Lecture 9: Addition, Multiplication & Division

- Today's topics:

  - Signed/Unsigned
  - Addition
  - Multiplication
  - Division

MIPS Instructions

Consider a comparison instruction:

    slt $t0, $t1, $zero

and $t1 contains the 32-bit number   1111 01…01

What gets stored in $t0?

The result depends on whether $t1 is a signed or unsigned number – the compiler/programmer must track this and accordingly use either slt or sltu

```
slt    $t0, $t1, $zero      stores  1 in $t0
sltu   $t0, $t1, $zero      stores  0 in $t0
```

Sign Extension

- Occasionally, 16-bit signed numbers must be converted into 32-bit signed numbers – for example, when doing an add with an immediate operand

- The conversion is simple: take the most significant bit and use it to fill up the additional bits on the left – known as sign extension

So 2_{10} goes from 0000 0000 0000 0010 to
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010

and -2_{10} goes from 1111 1111 1111 1110 to
1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1110

Alternative Representations

- The following two (intuitive) representations were discarded because they required additional conversion steps before arithmetic could be performed on the numbers

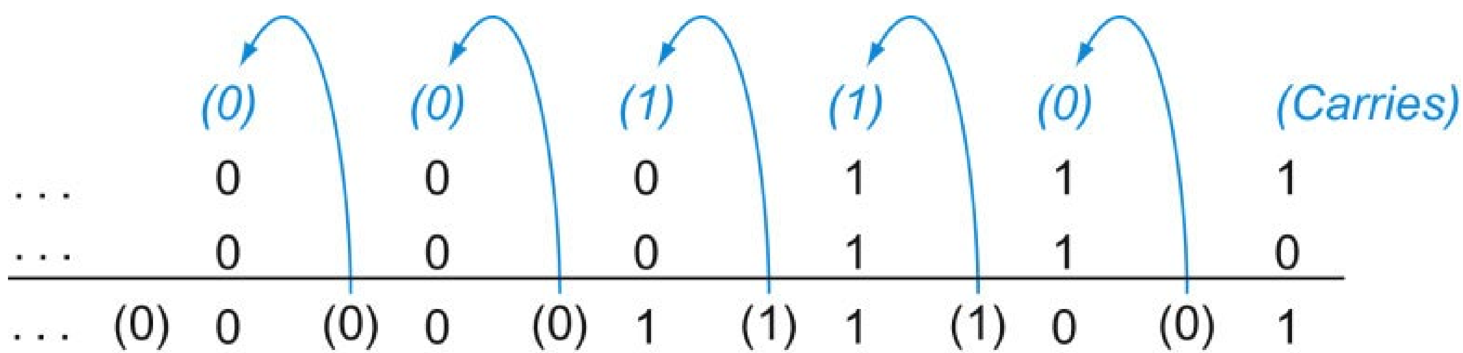
  - sign-and-magnitude: the most significant bit represents +/- and the remaining bits express the magnitude

  - one's complement: -x is represented by inverting all the bits of x

Both representations above suffer from two zeroes

Addition and Subtraction

- Addition is similar to decimal arithmetic
- For subtraction, simply add the negative number – hence, subtract A-B involves negating B's bits, adding 1 and A



Source: H&P textbook

Overflows

- For an unsigned number, overflow happens when the last carry (1) cannot be accommodated

- For a signed number, overflow happens when the most significant bit is not the same as every bit to its left
  - when the sum of two positive numbers is a negative result
  - when the sum of two negative numbers is a positive result
  - The sum of a positive and negative number will never overflow

- MIPS allows addu and subu instructions that work with unsigned integers and never flag an overflow – to detect the overflow, other instructions will have to be executed

