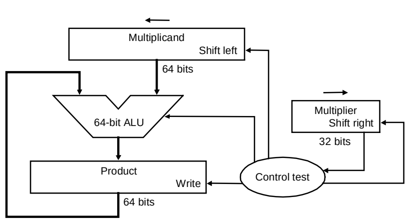
Multiplication

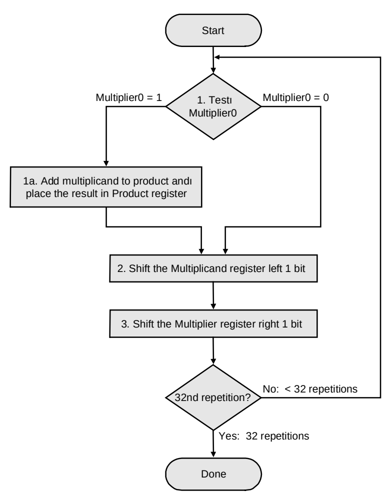
- More complicated than addition
  - accomplished via shifting and addition
- More time and more area
- Let's look at 3 versions based on gradeschool algorithm

```
    0010   (multiplicand)
 x  1011   (multiplier)
```

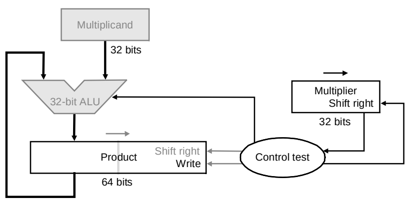
- Negative numbers: convert and multiply
  - there are better techniques, we won't look at them

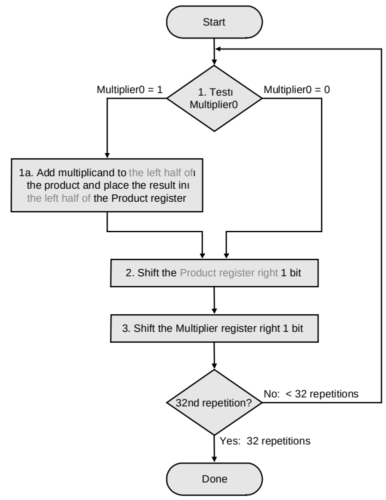
Multiplication: Implementation



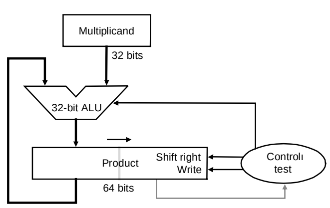


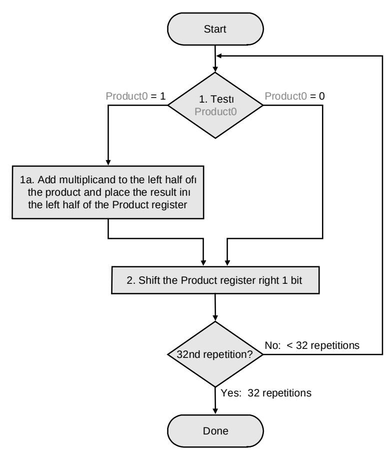
Second Version





Final Version





Floating Point (a brief look)

- We need a way to represent
  - numbers with fractions, e.g., 3.1416
  - very small numbers, e.g., .000000001
  - very large numbers, e.g., 3.15576×10^9
- Representation:
  - sign, exponent, significand: $(-1)^{sign} \times$ significand $\times 2^{exponent}$
  - more bits for significand gives more accuracy
  - more bits for exponent increases range
- IEEE 754 floating point standard:
  - single precision: 8 bit exponent, 23 bit significand
  - double precision: 11 bit exponent, 52 bit significand

IEEE 754 floating-point standard

- Leading "1" bit of significand is implicit
- Exponent is "biased" to make sorting easier
  - all 0s is smallest exponent all 1s is largest
  - bias of 127 for single precision and 1023 for double precision
  - summary: $(-1)^{sign} \times (1+\text{significand}) \times 2^{exponent - bias}$
- Example:
  - decimal: $-.75 = -3/4 = -3/2^2$
  - binary: $-.11 = -1.1 \times 2^{-1}$
  - floating point: exponent = 126 = 01111110
  - IEEE single precision: `10111111010000000000000000000000`

Floating Point Complexities

- Operations are somewhat more complicated (see text)
- In addition to overflow we can have "underflow"
- Accuracy can be a big problem
  - IEEE 754 keeps two extra bits, guard and round
  - four rounding modes
  - positive divided by zero yields "infinity"
  - zero divide by zero yields "not a number"
  - other complexities
- Implementing the standard can be tricky
- Not using the standard can be even worse
  - see text for description of 80x86 and Pentium bug!

Chapter Four Summary

- Computer arithmetic is constrained by limited precision
- Bit patterns have no inherent meaning but standards do exist
  - two's complement
  - IEEE 754 floating point
- Computer instructions determine "meaning" of the bit patterns
- Performance and accuracy are important so there are many complexities in real machines (i.e., algorithms and implementation).

- We are ready to move on (and implement the processor)

you may want to look back (Section 4.12 is great reading!)

