MEMO TO: SUBJECT: Erich Bloch

Sigma Divide Simulation

December 22,

As a result of consultation with Joseph Stewart and Charles Freiman, it was decided that a simulation of the Sigma Floating Point Divide would provide needed verification of theoretical conclusions. This decision was later supported by E. Bloch and specifications and a general block diagram were drawn up to serve as an outline from which a 704 program might beconstructed. On or about July 21, 1958, the 704 programming group was given the responsibility for the writing and obtaining results from the program. Werner Schanzenbach was chosen as the programmer. Concurrent with this effort was a similar one by the author - since this particular program was written and debugged during of-hours and consisted, in part, of different approaches from the Schanzenbach program, it was considered a reasonable effort to pursue and was later used as a check. A full description of the Sigma Divide method is outside the scope of this report and it is assumed the reader has a general familiarity with the method. The following report is merely a brief explanation of those parts of the simulation programs that would be considered of special interest to those seeking a more complete understanding of the simulation program differences and simularities with the original Sigma Divide Scheme.



H. Kolsky,



Erich Bloch suggested you might like to look at this.

F. Bielawa

The information given at the end of this report is that obtained from only a partial reduction of the available data. The original data requirements covered the information needs of both J.R. Stewart and C. Freiman and at this point, only that of interest to J. Stewart has been presented. When further arrangements can be made to discuss the data with C. Freiman, an additional report can be given on the information peculiar to his needs.

Operands

1. Dividend

a. Generation

In the B program, use was made of an existing library sub-routine known as PE RANG. This routine generates pseudo-random numbers modulo N, by an extended "middle of the square" method. It was found that the routine was incapable of producing one of the possible full length (35 bit) numbers, namely 2^{36} -1, and a modification was made to restore this number. Since a 48 bit dividend was required, two 35 bit random numbers were used together and were carried in two storage cells (A word contained 35 bits, B contained remaining 13 bits.)

The S program made use of similar techniques in the generation of random numbers and construction of operands. A major difference was evident, though, in the actual method of random number generation. While the library sub-routine used in B program consisted of essentially a "middle of the squares" method, it was modified by the random selection of one of 16 preset random multipliers which, during each routine cycle, operated on the previously generated random number - the S program only used the "middle of the square of the previously generated random number. It should be noted that both of the generators are assumed nondegenerate and non-cyclic for at least the first one million numbers.

While a thorough test of the randomness of either sub-routine was not attempted, a test of the library sub-routine used in the B program was made of the positional probability of each of the 35 bits of 100,000 numbers. The occurrence of a 1 in each position is listed in included print-out and generally exhibits the expected probability of 1/2. This, of course, only indicates that of n samples, approximately n/2 of them were 1's. This does not imply anything about the joint probability of two or more bits.

b. Normalization:

Normalization in the B program occurs immediately after 70 bits of dividend are formed. The entire 72 bits are shifted left until a 1 is encountered - 0's are inserted in vacated positions on right. At this point, the right most 22 positions (of the 70) are masked out which yields desired 48 bit number. Radix point is considered at (the left.

Normalization in the S program is accomplished by simply placing a 1 in the left most position of the 48 bit random dividend. While this method is faster, the above more closely approximates the actual method of normalization. 2. Divisor:

a. Generation & Mask:

In the B program, the same generator as mentioned above is used to generate 70 additional bits of random divisor, right most 22 positions (of the 70) are masked out which yields required 48 bit number. Since it is desired to restrict divisors to specific ranges, the first 5 high order bits are masked and 5 new bits ranging incrementally from 10000 to 11111 are inserted. This then allows for 16 ranges of divisors with 2^{43} possible divisors in each range without repetition.

Generation and masking of the divisor in the S program is accomplished in the same manner as in B program.

b. The 3/4 divisor multiple required is obtained by adding (!/4 + 1/2) divisor. There is no overflow for maximum value. To obtain 3/2 divisor, the number obtained for 3/4 divisor is shifted left 1 position. Overflow may occur and is lost. The 3/4 divisor multiple in S program is obtained as in B program. The 3/2 divisor is obtained by shifting left one position. In this case, the overflow is retained.

