

History of Computer Arithmetic, Part Deux

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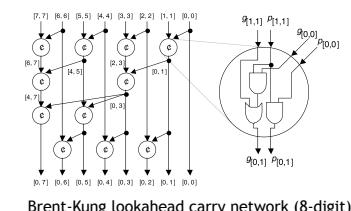
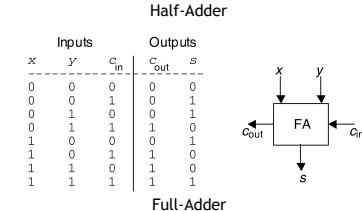
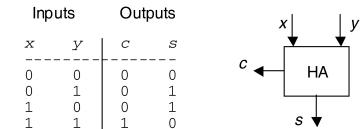
Integer Representation

- Base 2 Representation (aka radix-2)
- 2's Complement Representation
- How to represent decimals?
 - Fixed Point
 - $(01101.1 = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^0 + 2^{-1} = 13.5)$
 - Floating Point



Addition/Subtraction

- Addition of two bits is a combination of logical AND and exclusive OR (XOR)
- Half adder vs. Full adder
- Ripple-carry adder
- Subtraction performed the same way we do it by hand.
- Carry-lookahead adder



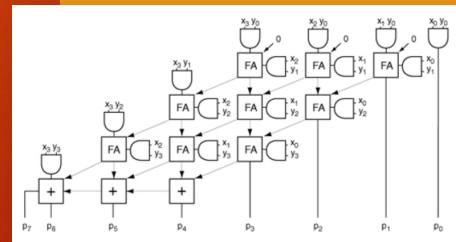
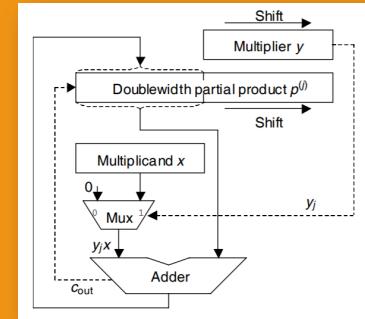
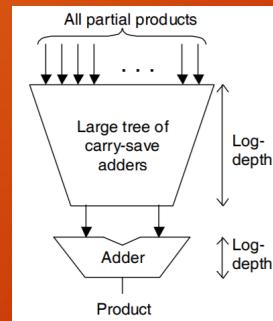
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- Minecraft adds redstone dust



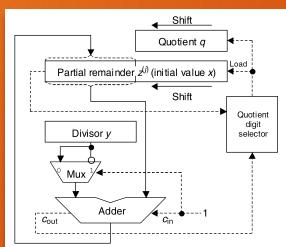
Multiplication

- Shift Add Multiplication
 - Software (Booth's Algorithm)
 - Hardware
- Array Multiplier
- Tree Multiplier
 - Full or Partial-tree
 - Dadda and Wallace Tree



Division

- Basic dividers carry out a variant of the binary-division-by-hand method
 - Aka shift subtract division
 - Can be sped up with higher-radix
- Faster Division Methods
 - Restoring division
 - Non-restoring division
 - SRT division
 - Newton-Raphson division
 - Goldschmidt division



Sources

- https://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~parhami/pubs_folder/parh02-arith-encycl-infosys.pdf
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two%27s_complement#History
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- <http://www-inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs61c/sp06/handout/fixedpt.html>

Questions?

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