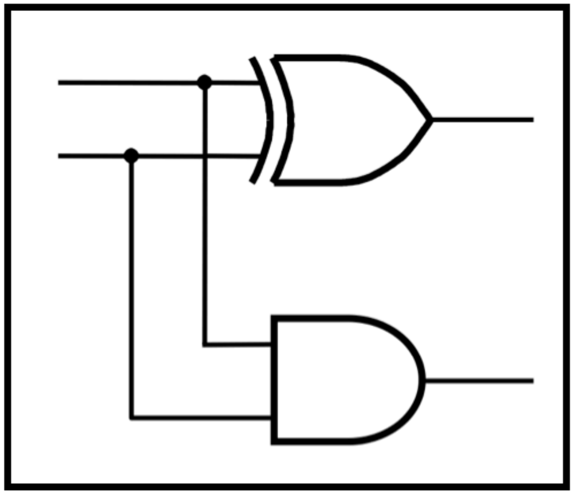


CprE 281: Digital Logic

Instructor: Alexander Stoytchev

http://www.ece.iastate.edu/~alexs/classes/

Signed Numbers

CprE 281: Digital Logic
Iowa State University, Ames, IA

Administrative Stuff

- HW5 is out
- It is due on Monday Oct 5 @ 4pm.
- Please write clearly on the first page (in block capital letters) the following three things:
  - Your First and Last Name
  - Your Student ID Number
  - Your Lab Section Letter

Administrative Stuff

- **Labs Next Week**
- **Mini-Project**
- **This one is worth 3% of your grade.**
- **Make sure to get all the points.**
- **http://www.ece.iastate.edu/~alexs/classes/2015_Fall_281/labs/Project-Mini/**

Quick Review

Adding two bits
(there are four possible cases)

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
x & \qquad & 0 & \qquad & 0 & \qquad & 1 & \qquad & 1 \\
+\,y & & +\,0 & & +\,1 & & +\,0 & & +\,1 \\
\hline
c\ s & & 0\ 0 & & 0\ 1 & & 0\ 1 & & 1\ 0
\end{array}
$$

Carry Sum

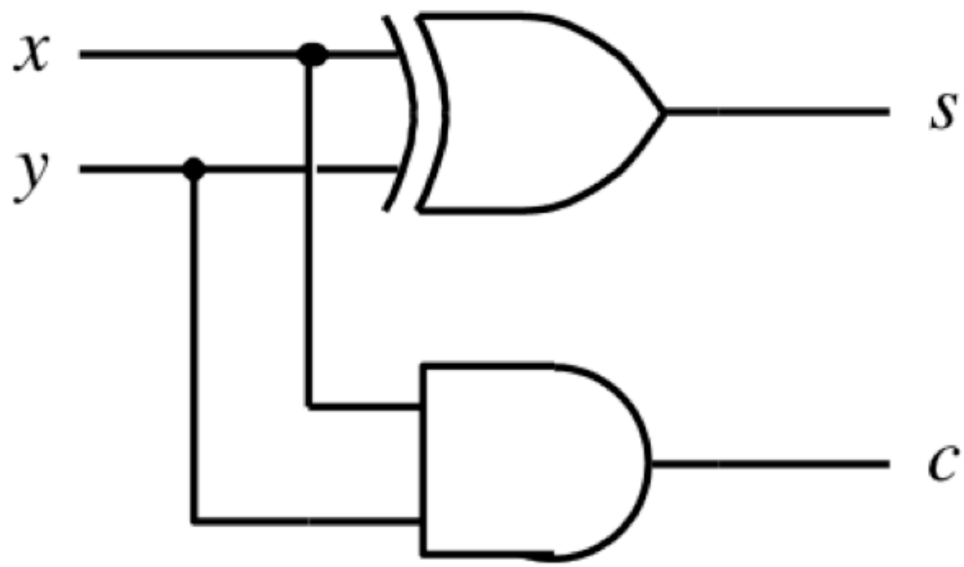
[Figure 3.1a from the textbook]

Adding two bits
(the truth table)

x	y	Carry c	Sum
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

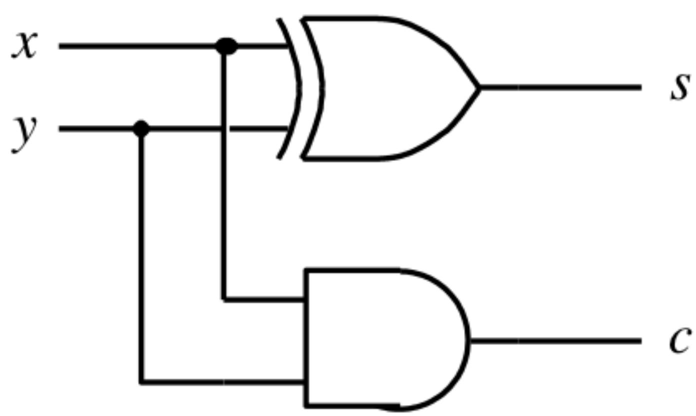
[Figure 3.1b from the textbook]

Adding two bits
(the logic circuit)

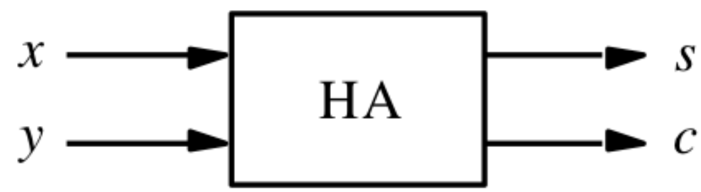


[Figure 3.1c from the textbook]

The Half-Adder



(c) Circuit



(d) Graphical symbol

[Figure 3.1c-d from the textbook]

Addition of multibit numbers

$$
\begin{array}{rccc}
\text{Generated carries} \longrightarrow & & 1\,1\,1\,0 & \\
X = x_4x_3x_2x_1x_0 & & 0\,1\,1\,1\,1 & (15)_{10} \\
+\,Y = y_4y_3y_2y_1y_0 & & +\,0\,1\,0\,1\,0 & +\,(10)_{10} \\
\hline
S = s_4s_3s_2s_1s_0 & & 1\,1\,0\,0\,1 & (25)_{10}
\end{array}
\qquad\qquad
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\ldots & c_{i+1} & c_i & \ldots \\
\ldots & \ldots & x_i & \ldots \\
\ldots & \ldots & y_i & \ldots \\
\hline
\ldots & \ldots & s_i & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

Bit position i

[Figure 3.2 from the textbook]

Analogy with addition in base 10

$$
\begin{array}{rccc}
 & x_2 & x_1 & x_0 \\
+ & y_2 & y_1 & y_0 \\
\hline
 & s_2 & s_1 & s_0
\end{array}
$$

Analogy with addition in base 10

$$
\begin{array}{r}
389 \\
+\ 157 \\
\hline
546
\end{array}
$$

Analogy with addition in base 10

carry	0	1	1	0
		3	8	9
+		1	5	7
		5	4	6

Analogy with addition in base 10

$$
\begin{array}{rcccc}
 & c_3 & c_2 & c_1 & c_0 \\
 & & x_2 & x_1 & x_0 \\
+ & & y_2 & y_1 & y_0 \\
\hline
 & & s_2 & s_1 & s_0
\end{array}
$$

Problem Statement and Truth Table

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\cdots & c_{i+1} & c_i & \cdots \\
\cdots & \cdots & x_i & \cdots \\
\cdots & \cdots & y_i & \cdots \\
\hline
\cdots & \cdots & s_i & \cdots
\end{array}
$$

[Figure 3.2b from the textbook]

c_i	x_i	y_i	c_{i+1}	s_i
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

[Figure 3.3a from the textbook]

Let's fill-in the two K-maps

c_i	x_i	y_i	c_{i+1}	s_i
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

c_i \ $x_i y_i$	00	01	11	10
0				
1				

$s_i =$

c_i \ $x_i y_i$	00	01	11	10
0				
1				

$c_{i+1} =$

[Figure 3.3a-b from the textbook]

Let's fill-in the two K-maps

c_i	x_i	y_i	c_{i+1}	s_i
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

c_i \ x_iy_i	00	01	11	10
0		1		1
1	1		1	

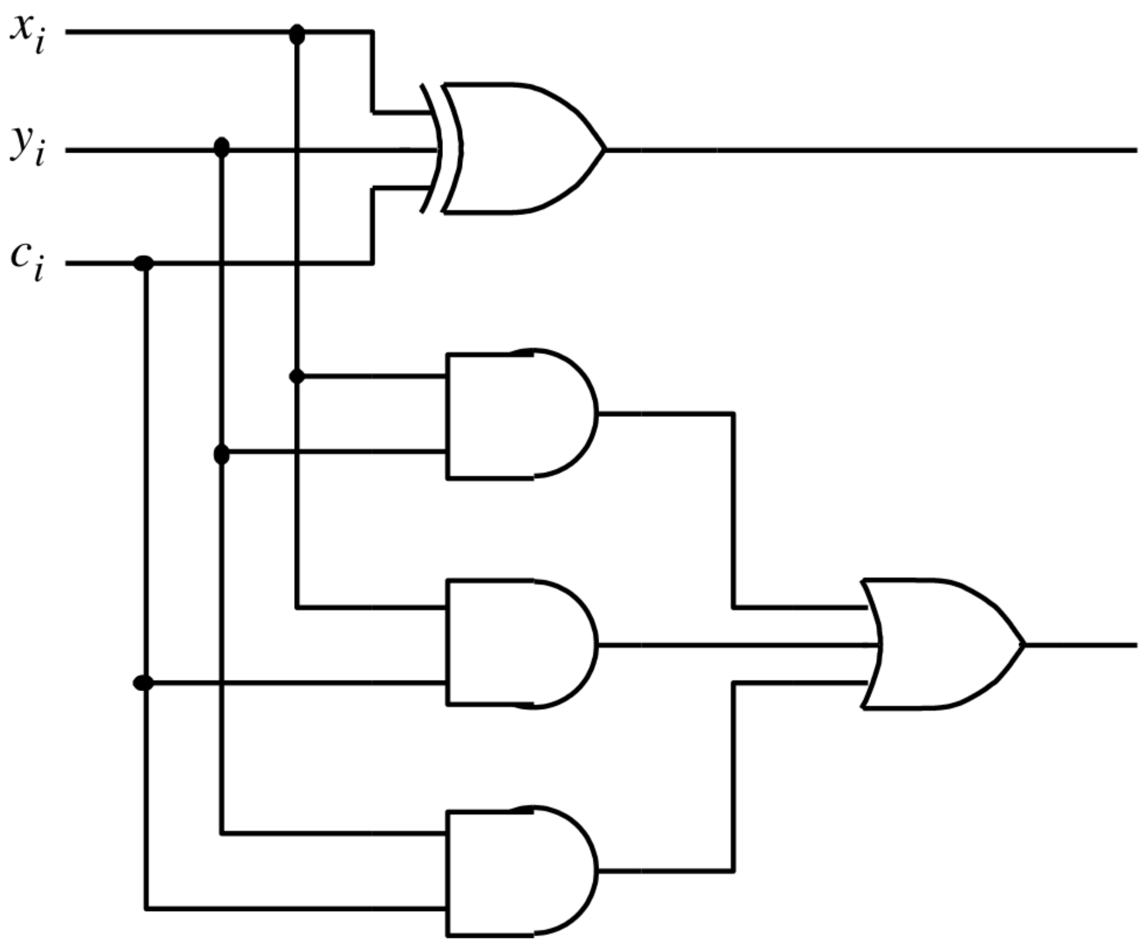
$$s_i = x_i \oplus y_i \oplus c_i$$

c_i \ x_iy_i	00	01	11	10
0			1	
1		1	1	1

$$c_{i+1} = x_iy_i + x_ic_i + y_ic_i$$

[Figure 3.3a-b from the textbook]

