EE 3755

Fall 2002

HW #1 Solutions

[1] Here the two numbers X and Y are of different signs and X+Y needs to be performed. We thus perform the following subtraction:

(magnitude of X) − (magn. of Y) = (11100) − (11110)

= (11100) + 2's compl. of (11110) =

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
= & 11100 \\
+) & 00010 \\
\hline
& 0\,11110
\end{array}
$$

$\hookrightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow$ result $< 0 \Rightarrow$ (magn. of X) − (mag. of Y) < 0

$\Rightarrow$ magn. of X $<$ magn. of Y.

Therefore, sign bit of result = sign bit of Y = 1 and magnitude of (X+Y) = 2's compl. of (11110) = (0010). Thus $X + Y = (100010)_2 = (-2)_{10}$.

$\boxed{2}$ Here $n=6$, multiplier $=(-27)_{10} =$
$=(100101)_2$; multiplicand $=(-22)_{10}=(101010)_2$

Since three bits are to be examined at a time, the field B (left of multiplier field) must be of length $6+1 = 7$ bits

	B	A	d
Initialization	0000000	100101	0
+)	1101010		
	1101010	100101	0
result of 1^{st} cycle	1111010	101001	0
+)	1101010		
	1100100	101001	0
result of 2^{nd} cycle	1111001	001010	0
+)	0101100		
	0100101	001010	0
	0001001	010010	1

Initialization: $\to 010 \to$ add $1\times$ mult/cand and then do 2-bit right shift

Result of 1^{st} cycle: $\to 010 \to$ add $1\times$mult/cand and do 2-bit right sh.

Result of 2^{nd} cycle: $\to 100 \to$ add $-2\times$mult/cand and do 2-bit right shift

$\to$ product =

$=(001001010010)_2 = 594 =$
$=(-22)\times(-27)$

$\boxed{3}$ Here the dividend is $A = (0000001101)_2 = (+13)_{10}$; the divisor is $B = (00101)_2 = (+5)_{10}$ and $n = 5$. Also, $-B$ = 2's complement of $B = (11011)_2$

C	R	Q	
X	00000	01101	Initialization

1st division cycle

C	R	Q	
	00000	1101	shift R, Q left
	+) 11011		subtract B
0	11011		
	11011	11010	

2nd division cycle

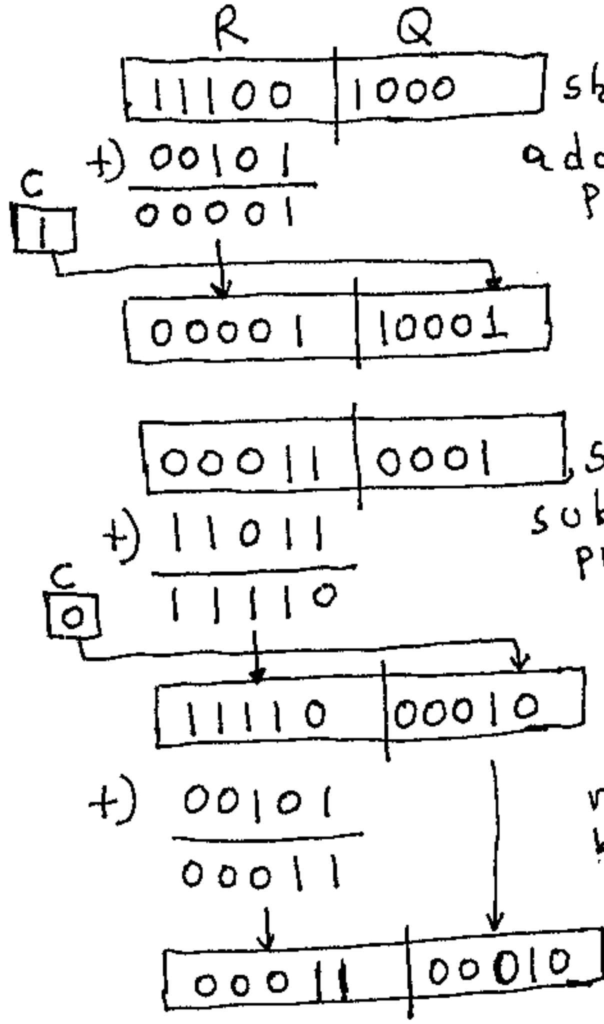
C	R	Q	
	10111	1010	shift R, Q left
	+) 00101		add B (since previous cycle gave c=0)
0	11100		
	11100	10100	

