

Ch 3.2 Adding!

NOTE10: Flushing out binary addition in detail

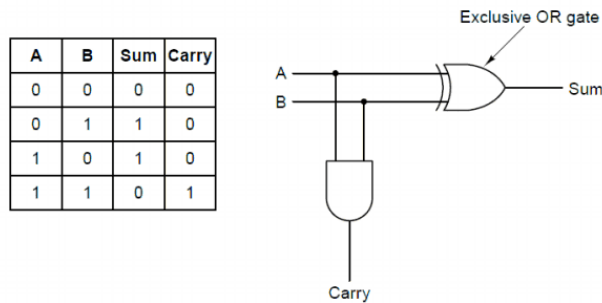
Text reference: **Section 3.2**

Remember our 2's complement... binary addition means we can also do subtraction

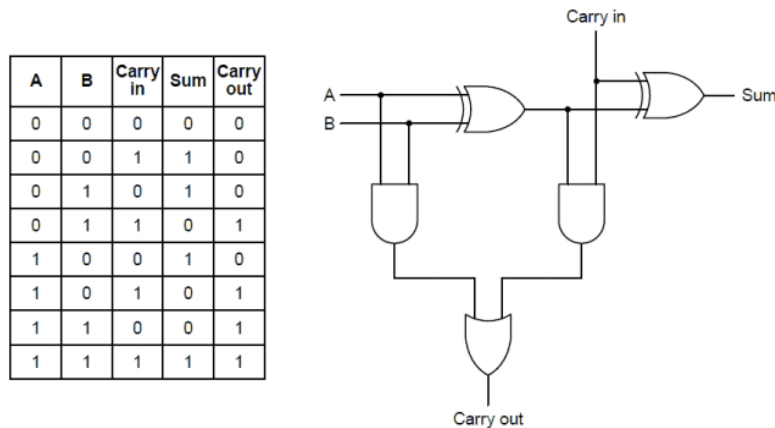
Binary addition - 4 cases for adding two bits:

$\begin{array}{r} A \\ + B \\ \hline \text{SUM} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 0 \\ \sim \rightarrow \text{carry the } 1 \end{array}$
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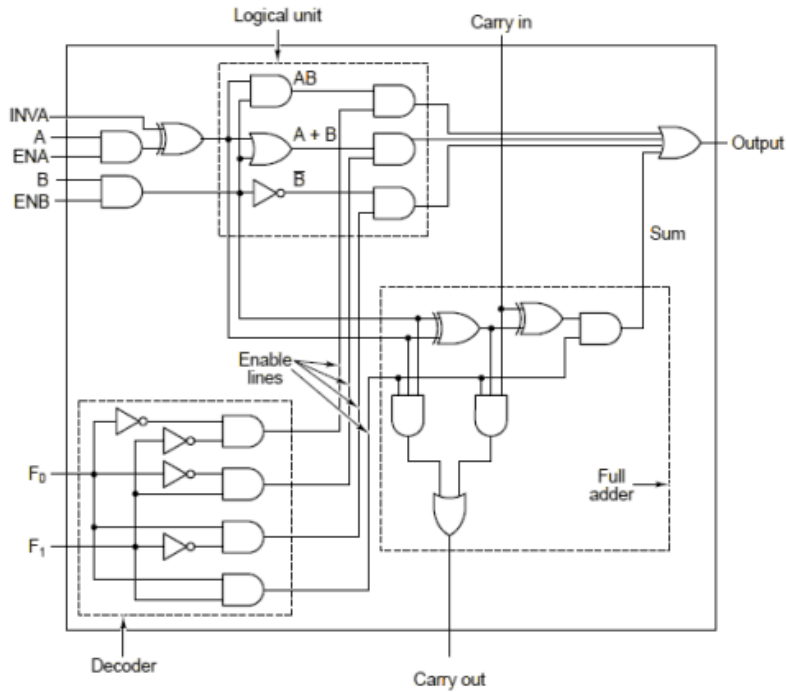
Half adder - add two bits, truth table, SUM = XOR



Full adder - add two bits with carry-in, now 8 row truth table, 2 half adders and OR gate



ALU from page 167 - this is a 1-bit slice of an ALU



Boolean and arithmetic operations, controlled by inputs F0, F1

F1	F0	Operation
0	0	And = AB
0	1	Or = $A+B$
1	0	Invert = B'
1	1	Add = $A \text{ add } B$

Enables (ENA, ENB) and invert (INVA) operations happen first!

8 slices rippled together create an 8-bit ALU

