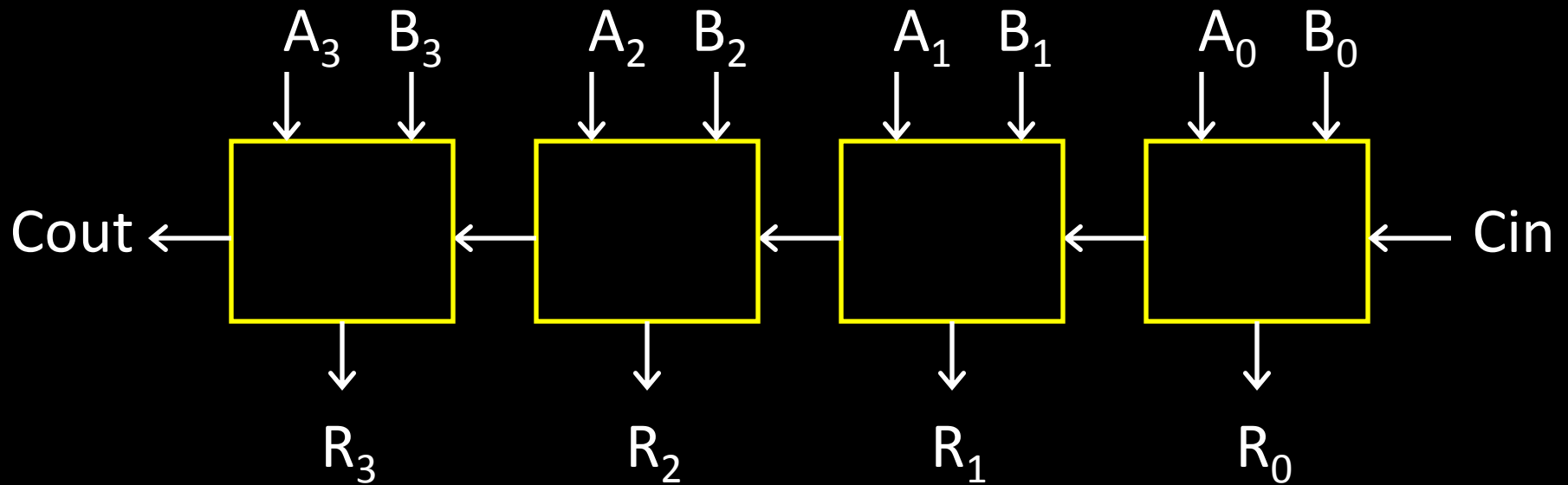


Arithmetic

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See: P&H Chapter 3.1-3, C.5-6



- Adds two 4-bit numbers, along with carry-in
- Computes 4-bit result and carry out

Addition with negatives:

- $\text{pos} + \text{pos} \rightarrow$ add magnitudes, result positive
- $\text{neg} + \text{neg} \rightarrow$ add magnitudes, result negative
- $\text{pos} + \text{neg} \rightarrow$ subtract smaller magnitude,
keep sign of bigger magnitude

First Attempt: Sign/Magnitude Representation

- 1 bit for sign (0=positive, 1=negative)
- N-1 bits for magnitude

Better: Two's Complement Representation

- Leading 1's for negative numbers
- To negate **any** number:
 - complement *all* the bits
 - then add 1

Non-negatives

(as usual):

$$+0 = 0000$$

$$+1 = 0001$$

$$+2 = 0010$$

$$+3 = 0011$$

$$+4 = 0100$$

$$+5 = 0101$$

$$+6 = 0110$$

$$+7 = 0111$$

$$+8 = 1000$$

Negatives

(two's complement: flip then add 1):

$$\sim 0 = 1111$$

$$\sim 1 = 1110$$

$$\sim 2 = 1101$$

$$\sim 3 = 1100$$

$$\sim 4 = 1011$$

$$\sim 5 = 1010$$

$$\sim 6 = 1001$$

$$\sim 7 = 1000$$

$$\sim 8 = 0111$$

$$-0 = 0000$$

$$-1 = 1111$$

$$-2 = 1110$$

$$-3 = 1101$$

$$-4 = 1100$$

$$-5 = 1011$$

$$-6 = 1010$$

$$-7 = 1001$$

$$-8 = 1000$$

Signed two's complement

- Negative numbers have leading 1's
- zero is unique: $+0 = -0$
- wraps from largest positive to largest negative

