Introduction Le calcul par pile Intel 8087

Microprocesseurs (MIC)

Chap. 7: Le co-processeur Intel 8087

Sommaire

- Introduction
- 2 Le calcul par pile
- Intel 8087
 - Pile et registres
 - Instructions

Les co-processeurs

- Co-processeur : circuit destiné à ajouter une fonction à un processeur classique.
 - Co-processeurs arithmétiques (calcul en virgule flottante)
 - Co-processeurs graphiques (2D, 3D)
 - Co-processeurs spécialisés dans le chiffrement
- But : augmenter les performances de la machine pour un type de calcul précis.

Le co-processeur Intel 8087

- Co-processeur arithmétique pour la gamme x86
- x86 : uniquement calculs de nombres entiers
 - Calculs de réels simulés avec des entiers
 - Ex: 2.5 + 3.4 = (2 + 3).(5 + 4)
- Le 8087 introduit des instructions de calcul de nombres réels

Le co-processeur Intel 8087

- Disponible dès le 8086, comme circuit intégré séparé
- Versions ultérieures : 80187, 80287, 80387
- À partir du 80486DX (32 bits), le co-processeur est intégré dans la même puce que le processeur «classique»

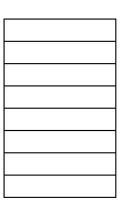


Figure: Processeur 80386 avec co-processeur 80387 séparé

Sommaire

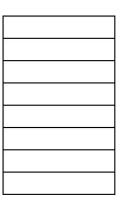
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• Calcul par pile

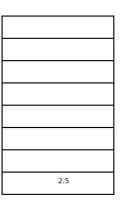


• Calcul par pile

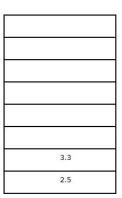
• Exemple I : 2.5 + 3.3



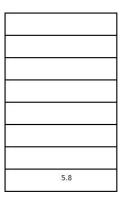
- Calcul par pile
- Exemple I : 2.5 + 3.3
 - PUSH 2.5



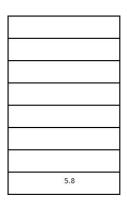
- Calcul par pile
- Exemple I : 2.5 + 3.3
 - PUSH 2.5
 - PUSH 3.3



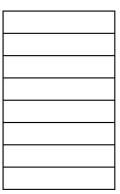
- Calcul par pile
- Exemple I : 2.5 + 3.3
 - PUSH 2.5
 - PUSH 3.3
 - SOMME



- Calcul par pile
- Exemple I : 2.5 + 3.3
 - PUSH 2.5
 - PUSH 3.3
 - SOMME
- Le résultat final est au fond de la pile



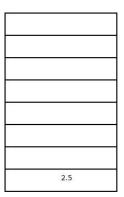
$$(2.5+3.3)\times(1.2+0.8)$$



• Exemple II:

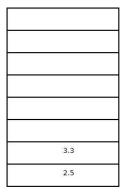
$$(2.5+3.3)\times(1.2+0.8)$$

PUSH 2.5



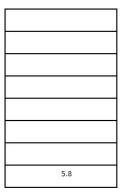
$$(2.5+3.3)\times(1.2+0.8)$$

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3



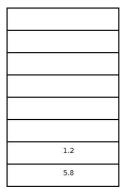
$$(2.5+3.3)\times(1.2+0.8)$$

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME



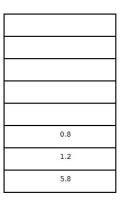
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME
- PUSH 1.2



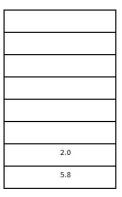
$$(2.5+3.3)\times(1.2+0.8)$$

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME
- PUSH 1.2
- PUSH 0.8



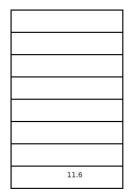
$$(2.5+3.3)\times(1.2+0.8)$$

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME
- PUSH 1.2
- PUSH 0.8
- SOMME



$$(2.5+3.3)\times(1.2+0.8)$$

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME
- PUSH 1.2
- PUSH 0.8
- SOMME
- PRODUIT



- Principe
 - Les opérandes sont pushées sur la pile
 - Les calculs poppent les opérandes et pushent le résultat
 - Le résultat final est disponible au fond de la pile
- Technique très employée
 - Compilateurs
 - Certains processeurs et co-processeurs
 - Co-processeur Intel 8087
 - . . .

Sommaire

- