



# Chapter 3

## Arithmetic for Computers

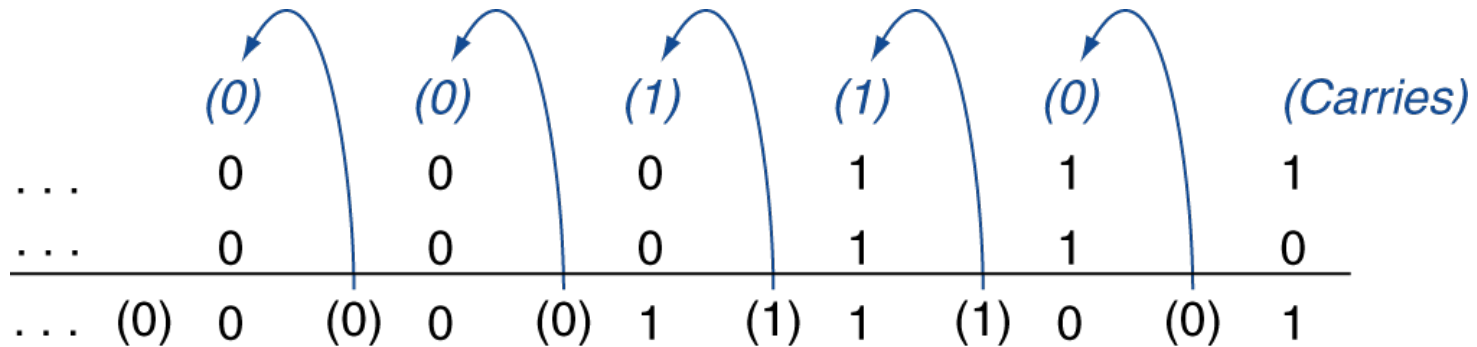
# Arithmetic for Computers

- Operations on integers
  - Addition and subtraction
  - Multiplication and division
  - Dealing with overflow
- Floating-point real numbers
  - Representation and operations



# Integer Addition

## ■ Example: 7 + 6



## ■ Overflow if result out of range

- Adding +ve and -ve operands, no overflow
- Adding two +ve operands
  - Overflow if result sign is 1
- Adding two -ve operands
  - Overflow if result sign is 0



# Integer Subtraction

- Add negation of second operand

- Example:  $7 - 6 = 7 + (-6)$

+7:	0000 0000 ... 0000 0111
-6:	1111 1111 ... 1111 1010
<hr/>	
+1:	0000 0000 ... 0000 0001

- Overflow if result out of range

- Subtracting two +ve or two -ve operands, no overflow
- Subtracting +ve from -ve operand
  - Overflow if result sign is 0
- Subtracting -ve from +ve operand
  - Overflow if result sign is 1

# Dealing with Overflow

- Some languages (e.g., C) ignore overflow
  - Use MIPS `addu`, `addui`, `subu` instructions
- Other languages (e.g., Ada, Fortran) require raising an exception
  - Use MIPS `add`, `addi`, `sub` instructions
  - On overflow, invoke exception handler
    - Save PC in exception program counter (EPC) register
    - Jump to predefined handler address
    - `mfc0` (move from coprocessor reg) instruction can retrieve EPC value, to return after corrective action

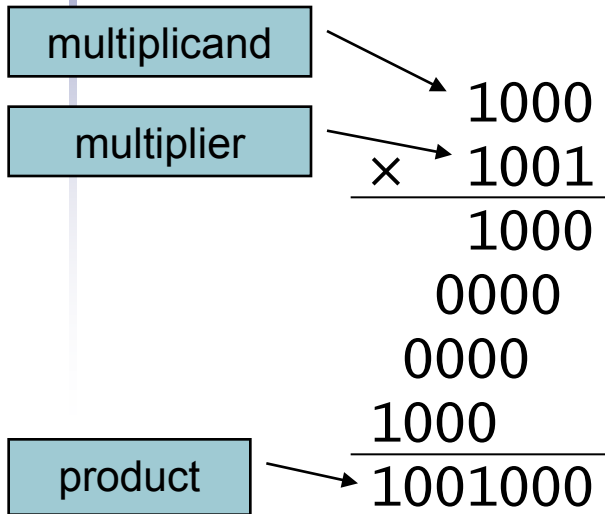
# Arithmetic for Multimedia

- Graphics and media processing operates on vectors of 8-bit and 16-bit data
  - Use 64-bit adder, with partitioned carry chain
    - Operate on 8×8-bit, 4×16-bit, or 2×32-bit vectors
  - SIMD (single-instruction, multiple-data)
- Saturating operations
  - On overflow, result is largest representable value
    - c.f. 2s-complement modulo arithmetic
  - E.g., clipping in audio, saturation in video