N bits can be used to represent

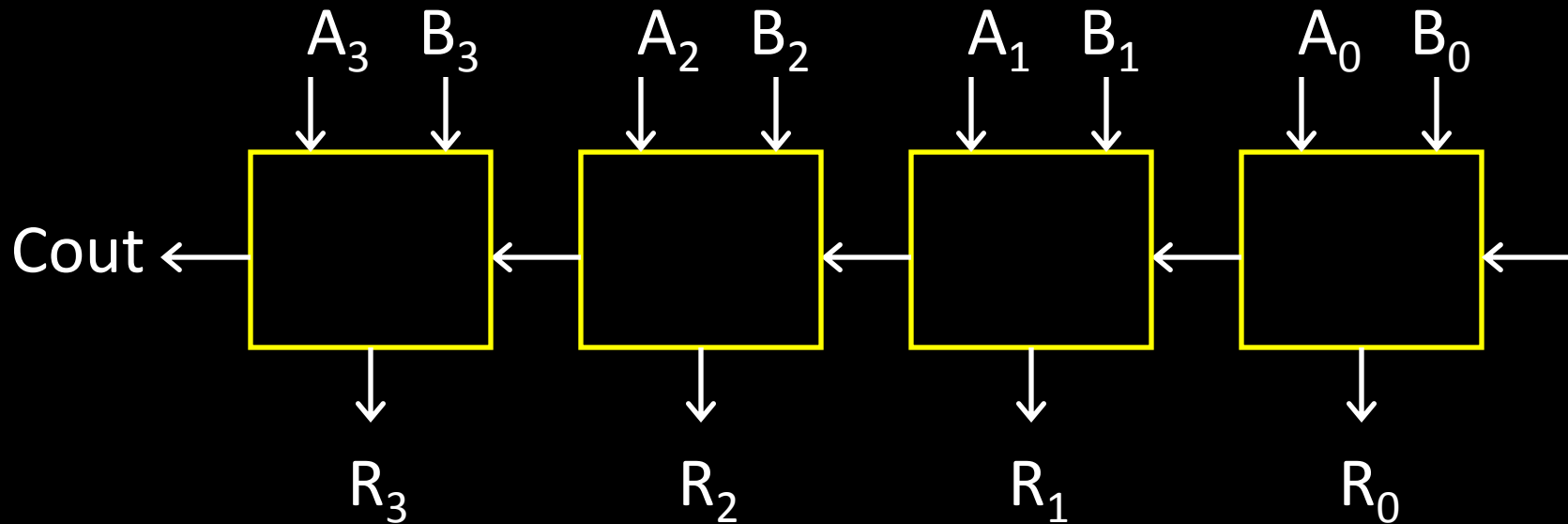
- unsigned:
 - eg: 8 bits \Rightarrow
- signed (two's complement):
 - ex: 8 bits \Rightarrow

Extending to larger size

Truncate to smaller size

Addition with two's complement signed numbers

- Perform addition as usual, regardless of sign (it just works)



How does that work?

$$\begin{array}{r} -154 \\ +283 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