The circuit for the two expressions

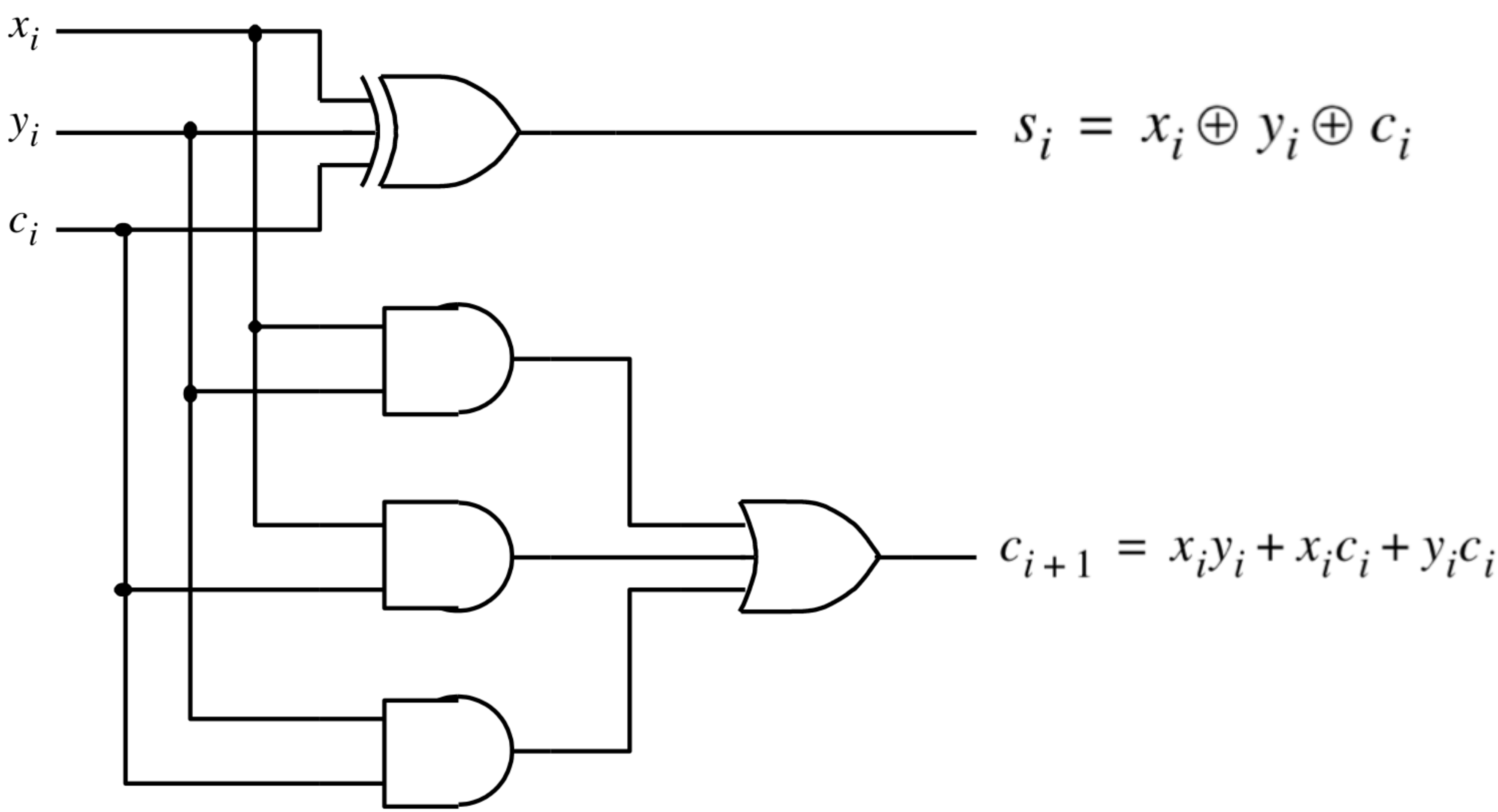


$$s_i = x_i \oplus y_i \oplus c_i$$

$$c_{i+1} = x_i y_i + x_i c_i + y_i c_i$$

[Figure 3.3c from the textbook]

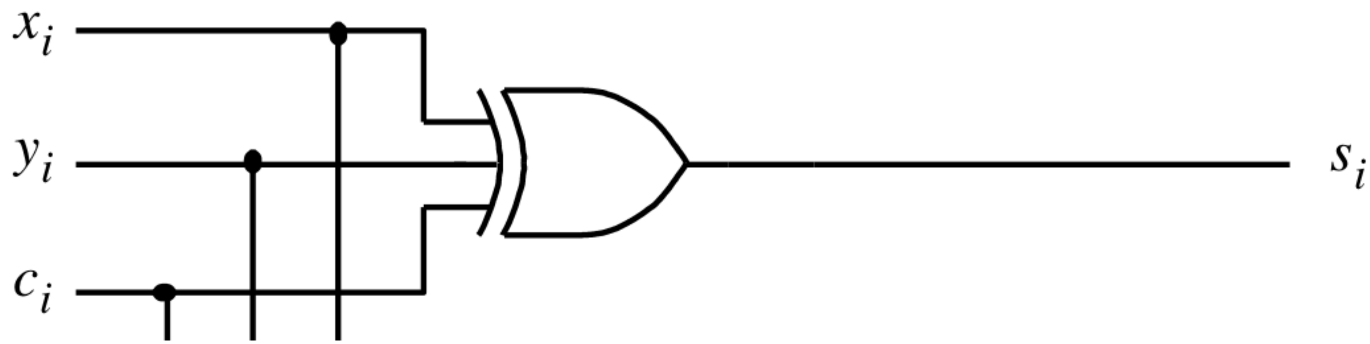
This is called the Full-Adder

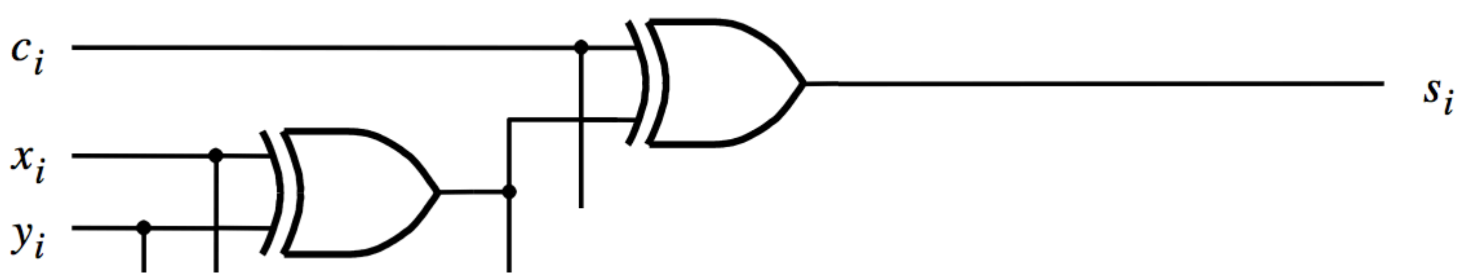


[Figure 3.3c from the textbook]

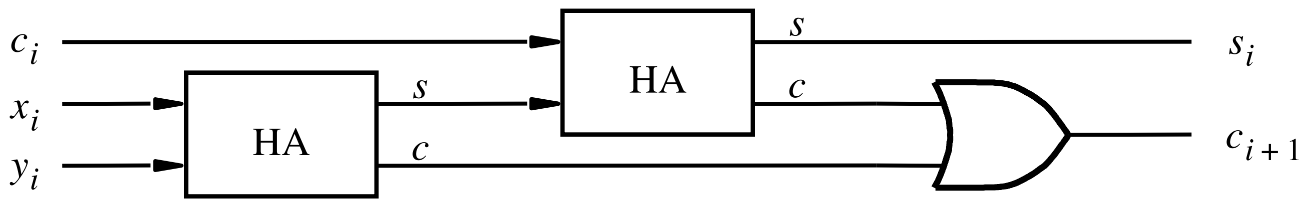
XOR Magic
(s_i can be implemented in two different ways)

$$s_i = x_i \oplus y_i \oplus c_i$$

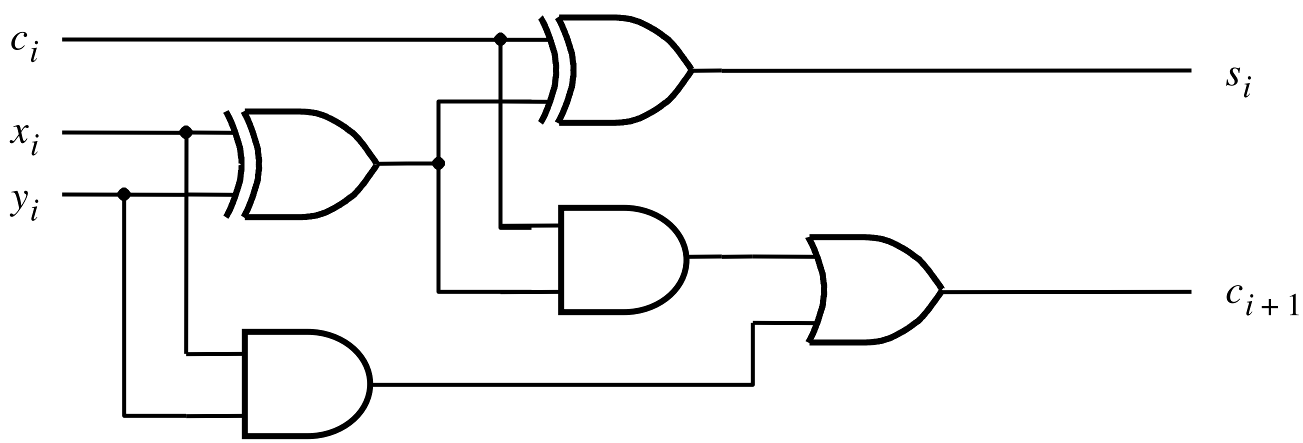




A decomposed implementation of the full-adder circuit



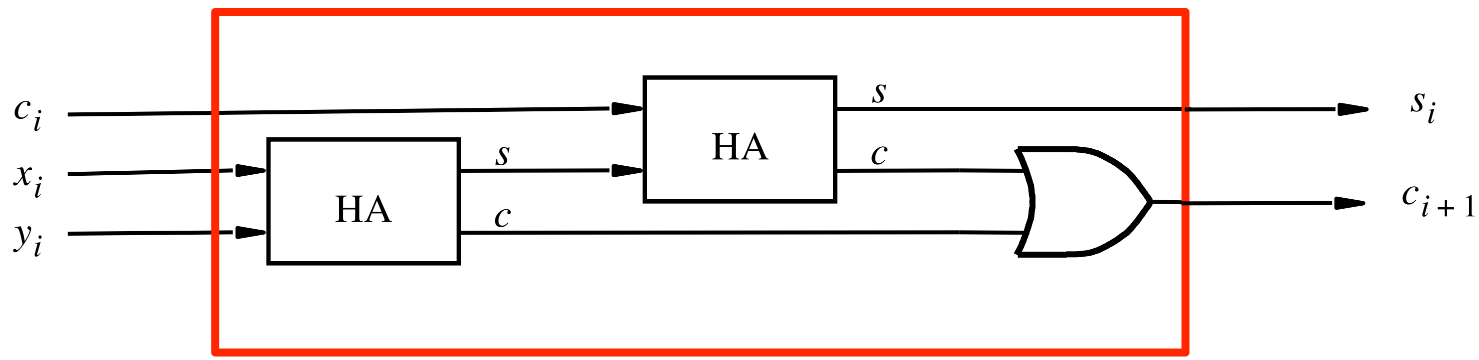
(a) Block diagram



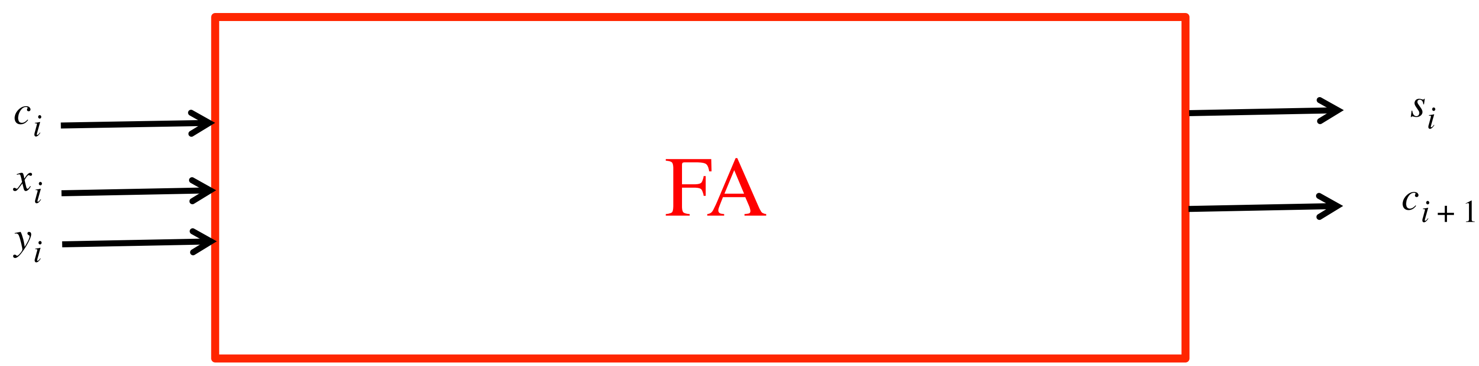
(b) Detailed diagram

[Figure 3.4 from the textbook]

