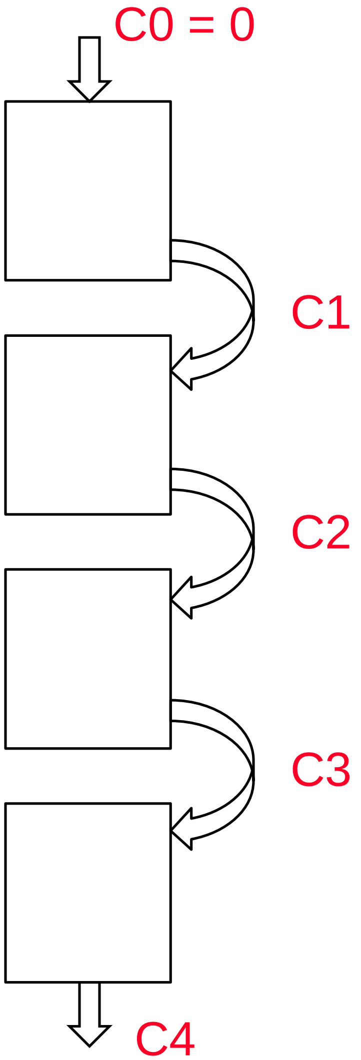
➔ All carry bits can be calculated after 3 gate delay

➔ All result bits can be calculated after maximum of 4 gate delay

➔ How to implement bigger adder?

Carry lookahead

- For 16-bit adder → fast C1, C2, C3, C4 is needed



Carry lookahead

- Denote

$$P0 = p3 \cdot p2 \cdot p1 \cdot p0 \qquad G0 = g3 + (p3 \cdot g2) + (p3 \cdot p2 \cdot g1) + (p3 \cdot p2 \cdot p1 \cdot g0)$$

$$P1 = p7 \cdot p6 \cdot p5 \cdot p4 \qquad G1 = g7 + (p7 \cdot g6) + (p7 \cdot p6 \cdot g5) + (p7 \cdot p6 \cdot p5 \cdot g4)$$

$$P2 = p11 \cdot p10 \cdot p9 \cdot p8 \qquad G2 = g11 + (p11 \cdot g10) + (p11 \cdot p10 \cdot g9) + (p11 \cdot p10 \cdot p9 \cdot g8)$$

$$P3 = p15 \cdot p14 \cdot p13 \cdot p12 \qquad G3 = g15 + (p15 \cdot g14) + (p15 \cdot p14 \cdot g13) + (p15 \cdot p14 \cdot p13 \cdot g12)$$