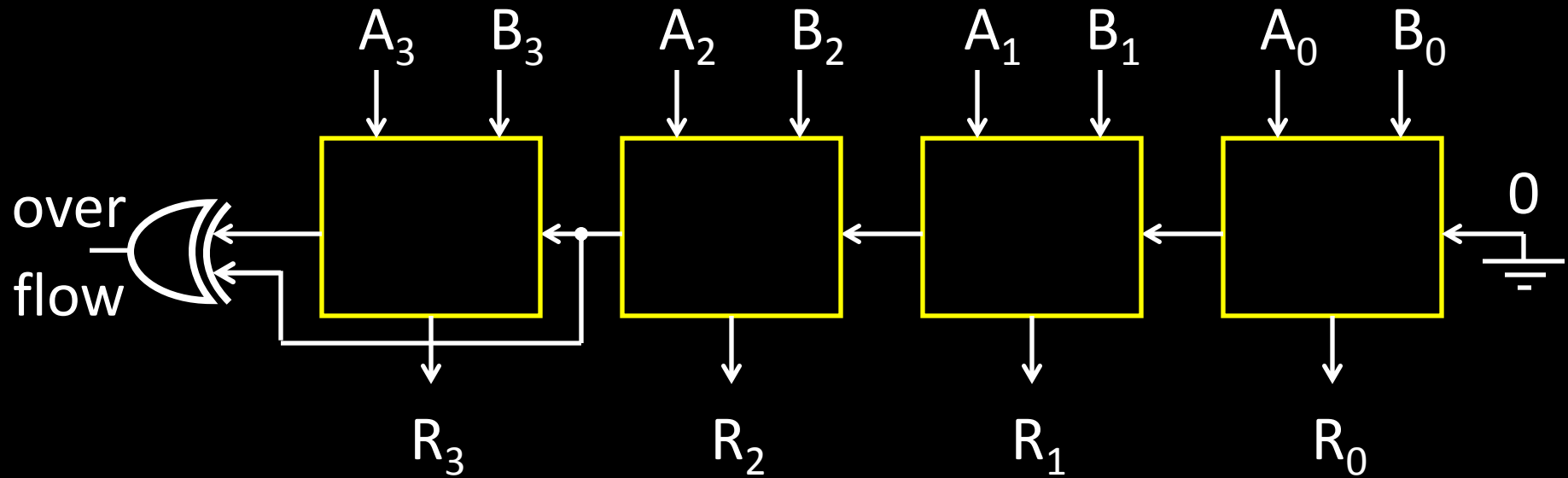
Overflow

- adding a negative and a positive?
- adding two positives?
- adding two negatives?

Rule of thumb:

Overflow happened iff
carry into msb \neq carry out of msb

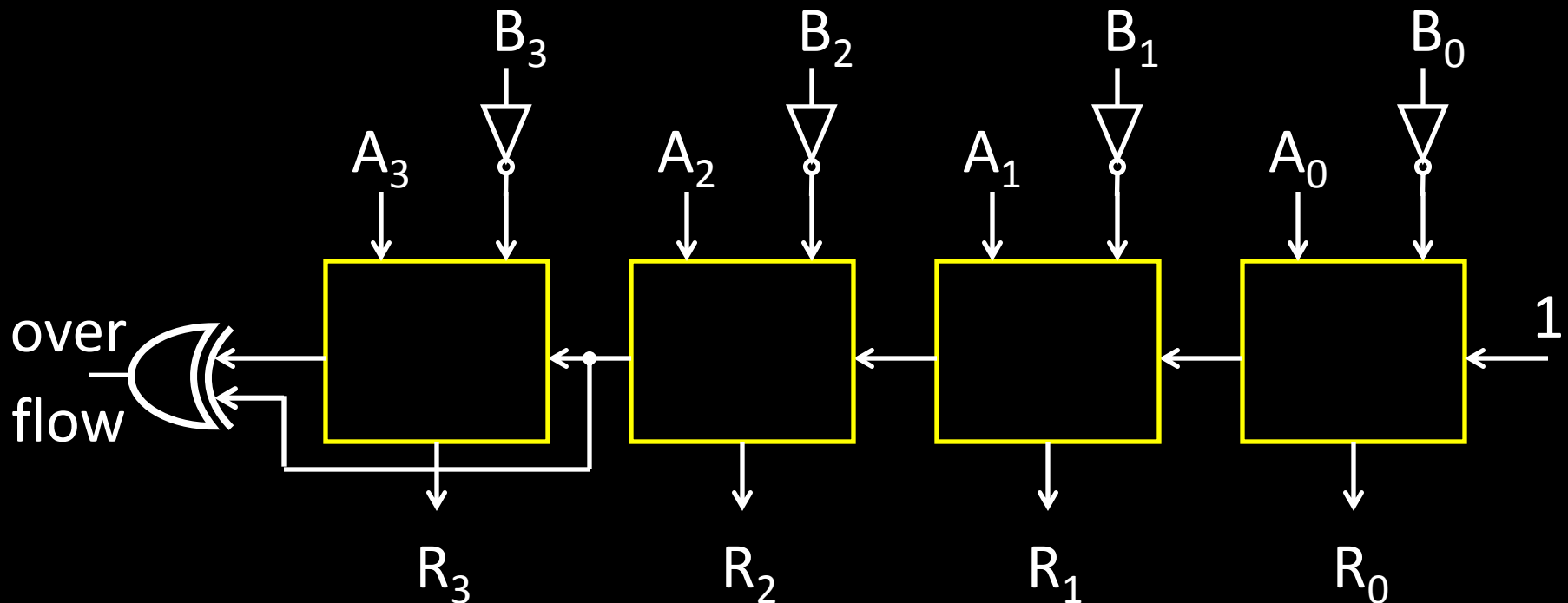
Two's Complement Adder with overflow detection



Two's Complement Subtraction

Lazy approach

$$A - B = A + (-B) = A + (\overline{B} + 1)$$



Q: What if $(-B)$ overflows?