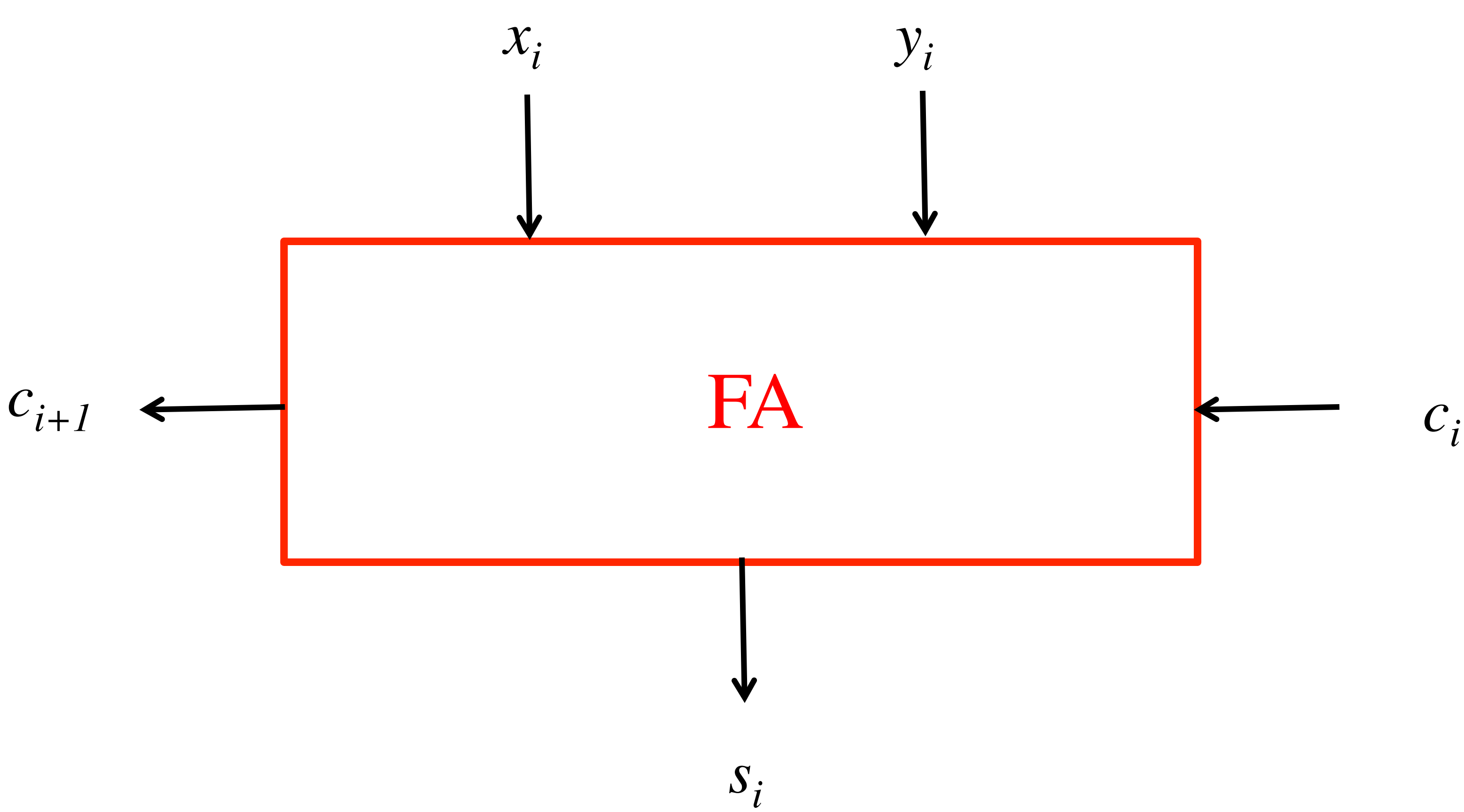
The Full-Adder Abstraction



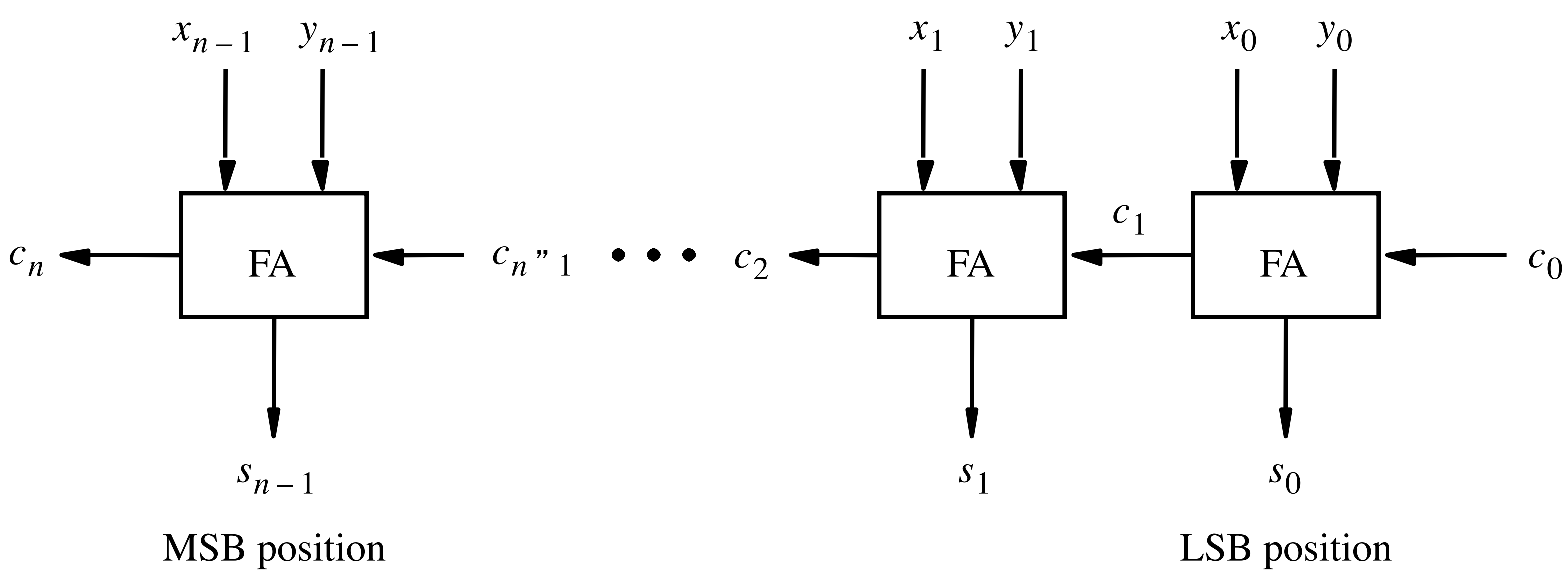
The Full-Adder Abstraction



We can place the arrows anywhere

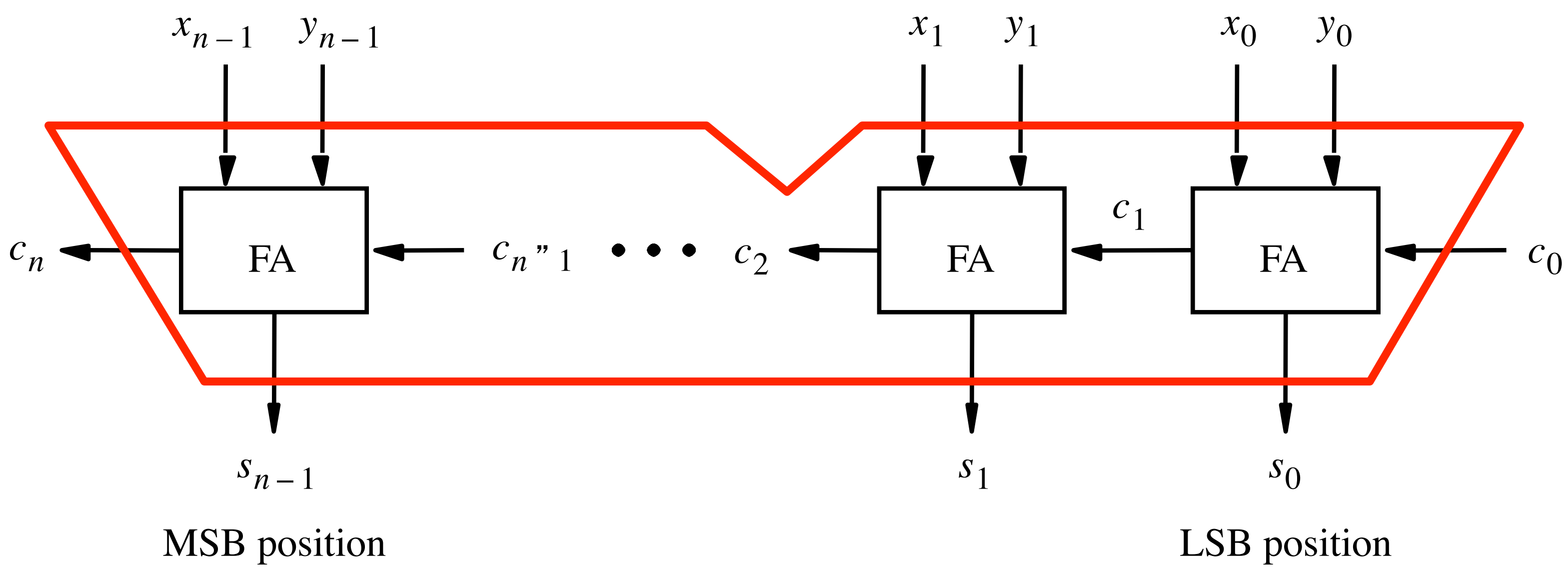


n-bit ripple-carry adder

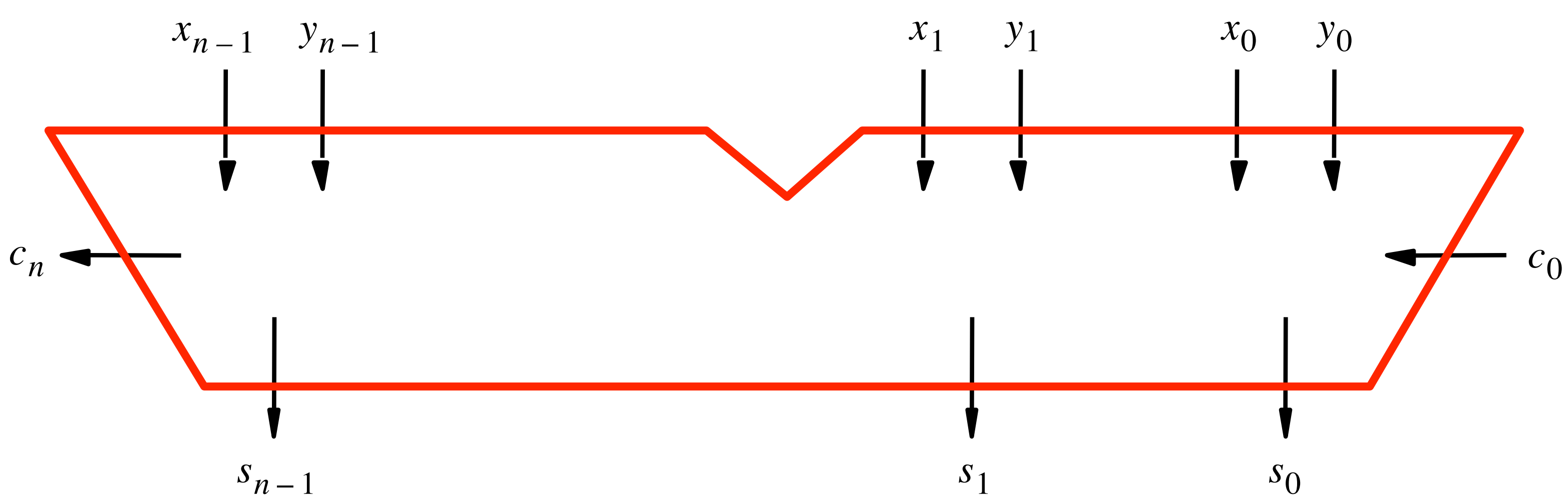


[Figure 3.5 from the textbook]