- Then big-carry bits can be calculated fast

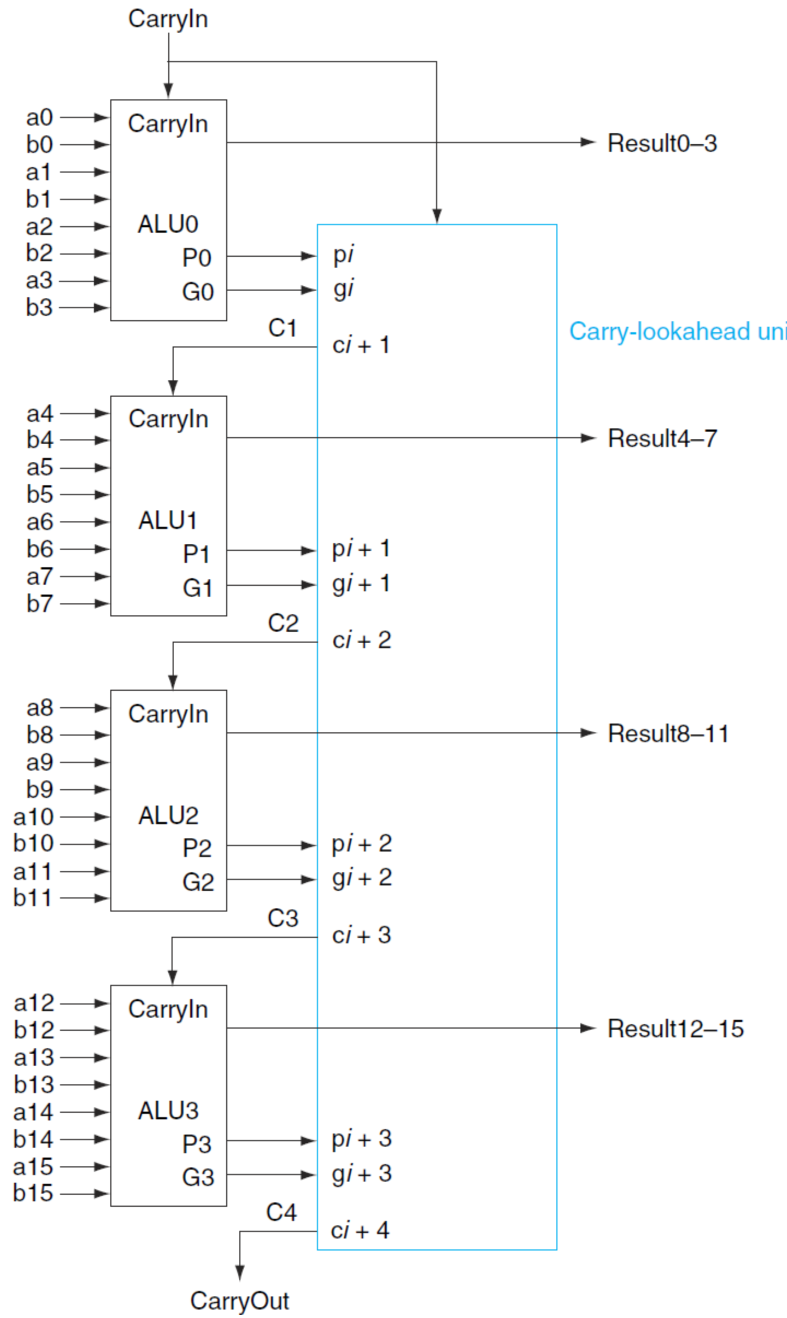
$$C1 = G0 + (P0 \cdot c0)$$

$$C2 = G1 + (P1 \cdot G0) + (P1 \cdot P0 \cdot c0)$$

$$C3 = G2 + (P2 \cdot G1) + (P2 \cdot P1 \cdot G0) + (P2 \cdot P1 \cdot P0 \cdot c0)$$

$$C4 = G3 + (P3 \cdot G2) + (P3 \cdot P2 \cdot G1) + (P3 \cdot P2 \cdot P1 \cdot G0) + (P3 \cdot P2 \cdot P1 \cdot P0 \cdot c0)$$

16-bit Adder


CarryIn
a0
b0
a1
b1
a2
b2
a3
b3
CarryIn
ALU0
P0
G0
Result0–3
pi
gi
C1
ci + 1
Carry-lookahead unit
a4
b4
a5
b5
a6
b6
a7
b7
CarryIn
ALU1
P1
G1
Result4–7
pi + 1
gi + 1
C2
ci + 2
a8
b8
a9
b9
a10
b10
a11
b11
CarryIn
ALU2
P2
G2
Result8–11
pi + 2
gi + 2
C3
ci + 3
a12
b12
a13
b13
a14
b14
a15
b15
CarryIn
ALU3
P3
G3
Result12–15
pi + 3
gi + 3
C4
ci + 4
CarryOut

Exercise

- Dertermine g_i, pi, G_i, Pi when adding the two 16-bit numbers

$$a = 0001\ 1010\ 0011\ 0011$$
$$b = 1110\ 0101\ 1110\ 1011$$

- Calculate c_{15}

Exercise

- p_i, g_i

$$gi = ai \cdot bi$$
$$pi = ai + bi$$

a:	0001	1010	0011	0011
b:	1110	0101	1110	1011
gi:	0000	0000	0010	0011
pi:	1111	1111	1111	1011

$$P3 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$
$$P2 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$
$$P1 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$
$$P0 = 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G0 &= g3 + (p3 \cdot g2) + (p3 \cdot p2 \cdot g1) + (p3 \cdot p2 \cdot p1 \cdot g0) \\
&= 0 + (1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 0 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \\
G1 &= g7 + (p7 \cdot g6) + (p7 \cdot p6 \cdot g5) + (p7 \cdot p6 \cdot p5 \cdot g4) \\
&= 0 + (1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0) = 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 = 1 \\
G2 &= g11 + (p11 \cdot g10) + (p11 \cdot p10 \cdot g9) + (p11 \cdot p10 \cdot p9 \cdot g8) \\
&= 0 + (1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \\
G3 &= g15 + (p15 \cdot g14) + (p15 \cdot p14 \cdot g13) + (p15 \cdot p14 \cdot p13 \cdot g12) \\
&= 0 + (1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise

