

Lecture 25

Example We construct a circuit for adding two four-bit binary numbers. What we did in the last lecture was proof of concept. Here we shall use another approach (modular) to solving the problem.

In the book you will find a discussion about representing numbers in binary.

This you should read if you do not already know how to do this.

To avoid confusion with the Boolean operation '+' I will use the word "add" to mean binary addition

<u>add</u>	0	1
0	00	01
1	01	10

10 means
 $1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$
 $= \underline{\underline{2}}$

[I have added zeros in front so that all outputs have two bits.

In ordinary arithmetic, they would of course be omitted.]

We shall first construct a circuit for adding two 1-bit binary numbers called a half-adder.

x	y	Carry(x, y)	sum(x, y)
1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0

inputs outputs

Where

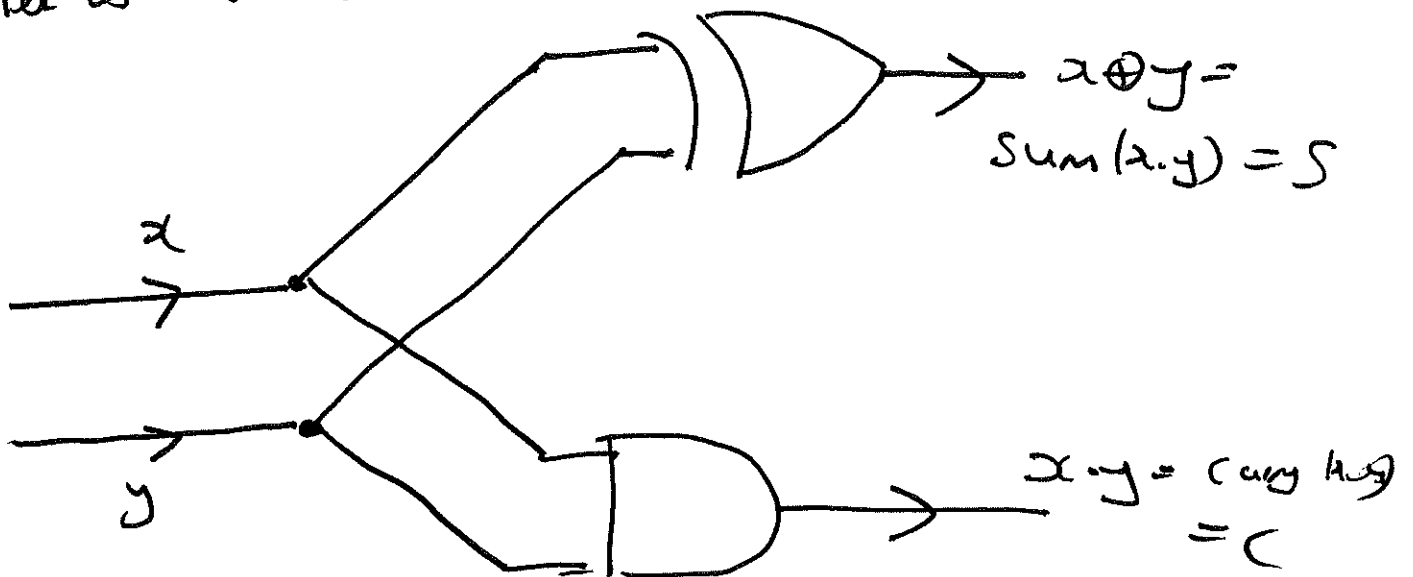
$$\text{2L } \underline{\text{add}} y = \text{Carry}(x, y) \text{ sum}(x, y)$$

