

binary division with remainder

Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU 9+8 Bit)

bit 1	bit	fta		
sign extension	123456789		<u>000</u>	control bits fta
		<u>00000000</u>	ALS	shifting pointer
operand 1	AL1 <u>000000000</u>	<u>00000000</u>	ALD	dividend shift register
operand 1	AL2 <u>000000000</u>	<u>00000000</u>	ALN	negative divisor
carryover	ALC <u>000000000</u>	<u>00000000</u>	ALP	positive divisor
remainder by DIV	ALR <u>000000000</u>	<u>00000000</u>	ARL	result at DIV
(result by add)	9 bit	8 bit		(1+16bit result low byte)

sequence control with control bits: f (first loop) t (two) a (add)

- f: First total run in bit comparison of dividend in AL1 and divisor in AL2 (f=1).
 The dividend is shifted to the right into the ALD auxiliary register of the dividend if required.
 In the shifting pointer register ALS, a 1 is inserted from the left.
- t: In the first subsequence the bits are compared from the left, possibly shifted.
 This means that the subsequent bits in the second subprocess must also be checked
 to determine the size, t=1 is set.
- a: Solution bit 1 is appended to the quotient, then addition of the negative divisor (current remainder).
 A bit from the auxiliary register ALD of the dividend is shifted.
 This is only done if there is still a 1 in the shifting pointer ALS above it on the left.
 The addition (add) is done with the 9 bit registers.

the division algorithm - for positive operands -

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set ALN negative divisor           // to be calculated in advance, 0 is to be intercepted beforehand
set ALP divisor                     // 1 is to be intercepted before, x\1 = x remainder 0
set ALS 00000000                     // initialize shifting pointer
set ALD 00000000                     // initialize dividend shift register
set ARL 00000000                     // initialize result (quotient)
set ALf 1                             // preset first total pass (outer loop)
set ALt 0                             // preset no second partial process (partial loop)
set ALa 0                             // preset no addition of the negative divisor
set AL1 0+dividend                   // with sign extension 0
set AL2 0+divisor                   // with sign extension 0
// -----
// main loop, abort only with break, place partial dividend over divisor
loop
bit = 3 // check bits AL1, AL2 from the left, without sign extension bit 1 and sign bit 2 (0 positive)
// first partial loop, abort only with break
loop
b1 = get(AL1,bit) // read out current bit
b2 = get(AL2,bit) // read out current bit
bs = getleft(ALS,1) // left bit shift counter (bs=1, shift left possible)
// -----
if b1=0 ^ b2=0
if bit=9
// at bit=9 division 0\0 would not be defined, to be intercepted before!
else
increment bit // pass leading zeros
endif // bit
endif
// -----

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// -----
if b1=0 ^ b2=1
  if bs=1 // Shift possible, shift left, shift along ALS (observe AL1 9 bit)
    set AL1 getright(AL1,8)+getleft(ALD,1) // << AL1_ALD(1) (Do not increase the bit counter!)
    set ALD getright(ALD,7)+0 // << ALD(2..8)_0
    set ALS getright(ALS,7)+0 // shift the shift counter to the left, append 0
    set ARL getright(ARL,7)+0 // append solution bit 0 (for shift position left)
  else // no more left shifting possible, dividend < divisor
    set ALt 0 // not a second loop,
    set ALa 0 // no addition negative divisor
    set ALR AL1 // current remainder from AL1 to ALR
    set ARL getright(ARL,7)+0 // append solution bit 0
    break
  endif // bs
endif
// -----
if b1=1 ^ b2=0
  if bit=9
    // at bit=9 division 1\0 would not be defined, to be intercepted before!
  else
    if ALf=1 // only on first pass in outer loop: left position dividend to divisor
      set ALD getright(AL1,1)+getleft(ALD,7) // >> AL1(9)_ALD
      set AL1 0 + getleft(AL1,8) // >> 0_AL1(1..8)
      set ALS 1 + getleft(ALS,7) // fill shift counter with 1 from left
      increment bit
    else
      set ALt 0 // no second loop
      set ALa 1 // addition negative divisor
      set ARL getright(ARL,7)+1 // append solution bit 1
      break
    endif // ALf
  endif // bit
endif
// -----
if b1=1 ^ b2=1
  if bit=9
    // at bit=9 division 1\1 = 1 remainder 0 division by 1 would have to be intercepted before!
  else
    set ALt 1 // second loop (since 1 found over 1)
    increment bit // ... from following bit
    break
  endif // bit
endif
//-----
end_loop // first partial loop
//*****