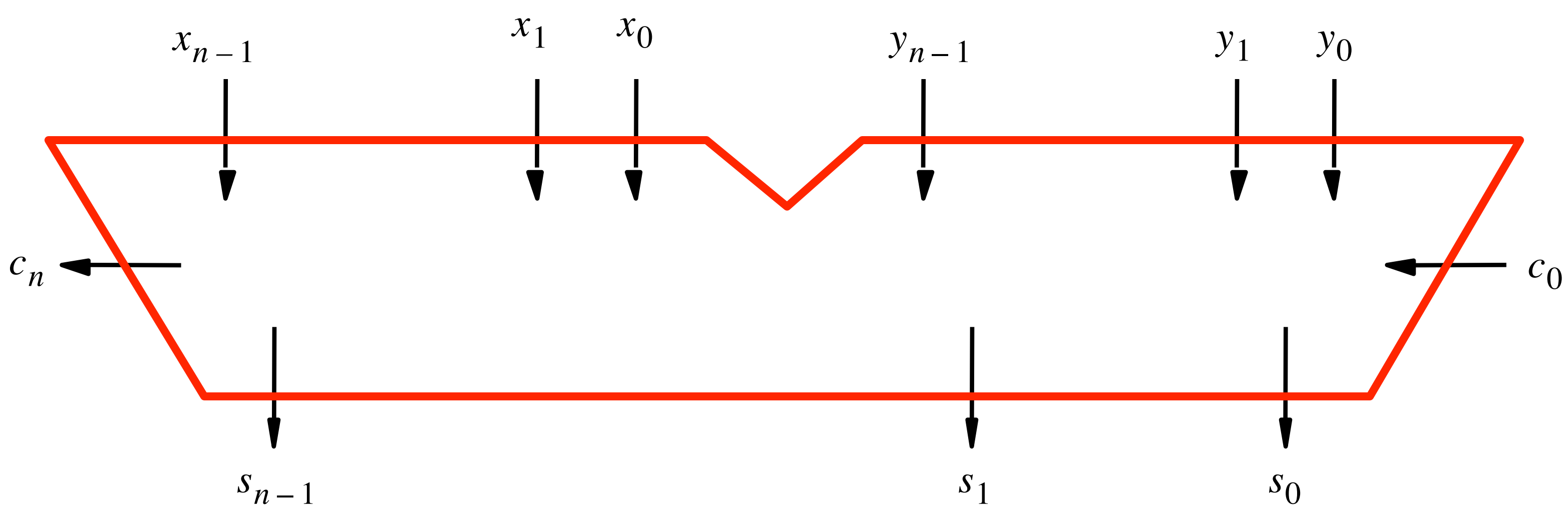
n-bit ripple-carry adder abstraction



n-bit ripple-carry adder abstraction



The x and y lines are typically grouped together for better visualization, but the underlying logic remains the same



Math Review: Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ -\ 15 \\ \hline ?? \end{array}$$

Math Review: Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ -\ 15 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$

Math Review: Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ -\ 61 \\ \hline ?? \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -\ 26 \\ \hline ?? \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ -\ 11 \\ \hline ?? \end{array}$$

Math Review: Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ -\ 61 \\ \hline 21 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -\ 26 \\ \hline 22 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ -\ 11 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$$

Math Review: Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ -\ 64 \\ \hline ?? \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -\ 29 \\ \hline ?? \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ -\ 13 \\ \hline ?? \end{array}$$

Math Review: Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ -\ 64 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -\ 29 \\ \hline 19 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ -\ 13 \\ \hline 19 \end{array}$$

The problems in which row are easier to calculate?

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ -\ 61 \\ \hline ?? \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -\ 26 \\ \hline ?? \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ -\ 11 \\ \hline ?? \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ -\ 64 \\ \hline ?? \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -\ 29 \\ \hline ?? \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ -\ 13 \\ \hline ?? \end{array}$$

The problems in which row are easier to calculate?

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ -\ 61 \\ \hline 21 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -\ 26 \\ \hline 22 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ -\ 11 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$$

Why?

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ -\ 64 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -\ 29 \\ \hline 19 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ -\ 13 \\ \hline 19 \end{array}$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

$$82 - 64 = 82 + 100 - 100 - 64$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

$$82 - 64 = 82 + 100 - 100 - 64$$

$$= 82 + (100 - 64) - 100$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

$$82 – 64 = 82 + 100 – 100 - 64$$

$$= 82 + (100 – 64) - 100$$

$$= 82 + (99 + 1 – 64) - 100$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

$$82 – 64 = 82 + 100 – 100 - 64$$

$$= 82 + (100 – 64) - 100$$

$$= 82 + (99 + 1 – 64) - 100$$

$$= 82 + (99 – 64) +1 - 100$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

$$82 - 64 = 82 + 100 - 100 - 64$$

$$= 82 + (100 - 64) - 100$$

$$= 82 + (99 + 1 - 64) - 100$$

Does not require borrows

$$= 82 + (99 - 64) + 1 - 100$$

9's Complement
(subtract each digit from 9)

$$\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ -\ 64 \\ \hline 35 \end{array}$$

10's Complement
(subtract each digit from 9 and add 1 to the result)

$$\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ -\ 64 \\ \hline 35 \end{array} + 1 = 36$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

$$82 - 64 = 82 + (99 - 64) + 1 - 100$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

9's complement

$$82 - 64 = 82 + (99 - 64) + 1 - 100$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

9's complement

$$82 - 64 = 82 + (99 - 64) + 1 - 100$$

$$= 82 + 35 + 1 - 100$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

9's complement

$$82 - 64 = 82 + (99 - 64) + 1 - 100$$

10's complement

$$= 82 + 35 + 1 - 100$$

Another Way to Do Subtraction

9's complement

$$82 - 64 = 82 + (99 - 64) + 1 - 100$$

10's complement

$$= 82 + 35 + 1 - 100$$

$$= 82 + 36 - 100$$ // add the first two

Another Way to Do Subtraction

9's complement

$$82 - 64 = 82 + (99 - 64) + 1 - 100$$

10's complement

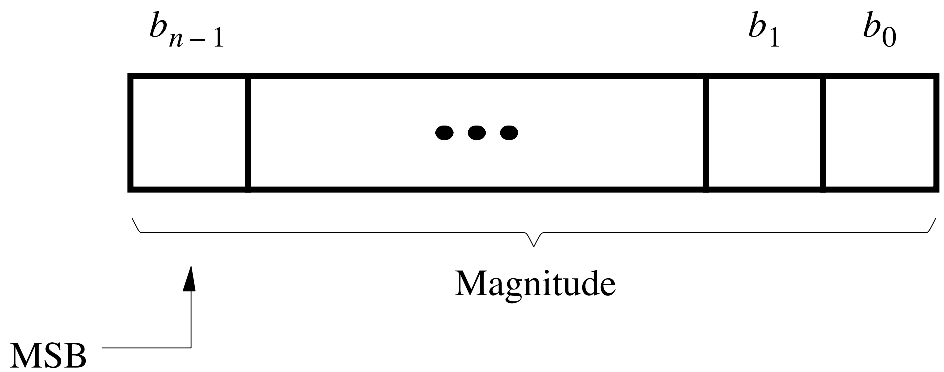
$$= 82 + 35 + 1 - 100$$

$$= 82 + 36 - 100$$ // add the first two

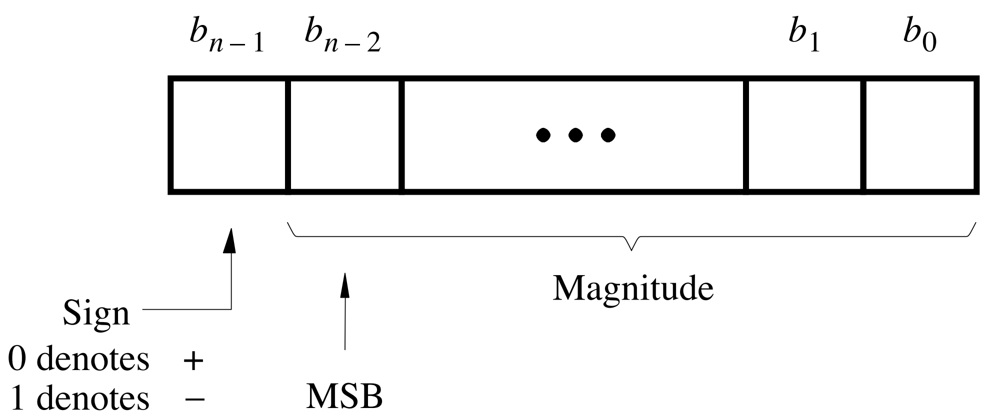
$$= 118 - 100$$ // delete the leading 1

$$= 18$$

Formats for representation of integers



(a) Unsigned number



(b) Signed number

[Figure 3.7 from the textbook]

Negative numbers can be represented in following ways

- Sign and magnitude
- 1’s complement
- 2’s complement

1's complement

Let K be the negative equivalent of an n-bit positive number P.

Then, in 1's complement representation K is obtained by subtracting P from $2^n - 1$, namely

$$K = (2^n - 1) - P$$

This means that K can be obtained by inverting all bits of P.

Find the 1's complement of …

0 1 0 1

0 0 1 0

0 0 1 1

0 1 1 1

Find the 1's complement of …

0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0
1 0 1 0	1 1 0 1
0 0 1 1	0 1 1 1
1 1 0 0	1 0 0 0

Just flip 1's to 0's and vice versa.

A) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{rr} & (+5) \\ + & (+2) \\ \hline & (+7) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rr} & 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ + & 0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline & 0\,1\,1\,1 \end{array}$$

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

[Figure 3.8 from the textbook]

A) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{rr} & (+5) \\ + & (+2) \\ \hline & (+7) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rr} & 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ + & 0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline & 0\,1\,1\,1 \end{array}$$

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

B) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (-5) \\ +\,(+2) \\ \hline (-3) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\,0\,1\,0 \\ +\,0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline 1\,1\,0\,0 \end{array}$$

$b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

[Figure 3.8 from the textbook]

B) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (-5) \\ +(+2) \\ \hline (-3) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\,0\,1\,0 \\ +\,0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline 1\,1\,0\,0 \end{array}$$

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

C) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{rr} (+5) & \\ +(-2) & \\ \hline (+3) & \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ +\,1\,1\,0\,1 \\ \hline 1\,0\,0\,1\,0 \end{array}$$

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

[Figure 3.8 from the textbook]

C) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (+5) \\ +(-2) \\ \hline (+3) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ +\,1\,1\,0\,1 \\ \hline 1\;0\,0\,1\,0 \end{array}$$

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

C) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (+5) \\ +(-2) \\ \hline (+3) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ +\,1\,1\,0\,1 \\ \hline 1\,0\,0\,1\,0 \end{array}$$

But this is 2!

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

C) Example of 1’s complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (+5) \\ +(-2) \\ \hline (+3) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ +\,1\,1\,0\,1 \\ \hline 1\,0\,0\,1\,0 \\ 1 \\ \hline 0\,0\,1\,1 \end{array}$$

We need to perform one more addition to get the result.

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1’s complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

C) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (+5) \\ +(-2) \\ \hline (+3) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ +\,1\,1\,0\,1 \\ \hline 1\;0\,0\,1\,0 \\ 1 \\ \hline 0\,0\,1\,1 \end{array}$$

We need to perform one more addition to get the result.

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

D) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (-5) \\ +\,(-2) \\ \hline (-7) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\,0\,1\,0 \\ +\,1\,1\,0\,1 \\ \hline 1\,0\,1\,1\,1 \end{array}$$

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

[Figure 3.8 from the textbook]

D) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{rr} & (-5) \\ + & (-2) \\ \hline & (-7) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rr} & 1\,0\,1\,0 \\ + & 1\,1\,0\,1 \\ \hline 1 & 0\,1\,1\,1 \end{array}$$

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

D) Example of 1's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (-5) \\ +\,(-2) \\ \hline (-7) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\,0\,1\,0 \\ +\,1\,1\,0\,1 \\ \hline 1\;0\,1\,1\,1 \end{array}$$

But this is +7!

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

D) Example of 1's complement addition

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
 & (-5) \\
+ & (-2) \\
\hline
 & (-7)
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{r}
1\,0\,1\,0 \\
+\;1\,1\,0\,1 \\
\hline
1\;0\,1\,1\,1 \\
1 \\
\hline
1\,0\,0\,0
\end{array}
$$

We need to perform one more addition to get the result.

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

D) Example of 1's complement addition

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
 & (-5) \\
+ & (-2) \\
\hline
 & (-7)
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{rrrrrr}
 & & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
+ & & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline
 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 & & & & & 1 \\
\hline
 & & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$

We need to perform one more addition to get the result.