- c_{15} is actually C_4

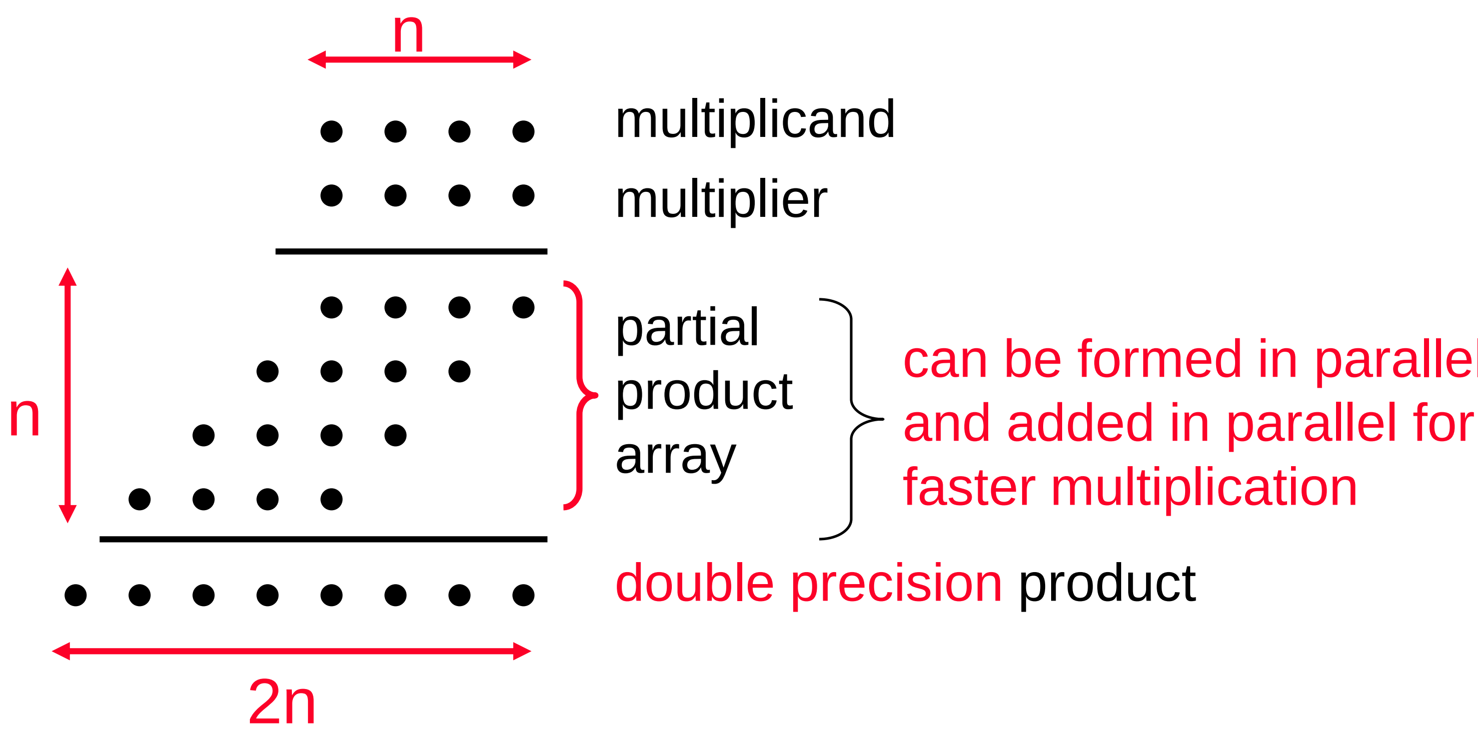
$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{C4} &= \mathrm{G3} + (\mathrm{P3} \cdot \mathrm{G2}) + (\mathrm{P3} \cdot \mathrm{P2} \cdot \mathrm{G1}) + (\mathrm{P3} \cdot \mathrm{P2} \cdot \mathrm{P1} \cdot \mathrm{G0}) \\
&\quad + (\mathrm{P3} \cdot \mathrm{P2} \cdot \mathrm{P1} \cdot \mathrm{P0} \cdot \mathrm{c0}) \\
&= 0 + (1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0) \\
&= 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 + 0 = 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Exercise

- Compare performance of 16-bit ripple carry and 16-bit carry lookahead adders, assuming delay of all logic gates are equal?