3rd division cycle

C	R	Q	
	11001	0100	shift R, Q left
	+) 00101		add B (since previous cycle gave c=0)
0	11110		
	11110	01000	

→ next page

④



shift R, Q left
add B (since previous cycle gave c=0)

4th division cycle

shift R, Q left
subtr. B (since previous cycle gave c=1)

5th division cycle

restore remainder by adding B to it since 5th division cycle gave c=0

Restore cycle

So remainder is $R=(00011)_2 = 3$ while quotient is $Q=(00010)_2 = 2$. Double check to see that $B \times Q + R = 5 \times 2 + 3 = 13 = A$

5

$\boxed{4}$ Here the dividend is $A = (0000010001)_2 = (+17)_{10}$; the divisor is $B = (00011)_2 = (+3)_{10}$ and $n = 5$. Also, $-B$ = 2's complement of $B = (11101)_2$.

C	R	Q	
$\boxed{X}$	00000	10001	Initialization

1st division cycle

C	R	Q	
	00001	0001	shift R, Q left
	+) 11101		subtract B
$\boxed{0}$	11110		
	11110	00010	

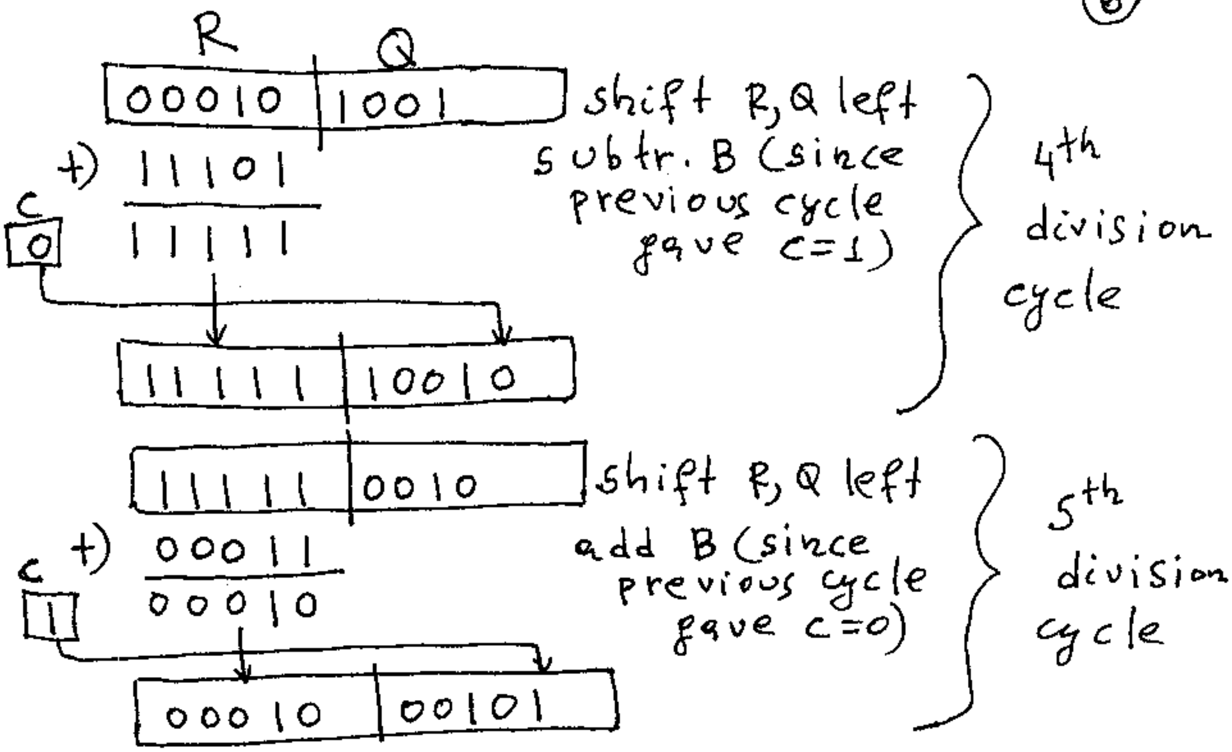
2nd division cycle

C	R	Q	
	11100	0010	shift R, Q left
	+) 00011		add B (since previous cycle gave c=0)
$\boxed{0}$	11111		
	11111	00100	