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	1's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−7
1001	−6
1010	−5
1011	−4
1100	−3
1101	−2
1110	−1
1111	−0

2's complement

Let K be the negative equivalent of an n-bit positive number P.

Then, in 2's complement representation K is obtained by subtracting P from 2^n , namely

$$K = 2^n - P$$

Deriving 2's complement

For a positive n-bit number P, let K_1 and K_2 denote its 1's and 2's complements, respectively.

$$K_1 = (2^n - 1) - P$$
$$K_2 = 2^n - P$$

Since $K_2 = K_1 + 1$, it is evident that in a logic circuit the 2's complement can computed by inverting all bits of P and then adding 1 to the resulting 1's-complement number.

Find the 2's complement of …

0 1 0 1

0 0 1 0

0 0 1 1

0 1 1 1

Find the 2's complement of …

0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0
1 0 1 1	1 1 1 0
0 0 1 1	0 1 1 1
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1

Quick Way to find 2's complement

- Scan the binary number from right to left
- Copy all bits that are 0 from right to left
- Stop at the first 1
- Copy that 1 as well
- Invert all remaining bits

Interpretation of four-bit signed integers

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	Sign and magnitude	1's complement	2's complement
0111	+7	+7	+7
0110	+6	+6	+6
0101	+5	+5	+5
0100	+4	+4	+4
0011	+3	+3	+3
0010	+2	+2	+2
0001	+1	+1	+1
0000	+0	+0	+0
1000	−0	−7	−8
1001	−1	−6	−7
1010	−2	−5	−6
1011	−3	−4	−5
1100	−4	−3	−4
1101	−5	−2	−3
1110	−6	−1	−2
1111	−7	−0	−1

[Table 3.2 from the textbook]

A) Example of 2's complement addition

$$\begin{array}{rr} (+5) & 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ +\ (+2) & +\ 0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline (+7) & 0\,1\,1\,1 \end{array}$$

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	2's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−8
1001	−7
1010	−6
1011	−5
1100	−4
1101	−3
1110	−2
1111	−1

[Figure 3.9 from the textbook]

B) Example of 2' s complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (-5) \\ +\ (+2) \\ \hline (-3) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\,0\,1\,1 \\ +\ 0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline 1\,1\,0\,1 \end{array}$$

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	2's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−8
1001	−7
1010	−6
1011	−5
1100	−4
1101	−3
1110	−2
1111	−1

[Figure 3.9 from the textbook]

C) Example of 2's complement addition

$(+5)$	$0\,1\,0\,1$
$+\ (-2)$	$+\ 1\,1\,1\,0$
$(+3)$	$1\,0\,0\,1\,1$

ignore

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	2's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−8
1001	−7
1010	−6
1011	−5
1100	−4
1101	−3
1110	−2
1111	−1

[Figure 3.9 from the textbook]

D) Example of 2’s complement addition

$$\begin{array}{r} (-5) \\ +\ (-2) \\ \hline (-7) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\ 0\ 1\ 1 \\ +\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1 \end{array}$$

ignore

$b_3b_2b_1b_0$	2's complement
0111	+7
0110	+6
0101	+5
0100	+4
0011	+3
0010	+2
0001	+1
0000	+0
1000	−8
1001	−7
1010	−6
1011	−5
1100	−4
1101	−3
1110	−2
1111	−1

[Figure 3.9 from the textbook]

Example of 2's complement subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} (+5) \\ -\ (+2) \\ \hline (+3) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ -\ 0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{r} 0\,1\,0\,1 \\ +\ 1\,1\,1\,0 \\ \hline 1\,0\,0\,1\,1 \end{array}$$

ignore

[Figure 3.10 from the textbook]

Example of 2's complement subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} (-5) \\ -\ (+2) \\ \hline (-7) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\ 0\ 1\ 1 \\ -\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\ 0\ 1\ 1 \\ +\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline \underset{\text{ignore}}{\underset{\uparrow}{1}}\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1 \end{array}$$

[Figure 3.10 from the textbook]

Example of 2's complement subtraction

$$
\begin{array}{r}
(+5) \\
-\ (-2) \\
\hline
(+7)
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{r}
0\,1\,0\,1 \\
-\ 1\,1\,1\,0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad
\begin{array}{r}
0\,1\,0\,1 \\
+\ 0\,0\,1\,0 \\
\hline
0\,1\,1\,1
\end{array}
$$

[Figure 3.10 from the textbook]

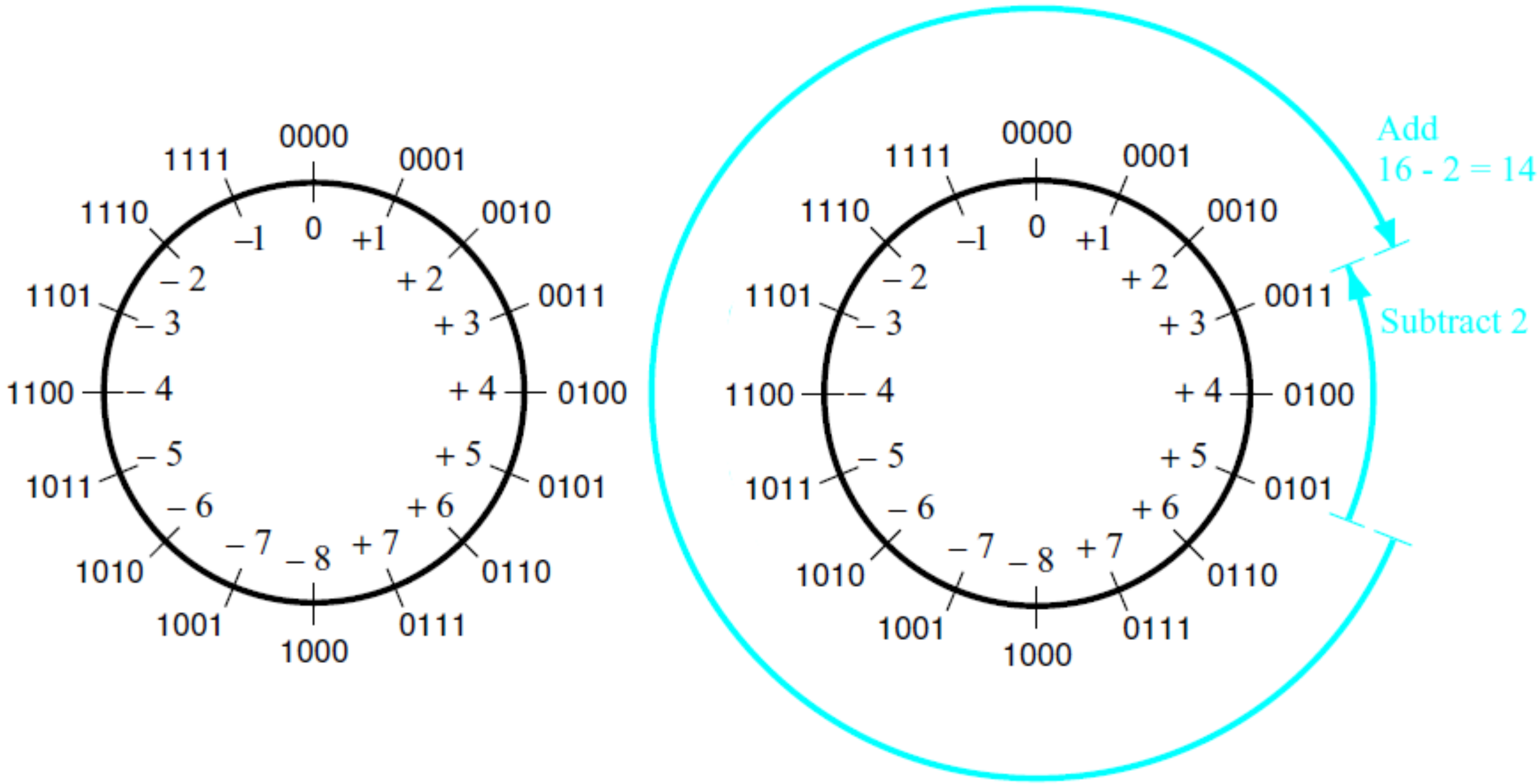
Example of 2's complement subtraction

$$
\begin{array}{r}
(-5) \\
-\ (-2) \\
\hline
(-3)
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{r}
1\,0\,1\,1 \\
-\ 1\,1\,1\,0 \\
\hline

\end{array}
\qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad
\begin{array}{r}
1\,0\,1\,1 \\
+\ 0\,0\,1\,0 \\
\hline
1\,1\,0\,1
\end{array}
$$

[Figure 3.10 from the textbook]

Graphical interpretation of four-bit 2's complement numbers



(a) The number circle (b) Subtracting 2 by adding its 2's complement

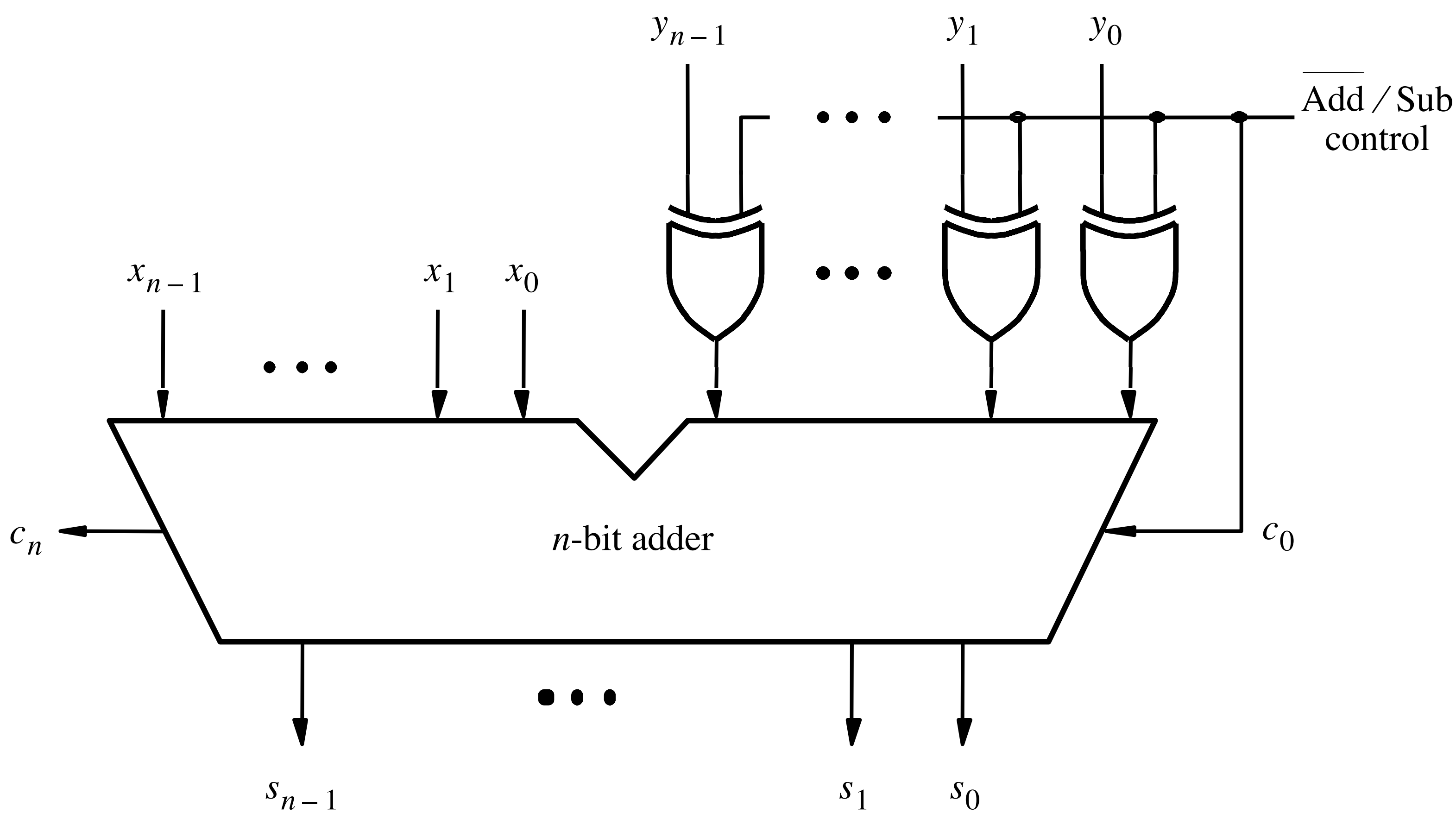
[Figure 3.11 from the textbook]