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if ALt=1 // <--- possibly run through subloop two
/*****
loop // second partial loop, abort only with break, check further bits to the right
  b1 = get(AL1,bit) // read out current bit
  b2 = get(AL2,bit) // read out current bit
  bs = getleft(ALS) // Shift counter left bit (1 shift possible)
  // -----
  if b1=0 ^ b2=0
    if bit=9
      if bs=1 // only interim result // still possible to shift
        set ALa 1 // addition negative divisor
      else // letzte Teilrechnung
        set ALa 0 // kno addition negative divisor
        set ALR 00000000 // remainder 0 to ALR
      endif // bs
      set ARL getright(ARL,7)+1 // append solution bit
      break
    else
      increment bit
    endif // bit
  endif
  // -----
  if b1=0 ^ b2=1
    if bs=1 // shift left possible, shift ALS along, (note AL1 9 bit)
      set AL1 getright(AL1,8)+getleft(ALD,1) // << AL1_ALD(1) (Do not increase the bit counter!)
      set ALD getright(ALD,7)+0 // << ALD(2..8)_0
      set ALS getright(ALS,7)+0 // shift counter: shift to the left, append 0
      set ARL getright(ARL,7)+0 // append solution bit 0 (for: shift digit left)
      set ARL getright(ARL,7)+1 // append solution bit 1 (for 'division')
      set ALa 1 // addition negative divisor, position reached
      break
    else
      set ALa 0 // no shifting possible, no addition negative divisor
      set ARL getright(ARL,7)+0 // append solution bit 0
      set ALR AL1 // Remainder to ALR
      break
    endif // bs
  endif
  // -----
  if b1=1 ^ b2=0
    set ARL getright(ARL,7)+1 // append solution bit 1
    set ALa 1 // addition negative divisor, position reached
    break // dividend greater than divisor
  endif
  // -----

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// -----
if b1=1 ^ b2=1
  if bit=9
    if bs=1          // only interim result // still possible to shift
      set ALa 1      // addition negative divisor
    else // letzte Teilrechnung
      set ALa 0      // no addition negative divisor
      set ALR 00000000 // remainder zero to ALR
    endif // bs
    set ARL getright(ARL,7)+1 // append solution bit
    break
  else
    increment bit
  endif // bit
endif
// -----
end_loop // second partial loop
// *****
endif // ALt
// =====
//
if ALa=1          // <--- possible addition of negative divisor
//
set AL1 getright(AL1,8) // sign extension occurs with addition
set AL2 ALN           // negative divisor to AL2 for addition
// Perform addition in the ALU, the sign bit of AL1 and AL2 is duplicated in advance.
//
add // <--- Addition algorithm add_ALU_9 (AL1+AL2) in 9 bit arithmetic unit with sign extension.
//
bs = getleft(ALS,1) // shift counter left bit
if bs=1           // shift counter left bit is 1, bit of the dividend shift possible
  set AL1 ALR     // difference in ALR is remainder, set again in AL1
  set AL2 0+ALP   // Set positive divisor with sign extension in AL2
  // ... another bit of the dividend - postpone
  set AL1 getright(AL1,8)+getleft(ALD,1) // << AL1_ALD(1) (Do not increase the bit counter!)
  set ALD getright(ALD,7)+0 // << ALD(2..8)_0
  set ALS getright(ALS,7)+0 // shift counter: shift left, append 0
else
  break // ready, remainder in ALR
endif // bs
else // no addition negative divisor
  break // remainder in ALR
endif // ALa
//=====
if ALf=1
  set ALf 0 // indicator 0 for further passes of the outer loop after first pass
endif // ALf
end_loop // outer loop
//
//Remainder in ALR, quotient in ARL

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// NOTES: Restriction of the number range -128 ... 127 decimal,
//        -128 is not possible as an operand and leads to an overflow when forming the two's complement.
//        The decimal numbers 0 and 1 as divisor are to be intercepted before.

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