Observe that

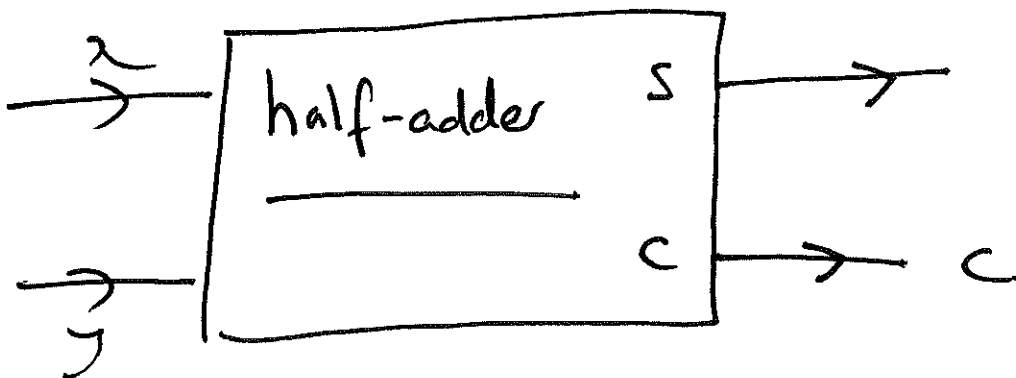
$$\text{Carry (out)} = x \cdot y$$

$$\text{Sum (out)} = x \oplus y$$

Here is a circuit that will accomplish this



We ~~can~~ represent the above circuit by the following block diagram



Our next circuit is called a full-adder

if adds three 1-bit binary numbers.

You will see why we need this table.

x	y	z	carry(x,y,z)	sum(x,y,z)
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0

$$11 = 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 2 + 1 = 3 //$$

We shall construct a full-adder by using half-adders.

$$x \text{ add } y \text{ add } z = (x \text{ add } y) \text{ add } z$$

$$x \text{ add } y = \text{Carry}(x, y) \text{ sum}(x, y)$$

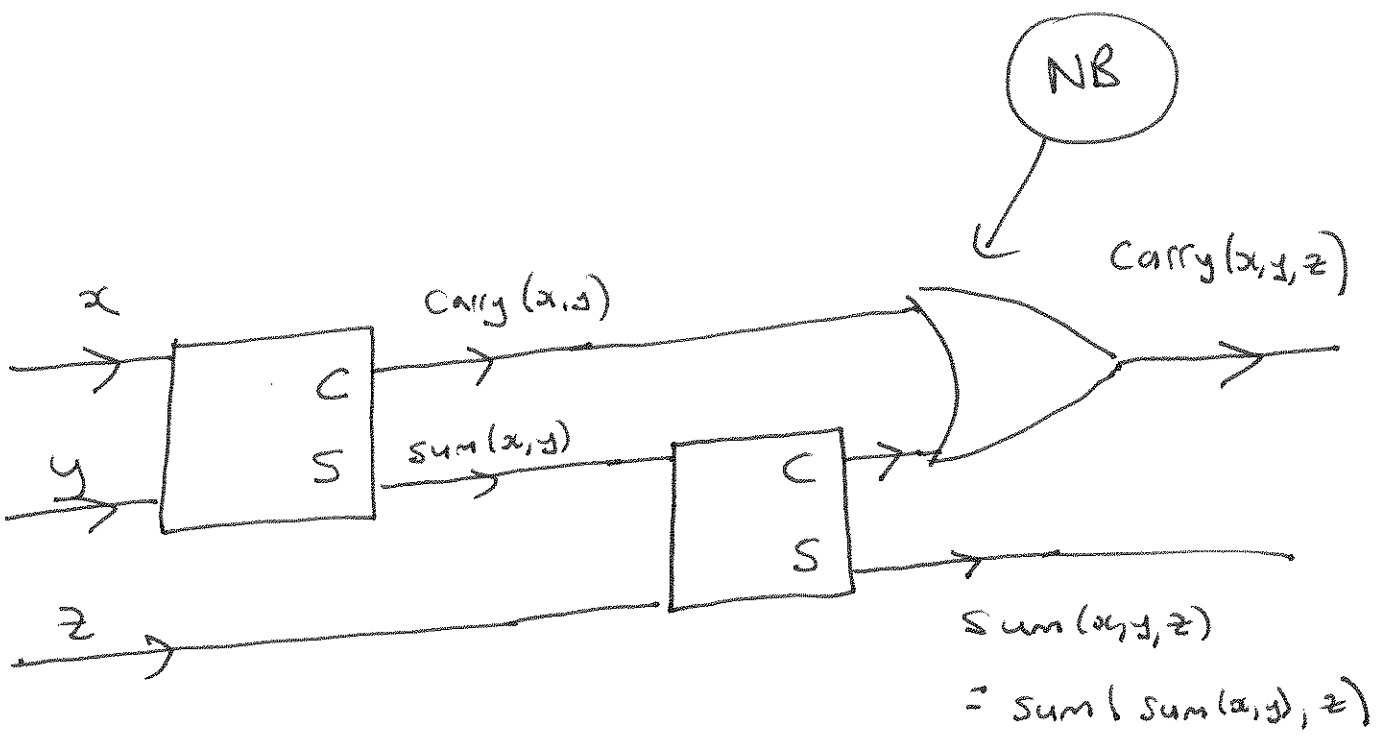
So, $(x \text{ add } y) \text{ add } z =$