Take-Home Message

- **Subtraction can be performed by simply adding the 2's complement of the second number, regardless of the signs of the two numbers.**

- **Thus, the same adder circuit can be used to perform both addition and subtraction !!!**

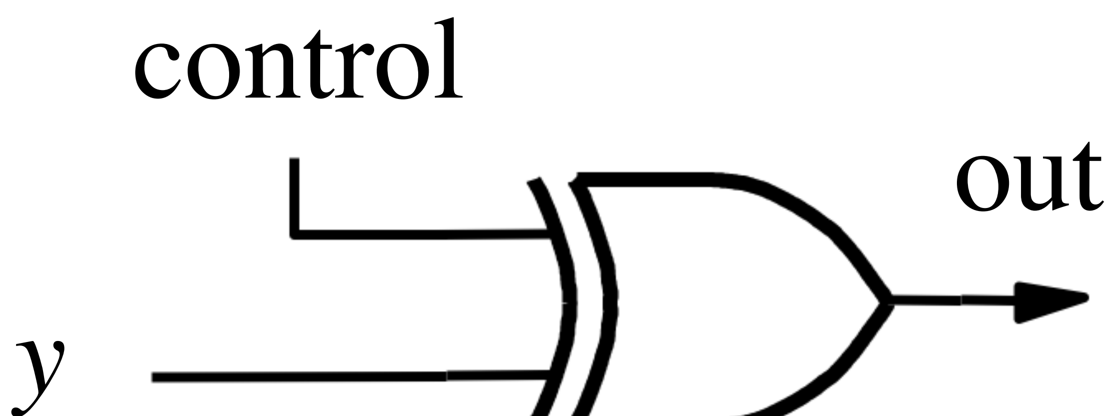
Adder/subtractor unit



[Figure 3.12 from the textbook]