Multiply

- Binary multiplication is just a *bunch* of right shifts and adds



n-bit multiplicand and multiplier → 2n-bit product

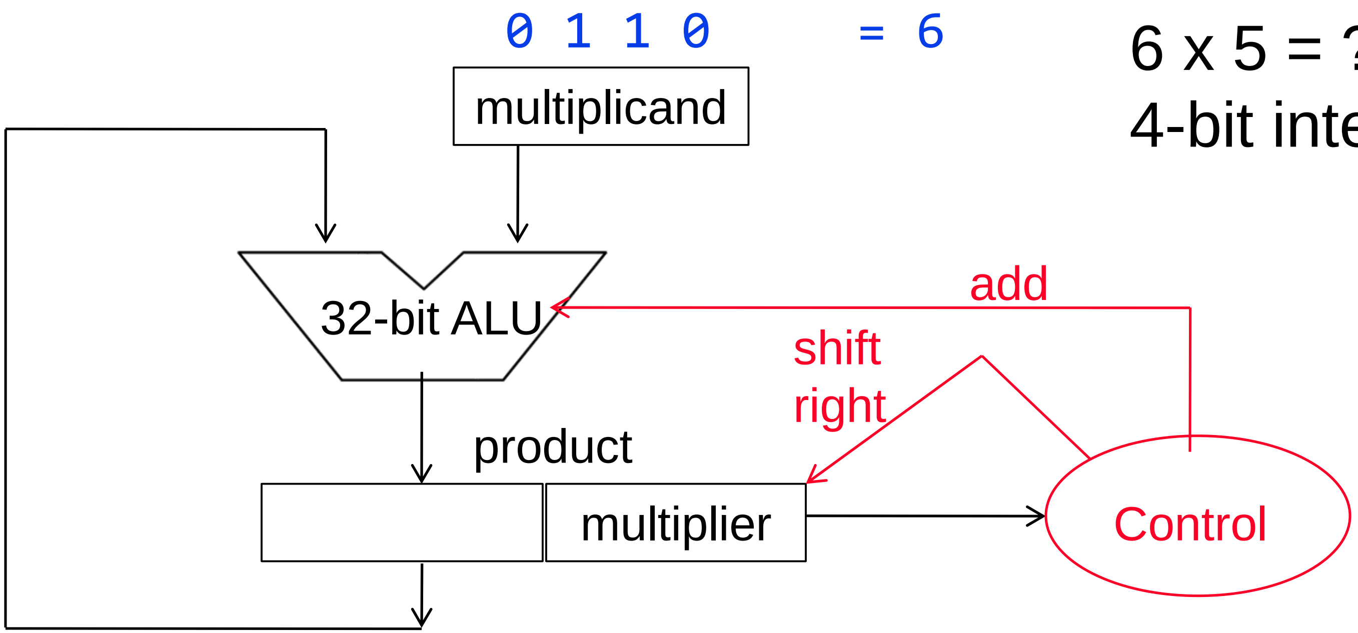
Example

Multiplicand		1000_{ten}
Multiplier	x	1001_{ten}
		1000
		0000
		0000
		1000
Product		1001000_{ten}

Add and Right Shift Multiplier Hardware

6 x 5 = ?

4-bit integer



	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	= 5
add	0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	LSB=1 → add multiplicand
	0 0 1 1 →	0 0 1 0	shift right
add	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 0	LSB=0 → no change
	0 0 0 1 →	1 0 0 1	shift right
add	0 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	LSB=1 → add multiplicand
	0 0 1 1 →	1 1 0 0	shift right
add	0 0 1 1	1 1 0 0	LSB=0 → no change
	0 0 0 1 →	1 1 1 0	shift right = 30

MIPS Multiply Instruction

- Multiply (`mult` and `multu`) produces a double precision product (2 x 32 bit)

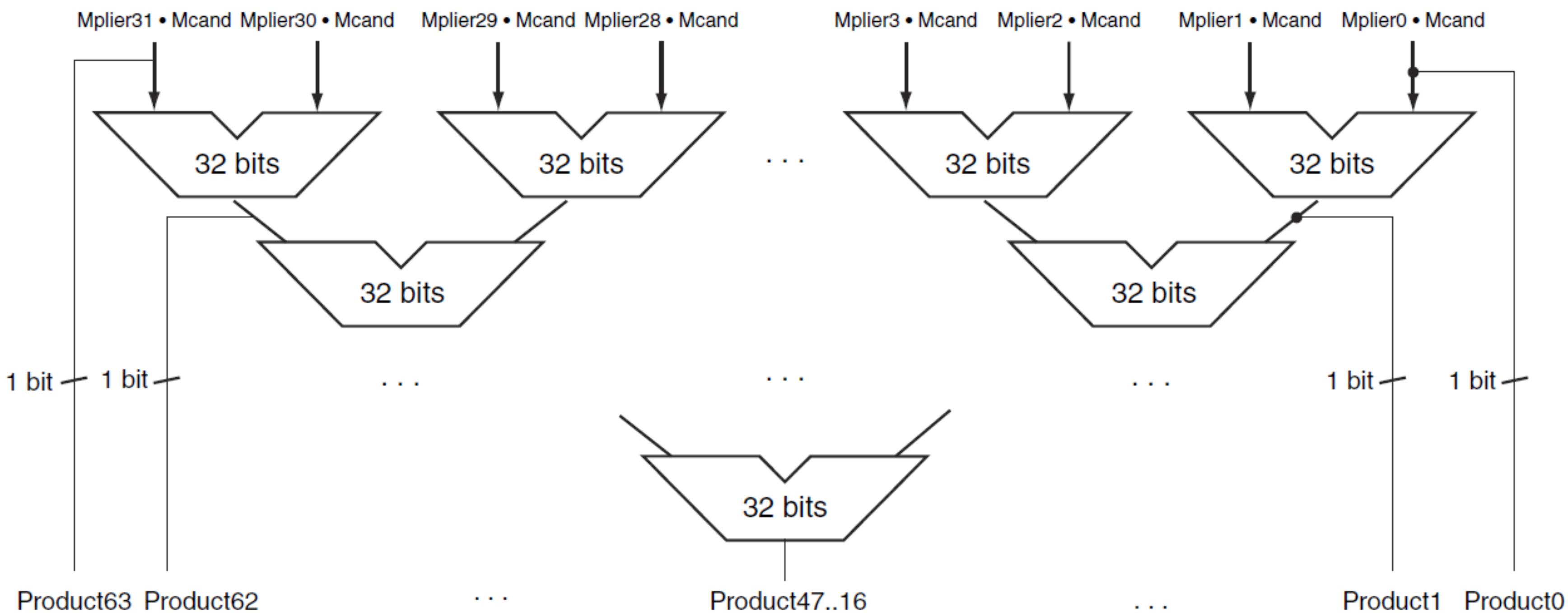
```
mult   $s0, $s1       # hi||lo = $s0 * $s1
```

0	16	17	0	0	0x18

- Two additional registers: **hi** and **lo**
- Low-order word of the product is stored in processor register `lo` and the high-order word is stored in register `hi`
- Instructions `mfhi rd` and `mflo rd` are provided to move the product to (user accessible) registers in the register file

How to make it faster?

