

Unit – 3

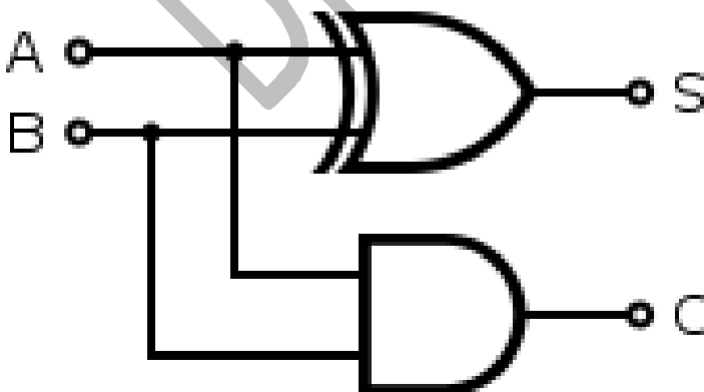
Adders

ADDERS

- In electronics, an **adder** or **summer** is a digital circuit that performs addition of numbers.
- In modern computers adders reside in the arithmetic logic unit (ALU) where other operations are performed.
- Although adders can be constructed for many numerical representations, such as Binary-coded decimal or excess-3, the most common adders operate on binary numbers.
- In cases where two's complement or one's complement is being used to represent negative numbers, it is trivial to modify an adder into an adder-subtractor.
- Other signed number representations require a more complex adder.

HALF ADDER

- A **half adder** adds two one-bit binary numbers A and B .
- It has two outputs, S and C (the value theoretically carried on to the next addition); the final sum is $2C + S$.
- The simplest half-adder design, pictured on the right, incorporates an XOR gate for S and an AND gate for C .
- Half adders cannot be used compositely, given their incapacity for a carry-in bit.



X_0	Y_0	Z_0	C_1
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

$$\bar{A}B + A\bar{B} = A \oplus B$$

$$C = AB$$

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FULL ADDER

- When more than two binary digits are to be added, several half – adders will not be adequate, for the half – adder has no input to handle carries from other digits.
- A **full adder** adds binary numbers and accounts for values carried in as well as out.
- A one-bit full adder adds three one-bit numbers, often written as A , B , and C_{in} ; A and B are the operands, and C_{in} is a bit carried in (in theory from a past addition). The circuit produces a two-bit output sum typically represented by the signals C_{out} and S , where $sum = 2 \times C_{out} + S$.
- The one-bit full adder's truth table is:

$$S = \bar{X}\bar{Y}C_i + \bar{X}Y\bar{C}_i + X\bar{Y}\bar{C}_i + XYC_i$$

Input			Output	
X	Y	C_i	S	C_o
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

$$C_o = XC_i + XY + YC_i$$

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