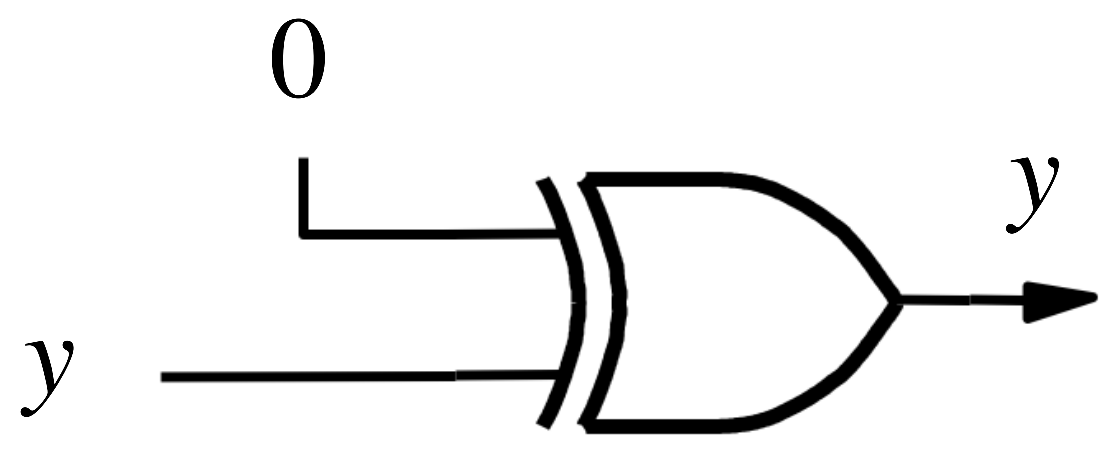
XOR Tricks

control	y	out
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



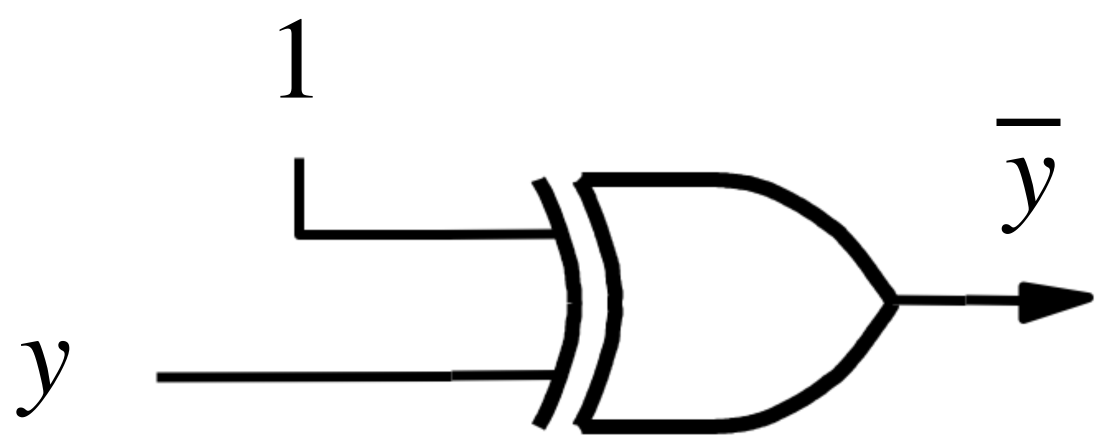
XOR as a repeater

control	y	out
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

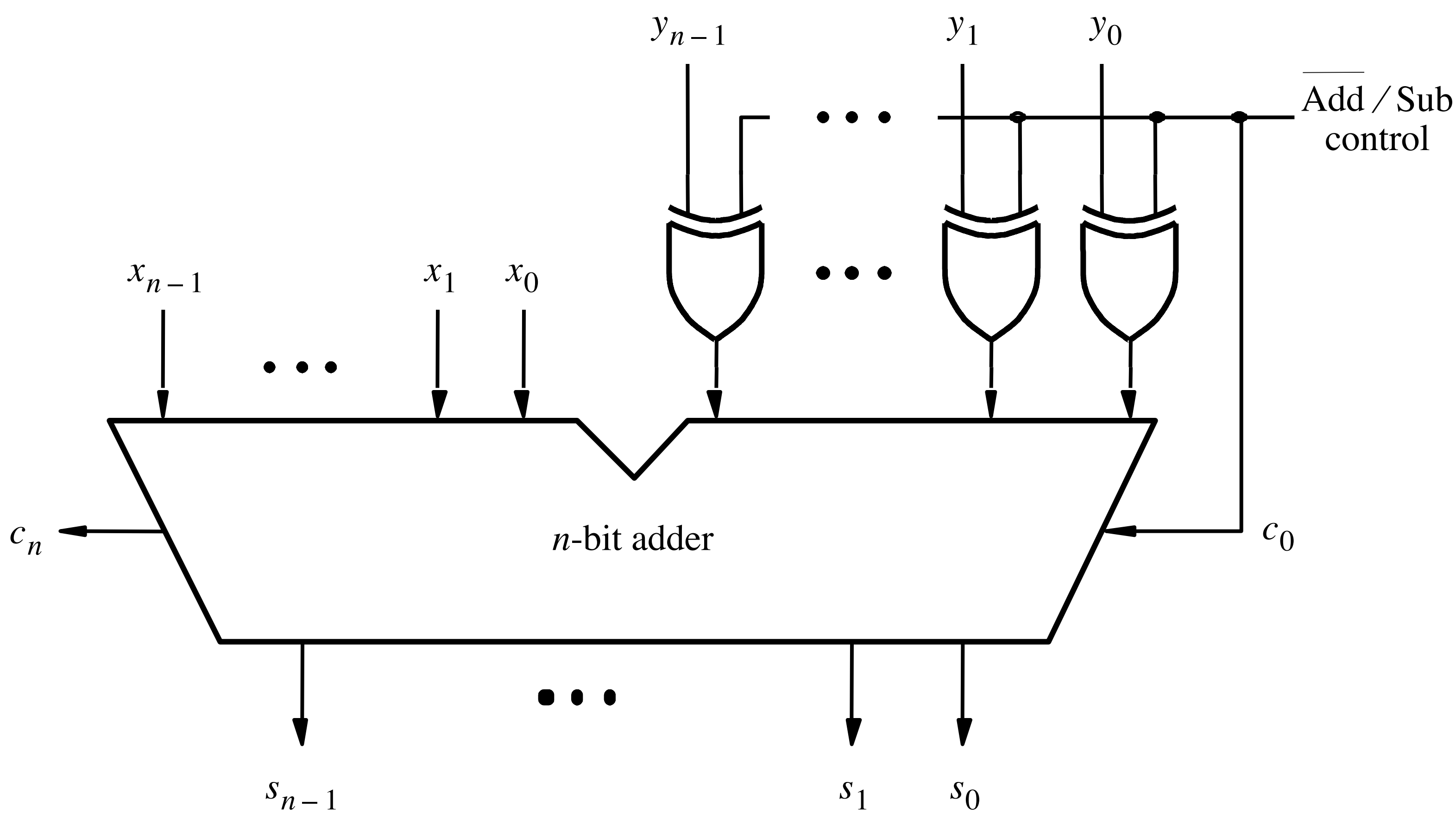


XOR as an inverter

control	y	out
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

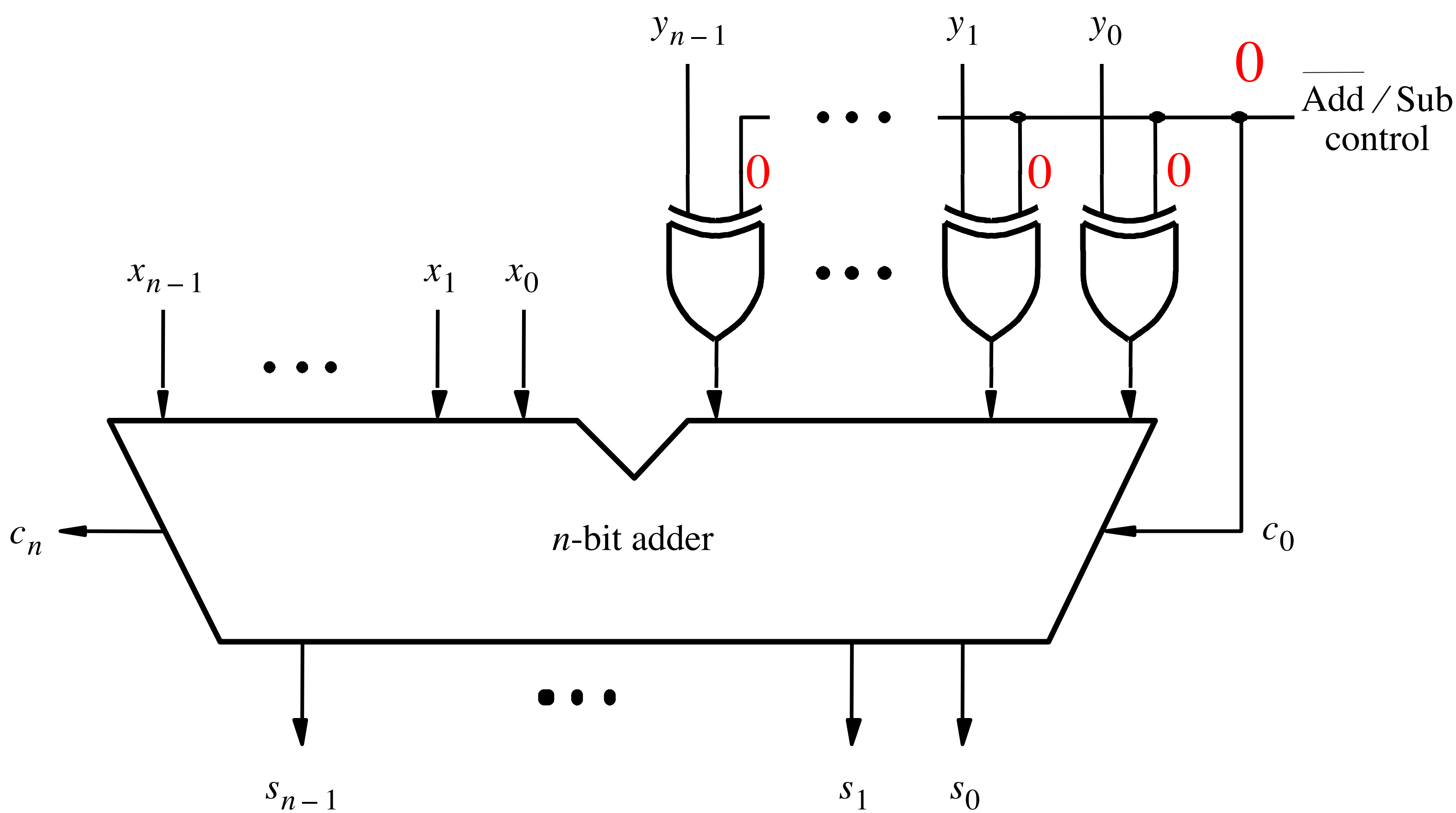


Addition: when control = 0



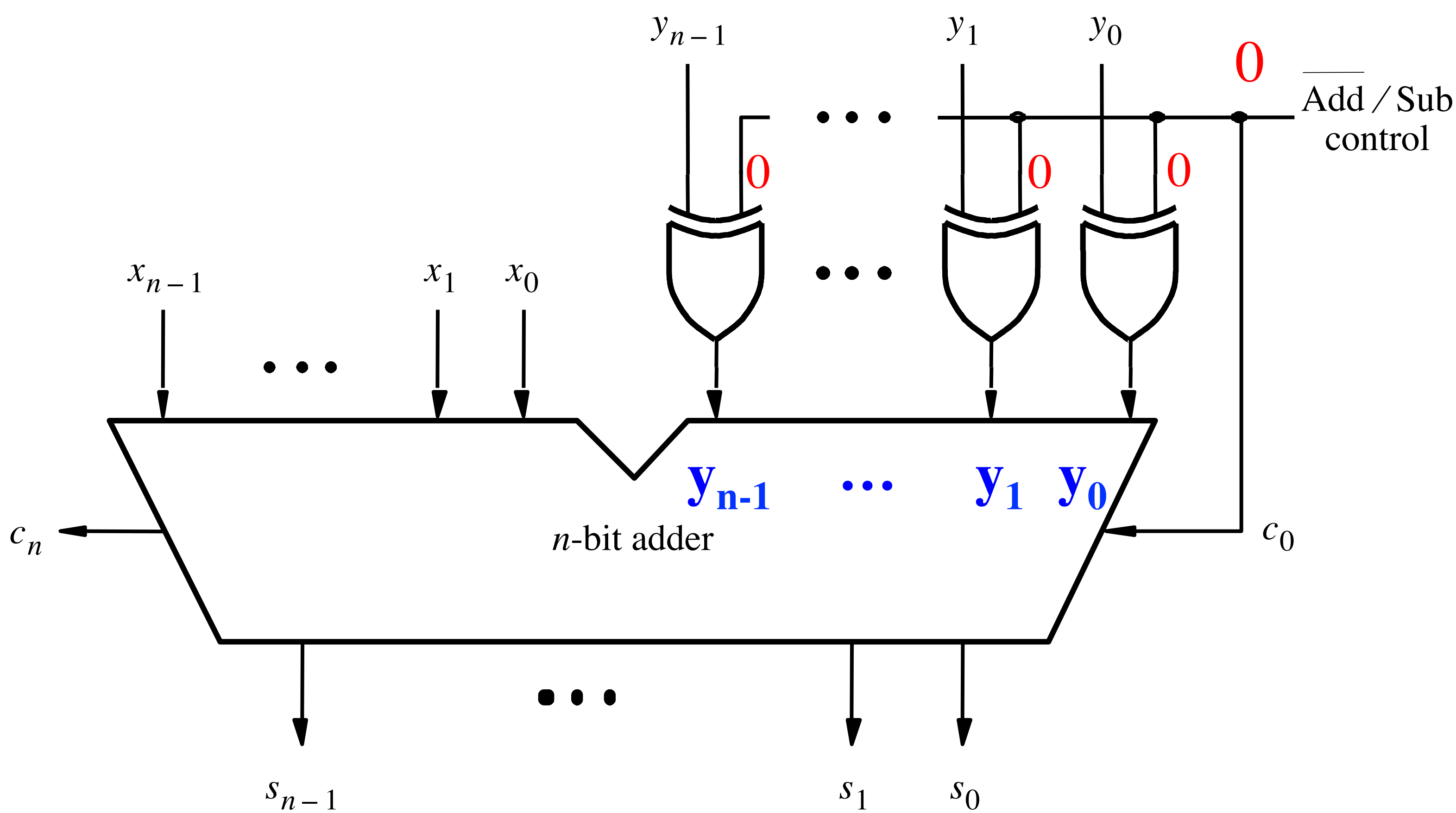
[Figure 3.12 from the textbook]

Addition: when control = 0



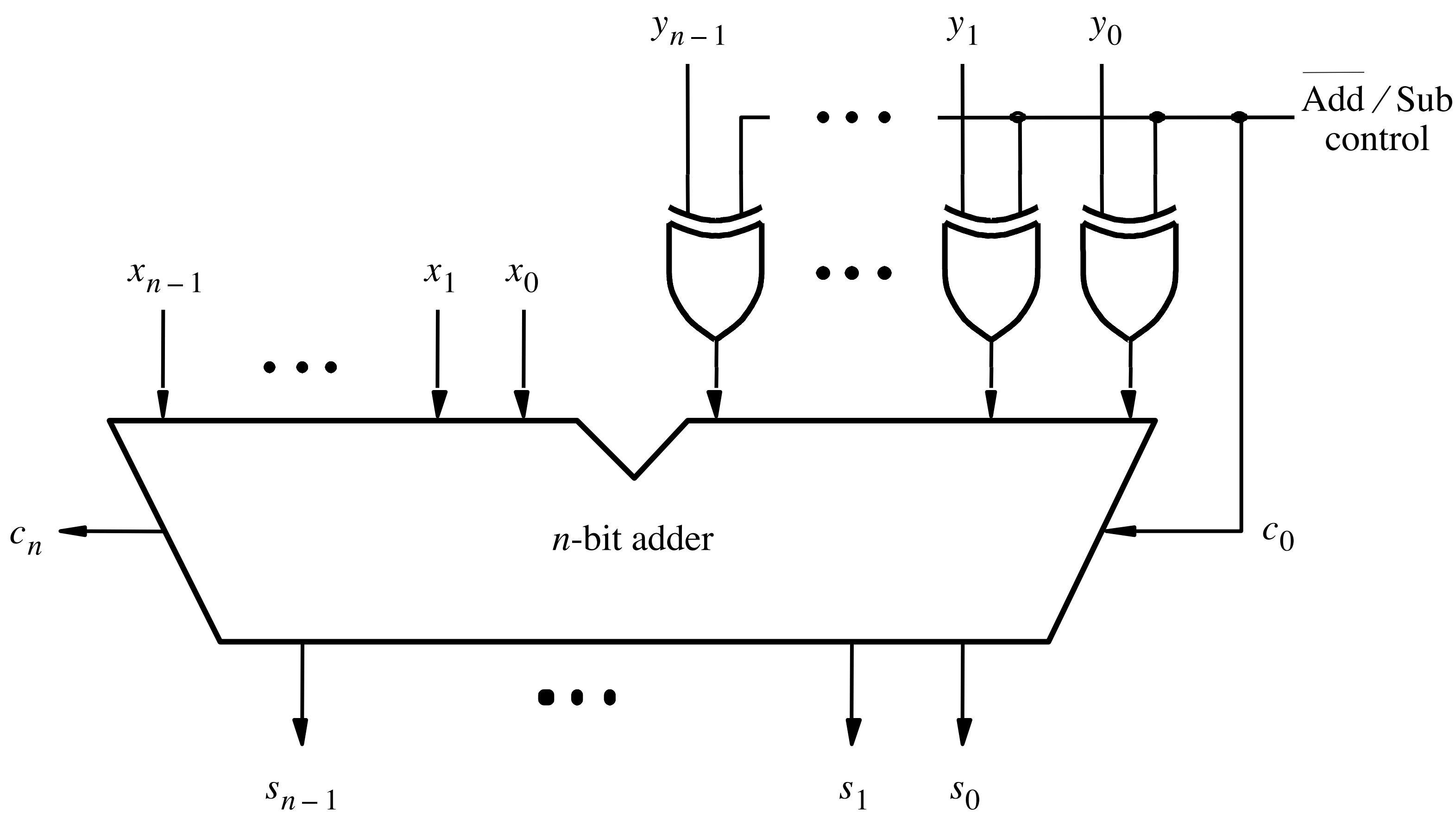
[Figure 3.12 from the textbook]

Addition: when control = 0



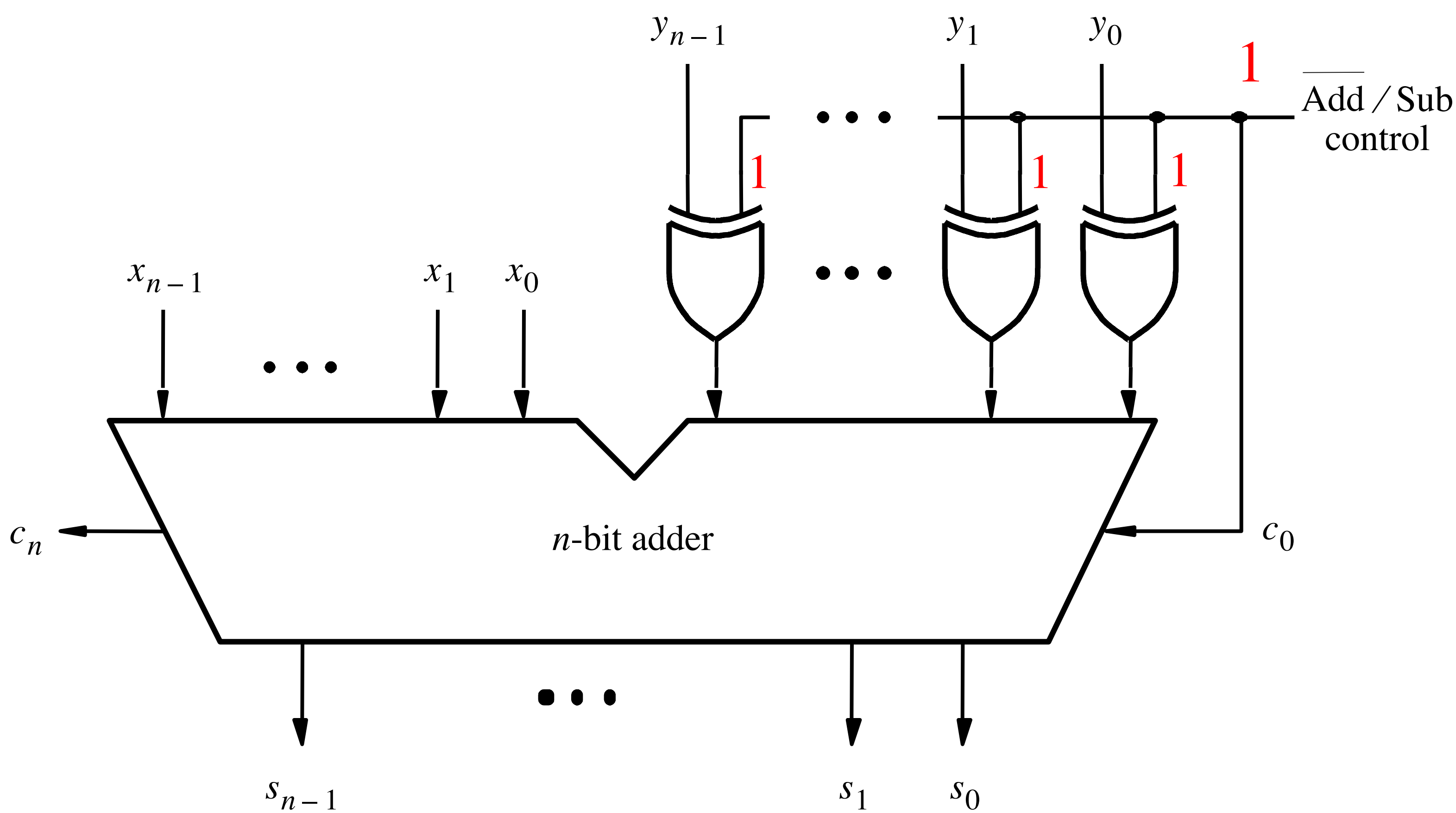
[Figure 3.12 from the textbook]