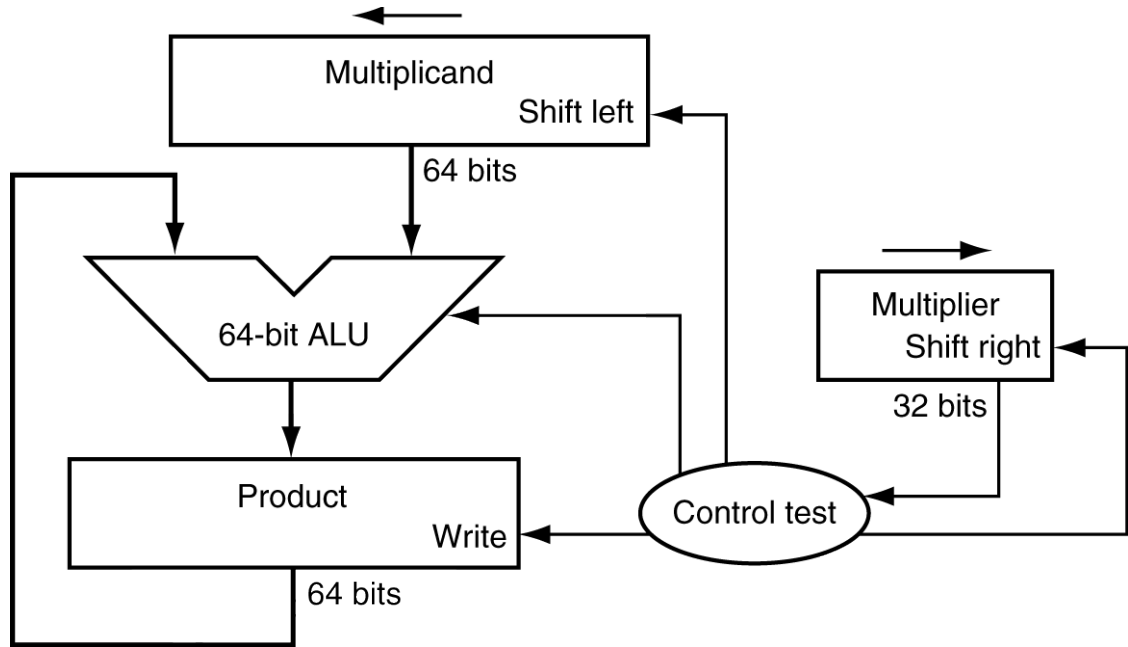


# Multiplication

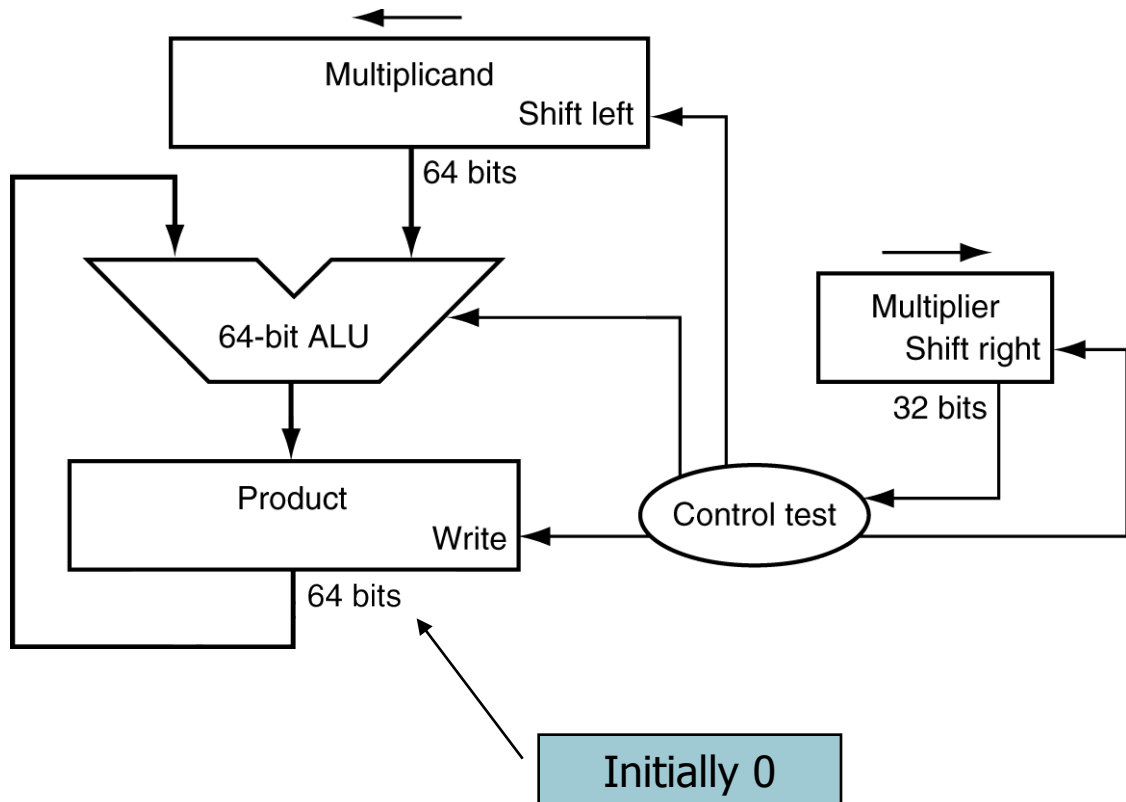
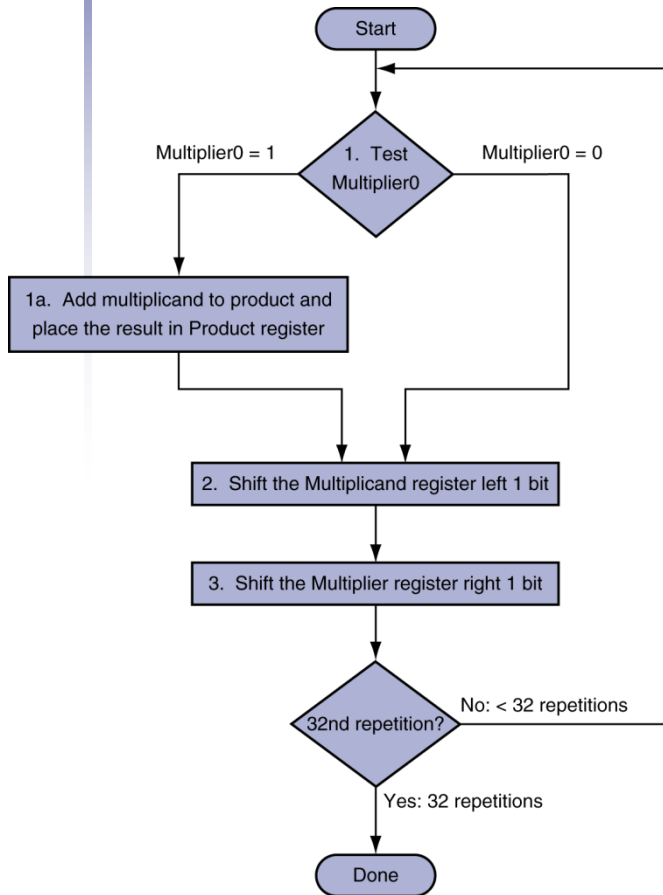
- Start with long-multiplication approach



