جامعة كلكامش
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النظام الرقمي
Lecture 2

Arithmetic Operations

1-Addition

The following tables illustrate the rules of addition in Binary, Octal and hexadecimal.

Case	A	+	B	Sum	Carry
1	0	+	0	0	0
2	0	+	1	1	0
3	1	+	0	1	0
4	1	+	1	0	1

Figure 1   Binary addition rules.

Example: Add $(0011010)_2$ to $(0001100)_2$?

Answer:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1\,1 \quad \longleftarrow \textbf{Carry} \\
0\,0\,1\,1\,0\,1\,0 \\
+\quad 0\,0\,0\,1\,1\,0\,0 \\
\hline
0\,100\,1\,1\,0
\end{array}
$$

Example: Find the result of **(11010.1101)₂+(111101.111)₂**?

Answer:

$$1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1 \qquad \longleftarrow \quad \text{Carry}$$

$$+ \quad \begin{array}{r} 0\ 11010.1101 \\ 111101.111\ 0 \\ \hline 1\ 0\ 11000.1011 \end{array}$$

2- Subtraction

Binary Subtraction

Subtraction and Borrow, these two words will be used very frequently for the binary subtraction. There are four rules of binary subtraction.

Case	A	-	B	Subtract	Borrow
1	0	-	0	0	0
2	1	-	0	1	0
3	1	-	1	0	0
4	0	-	1	0	1

Figure2   Binary subtraction rules

Example: Find the results of $(0011010)_2 - (001100)_2$?

Answer:

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\quad\quad\quad 10\ \ 10 \quad\quad\leftarrow \text{borrow}\\
\quad\quad\ \ 0\ \ 0 \quad\quad\quad\ \leftarrow \text{new value}\\
0\ \ 0\ \ 1\ \ 1\ \ 0\ \ 1\ \ 0\\
-\quad 0\ \ 0\ \ 1\ \ 1\ \ 0\ \ 0\\
\hline
0\ \ 0\ \ 0\ \ 1\ \ 1\ \ 1\ \ 0
\end{array}
$$

Example: Find the results of $(110.1101)_2 - (11.1011)_2$?

Answer:

$$
\begin{array}{c}
10\ \ 10 \quad\quad\quad 10 \quad\leftarrow \text{borrow}\\
0\ \ 0 \quad\quad\quad 0 \quad\quad\ \leftarrow \text{new value}\\
1\ \ 1\ \ 0\ .\ 1\ \ 10\ \ 1\\
-\quad 0\ \ 1\ \ 1\ .\ 1\ \ 0\ \ 1\ \ 1\\
\hline
0\ \ 1\ \ 1\ .\ 0\ \ 0\ \ 1\ \ 0
\end{array}
$$

3- Multiplication

In this section we will discuss the multiplication rules only in binary numbers.

Binary multiplication is similar to decimal multiplication. It is simpler than decimal multiplication because only 0s and 1s are involved. There are four rules of binary multiplication.

Case	A	x	B	Multiplication
1	0	x	0	0
2	0	x	1	0
3	1	x	0	0
4	1	x	1	1

Figure 3   Binary multiplication rules

Example: Find the results of $(10011)_2 \times (0101)_2$?

Answer:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1 \\
0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ \times \\
\hline
1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ \ \ \ \\
0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ \ 0\ \ \ \\
1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ \\
0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\
\hline
0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1
\end{array}
$$

Example: Find the results of $(100.111)_2 \times (010.11)_2$?

Answer:

```
           1 0 0 . 1 1 1
           0 1 0 . 1 1
         ─────────────────
           1 0 01 1 1
         1 0 0 1 1 1 0
         0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
       1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
     0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
         ─────────────────
```

0 1 1 0 1 . 0 1 1 0 1

4- Division

Binary division is similar to decimal division. It is called as the long division procedure.

Example: Find the results of $(11011)_2 \div (11)_2$?

Answer:

Example: Find the results of $(101011.10)_2 \div (110)_2$?

Answer:

```
                    1 1 1 . 0 1
              ┌─────────────────
    1 1 0     │   1 0 1 0 1 1.1 0
              │ - 1 1 0
              │  ─────────
              │     1 0 0 1
              │   - 1 1 0
              │    ─────────
              │     0 1 1 1
              │   - 1 1 0
              │    ─────────
              │      0 0 1 1
              │    -   0 0 0
              │     ─────────
              │         1 1 0
              │       - 1 1 0
              │        ─────────
              │          0 0 0
```