Subtraction: when control = 1



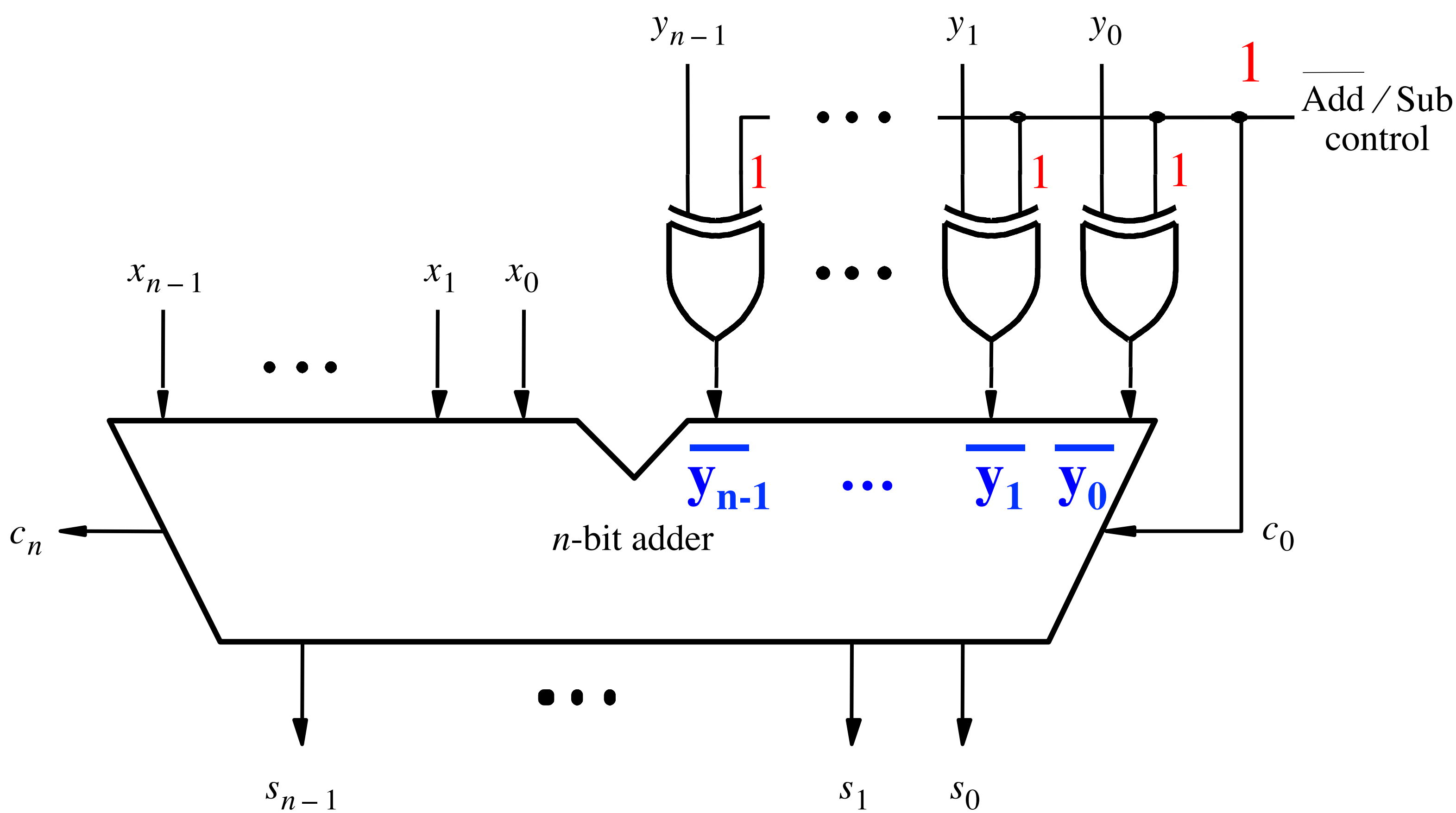
[Figure 3.12 from the textbook]

Subtraction: when control = 1



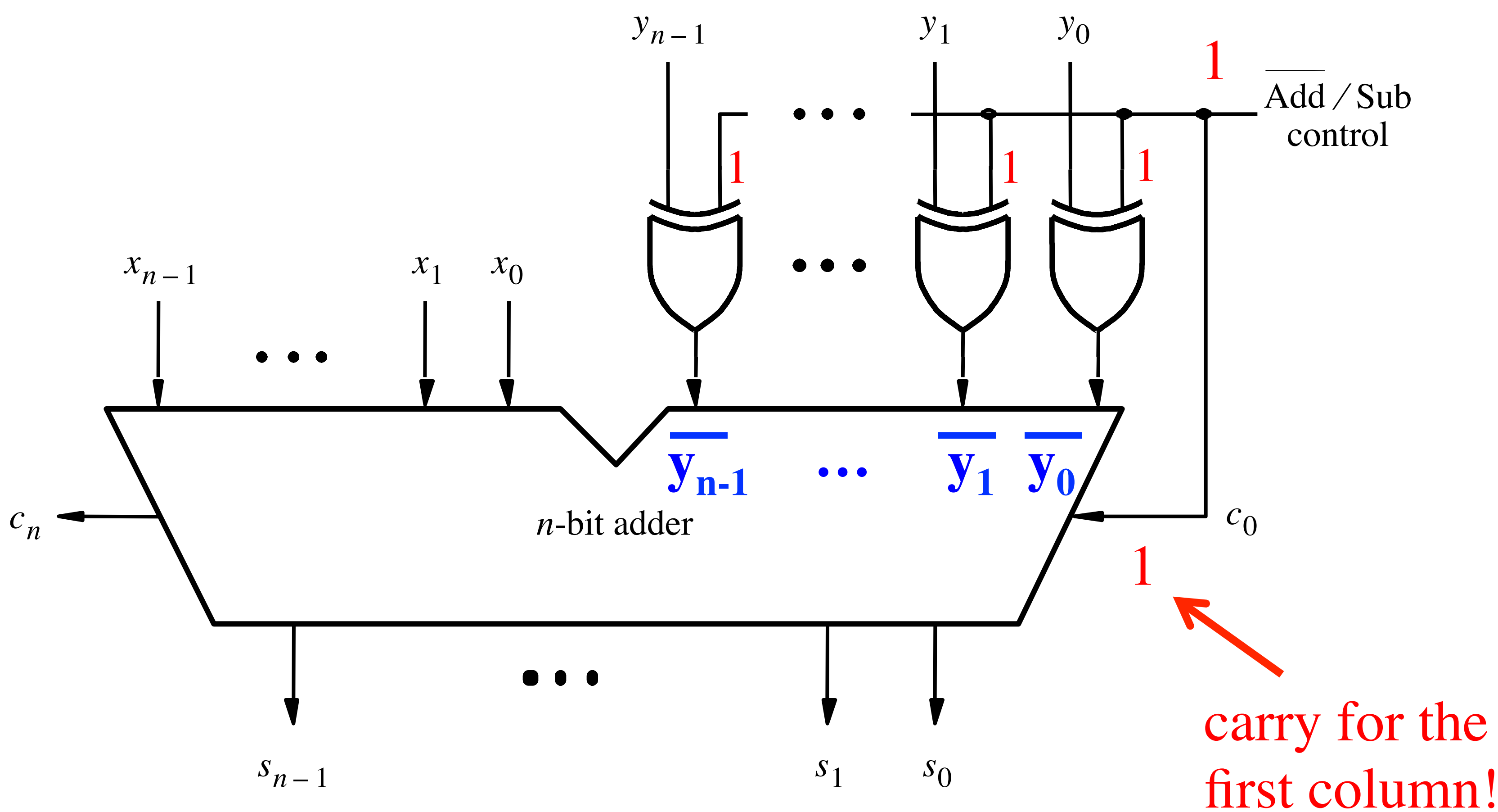
[Figure 3.12 from the textbook]

Subtraction: when control = 1



[Figure 3.12 from the textbook]

Subtraction: when control = 1



[Figure 3.12 from the textbook]

Examples of determination of overflow

$$\begin{array}{rr} & (+7) \\ + & (+2) \\ \hline & (+9) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rr} & 0111 \\ + & 0010 \\ \hline & 1001 \end{array}$$

$c_4 = 0$
$c_3 = 1$

$$\begin{array}{rr} & (-7) \\ + & (+2) \\ \hline & (-5) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rr} & 1001 \\ + & 0010 \\ \hline & 1011 \end{array}$$

$c_4 = 0$
$c_3 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{rr} & (+7) \\ + & (-2) \\ \hline & (+5) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rr} & 0111 \\ + & 1110 \\ \hline & 10101 \end{array}$$

$c_4 = 1$
$c_3 = 1$

$$\begin{array}{rr} & (-7) \\ + & (-2) \\ \hline & (-9) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rr} & 1001 \\ + & 1110 \\ \hline & 10111 \end{array}$$

$c_4 = 1$
$c_3 = 0$

[Figure 3.13 from the textbook]

Examples of determination of overflow

$$\begin{array}{rr} (+7) & 0\,1\,1\,1 \\ +\ (+2) & +\ 0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline (+9) & 1\,0\,0\,1 \\ & c_4 = 0 \\ & c_3 = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rr} (-7) & 1\,0\,0\,1 \\ +\ (+2) & +\ 0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline (-5) & 1\,0\,1\,1 \\ & c_4 = 0 \\ & c_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

Overflow occurs only in these two cases.

$$\begin{array}{rr} (+7) & 0\,1\,1\,1 \\ +\ (-2) & +\ 1\,1\,1\,0 \\ \hline (+5) & 1\,0\,1\,0\,1 \\ & c_4 = 1 \\ & c_3 = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rr} (-7) & 1\,0\,0\,1 \\ +\ (-2) & +\ 1\,1\,1\,0 \\ \hline (-9) & 1\,0\,1\,1\,1 \\ & c_4 = 1 \\ & c_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

[Figure 3.13 from the textbook]

Examples of determination of overflow

$$\begin{array}{rr} (+7) & 0\,1\,1\,1 \\ +\,(+2) & +\,0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline (+9) & 1\,0\,0\,1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} c_4 = 0 \\ c_3 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} (-7) & 1\,0\,0\,1 \\ +\,(+2) & +\,0\,0\,1\,0 \\ \hline (-5) & 1\,0\,1\,1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} c_4 = 0 \\ c_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

Overflow occurs only in these two cases.

$$\begin{array}{rr} (+7) & 0\,1\,1\,1 \\ +\,(-2) & +\,1\,1\,1\,0 \\ \hline (+5) & 1\,0\,1\,0\,1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} c_4 = 1 \\ c_3 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} (-7) & 1\,0\,0\,1 \\ +\,(-2) & +\,1\,1\,1\,0 \\ \hline (-9) & 1\,0\,1\,1\,1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} c_4 = 1 \\ c_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Overflow} = c_3\overline{c}_4 + \overline{c}_3 c_4$$

[Figure 3.13 from the textbook]

Examples of determination of overflow

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
(+7) & 0\,1\,1\,1 \\
+\ (+2) & +\ 0\,0\,1\,0 \\
\hline
(+9) & 1\,0\,0\,1
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{l}
c_4 = 0 \\
c_3 = 1
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
(-7) & 1\,0\,0\,1 \\
+\ (+2) & +\ 0\,0\,1\,0 \\
\hline
(-5) & 1\,0\,1\,1
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{l}
c_4 = 0 \\
c_3 = 0
\end{array}
$$

Overflow occurs only in these two cases.

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
(+7) & 0\,1\,1\,1 \\
+\ (-2) & +\ 1\,1\,1\,0 \\
\hline
(+5) & 1\,0\,1\,0\,1
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{l}
c_4 = 1 \\
c_3 = 1
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
(-7) & 1\,0\,0\,1 \\
+\ (-2) & +\ 1\,1\,1\,0 \\
\hline
(-9) & 1\,0\,1\,1\,1
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{l}
c_4 = 1 \\
c_3 = 0
\end{array}
$$

$$\text{Overflow} = \underbrace{c_3\overline{c}_4 + \overline{c}_3 c_4}_{\text{XOR}}$$

[Figure 3.13 from the textbook]

Calculating overflow for 4-bit numbers with only three significant bits

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Overflow} &= c_3\overline{c}_4 + \overline{c}_3 c_4 \\ &= c_3 \oplus c_4 \end{aligned}$$

Calculating overflow for n-bit numbers with only n-1 significant bits

$$\text{Overflow} = c_{n-1} \oplus c_n$$

Another way to look at the overflow issue

$$
\begin{array}{r}
X = x_3x_2x_1x_0 \\
Y = y_3y_2y_1y_0 \\
\hline
S = s_3s_2s_1s_0
\end{array}
$$

Another way to look at the overflow issue

$$X = x_3x_2x_1x_0$$

$$Y = y_3y_2y_1y_0$$

$$S = s_3s_2s_1s_0$$

If both numbers that we are adding have the same sign but the sum does not, then we have an overflow.

$$\text{Overflow} = x_3y_3\overline{s}_3 + \overline{x}_3\overline{y}_3s_3$$

Questions?

THE END