	Carry(x, y)	sum(x, y)
<u>add</u>		<u>z</u>
? ?		Sum(Sum(x, y), z)
	Carry(Sum(x, y), z)	

You can check that Carry(x, y) and Carry(Sum(x, y), z) can never both be 1

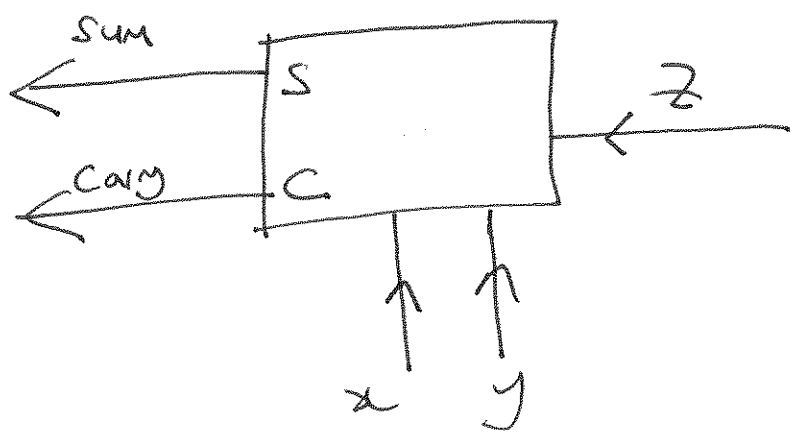
NB

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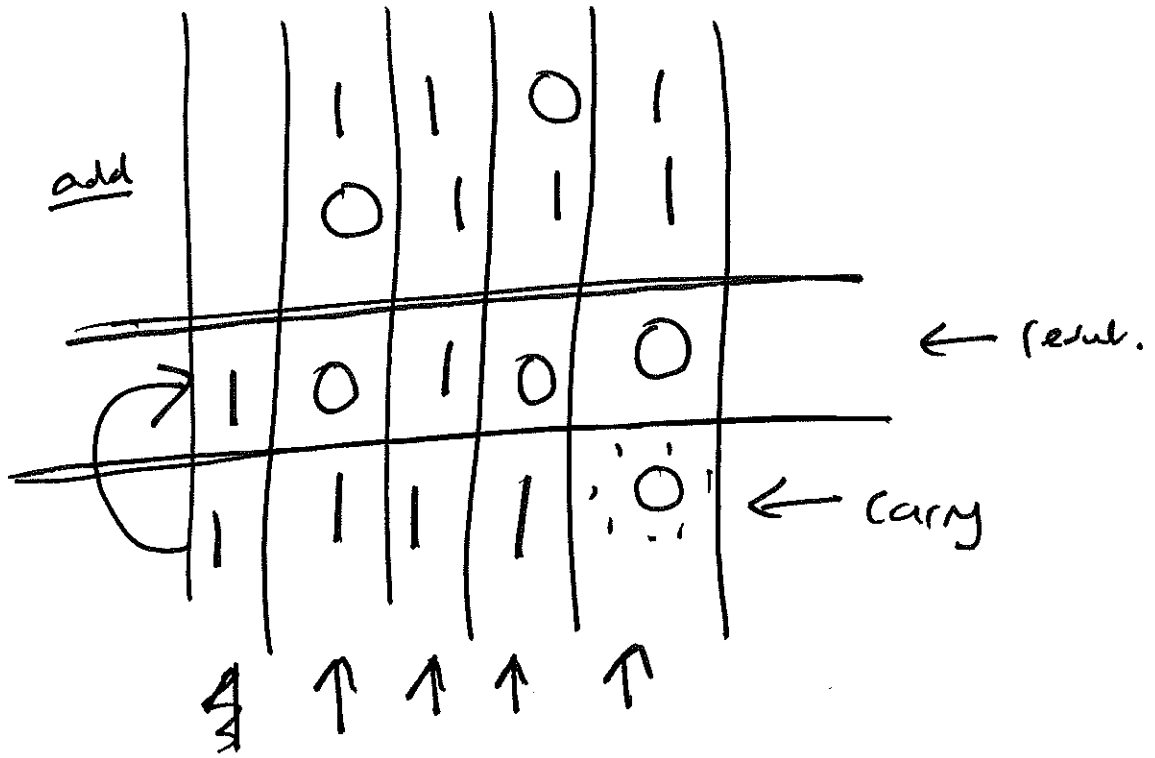
You can check this works by constructing an input/output table

Block diagram of full-adder

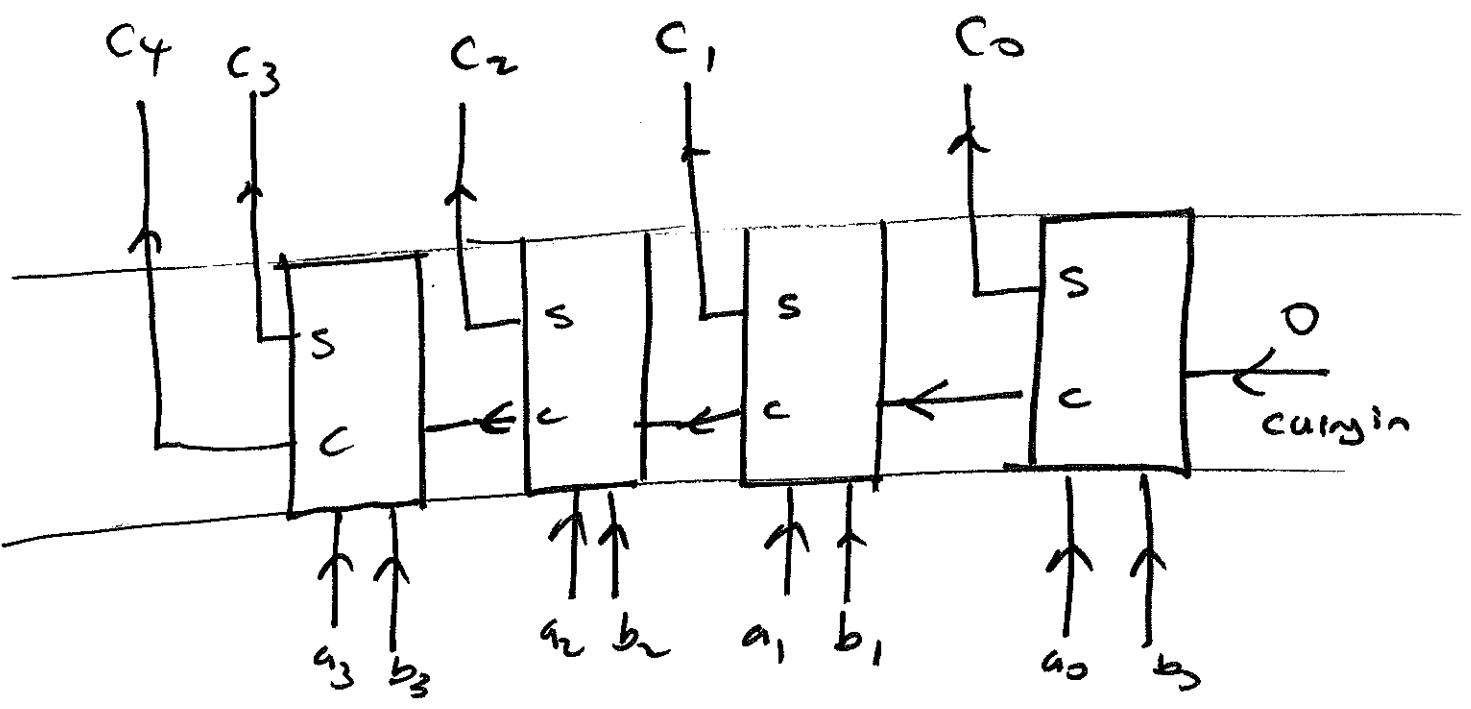
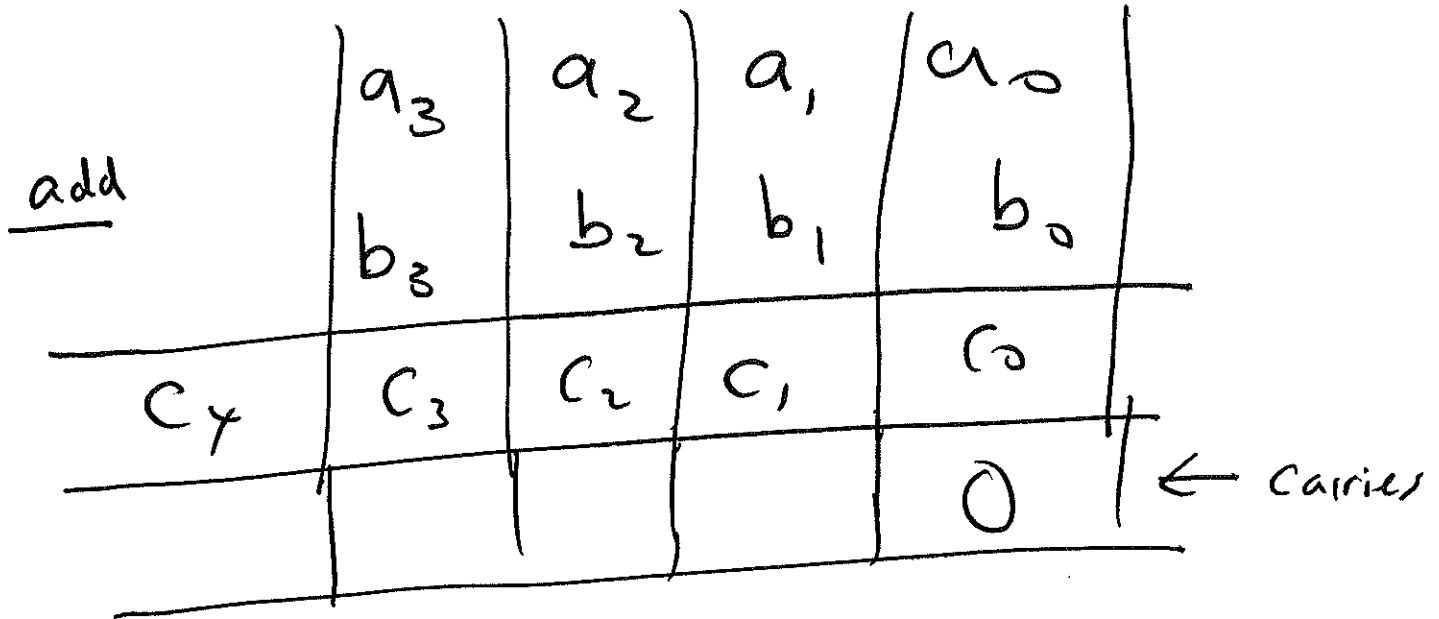


Now we can also how to build a circuit that will add two 4-bit binary numbers.

Ex: 1



full adders.



Need four full-adders in series.