3. Subtraction

a. In both the S & B programs a complement number is formed and carried as a 2's complement number. This was necessitated by the fact that each "add-complement" operation consisted essentially of a double-precision subtraction and the 704 Add-Subtract operation would, because of its inherent character of representing a number as a sign and absolute value, present logical problems when performing double precision operations.

b. Detection of Complement Result

In the B program, the radix point for the divisor and dividend are always considered to be to the left of the left most digit. The radix point of the result of an add-type operation is put in same relative position as that of operands. It is characteristic of this program to perform the add-type operation only on the digits to right of radix point. This means that add operations will involve 48 bit operands in the basic scheme and up to 50 bit operands in the Multiple scheme. The overflow bits to the left of radix point, incurred in the case of adding 3/2 x divisor are ignored during an add-type operation. In the Basic scheme, the carry out of the first position to right of radix point indicates sense of result after add operation - 0 indicates complement result; 1 indicates true. In the Multiple scheme, the status of the first position to right of radix point indicates sense of result for add operations (of any of the possible operands) - 0 indicates true result, 1 indicates complement. This latter complementation detect method is well known and was used in this program for the sake of uniform computer functioning and has been verified by successful use in the program.

In the S program, the radix point for the divisor (1X) is considered as two positions to left of highest order bit. The radix point for 3/2 and 3/4 divisor as well as that of the result of add-type operations is placed in same relative position to that of 1x divisor. Complement detection is

-5-

accomplished in either scheme by means of sensing the carry out of the position left of radix point-where a l indicates true result and 0 indicates complement.

Rounding Procedure:

The time both programs were written it was felt that the divide operands should consist of a 48 bit divisor and a 96 bit number or actual dividend which consisted of 48 bits of original dividend and an additional 48 or 49bits which would produce a rounded quotient. It was decided that initially the divisor would be subtracted from the 48 bit original dividend and the sense of the result would be detected. If this operation produced a true result, the divisor would be placed to right of first partial remainder with no separation, forming 96 bits of actual first partial remainder. If the result was complement the divisor would be placed to right of first partial remainder with a one position separation, this position being made 0 forming 97 bits of actual first partial remainder.

Normal Cycle Operation:

It is beyond the purpose of this report to describe the exact operation of either divide method. It is sufficient to state that both programs, when executing a problem solution by means of the Basic scheme, duplicate the actual machine operations after the initial subtraction; the program continues by shifting across on similar leading bits of partial remainder (normalization) and performing on add-type operation when normalization is complete. This cycle is repeated until problem terminates. The quotient is concurrently generated and its construction is dependent on the type of normalization and the result of each add operation.

Likewise, in both programs, when executing a problem solution by means of Multiple scheme, actual machine behavior is also duplicated in that after the initial subtraction, the program continues by shifting across on similar leading bits of partial remainder (normalization) and performing an add-type operation when normalization is complete. In this case, the rules of quotient construction and divisor (multiple) selection are those illustrated in chart by J. R. Stewart dated July 28, 1958. The cycle is repeated until problem terminates.

It is of interest to note that the S program considered the Basic scheme normal cycle operation rules as a subset of the Multiple normal cycle operation set.

Termination:

The termination cycle, which is a function of the rounding operation, is handled in the same manner as actual machine termination. The rules for adjusting both quotient and remainder are derived from those stated in Notebook #3514 by J.R. Stewart (page 28). Since the Multiple scheme reverts to Basic-type cycles when 3 or less quotient bits remain to be generated, the termination rules are the same for both schemes. Both programs terminate identically.

Checking:

In order to insure proper operation of simulated divide schemes, a method for checking the problem results, i.e. the quotient, was devised for the B program. After each Basic scheme problem solution, the generated quotient was multipled by the original divisor to produce a double length product; the high order 48 bits of which should have been the original 48 bit dividend. This reconstructed dividend was then compared, bit wise, with original dividend and computer was stopped when a dis-similarity was detected. This obviously, neglected to compare the round portion of 96 bit actual dividend but it was felt that this particular check would catch all the probable errors. After a successful run through all problems in the Basic mode, the checking device was then replaced with another that essentially only compared the results, from a given set of operands, that were produced by operation in Basic and Multiple mode. Since the Basic scheme results were proven correct, they served as a standard for Multiple mode results.

The S program undertook to check results also and it is understood that much the same method was used as that given above with the exception that, additionally, the "round" portion of reconstructed actual dividend was checked.

In both programs, it was assumed that the statistical data obtained during the course of problem solutions would be accurate if the above test procedures indicated correct solutions.