Length of product is the sum of operand lengths



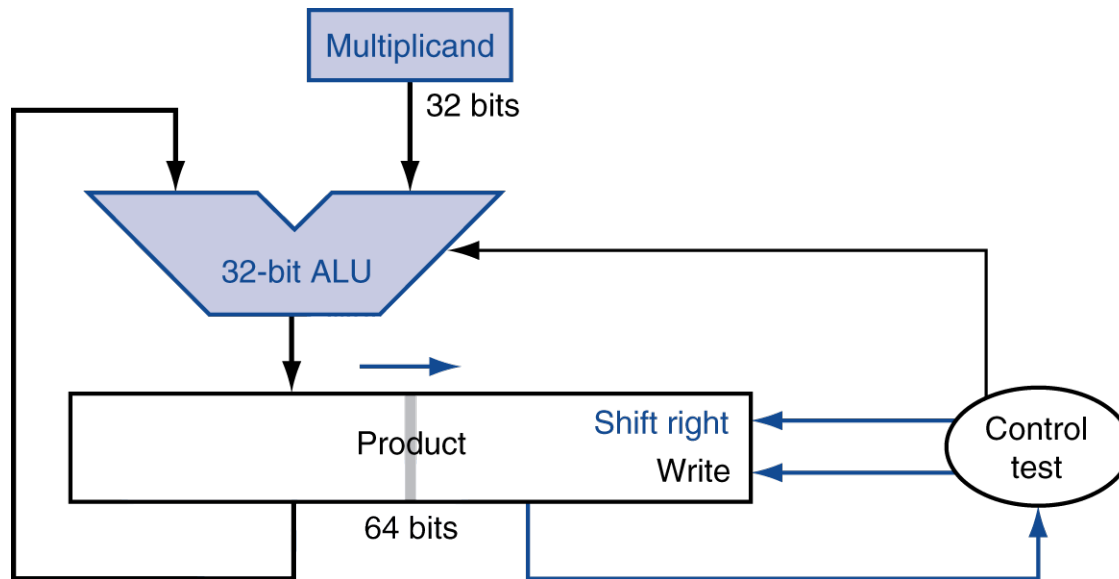
# Multiplication Hardware





# Optimized Multiplier

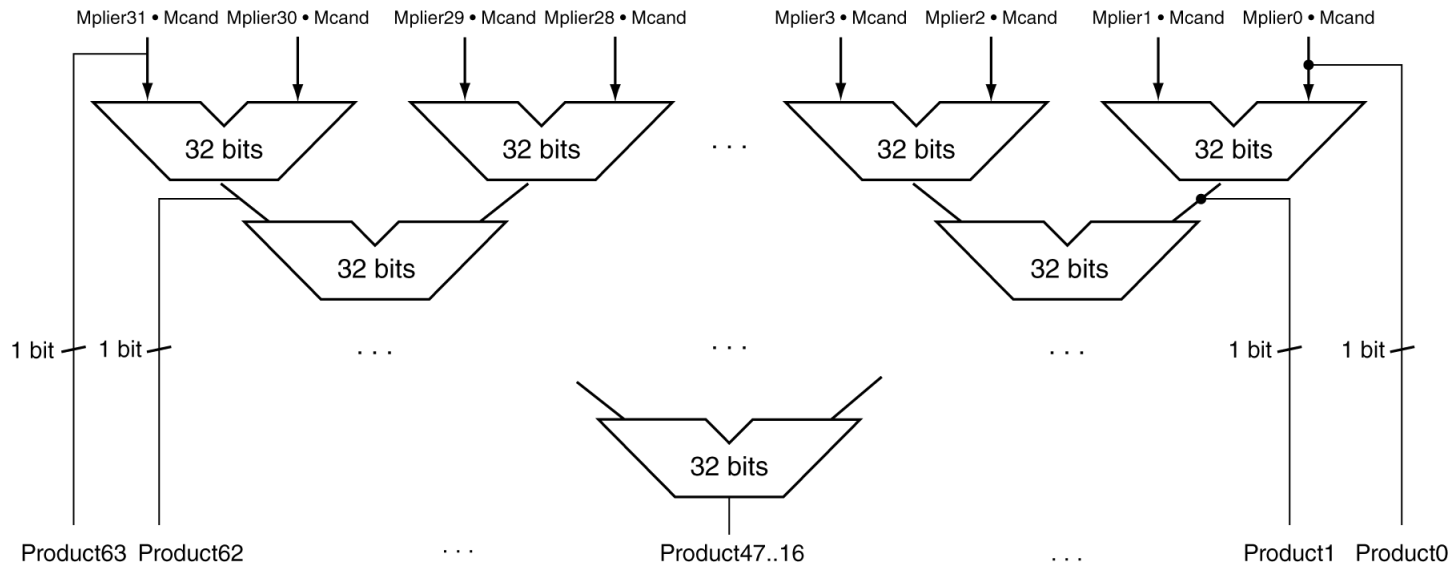
- Perform steps in parallel: add/shift



- One cycle per partial-product addition
  - That's ok, if frequency of multiplications is low

# Faster Multiplier

- Uses multiple adders
  - Cost/performance tradeoff

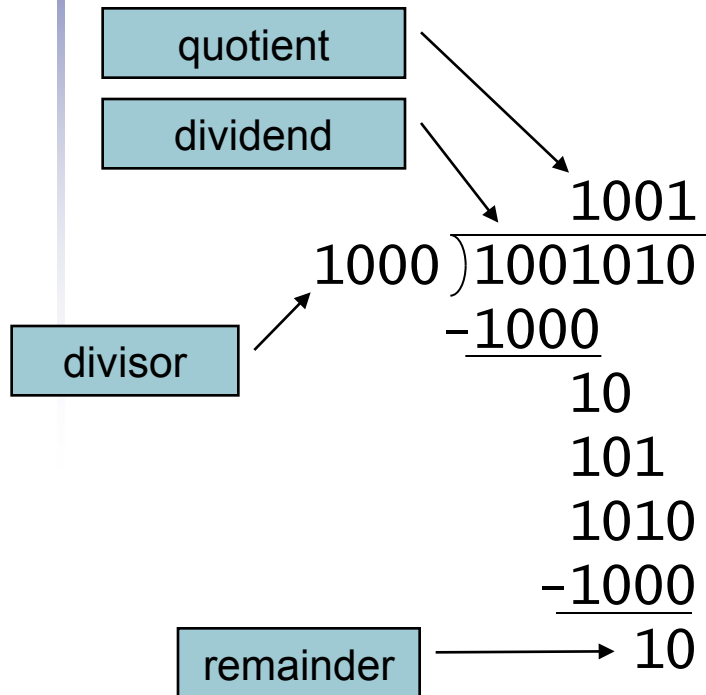


- Can be pipelined
  - Several multiplication performed in parallel

# MIPS Multiplication

- Two 32-bit registers for product
  - HI: most-significant 32 bits
  - LO: least-significant 32-bits
- Instructions
  - `mult rs, rt / multu rs, rt`
    - 64-bit product in HI/LO
  - `mfhi rd / mflo rd`
    - Move from HI/LO to rd
    - Can test HI value to see if product overflows 32 bits
  - `mul rd, rs, rt`
    - Least-significant 32 bits of product → rd

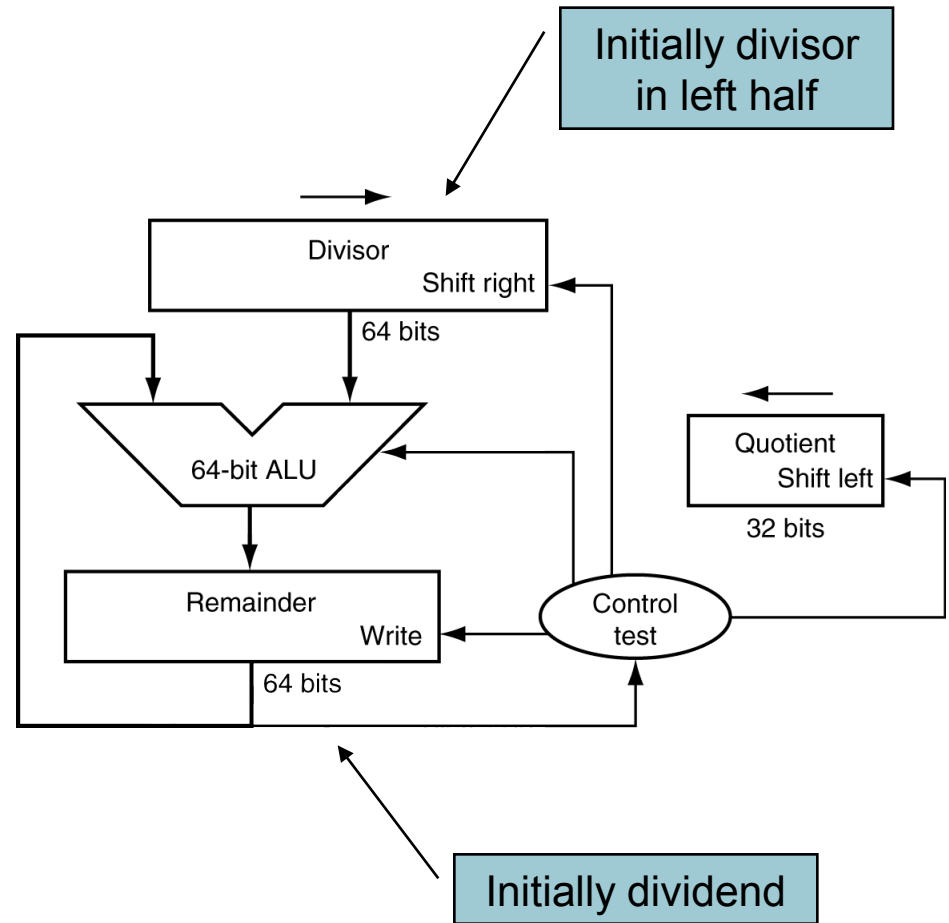
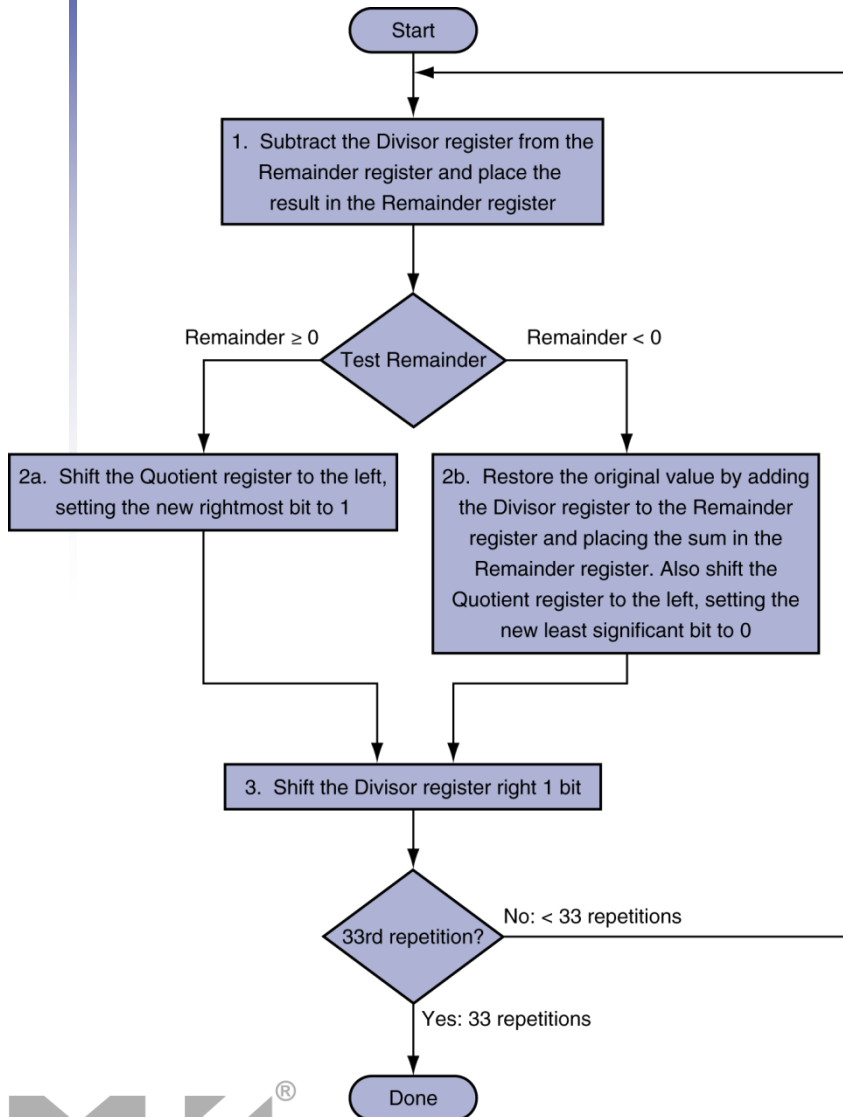
# Division