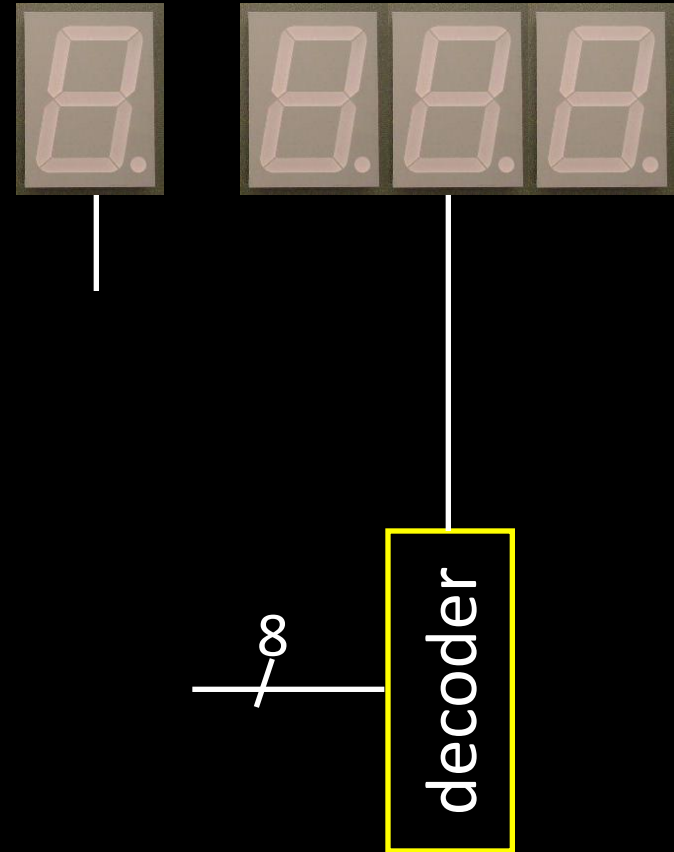
A $\frac{8}{\text{---}}$

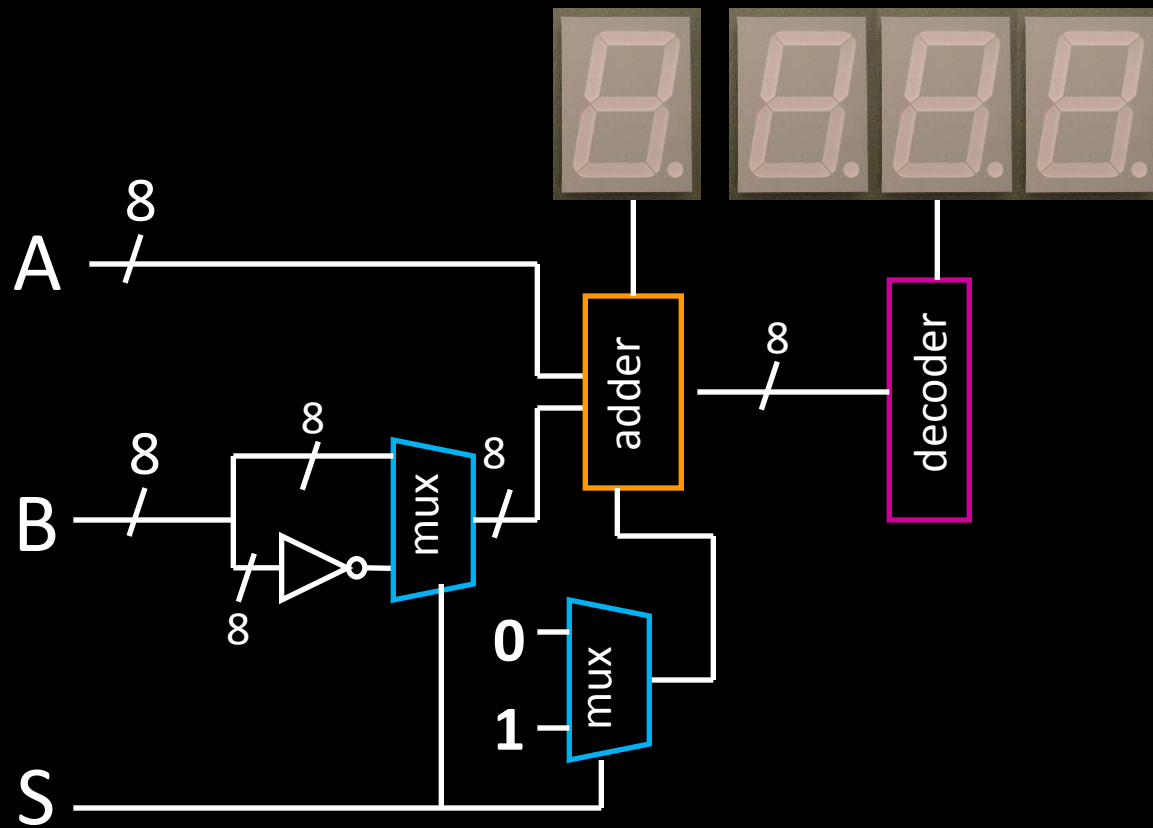
B $\frac{8}{\text{---}}$

S ---

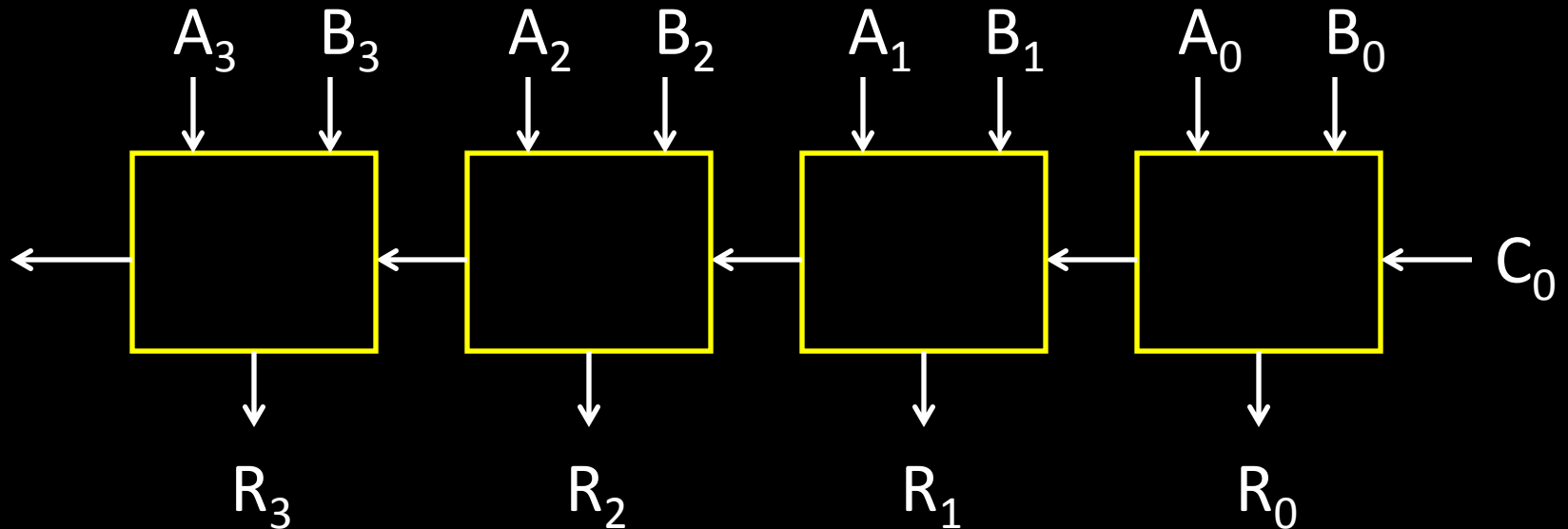
