## Unsigned 8-bit Multiply with 8-bit result in 16-bit

Given variables $A$ and $B$, each holding an 8 -bit signed 2's complement number. Write a program to find the maximum value and put into variable $C$. Example if $A>B$ then $C=A$.
$C=A \times B$
Simulation of the unsigned problem $C=25 \times 50$, where the answer should equal 1250 ( $0 \times 04 E 2$ ).

```
    reset:
        ;Initialize SRM Variables
        clr r16
        sts A, r16
        sts B, r16
        sts C, r16
        sts C+1, r16
    loop:
        ; Test Max1
        ldi r16, 0x19
        sts A, r16
& ldi r16, 0x32
        sts B, r16
        rcall Mul8x8_16
        rjmp loop
```

| Watch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name |  |  | Value |  |  |  | Type |  |  | Location |  |  |  |
| A |  |  | 0x19 ' $'$ ' |  |  |  | SRAM Location |  |  |  |  | 0100 | [SR |
| B |  |  | 0x00 ' |  |  |  | SRAM I |  | Location |  |  | 0101 | [SR |
| C |  |  | 0x00 '' |  |  |  | SRAM Location |  |  |  |  | 0102 |  |
| Memory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| Data |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | 8/16 | abc |  | Address: | 0x1 |  |  |  |
| 0001001 | 1900 |  | 00 | 00 | 00 | 000 | 0000 |  | ..... |  |  |  | 4 |
| 00010A 0 | 0000 | 0 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0000 | 00 |  |  |  |  | E |
| 0001140 | 0000 |  | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0000 | 00 | ...... |  |  |  | E |
| 00011E 0 | 0000 | 0 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0001280 | 0000 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 000 | 0000 | 00 | ........ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |

Figure 1: Start of program with variable A initialized to $0 \times 19$ (2510)

```
    reset:
        ;Initialize SRM Variables
    clr r16
    sts A, r16
    sts B, r16
    sts C, r16
    sts C+1, r16
    loop:
        ; Test Max1
    ldi r16, 0x19
    sts A, r16
    ldi r16, 0x32
    sts B, r16
>> rcall Mul8x8_16
    rjmp loop
```

| Watch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name |  |  | Value |  |  |  | Type |  |  | Location |  |  |  |
| A |  |  | 0x19 'r' |  |  |  | SRAM Location |  |  | 0x0100 [SR |  |  |  |
| B |  |  | 0x32 '2' |  |  |  | SRAM Location |  |  |  |  | $x 0101$ | [SR |
| C |  |  | 0x00 '' |  |  |  | SRAM Location |  |  |  |  | $\times 0102$ | [SR |
| Memory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| Data |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | 8/16 |  | abc. | Address: |  |  |  |  |
| 00010019 | 1932 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | .2..... |  |  |  | - |
| 00010A | 0000 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 000 | 0000 | 000 | 0000 |  |  |  |  | 三 |
| 000114 | 0000 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 000 | 0000 | 000 | 0000 | ...... |  |  |  | $=$ |
| 00011E 0 | 0000 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 000 | 0000 | 000 | 0000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| . 000128 | 0000 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 000 | 0000 | 000 | 0000 | ..... |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |

Figure 2: variable $B$ is initialized to $0 \times 32\left(50_{10}\right)$


Figure 3: End of program with variable C containing 0x04E2 ( $32_{10}$ ). Byte ordering is little endian.