*n*-bit operands yield *n*-bit quotient and remainder

- Check for 0 divisor
- Long division approach
  - If divisor  $\leq$  dividend bits
    - 1 bit in quotient, subtract
  - Otherwise
    - 0 bit in quotient, bring down next dividend bit
- Restoring division
  - Do the subtract, and if remainder goes  $< 0$ , add divisor back
- Signed division
  - Divide using absolute values
  - Adjust sign of quotient and remainder as required

# Division Hardware



# Division Example

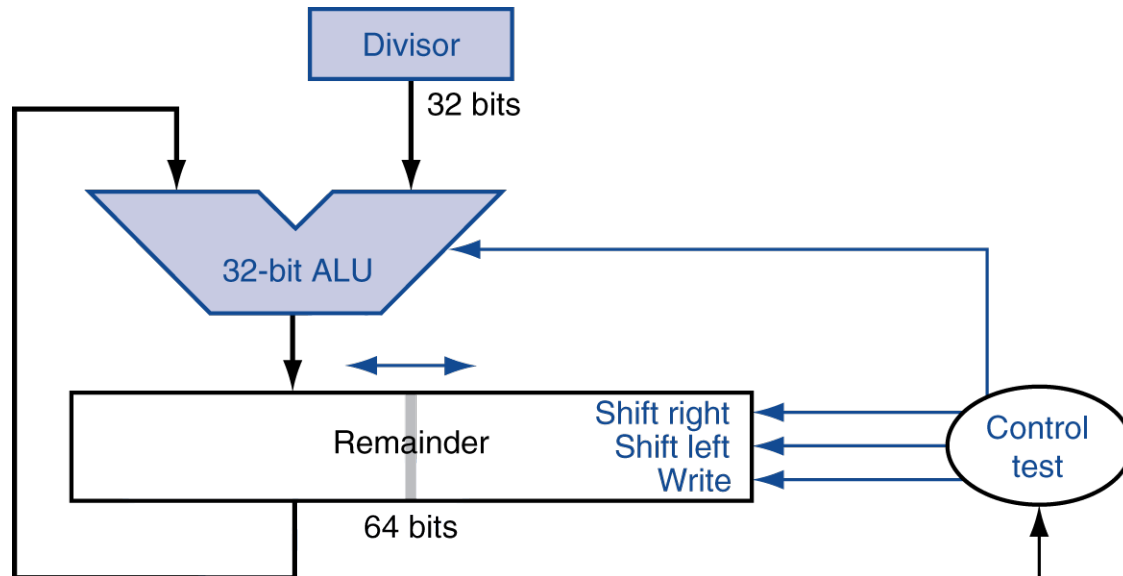
$$\begin{array}{r}
 0010 \overline{) 0111} \\
 \underline{- 10} \\
 11 \\
 \underline{- 10} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

Iteration	Step	Quotient	Divisor	Remainder
0	Initial values	0000	0010 0000	0000 0111
1	1: Rem = Rem - Div	0000	0010 0000	<u>1</u> 110 0111
	2b: Rem < 0 → +Div, sll Q, Q0 = 0	0000	0010 0000	0000 0111
	3: Shift Div right	0000	0001 0000	0000 0111
2	1: Rem = Rem - Div	0000	0001 0000	<u>1</u> 111 0111
	2b: Rem < 0 → +Div, sll Q, Q0 = 0	0000	0001 0000	0000 0111
	3: Shift Div right	0000	0000 1000	0000 0111
3	1: Rem = Rem - Div	0000	0000 1000	<u>1</u> 111 1111
	2b: Rem < 0 → +Div, sll Q, Q0 = 0	0000	0000 1000	0000 0111
	3: Shift Div right	0000	0000 0100	0000 0111
4	1: Rem = Rem - Div	0000	0000 0100	<u>0</u> 000 0011
	2a: Rem ≥ 0 → sll Q, Q0 = 1	0001	0000 0100	0000 0011
	3: Shift Div right	0001	0000 0010	0000 0011
5	1: Rem = Rem - Div	0001	0000 0010	<u>0</u> 000 0001
	2a: Rem ≥ 0 → sll Q, Q0 = 1	0011	0000 0010	0000 0001
	3: Shift Div right	0011	0000 0001	0000 0001

n + 1 = 4 + 1  
steps



# Optimized Divider



- One cycle per partial-remainder subtraction
- Looks a lot like a multiplier!
  - Same hardware can be used for both

# Faster Division

- Can't use parallel hardware as in multiplier
  - Subtraction is conditional on sign of remainder
- Faster dividers (e.g. SRT division) generate multiple quotient bits per step
  - Still require multiple steps



# MIPS Division

- Use HI/LO registers for result
  - HI: 32-bit remainder
  - LO: 32-bit quotient
- Instructions
  - `div rs, rt` / `divu rs, rt`
  - No overflow or divide-by-0 checking
    - Software must perform checks if required
  - Use `mfhi`, `mflo` to access result

# Floating Point

- Representation for non-integral numbers
  - Including very small and very large numbers
- Like scientific notation
  - $-2.34 \times 10^{56}$  ← normalized
  - $+0.002 \times 10^{-4}$  ← not normalized
  - $+987.02 \times 10^9$  ← not normalized
- In binary
  - $\pm 1.xxxxxxx_2 \times 2^{yyyy}$
- Types `float` and `double` in C



# Floating Point Standard

- Defined by IEEE Std 754-1985
- Developed in response to divergence of representations
  - Portability issues for scientific code
- Now almost universally adopted
- Two representations
  - Single precision (32-bit)
  - Double precision (64-bit)

# IEEE Floating-Point Format

single: 8 bits  
double: 11 bits

single: 23 bits  
double: 52 bits



$$x = (-1)^S \times (1 + \text{Fraction}) \times 2^{(\text{Exponent} - \text{Bias})}$$