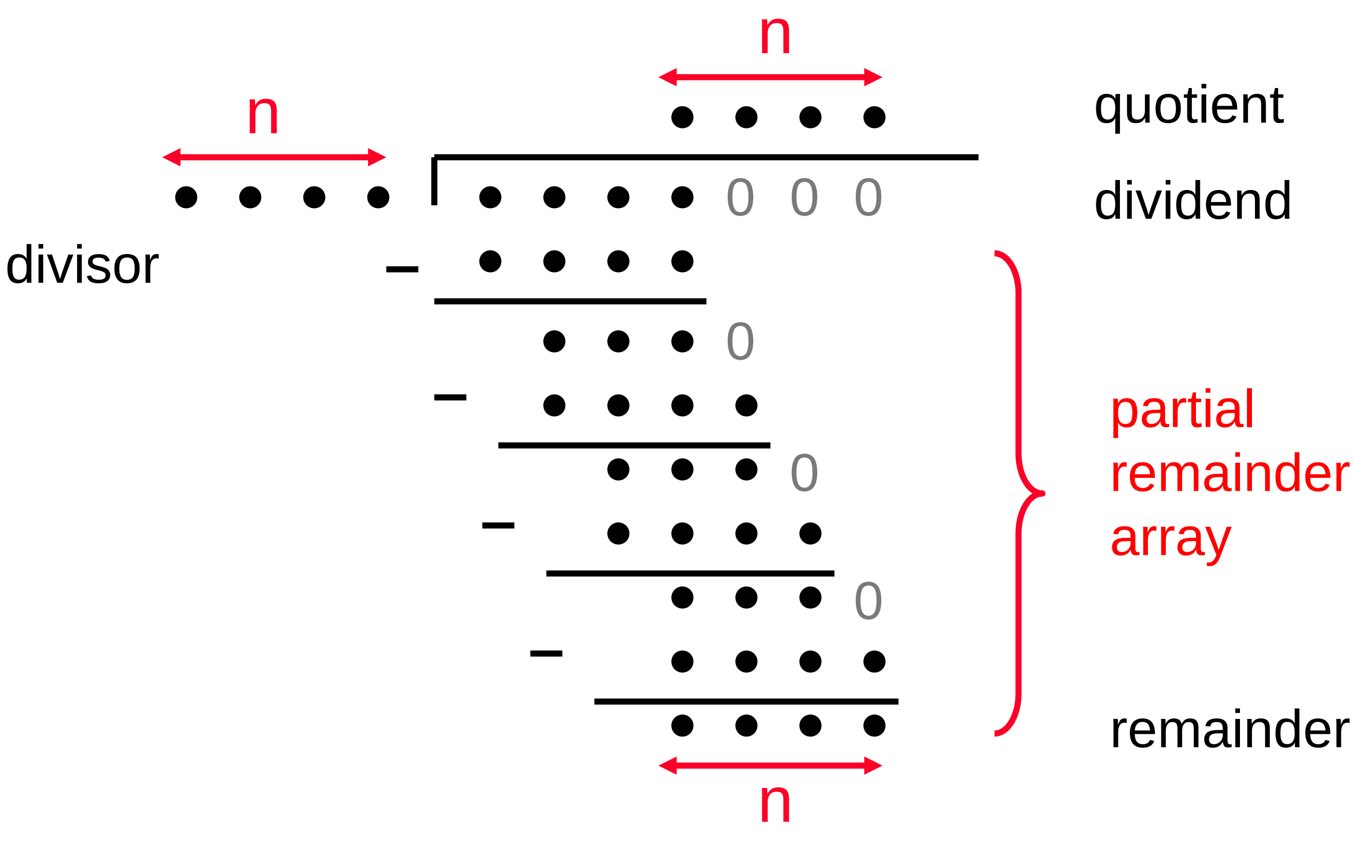
- Add more hardware
- 5 stages addition using carry save adders