3rd division cycle

C	R	Q	
	11110	0100	shift R, Q left
	+) 00011		add B (since previous cycle gave c=0)
$\boxed{1}$	00001		
	00001	01001	

→ next page



No restore cycle is necessary since the carry out of the 5^{th} division cycle is 1. Here remainder is $R = (00010)_2 = 2$ while quotient is $Q = (00101)_2 = 5$. Double check to see that $B \times Q + R = 3 \times 5 + 2 = 17 = A$.

5 The range of the fraction is

$$\boxed{0.5 \le f \le 1 - 2^{-29}}$$

The range of the exponent is

$-2^9 \le e \le 2^9 - 1$ or $\boxed{-512 \le e \le 511}$

Thus the positive FLP dynamic range is

$$\boxed{0.5 \times 2^{-512} \le A^+ \le (1 - 2^{-29}) \times 2^{511}}$$

The negative FLP dynamic range is

$$\boxed{-(1 - 2^{-29}) \times 2^{511} \le A^- \le -0.5 \times 2^{-512}}$$

6 1. <u>Align/adjust</u>

$e_1 - e_2 = e_1 + 2\text{'s complement of } e_2 =$

$$\begin{array}{rr} = & 0111 \\ +) & 0111 \\ \hline & 01110 \end{array}$$

$\hookrightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow e_1 - e_2 < 0 \Rightarrow e_1 < e_2$ and $e_2 - e_1$

$= 2\text{'s complement of}(1110) = (0010)_2 = (2)_{10}$

Thus A_1 becomes

A_1 :

s_1	e_2	f_1'
0	1001	00111100

2. Subtract fractions

Since A_1 and A_2 are of different signs and $A_1 + A_2$ needs to be performed, a subtraction must take place.

$f_1' - f_2 = f_1' + 2\text{'s complement of } f_2 =$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
 & .00111100 \\
+) & .01101110 \\
\hline
0 & .10101010
\end{array}
$$

$\hookrightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow f_1' - f_2 < 0 \Rightarrow f_1' < f_2$. Since f_2 is the larger fraction, the result $A_3 = A_1 + A_2$ must have as a sign bit the sign bit of A_2 (negative sign). The fraction of $A_3 = A_1 + A_2$ will be the 2's complement of $(10101010) = 01010110$

Therefore

A_3 :

1	1001	01010110

3. Postnormalize

After postnormalization we get

A_3 :

s_3	e_3	f_3
1	1000	10101100

4. Check for exponent underflow

No exponent underflow occured.

See that $e_3 = (1000)_2 = 8 \in [0 \quad 15]$

$\boxed{7}$ 10

(a)

$$G_5^* = G_{23} + G_{22} \cdot P_{23} + G_{21} \cdot P_{22} \cdot P_{23} + G_{20} \cdot P_{21} \cdot P_{22} \cdot P_{23}$$

(b) $$P_6^* = P_{27} \cdot P_{26} \cdot P_{25} \cdot P_{24}$$

(c)
$$\begin{aligned} c_{23} = {} & G_5^* + G_4^* \cdot P_5^* + G_3^* \cdot P_4^* \cdot P_5^* + G_2^* \cdot P_3^* \cdot P_4^* \cdot P_5^* \\ & + G_1^* \cdot P_2^* \cdot P_3^* \cdot P_4^* \cdot P_5^* + G_0^* \cdot P_1^* \cdot P_2^* \cdot P_3^* \cdot P_4^* \cdot P_5^* \\ & + c_{-1} \cdot P_0^* \cdot P_1^* \cdot P_2^* \cdot P_3^* \cdot P_4^* \cdot P_5^* \end{aligned}$$

(d)
$$\begin{aligned} c_{26} = {} & G_{26} + G_{25} \cdot P_{26} + G_{24} \cdot P_{25} \cdot P_{26} + \\ & c_{23} \cdot P_{24} \cdot P_{25} \cdot P_{26} \end{aligned}$$