

Computers work fundamentally in binary
 Computers do math
 To design a computer to do math, you have to know how to do it yourself.

Addition

$0 + 0 = 0$

Rules
 $0 + 1 = 1$
 $1 + 0 = 1$
 $1 + 1 = 0$ and carry the "1" to the next column

Example $12_{10} + 11_{10} \rightarrow$ do it in base 2
 first convert base 10 numbers to base 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)12} \\ 2 \overline{)11} \end{array}$$

now add

$$\begin{array}{r} 12_{10} = 1100_2 \\ 11_{10} = 1011_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

now check result:

$$1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$16 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 23 \checkmark$$

Example $5_{10} + 5_{10} + 5_{10} = ?$ $5_{10} = 101_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 101 \\ \hline 101 \end{array}$$

check: $1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = ?$

Example $7_{10} + 7_{10} + 7_{10} = ?$ $7_{10} = 111_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 111 \\ \hline 111 \end{array}$$

first column: $1+1+1=11$
 carry the "1" to second column

second column: $1+1+(1)=100$
 this will get confusing trying to carry "10"

PRO TIP: do one sum at a time

$$\begin{array}{r} 7_{10} \quad 111 \\ 7_{10} \quad 111 \\ \hline 14_{10} \quad 111 \\ + 7_{10} \quad 111 \\ \hline 21_{10} \end{array}$$

check result:

Subtraction

Rules
 $0 - 0 = 0$
 $0 - 1 = 1$ and borrow from the next column
 $1 - 0 = 1$
 $1 - 1 = 0$

Recall in Base 10:

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ \hline 173 \end{array}$$

In base 8

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ \hline 173 \end{array}$$

In base 2, we'll borrow "2" like this

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} = -1$$

Example
 $\begin{array}{r} 10101 \\ - 10011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\rightarrow 16+4+1=21$
 $\rightarrow 16+2+1=19$

check:

Example $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ $\rightarrow 8$
 $\rightarrow 1$

Example $\begin{array}{r} 111001 \\ \hline 111 \end{array}$

Multiplication

Rules
 $0 \cdot 0 = 0$
 $0 \cdot 1 = 0$
 $1 \cdot 0 = 0$
 $1 \cdot 1 = 1$

Example (keep your columns straight!)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1001 \\ \times 1101 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\rightarrow 8+1=9_{10}$
 $\rightarrow 8+4+1=13_{10}$
 should get 117_{10}

check 1110101

$$1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$64 + 32 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1 = 117 \checkmark$$

Example
 $\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ \times 1111 \\ \hline \end{array}$

PRO TIP: do sums one at a time

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ \times 1111 \\ \hline 11011 \quad \text{first product} \\ + 1011 \quad \text{second product} \\ \hline 100001 \quad \text{third product} \end{array}$$

watch columns!

Division

Inside-out multiplication - but much easier!

Look:

$$1011 \overline{)10010001}$$

- 1011 does not go into 1
- 1011 does not go into 10
- 1011 does not go into 100
- 1011 does not go into 1001

Example $11 \overline{)100}$

- 11 does not go into 1
- 11 does not go into 10
- 11 does go into 100 and it has to be 1 time

Example $101 \overline{)010000}$

Example $1011 \overline{)10010001}$

Nextup: negative binary numbers