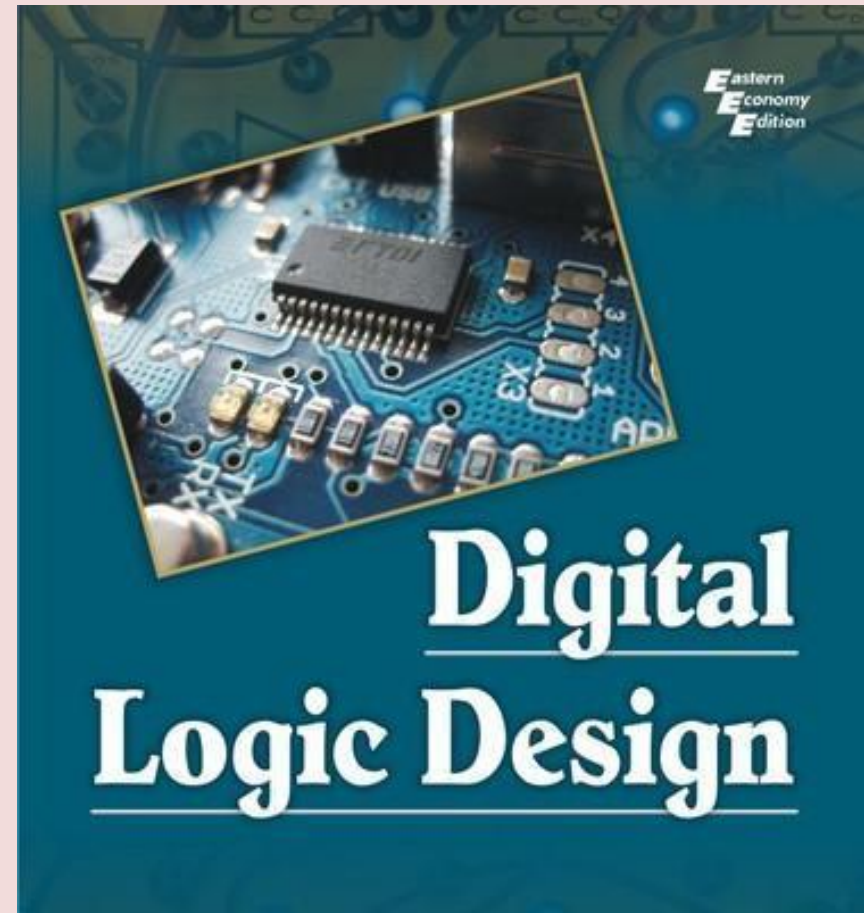


# Arithmetic Operations on Binary

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# **1. Binary Addition**

❖ The four basic rules for adding binary digits (bits) :

**0+0=0      Sum of 0 with a carry 0**

**0+1=1      Sum of 1 with a carry 0**

**1+0=1      Sum of 1 with a carry 0**

**1+1=1 0      Sum of 0 with a carry 1**

# *Binary Addition*

## ❖ Examples:

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ + 100 \\ \hline 1010 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 4 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ + 011 \\ \hline 1010 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1111 \\ + 1100 \\ \hline 11011 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 12 \\ \hline 27 \end{array}$$

## **2. Binary Subtraction**

The four basic rules for subtracting are as follows:

$$0-0=0$$

$$1-1=0$$

$$1-0=1$$

$$0-1=1 \quad \text{it means} \quad 0 - 1 \quad \underline{\text{with a borrow of } 1}$$

# Binary Subtraction

## ❖ Examples:

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ - 01 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ - 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ - 10 \\ \hline 01 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ - 2 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ - 011 \\ \hline 010 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ - 3 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ - 101 \\ \hline 001 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ - 5 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

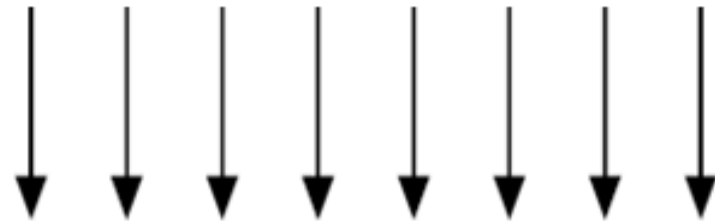
$$\begin{array}{r} 101101 \\ - 001110 \\ \hline 011111 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 45 \\ - 14 \\ \hline 31 \end{array}$$

### 3. 1's And 2's Complement of Binary Number

- ❖ The 1's complement and the 2's complement of binary number are important because they permit the representation of negative numbers.

Binary Number

1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0



1's Complement

0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1

## 2's Complement of Binary Number

2's Complement of a binary number is found by adding 1 to the LSB of the 1's Complement.

**2's Complement = (1's Complement) + 1**

Binary number	10110010
1's complement	01001101
Add 1	+ 1
-----	
2's complement	01001110

#### 4. Binary Multiplication

To multiply two numbers, take each digit of the **multiplier** and multiply it with the **multiplicand**. This produces a number of **partial products** which are then added.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0011010 = 26_{10} \\
 \times 0001100 = 12_{10} \\
 \hline
 0000000 \\
 0000000 \\
 0011010 \\
 0011010 \\
 \hline
 0100111000 = 312_{10}
 \end{array}$$

$(11001)_2$	$(214)_{10}$	Multiplicand
$\times (10101)_2$	$\times (152)_{10}$	Multiplier
$(11001)_2$	$(428)_{10}$	Partial products
$(11001)_2$	$(1070)_{10}$	
$+ (11001)_2$	$+ (214)_{10}$	
$(1000001101)_2$	$(32528)_{10}$	Result

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1011.01 \\
 \times 110.1 \\
 \hline
 101101 \\
 0000000 \\
 10110100 \\
 101101000 \\
 \hline
 1001001.001
 \end{array}$$



## 5. Binary Division

### Binary Division

Divide the binary number  $A = 1010_2$   
by  $B = 10_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\phantom{0}101\phantom{0}} \\ 10 \overline{) 1010} \\ \underline{10\phantom{00}} \\ 010 \\ \underline{10\phantom{0}} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 11 \overline{) 10010} \\ \underline{11\phantom{00}} \\ 11\phantom{00} \\ \underline{11\phantom{00}} \\ 00 \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 00010 \\ 111 \overline{) 100100.11} \\ \underline{-0\phantom{00000}} \\ 10\phantom{00000} \\ \underline{-0\phantom{00000}} \\ 100\phantom{00000} \\ \underline{-0\phantom{00000}} \\ 1001\phantom{00000} \\ \underline{-111\phantom{00000}} \\ +1001\phantom{00000} \\ \underline{100100\phantom{00000}} \\ \underline{-0\phantom{00000}} \\ 1000 \end{array}$$

**Thanks ...**