Data Collection:

In the B program, data was collected for 1024 problems (a problem is defined as the generation of a 48 bit quotient from two 48 bit operands) in each of the 16 sub-groups of divisors making a total of 16, 384 problems.

-8-

The S program solved '00 problems per divisor sub-group which yielded a total of 1600 problems. The specific information obtained from both programs was fundamentally the same and is listed below.

1. Problems using the n-th loop.

Since each problem consisted of a number of iterations of the add-shift sequence, it is of interest to know how many problems of each divisor sub-group used a particular iteration during the course of each problem solution. There are 48 possible iterations a problem may take before termination and each problem that requires the use of the n-th iteration, or loop, will add 1 to the sum accumulated for that iteration. By this means, data can be acquired which indicates, of r problems, what fraction, S, used the n-th loop during the process of problem solution.

It can be seen later, that the information given by this data implies the information to be presented by data in (4). Since each data group was generated by an essentially unrelated means, the concurrence of the two provides a check on the inherent data.

2. Sum of Shifts Taken on Iteration .

Part of the loop process consists of simply normalizing (either normal or inverted) the partial remainder and, at the same time, shifting quotient bits into the partial quotient. During each loop, the number of shifts utilized in each normalization is sensed and added to the accumulated sum of shifts for that particular divisor sub group. It is

-9-

important to realize that in both programs, the normalization was <u>not</u> limited and the amount of shifting was determined, in all cases except termination, by the leading bits of partial remainder. In the case of termination, normalization ceased at the point of generating the 48th (or 49th, in special case of initial subtraction yielding complement result) bit of quotient. The shifts taken up to this point in this particular '

3. Sum of the $(Shifts)^2$ Taken per Iteration

The data gathered for this set is essentially the same as for (1) with the exception that the sum of shift amount <u>squared</u> is accumulated for each iteration (loop) instead of only the shift amount. This data was extracted with the anticipation that it would be useful in determining the standard deviation of the average shift per loop.

4. Problems Terminating in n-th loop

Whenever a problem termination occurred, a 1 was added to the accumulated sum of previous problems that terminated in that particular loop. As mentioned before, this information is implied also in the data taken for (1), but it more clearly presents the distribution of density of termination for each particular loop.

5. Shift Amount Distribution

In order to determine what percentage of the normalization is lost by placing a restriction on the maximum allowable shift amount, data was taken, whereby, for unlimited normalization (as stated) the shift amount taken for a particular loop during a problem solution is

-10-

sensed and a 1 is added to the accumulated sum of previous loops requiring a shift of that particular amount. All 48 possible sums, indicating a shift amount of at least 1 to at most 48, are extracted for each divisor sub group. The sum of each sum included in the first n sums compared to the sum of all sums indicated the percentage of cases capable of unrestricted shifting with a maximum shift limited to n.

Processed Data:

Included at the end of this section are two charts giving the computed averages for two basic parameters that are of particular interest. The first is a list of the average loops taken, by both the Basic and Multiple scheme, to terminate an average division problem. For the Multiple scheme with a shift limited to 6x, the average number of loops to terminate is <u>14.43</u>. For the same conditions, it has been found that <u>94.3%</u> of the shifts required will be a shift of 6 or less, which demonstrates that a shift limited to 6 is justified, in a theoretical sense, on the basis of its high effectiveness.

Conclusions:

Inherent in a study such as this are always a few doubts as to the usefulness of such inexact techniques to extract, more or less. exact information. The author acknowledges the need for understandable verification of the methods used and a more adequate proof of the present assumptions that the statistics drawn from the programs are valid, will be given in a later report. Two general aspects of the simulation programs will be investigated - a more extensive analysis must be made of the random number generators in both programs to insure that the random variables are not biased (to an unreasonable degree). Another point that needs to be clarified is whether the method for obtaining the Average Loops to Termination is valid for extablishing this average for the total population of random variables - it is not unreasonable to ask if it is valid to attribute to the total population characteristics, evident in a sub group, if the sampling technique is biased. It will be the aim of further studies to uncover what bias might exist in the data gathering methods.

Frank R. Bielawa

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1024	2720	<u>907</u> v	• • • •		1015					83
1024	2833	10035	1	30	984	3624	15566			47
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1014	2672	9370	28	9	669	2046				15_
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1023	2356	7740				910	3095	12539	177	15
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