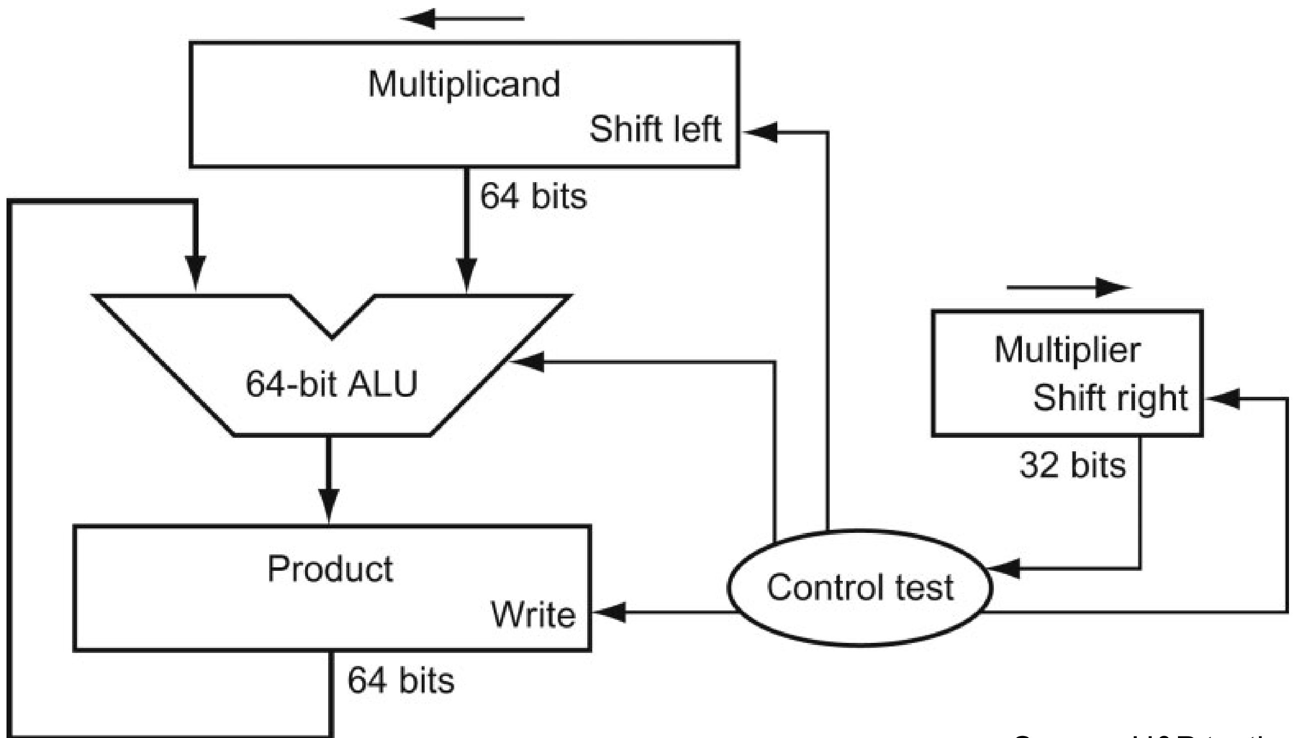
Multiplication Example

```
Multiplicand          1000ten
Multiplier        x   1001ten
                  ---------------
                         1000
                        0000
                       0000
                      1000
                  ---------------
Product               1001000ten
```

In every step

- multiplicand is shifted
- next bit of multiplier is examined (also a shifting step)
- if this bit is 1, shifted multiplicand is added to the product