- S: sign bit (0  $\Rightarrow$  non-negative, 1  $\Rightarrow$  negative)
- Normalize significand:  $1.0 \leq |\text{significand}| < 2.0$ 
  - Always has a leading pre-binary-point 1 bit, so no need to represent it explicitly (hidden bit)
  - Significand is Fraction with the “1.” restored
- Exponent: excess representation: actual exponent + Bias
  - Ensures exponent is unsigned
  - Single: Bias = 127; Double: Bias = 1023



# Single-Precision Range

- Exponents 00000000 and 11111111 reserved
- Smallest value
  - Exponent: 00000001  
⇒ actual exponent =  $1 - 127 = -126$
  - Fraction: 000...00 ⇒ significand = 1.0
  - $\pm 1.0 \times 2^{-126} \approx \pm 1.2 \times 10^{-38}$
- Largest value
  - exponent: 11111110  
⇒ actual exponent =  $254 - 127 = +127$
  - Fraction: 111...11 ⇒ significand  $\approx 2.0$
  - $\pm 2.0 \times 2^{+127} \approx \pm 3.4 \times 10^{+38}$

# Double-Precision Range

- Exponents 0000...00 and 1111...11 reserved
- Smallest value
  - Exponent: 00000000001  
⇒ actual exponent =  $1 - 1023 = -1022$
  - Fraction: 000...00 ⇒ significand = 1.0
  - $\pm 1.0 \times 2^{-1022} \approx \pm 2.2 \times 10^{-308}$
- Largest value
  - Exponent: 11111111110  
⇒ actual exponent =  $2046 - 1023 = +1023$
  - Fraction: 111...11 ⇒ significand  $\approx 2.0$
  - $\pm 2.0 \times 2^{+1023} \approx \pm 1.8 \times 10^{+308}$

# Floating-Point Precision

- Relative precision
  - all fraction bits are significant
  - Single: approx  $2^{-23}$ 
    - Equivalent to  $23 \times \log_{10}2 \approx 23 \times 0.3 \approx 6$  decimal digits of precision
  - Double: approx  $2^{-52}$ 
    - Equivalent to  $52 \times \log_{10}2 \approx 52 \times 0.3 \approx 16$  decimal digits of precision

# Floating-Point Example

- Represent  $-0.75$ 
  - $-0.75 = (-1)^1 \times 1.1_2 \times 2^{-1}$
  - $S = 1$
  - Fraction =  $1000\dots00_2$
  - Exponent =  $-1 + \text{Bias}$ 
    - Single:  $-1 + 127 = 126 = 01111110_2$
    - Double:  $-1 + 1023 = 1022 = 011111111110_2$
- Single:  $10111111101000\dots00$
- Double:  $101111111111101000\dots00$



# Floating-Point Example

- What number is represented by the single-precision float

11000000101000...00

- $S = 1$
  - Fraction =  $01000...00_2$
  - Exponent =  $10000001_2 = 129$
- $x = (-1)^1 \times (1 + .01_2) \times 2^{(129 - 127)}$   
 $= (-1) \times 1.25 \times 2^2$   
 $= -5.0$

# Denormal Numbers

- Exponent = 000...0  $\Rightarrow$  hidden bit is 0


$$x = (-1)^S \times (0 + \text{Fraction}) \times 2^{-\text{Bias}}$$

- Smaller than normal numbers
  - allow for gradual underflow, with diminishing precision

- Denormal with fraction = 000...0

$$x = (-1)^S \times (0 + 0) \times 2^{-\text{Bias}} = \pm 0.0$$

Two representations  
of 0.0!



# Infinites and NaNs

- Exponent = 111...1, Fraction = 000...0
  - $\pm$ Infinity
  - Can be used in subsequent calculations, avoiding need for overflow check
- Exponent = 111...1, Fraction  $\neq$  000...0
  - Not-a-Number (NaN)
  - Indicates illegal or undefined result
    - e.g., 0.0 / 0.0
  - Can be used in subsequent calculations

# Floating-Point Addition

- Consider a 4-digit decimal example
  - $9.999 \times 10^1 + 1.610 \times 10^{-1}$
- 1. Align decimal points
  - Shift number with smaller exponent
  - $9.999 \times 10^1 + 0.016 \times 10^1$
- 2. Add significands
  - $9.999 \times 10^1 + 0.016 \times 10^1 = 10.015 \times 10^1$
- 3. Normalize result & check for over/underflow
  - $1.0015 \times 10^2$
- 4. Round and renormalize if necessary
  - $1.002 \times 10^2$

# Floating-Point Addition

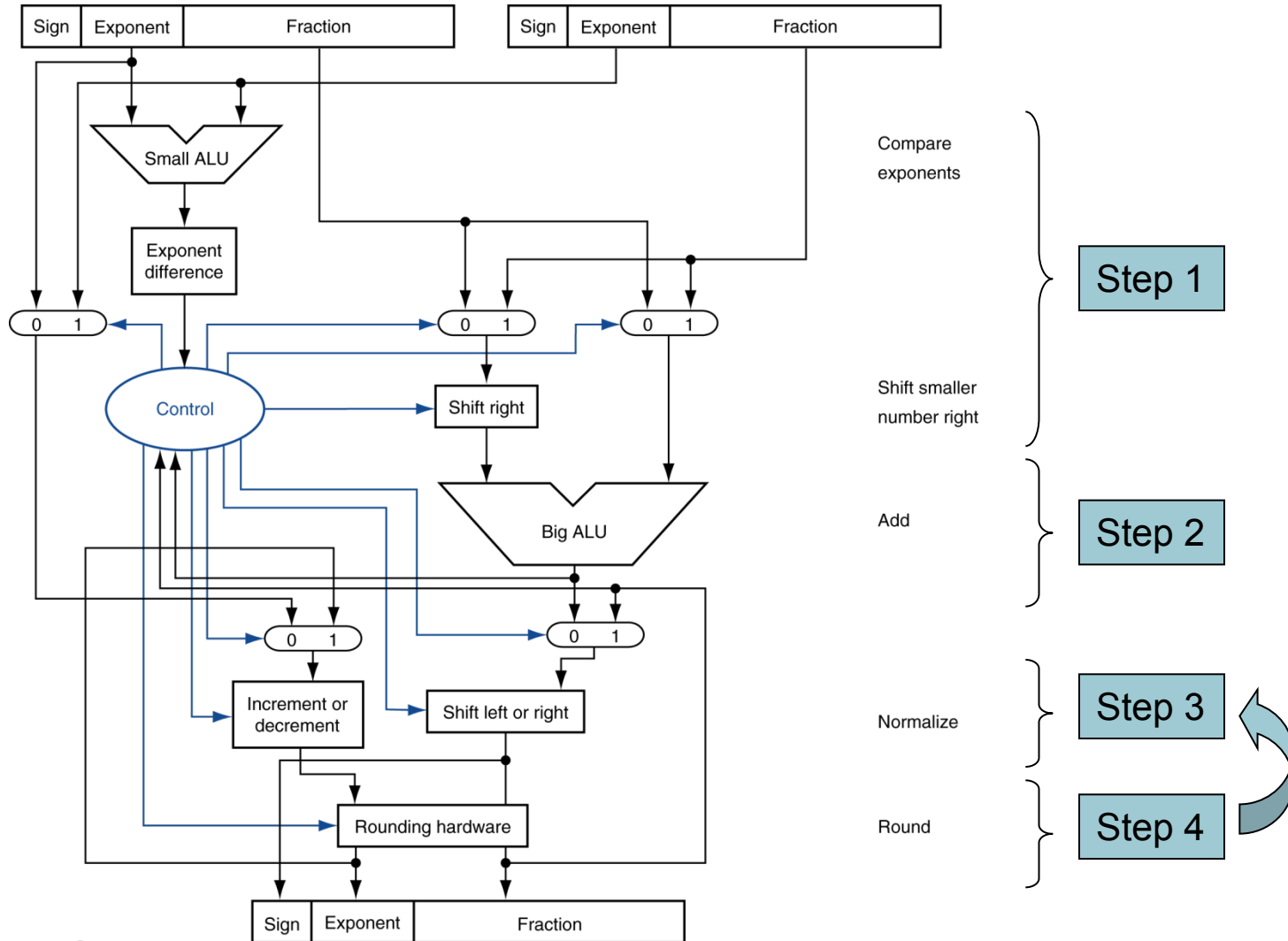
- Now consider a 4-digit binary example
  - $1.000_2 \times 2^{-1} + -1.110_2 \times 2^{-2}$  ( $0.5 + -0.4375$ )
- 1. Align binary points
  - Shift number with smaller exponent
  - $1.000_2 \times 2^{-1} + -0.111_2 \times 2^{-1}$
- 2. Add significands
  - $1.000_2 \times 2^{-1} + -0.111_2 \times 2^{-1} = 0.001_2 \times 2^{-1}$
- 3. Normalize result & check for over/underflow
  - $1.000_2 \times 2^{-4}$ , with no over/underflow
- 4. Round and renormalize if necessary
  - $1.000_2 \times 2^{-4}$  (no change) = 0.0625



