

PROGRAM

Unsigned Divlde

TAPES

ASCII Source: 090-000021

ABSTRACT

This routine divides an unsigned, single precision divisor into an unsigned, double precision dividend to form a single precision quotient and a single precision remainder.

1. REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Memory

1K or larger alterable memory

1.2 Equipment

NOVA central processor

1.3 External Subroutines

None

1.4 Other

None

2. OPERATING PROCEDURE

2.1 Calling Sequence

To divide a double precision dividend by a single precision divisor,

JSR .DIVU return

To divide a single precision dividend by a single precision divisor

JSR .DIVI return

2.2 <u>Input Format</u>

The dividend is passed in AC \emptyset (high order) and AC1 (low order). If .DIVI is called, the dividend is passed in AC1.

2.3 Output Format

The single precision quotient is returned in ACl. The remainder is returned in $AC\emptyset$.

2.4 Error Returns

If a quotient greater than 2**16 - 1 would result from the division, Carry is set and no division is attempted.

If the division is successful, Carry will be \emptyset on return.

2.5 State of Active Registers upon Exit

AC2 remains unchanged. AC \emptyset , AC1, AC3, and Carry are destroyed.

2.6 <u>Cautions to User</u>

None

3. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

3.1 Algorithms

The subroutine initially compares the divisor to the high order of the dividend. If the divisor is less than or equal to the latter quantity, the result would be greater than 2**16 - 1 and could not be represented in 16 bits. In this case, Carry is set and return is made.

Otherwise, 16 iterations are performed. Each iteration determines whether the divisor will go into the most significant 16 bits of the dividend. If it will, the divisor is subtracted from the dividend and the dividend is shifted left one position. If it will not, no subtraction is performed - only the left shift. In both cases, Carry contains the latest quotient bit and is shifted in behind the low order of the dividend. Upon completion, the 16-bit quotient is entirely assembled in AC1, while the final adjusted dividend in ACØ is the remainder.

3.2 Limitations and Accuracy

The routine is exact.

3.3 Size and Timing

The routine is 21 (octal) words in length.

Average execution time is 483 μ seconds.

3,4 References

Section 2.2 of "How to Use the NOVA" contains a further discussion of unsigned divide.

3.5 Flow Diagrams

None

4. EXAMPLES AND APPLICATIONS

The source tape of .DIVU is provided with the NOVA software. This tape can be directly edited into user programs that require unsigned divide.

This routine is called by a number of other programs in the Math Library.

5. PROGRAM LISTING

A listing of .DIVU follows. No origin is specified in the source, enabling the user to edit this subroutine anywhere within his program.

```
3 UNSIGNED DIVIDE
            ; DIVIDES TWO UNSIGNED NUMBERS
           3 INPUT:
                       DIVIDEND IN ACO, AC1 ; HIGH ORDER, LOW
           3
                        ORDER
                        DIVISOR IN AC2
           3 OUTPUT: REMAINDER IN ACO
                        QUOTIENT IN ACT
           3 CALLING SEQUENCE
           JSR •DIVU
           3
                 RETURN
           ; FOR INTEGER DIVIDE (SINGLE PRECISION DIVIDEND)
              JSR .DIVI
                RETURN
           ; ERROR CONDITION: ACØ >= AC2 ( INPLIES RESULT >
                              2**16-1)
           3
                              SETS CARRY AND RETURNS
                               OTHERWISE CARRY IS Ø
           ; DESTROYED: ACØ, ACI (ACI UNCHANGED IF DIVIDE
                       ERROR), AC3, CARRY
           J UNCHANGED: AC2
00017 000000 .CC03: 0
                           ; SAVE AC3
00020 177760 .CC20: -20
                             J - 16 DECIMAL
```