0=add

1=sub

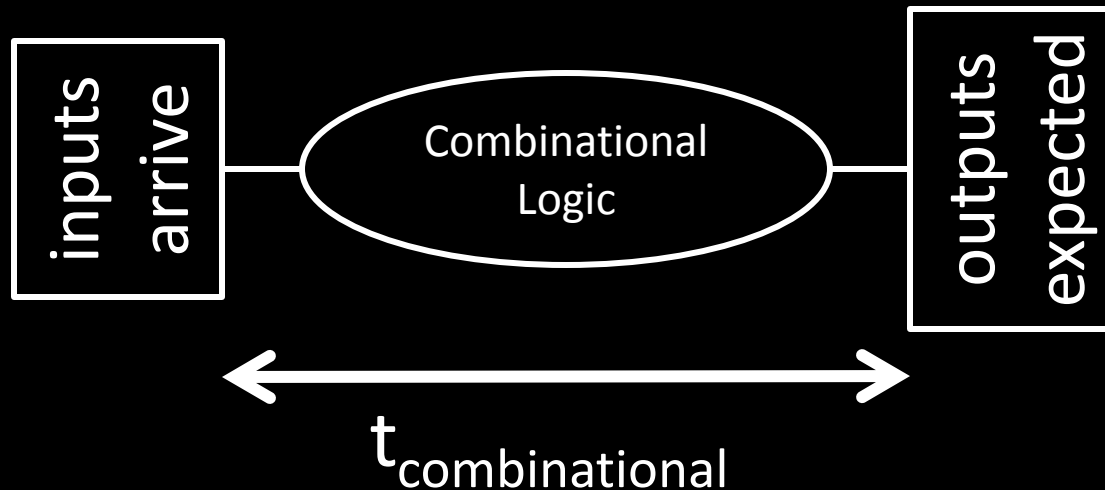


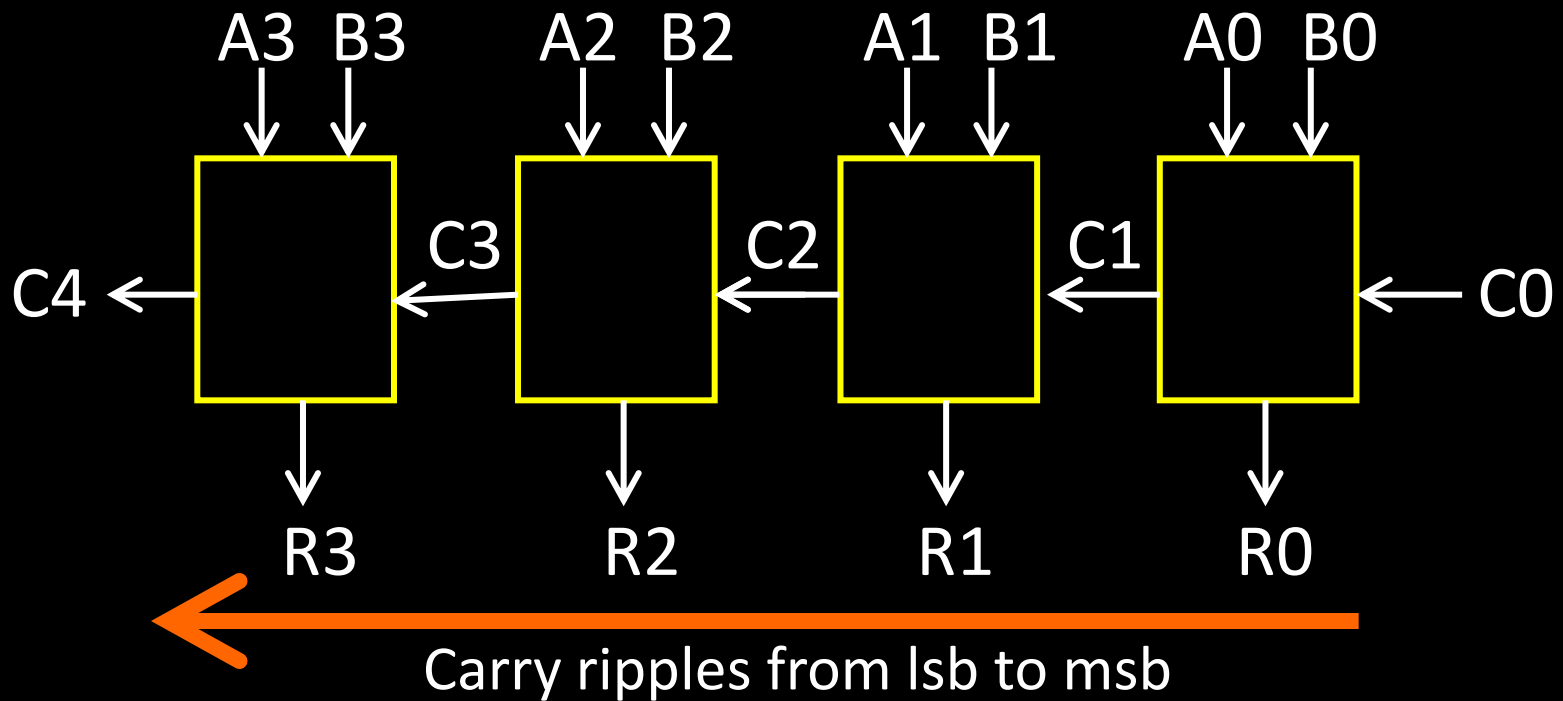


- Is this design fast enough?
- Can we generalize to 32 bits? 64? more?



Speed of a circuit is affected by the number of gates in series (on the *critical path* or the *deepest level of logic*)





- First full adder, 2 gate delay
- Second full adder, 2 gate delay
- ...