HW Algorithm 1

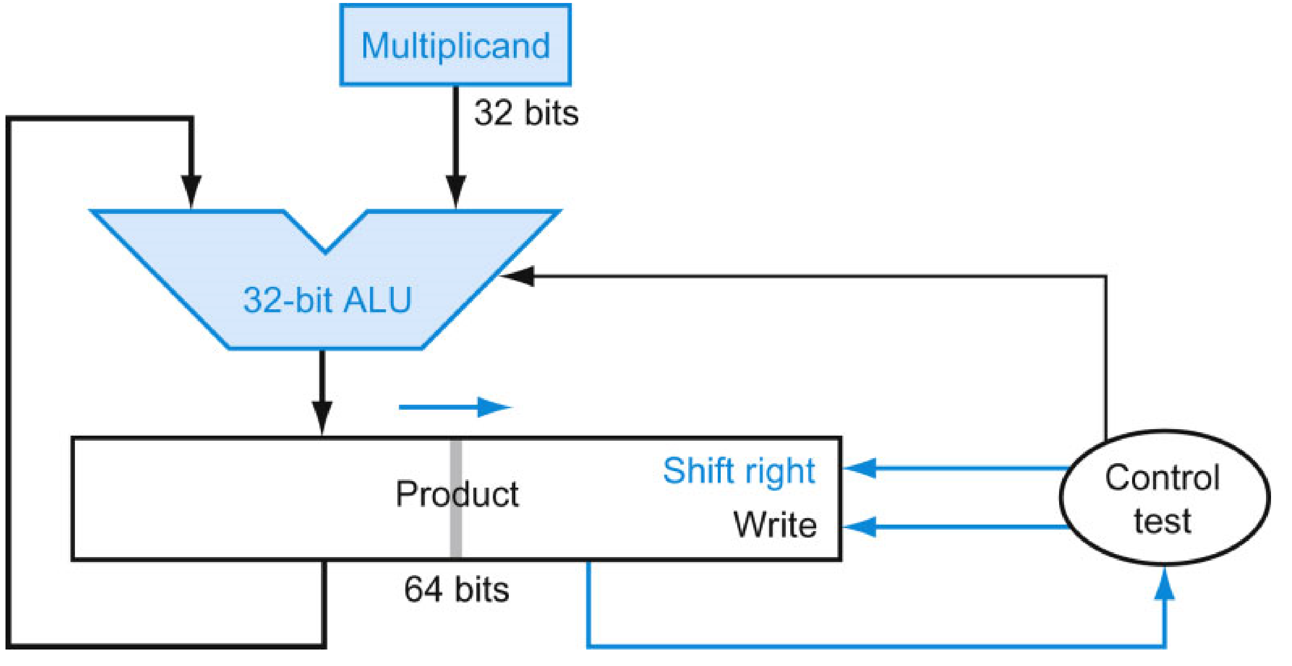


Source: H&P textbook

In every step

- multiplicand is shifted
- next bit of multiplier is examined (also a shifting step)
- if this bit is 1, shifted multiplicand is added to the product

HW Algorithm 2



Source: H&P textbook

- 32-bit ALU and multiplicand is untouched
- the sum keeps shifting right
- at every step, number of bits in product + multiplier = 64, hence, they share a single 64-bit register

Notes

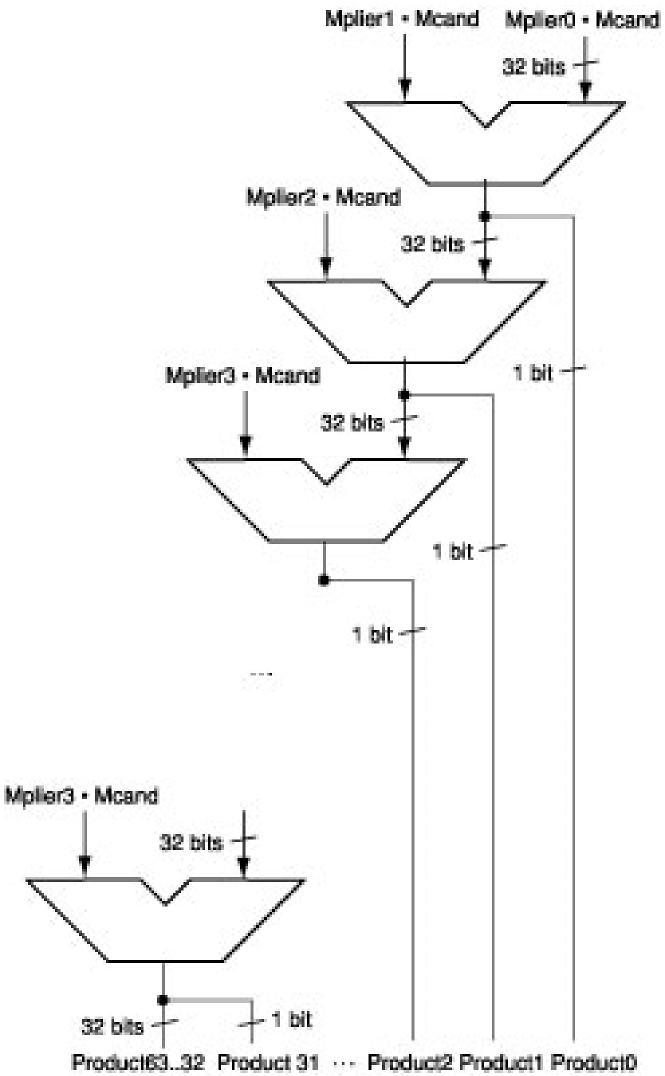
- The previous algorithm also works for signed numbers (negative numbers in 2's complement form)
- We can also convert negative numbers to positive, multiply the magnitudes, and convert to negative if signs disagree
- The product of two 32-bit numbers can be a 64-bit number -- hence, in MIPS, the product is saved in two 32-bit registers