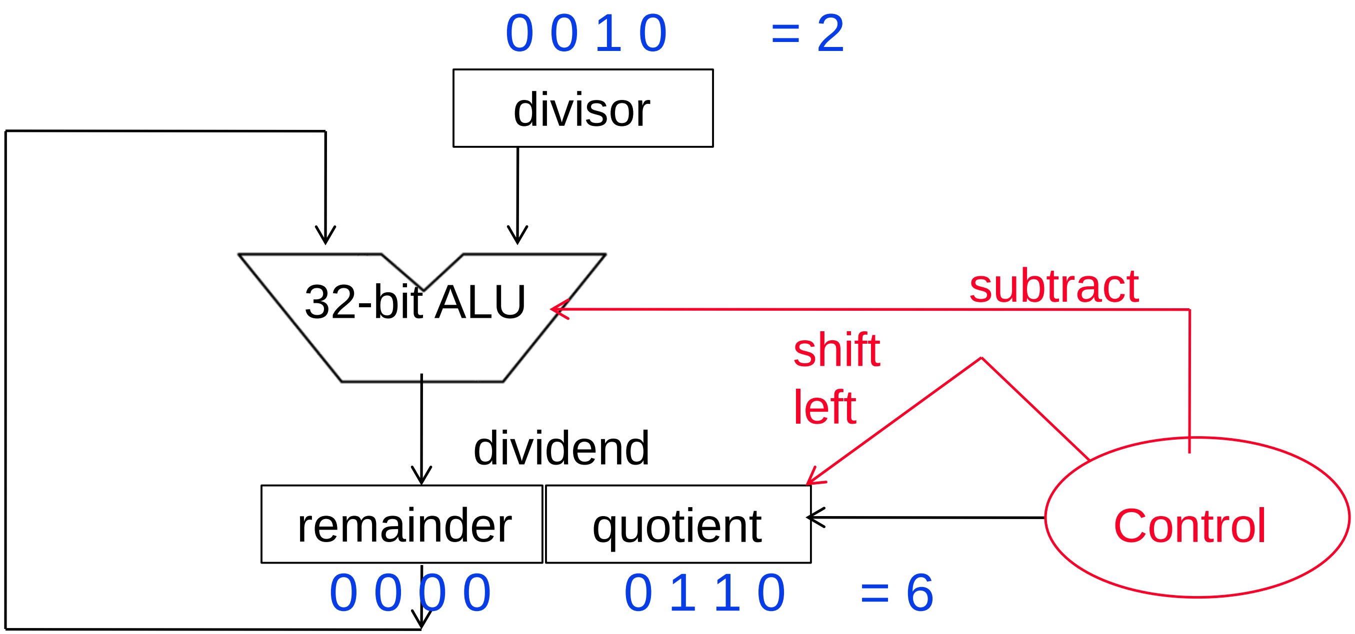
Division

- Division is just a *bunch* of quotient digit guesses and left shifts and subtracts

dividend = quotient x divisor + remainder



Left Shift and Subtract Division Hardware



	0 0 0 0	← 1 1 0 0	
sub	1 1 1 0	1 1 0 0	rem neg, so ‘ient bit = 0
	0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0	restore remainder
	0 0 0 1	← 1 0 0 0	
sub	1 1 1 1	1 1 0 0	rem neg, so ‘ient bit = 0
	0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0	restore remainder
	0 0 1 1	← 0 0 0 0	
sub	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	rem pos, so ‘ient bit = 1
	0 0 1 0	← 0 0 1 0	
sub	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	rem pos, so ‘ient bit = 1

= 3 with 0 remainder

MIPS Divide Instruction

- Divide (`div` and `divu`) generates the reminder in `hi` and the quotient in `lo`

```
div   $s0, $s1        # lo = $s0 / $s1
                      # hi = $s0 mod $s1
```

0	16	17	0	0	0x1A

  - Instructions `mfhi rd` and `mflo rd` are provided to move the quotient and reminder to (user accessible) registers in the register file

- As with multiply, divide ignores overflow so software must determine if the quotient is too large. Software must also check the divisor to avoid division by 0.

Representing Big (and Small) Numbers

- Encoding non-integer value?
  - Earth mass: (5.9722±0.0006)×1024 (kg)
  - Weight of an amu (atomic mass unit, 1/12 mass of C_{12})

    0.0000000000000000000000000166 or 1.6×10^{-27} (kg)
  - PI number

    PI = 3.14159….
- Problem: how to represent the above numbers?

➔ We need reals or floating point numbers!

➔ Floating point numbers in decimal:

- ➔ 1000
- ➔ 1×10^{3}
- ➔ 0.1×10^{4}

Floating point number

- In decimal system

$$2013.1228 = 201.31228 * 10$$
$$= 20.131228 * 10^2$$
$$= 2.0131228 * 10^3$$
$$= 20131228 * 10^{-4}$$

- What is the "standard" form?

$$2.0131228 * 10^3 = \underbrace{2.0131228}_{\text{mantissa}}\text{E+}\underbrace{03}_{\text{exponent}}$$

- In binary $X = \pm 1.xxxxx * 2^{yyyy}$
- ***Sign, mantissa, and exponent need to be represented***

Floating point number

- Floating point representation in binary

$$(-1)^{sign} \times 1.F \times 2^{E-bias}$$

  - Still have to fit everything in 32 bits (single precision)
  - Bias = 127 with single precision floating point number

s	E (exponent)	F (fraction)
1 sign bit	8 bits	23 bits

- Defined by the IEEE 754-1985 standard
  - Single precision: 32 bit
  - Double precision: 64 bit
  - Correspond to float and double in C

Examples

- Ex1: convert X into decimal value

X = 1100 0001 0101 0110 0000 0000 0000 0000

sign = 1 $\rightarrow$ X is negative

E = 1000 0010 = 130

F = 10101100...00

$\rightarrow$ X = $(-1)^1 \times 1.101011000..00 \times 2^{130-127}$

$= -1.101011 \times 2^3 = -1101.011$

$= -13.375$

Example

- Ex2: find decimal value of X

X = 0011 1111 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

sign = 0

e = 0111 1111 = 127

m = 000…0000 (23 bit 0)