# FP Adder Hardware

- Much more complex than integer adder
- Doing it in one clock cycle would take too long
  - Much longer than integer operations
  - Slower clock would penalize all instructions
- FP adder usually takes several cycles
  - Can be pipelined

# FP Adder Hardware



# Floating-Point Multiplication

- Consider a 4-digit decimal example
  - $1.110 \times 10^{10} \times 9.200 \times 10^{-5}$
- 1. Add exponents
  - For biased exponents, subtract bias from sum
  - New exponent =  $10 + -5 = 5$
- 2. Multiply significands
  - $1.110 \times 9.200 = 10.212 \Rightarrow 10.212 \times 10^5$
- 3. Normalize result & check for over/underflow
  - $1.0212 \times 10^6$
- 4. Round and renormalize if necessary
  - $1.021 \times 10^6$
- 5. Determine sign of result from signs of operands
  - $+1.021 \times 10^6$





# Floating-Point Multiplication

- Now consider a 4-digit binary example
  - $1.000_2 \times 2^{-1} \times -1.110_2 \times 2^{-2}$  ( $0.5 \times -0.4375$ )
- 1. Add exponents
  - Unbiased:  $-1 + -2 = -3$
  - Biased:  $(-1 + 127) + (-2 + 127) = -3 + 254 - 127 = -3 + 127$
- 2. Multiply significands
  - $1.000_2 \times 1.110_2 = 1.110_2 \Rightarrow 1.110_2 \times 2^{-3}$
- 3. Normalize result & check for over/underflow
  - $1.110_2 \times 2^{-3}$  (no change) with no over/underflow
- 4. Round and renormalize if necessary
  - $1.110_2 \times 2^{-3}$  (no change)
- 5. Determine sign:  $+ve \times -ve \Rightarrow -ve$ 
  - $-1.110_2 \times 2^{-3} = -0.21875$



# FP Arithmetic Hardware

- FP multiplier is of similar complexity to FP adder
  - But uses a multiplier for significands instead of an adder
- FP arithmetic hardware usually does
  - Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, reciprocal, square-root
  - FP  $\leftrightarrow$  integer conversion
- Operations usually takes several cycles
  - Can be pipelined

# FP Instructions in MIPS

- FP hardware is coprocessor 1
  - Adjunct processor that extends the ISA
- Separate FP registers
  - 32 single-precision: \$f0, \$f1, ... \$f31
  - Paired for double-precision: \$f0/\$f1, \$f2/\$f3, ...
    - Release 2 of MIPS ISA supports 32 × 64-bit FP reg's
- FP instructions operate only on FP registers
  - Programs generally don't do integer ops on FP data, or vice versa
  - More registers with minimal code-size impact
- FP load and store instructions
  - lwc1, ldc1, swc1, sdc1
    - e.g., ldc1 \$f8, 32(\$sp)



# FP Instructions in MIPS

- Single-precision arithmetic
  - `add.s`, `sub.s`, `mul.s`, `div.s`
    - e.g., `add.s $f0, $f1, $f6`
- Double-precision arithmetic
  - `add.d`, `sub.d`, `mul.d`, `div.d`
    - e.g., `mul.d $f4, $f4, $f6`
- Single- and double-precision comparison
  - `c.xx.s`, `c.xx.d` (`xx` is `eq`, `lt`, `le`, ...)
  - Sets or clears FP condition-code bit
    - e.g. `c.lt.s $f3, $f4`
- Branch on FP condition code true or false
  - `bc1t`, `bc1f`
    - e.g., `bc1t TargetLabel`

# FP Example: °F to °C

- C code:

```
float f2c (float fahr) {  
    return ((5.0/9.0)*(fahr - 32.0));  
}
```

- fahr in \$f12, result in \$f0, literals in global memory space

- Compiled MIPS code:

```
f2c: lwc1    $f16, const5($gp)  
     lwc2    $f18, const9($gp)  
     div.s   $f16, $f16, $f18  
     lwc1    $f18, const32($gp)  
     sub.s   $f18, $f12, $f18  
     mul.s   $f0, $f16, $f18  
     jr     $ra
```



# FP Example: Array Multiplication

- $X = X + Y \times Z$ 
  - All  $32 \times 32$  matrices, 64-bit double-precision elements

- C code:

```
void mm (double x[][],
         double y[][], double z[][]) {
    int i, j, k;
    for (i = 0; i != 32; i = i + 1)
        for (j = 0; j != 32; j = j + 1)
            for (k = 0; k != 32; k = k + 1)
                x[i][j] = x[i][j]
                    + y[i][k] * z[k][j];
}
```

- Addresses of x, y, z in \$a0, \$a1, \$a2, and i, j, k in \$s0, \$s1, \$s2



# FP Example: Array Multiplication

- MIPS code:

	li	\$t1, 32	# \$t1 = 32 (row size/loop end)
	li	\$s0, 0	# i = 0; initialize 1st for loop
L1:	li	\$s1, 0	# j = 0; restart 2nd for loop
L2:	li	\$s2, 0	# k = 0; restart 3rd for loop
	sll	\$t2, \$s0, 5	# \$t2 = i * 32 (size of row of x)
	addu	\$t2, \$t2, \$s1	# \$t2 = i * size(row) + j
	sll	\$t2, \$t2, 3	# \$t2 = byte offset of [i][j]
	addu	\$t2, \$a0, \$t2	# \$t2 = byte address of x[i][j]
	l.d	\$f4, 0(\$t2)	# \$f4 = 8 bytes of x[i][j]
L3:	sll	\$t0, \$s2, 5	# \$t0 = k * 32 (size of row of z)
	addu	\$t0, \$t0, \$s1	# \$t0 = k * size(row) + j
	sll	\$t0, \$t0, 3	# \$t0 = byte offset of [k][j]
	addu	\$t0, \$a2, \$t0	# \$t0 = byte address of z[k][j]
	l.d	\$f16, 0(\$t0)	# \$f16 = 8 bytes of z[k][j]

...



