Record Nr. UNINA9910819944903321 Autore Omondi Amos R Titolo Residue number systems: theory and implementation / / Amos Omondi, Benjamin Premkumar Pubbl/distr/stampa London, : Imperial College Press Singapore;; Hackensack, NJ,: Distributed by World Scientific Publishing, c2007 **ISBN** 1-281-86758-6 9786611867584 1-86094-867-7 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (311 p.) Collana Advances in computer science and engineering: Texts;; v. 2 Altri autori (Persone) PremkumarBenjamin Disciplina 512.72 Soggetti Congruences and residues Modular arithmetic Signal processing - Digital techniques Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Contents; Preface; Acknowledgements; 1. Introduction; 1.1 Conventional number systems: 1.2 Redundant signed-digit number systems; 1.3 Residue number systems and arithmetic; 1.3.1 Choice of moduli; 1.3.2 Negative numbers; 1.3.3 Basic arithmetic; 1.3.4 Conversion; 1.3.5 Base extension; 1.3.6 Alternative encodings; 1.4 Using residue number systems; 1.5 Summary; References; 2. Mathematical fundamentals; 2.1 Properties of congruences; 2.2 Basic number representation; 2.3 Algebra of residues; 2.4 Chinese Remainder Theorem; 2.5 Complex residue-number systems; 2.6 Redundant residue number systems 2.7 The Core Function 2.8 Summary; References; 3. Forward conversion; 3.1 Special moduli-sets; 3.1.1 {2n-1, 2n; 2n+1g} moduli-sets; 3.1.2 Extended special moduli-sets; 3.2 Arbitrary moduli-sets: look-up tables; 3.2.1 Serial/sequential conversion; 3.2.2 Sequential/parallel conversion: arbitrary partitioning; 3.2.3 Sequential/parallel conversion: periodic partitioning; 3.3 Arbitrary moduli-sets: combinational logic; 3.3.1 Modular exponentiation; 3.3.2 Modular exponentiation with

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## Sommario/riassunto

Residue number systems (RNSs) and arithmetic are useful for several reasons. First, a great deal of computing now takes place in embedded processors, such as those found in mobile devices, for which high speed and low-power consumption are critical; the absence of carry propagation facilitates the realization of high-speed, low-power arithmetic. Second, computer chips are now getting to be so dense that full testing will no longer be possible; so fault tolerance and the general area of computational integrity have become more important. RNSs are extremely good for applications such as digital