$X = (-1)^{0} \times 1.00…000 \times 2^{127-127} = 1.0$

Example

- Ex3: find binary representation of X = 9.6875 in IEEE 754 single precision

Converting X to plain binary

$9_{10} = 1001_2$

$0.6875 \times 2 = 1.375$ → get bit 1
$0.375 \times 2 = 0.75$ → get bit 0
$0.75 \times 2 = 1.5$ → get bit 1
$0.5 \times \quad = 1.0$ → get bit 1

→ $9.6875_{10} = 1001.1011_2$

Example

- Ex3: find binary representation of X = 9.6875 in IEEE 754 single precision

$X = 9.6875_{(10)} = 1001.1011_{(2)} = 1.0011011 \text{ x } 2^3$

Then

$S = 0$

$e = 127 + 3 = 130_{(10)} = 1000\ 0010_{(2)}$

m = 001101100...00 (23 bit)

Finally

X = 0100 0001 0001 1011 0000 0000 0000 0000

Examples

- $1.0_2 \times 2^{-1} =$
- $100.75_{10} =$

Some special values

- Smallest+: 0 00000001 1.00000000000000000000000

  $= 1 \times 2^{1-127}$

- Zero: 0 00000000 00000000000000000000000

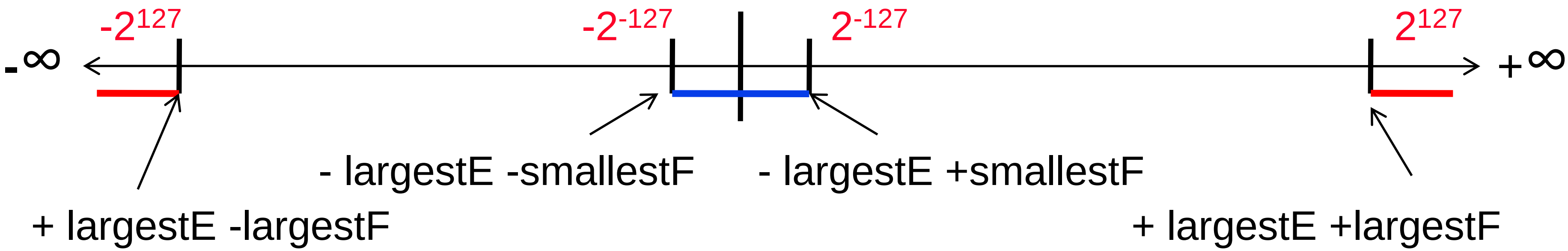
  = true 0

- Largest+: 0 11111110 1.11111111111111111111111

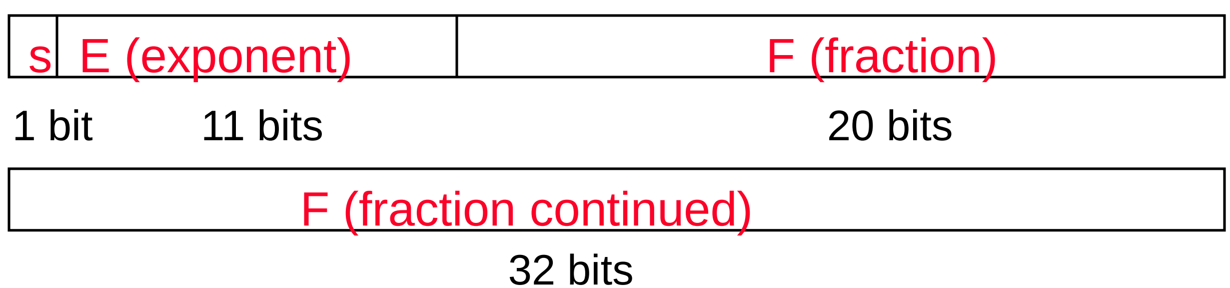
  $= (2-2^{-23}) \times 2^{254-127}$

Too large or too small values

- Overflow (floating point) happens when a positive exponent becomes too large to fit in the exponent field
- Underflow (floating point) happens when a negative exponent becomes too large to fit in the exponent field



- Reduce the chance of underflow or overflow is to offer another format that has a larger exponent field
  - Double precision – takes two MIPS words



Reduce underflow with the same bit length?

- De-normalized number

IEEE 754 FP Standard Encoding

- Special encodings are used to represent unusual events
  - ± infinity for division by zero
  - NAN (not a number) for invalid operations such as 0/0
  - True zero is the bit string all zero

Single Precision		Double Precision		Object Represented
E (8)	F (23)	E (11)	F (52)	
0000 0000	0	0000 … 0000	0	true zero (0)
0000 0000	nonzero	0000 … 0000	nonzero	± denormalized number
0111 1111 to +127,-126	anything	0111 …1111 to +1023,-1022	anything	± floating point number
1111 1111	+ 0	1111 … 1111	- 0	± infinity
1111 1111	nonzero	1111 … 1111	nonzero	not a number (NaN)