MIPS Instructions

mult	$s2, $s3	computes the product and stores it in two "internal" registers that can be referred to as hi and lo
mfhi	$s0	moves the value in hi into $s0
mflo	$s1	moves the value in lo into $s1

Similarly for multu

Fast Algorithm



Source: H&P textbook

- The previous algorithm requires a clock to ensure that the earlier addition has completed before shifting
- This algorithm can quickly set up most inputs – it then has to wait for the result of each add to propagate down – faster because no clock is involved

  -- Note: high transistor cost

Division

		1001_{ten}	Quotient
Divisor	1000_{ten}	$\vert\ 1001010_{ten}$	Dividend
		$\underline{-1000}$	
		10	
		101	
		1010	
		$\underline{-1000}$	
		10_{ten}	Remainder

At every step,

- shift divisor right and compare it with current dividend
- if divisor is larger, shift 0 as the next bit of the quotient
- if divisor is smaller, subtract to get new dividend and shift 1 as the next bit of the quotient

Division

Divisor	1000_{ten}	1001_{ten}	Quotient
		1001010_{ten}	Dividend

0001001010	0001001010	0000001010	0000001010
100000000000 →	0001000000 →	0000100000 →	0000001000
Quo: 0	000001	0000010	000001001

At every step,

- shift divisor right and compare it with current dividend
- if divisor is larger, shift 0 as the next bit of the quotient
- if divisor is smaller, subtract to get new dividend and shift 1 as the next bit of the quotient

Divide Example

- Divide 7_{ten} ($0000\ 0111_{two}$) by 2_{ten} (0010_{two})

Iter	Step	Quot	Divisor	Remainder
0	Initial values			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Divide Example

- Divide 7_{ten} ($0000\ 0111_{two}$) by 2_{ten} (0010_{two})

Iter	Step	Quot	Divisor	Remainder
0	Initial values	0000	0010 0000	0000 0111
1	Rem = Rem – Div	0000	0010 0000	1110 0111
	Rem < 0 ➔ +Div, shift 0 into Q	0000	0010 0000	0000 0111
	Shift Div right	0000	0001 0000	0000 0111
2	Same steps as 1	0000	0001 0000	1111 0111
		0000	0001 0000	0000 0111
		0000	0000 1000	0000 0111
3	Same steps as 1	0000	0000 0100	0000 0111
4	Rem = Rem – Div	0000	0000 0100	0000 0011
	Rem >= 0 ➔ shift 1 into Q	0001	0000 0100	0000 0011
	Shift Div right	0001	0000 0010	0000 0011
5	Same steps as 4	0011	0000 0001	0000 0001