# FP Example: Array Multiplication

...

sll	\$t0, \$s0, 5	# \$t0 = i*32 (size of row of y)
addu	\$t0, \$t0, \$s2	# \$t0 = i*size(row) + k
sll	\$t0, \$t0, 3	# \$t0 = byte offset of [i][k]
addu	\$t0, \$a1, \$t0	# \$t0 = byte address of y[i][k]
l.d	\$f18, 0(\$t0)	# \$f18 = 8 bytes of y[i][k]
mul.d	\$f16, \$f18, \$f16	# \$f16 = y[i][k] * z[k][j]
add.d	\$f4, \$f4, \$f16	# f4=x[i][j] + y[i][k]*z[k][j]
addiu	\$s2, \$s2, 1	# \$k k + 1
bne	\$s2, \$t1, L3	# if (k != 32) go to L3
s.d	\$f4, 0(\$t2)	# x[i][j] = \$f4
addiu	\$s1, \$s1, 1	# \$j = j + 1
bne	\$s1, \$t1, L2	# if (j != 32) go to L2
addiu	\$s0, \$s0, 1	# \$i = i + 1
bne	\$s0, \$t1, L1	# if (i != 32) go to L1



# Accurate Arithmetic

- IEEE Std 754 specifies additional rounding control
  - Extra bits of precision (guard, round, sticky)
  - Choice of rounding modes
  - Allows programmer to fine-tune numerical behavior of a computation
- Not all FP units implement all options
  - Most programming languages and FP libraries just use defaults
- Trade-off between hardware complexity, performance, and market requirements

# Interpretation of Data

## The BIG Picture

- Bits have no inherent meaning
  - Interpretation depends on the instructions applied
- Computer representations of numbers
  - Finite range and precision
  - Need to account for this in programs

# Associativity

- Parallel programs may interleave operations in unexpected orders
  - Assumptions of associativity may fail

		$(x+y)+z$	$x+(y+z)$
x	-1.50E+38		-1.50E+38
y	1.50E+38	0.00E+00	
z	1.0	1.0	1.50E+38
		1.00E+00	0.00E+00

- Need to validate parallel programs under varying degrees of parallelism



# x86 FP Architecture

- Originally based on 8087 FP coprocessor
  - 8 × 80-bit extended-precision registers
  - Used as a push-down stack
  - Registers indexed from TOS: ST(0), ST(1), ...
- FP values are 32-bit or 64 in memory
  - Converted on load/store of memory operand
  - Integer operands can also be converted on load/store
- Very difficult to generate and optimize code
  - Result: poor FP performance



# x86 FP Instructions

Data transfer	Arithmetic	Compare	Transcendental
FILD mem/ST(i)	FIADDP mem/ST(i)	FICOMP	FPATAN
FISTP mem/ST(i)	FISUBRP mem/ST(i)	FIUCOMP	F2XMI
FLDPI	FIMULP mem/ST(i)	FSTSW AX/mem	FCOS
FLD1	FIDIVRP mem/ST(i)		FPTAN
FLDZ	FSQRT		FPREM
	FABS		FPSIN
	FRNDINT		FYL2X

- Optional variations
  - I: integer operand
  - P: pop operand from stack
  - R: reverse operand order
  - But not all combinations allowed

# Streaming SIMD Extension 2 (SSE2)

- Adds  $4 \times 128$ -bit registers
  - Extended to 8 registers in AMD64/EM64T
- Can be used for multiple FP operands
  - $2 \times 64$ -bit double precision
  - $4 \times 32$ -bit single precision
  - Instructions operate on them simultaneously
    - Single-Instruction Multiple-Data



# Right Shift and Division

- Left shift by  $i$  places multiplies an integer by  $2^i$
- Right shift divides by  $2^i$ ?
  - Only for unsigned integers
- For signed integers
  - Arithmetic right shift: replicate the sign bit
  - e.g.,  $-5 / 4$ 
    - $11111011_2 \gg 2 = 11111110_2 = -2$
    - Rounds toward  $-\infty$
  - c.f.  $11111011_2 \ggg 2 = 00111110_2 = +62$



# Who Cares About FP Accuracy?

- Important for scientific code
  - But for everyday consumer use?
    - “My bank balance is out by 0.0002¢!” ☹
- The Intel Pentium FDIV bug
  - The market expects accuracy
  - See Colwell, *The Pentium Chronicles*



# Concluding Remarks

- ISAs support arithmetic
  - Signed and unsigned integers
  - Floating-point approximation to reals
- Bounded range and precision
  - Operations can overflow and underflow
- MIPS ISA
  - Core instructions: 54 most frequently used
    - 100% of SPECINT, 97% of SPECFP
  - Other instructions: less frequent



# Exercises

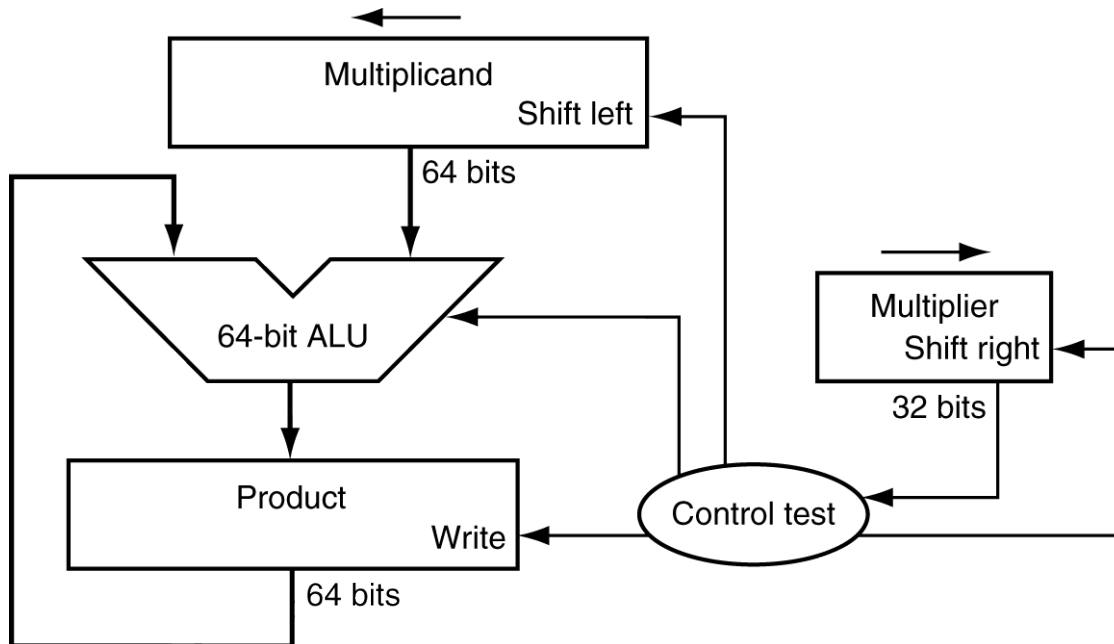
- Answer the following exercises, and send your answers as a PDF attachment to the email address listed below