Floating Point Addition

- Addition (and subtraction)

$$(\pm F1 \times 2^{E1}) + (\pm F2 \times 2^{E2}) = \pm F3 \times 2^{E3}$$

- Step 0: Restore the hidden bit in F1 and in F2
- Step 1: Align fractions by right shifting F2 by E1 - E2 positions (assuming E1 $\geq$ E2) keeping track of (three of) the bits shifted out in G R and S
- Step 2: Add the resulting F2 to F1 to form F3
- Step 3: Normalize F3 (so it is in the form 1.XXXXX …)
  - If F1 and F2 have the same sign $\rightarrow$ F3 $\in [1,4)$ $\rightarrow$ 1 bit right shift F3 and increment E3 (check for overflow)
  - If F1 and F2 have different signs $\rightarrow$ F3 may require *many* left shifts each time decrementing E3 (check for underflow)
- Step 4: Round F3 and possibly normalize F3 again
- Step 5: Rehide the most significant bit of F3 before storing the result

Floating Point Addition Example

- Add: $0.5 + (-0.4375) = ?$

$$(0.5 = 1.0000 \times 2^{-1}) + (-0.4375 = -1.1100 \times 2^{-2})$$

- Step 0: Hidden bits restored in the representation above
- Step 1: Shift significand with the smaller exponent (1.1100) right until its exponent matches the larger exponent (so once)
- Step 2: Add significands
  $1.0000 + (-0.111) = 1.0000 – 0.111 = 0.001$
- Step 3: Normalize the sum, checking for exponent over/underflow
  $0.001 \times 2^{-1} = 0.010 \times 2^{-2} = .. = 1.000 \times 2^{-4}$
- Step 4: The sum is already rounded, so we're done
- Step 5: Rehide the hidden bit before storing

Floating Point Multiplication

- Multiplication

$$(\pm F1 \times 2^{E1}) \text{ x } (\pm F2 \times 2^{E2}) = \pm F3 \times 2^{E3}$$

  - Step 0: Restore the hidden bit in F1 and in F2
  - Step 1: Add the two (biased) exponents and subtract the bias from the sum, so E1 + E2 – 127 = E3

    also determine the sign of the product (which depends on the sign of the operands (most significant bits))
  - Step 2: Multiply F1 by F2 to form a double precision F3
  - Step 3: Normalize F3 (so it is in the form 1.XXXXX …)
    - Since F1 and F2 come in normalized $\rightarrow$ F3 $\in [1,4)$ $\rightarrow$ 1 bit right shift F3 and increment E3
    - Check for overflow/underflow
  - Step 4: Round F3 and possibly normalize F3 again
  - Step 5: Rehide the most significant bit of F3 before storing the result

Floating Point Multiplication Example

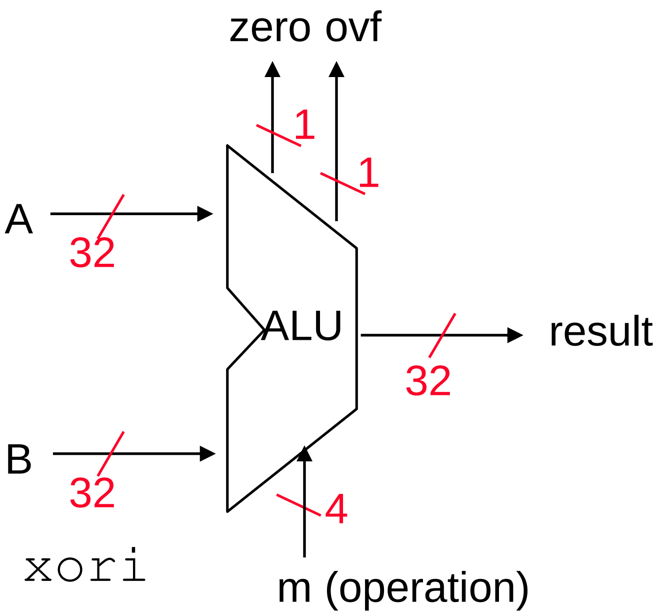
- Multiply

$$(0.5 = 1.0000 \times 2^{-1}) \text{ x } (-0.4375 = -1.1100 \times 2^{-2})$$

- Step 0: Hidden bits restored in the representation above
- Step 1: Add the exponents (not in bias would be -1 + (-2) = -3 and in bias would be (-1+127) + (-2+127) – 127 = (-1 -2) + (127+127-127) = -3 + 127 = 124
- Step 2: Multiply the significands
  1.0000 x 1.110 = 1.110000
- Step 3: Normalized the product, checking for exp over/underflow
  1.110000 x 2^{-3} is already normalized
- Step 4: The product is already rounded, so we're done
- Step 5: Rehide the hidden bit before storing

MIPS Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

- Must support the Arithmetic/Logic operations of the ISA




```
add, addi, addiu, addu
sub, subu
mult, multu, div, divu
and, andi, nor, or, ori, xor, xori
beq, bne, slt, slti, sltiu, sltu
```

- With special handling for
  - sign extend – `addi, addiu, slti, sltiu`
  - zero extend – `andi, ori, xori`
  - overflow detection – `add, addi, sub`