xamiri@fi.muni.cz

- Leave body of the email blank
- Deadline is April 8<sup>th</sup>

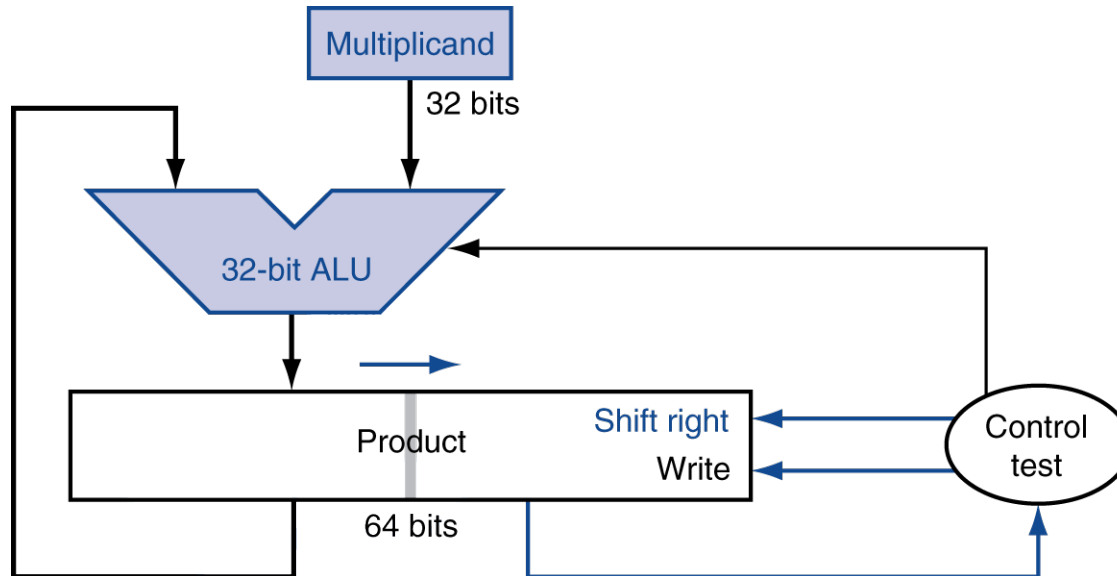
# Exercise 1

- Calculate the product of the octal unsigned 6-bit integers  $A = 50$  and  $B = 23$  using the hardware described below (adjust the register sizes). You should show the contents of each register on each step.



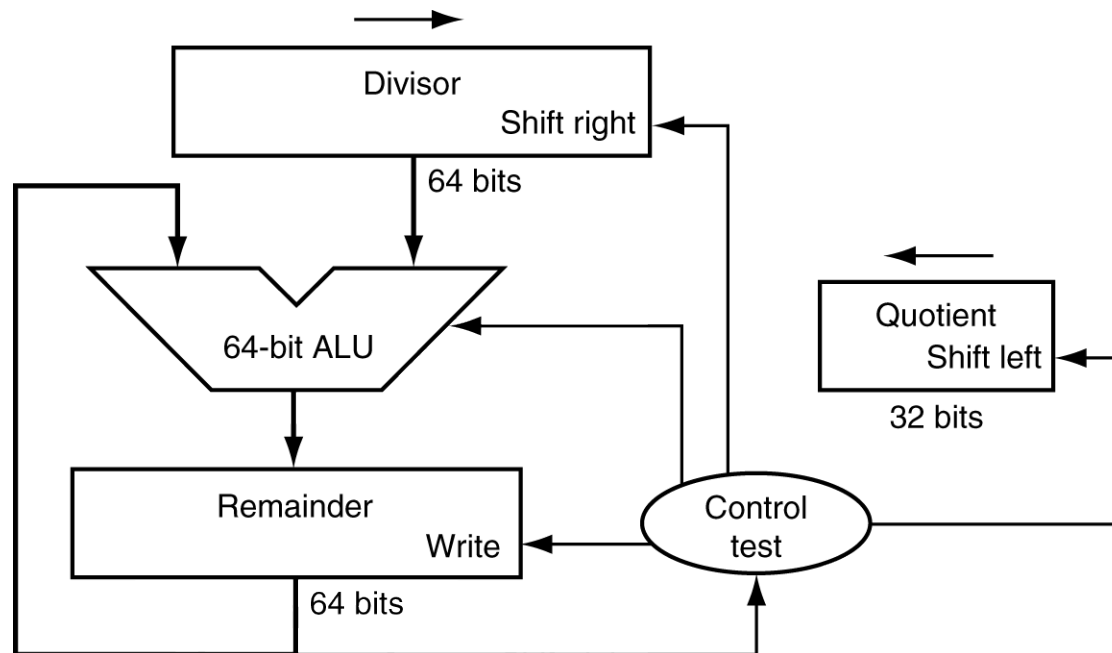
# Exercise 2

- Calculate the product of the hexadecimal unsigned 8-bit integers  $A = 66$  and  $B = 04$  using the hardware described below (adjust the register sizes). You should show the contents of each register on each step.



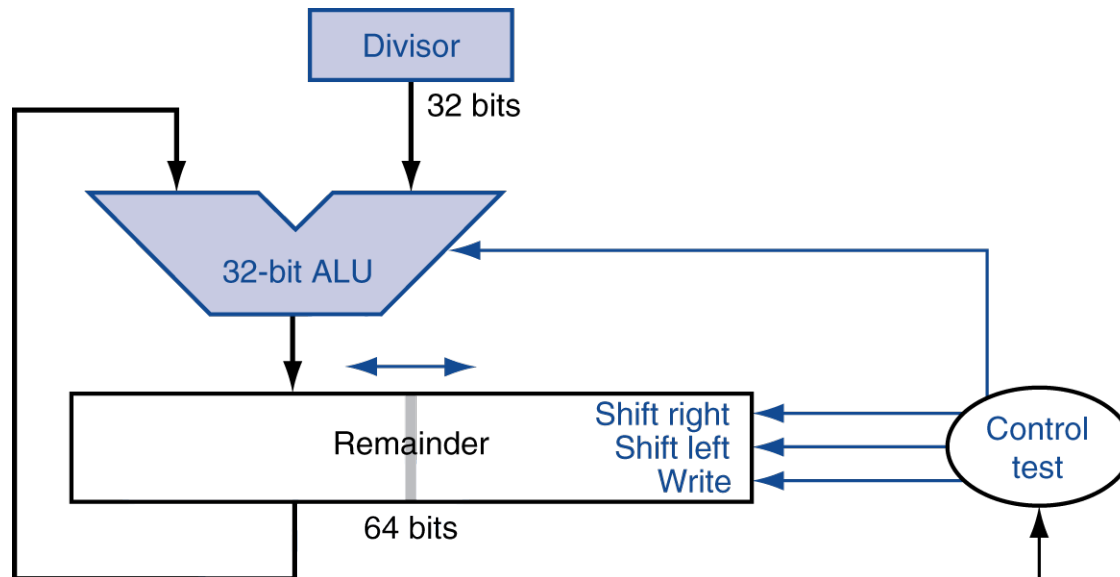
# Exercise 3

- Calculate  $A = 50$  divided by  $B = 23$  using the hardware described below. You should show the contents of each register on each step. Assume  $A$  and  $B$  are octal unsigned 6-bit integers (adjust the register sizes in the hardware).



# Exercise 4

- Calculate  $A = 50$  divided by  $B = 23$  using the hardware described below. You should show the contents of each register on each step. Assume  $A$  and  $B$  are octal unsigned 6-bit integers (adjust the register sizes in the hardware).



# Exercise 5

- What decimal number does the following bit pattern represent if it is a floating-point number? Use the IEEE 754 standard.

0xAFBF0000

# Exercise 6

- Write down the binary representation of the following decimal number:

- 938.8125

- a) assuming the IEEE 754 single precision format.
- b) assuming the IEEE 754 double precision format.



# Exercise 7

- NVIDIA has a “half” format, which is similar to IEEE 754 except that it is only 16 bits wide. The leftmost bit is still the sign bit, the exponent is 5 bits wide (exponent bias =  $01111_2 = 15$ ), and the mantissa is 10 bits long. A hidden 1 is assumed.
- a) Calculate the sum of the following decimal numbers A and B by hand, assuming A and B are stored in the 16-bit NVIDIA format. Assume one guard bit, one round bit and one sticky bit, and round to the nearest even. Show all the steps.

$$A = 2.3109375 \times 10^1$$

$$B = 6.391601562 \times 10^{-1}$$

- b) Calculate the product of the following decimal numbers A and B by hand, assuming A and B are stored in the 16-bit NVIDIA format. Assume one guard bit, one round bit and one sticky bit, and round to the nearest even. Show all the steps; however, do the multiplication in human-readable format instead of using any techniques. Write your answer as a 16-bit pattern. How accurate is your result?

$$A = 6.18 \times 10^2$$

$$B = 5.796875 \times 10^1$$

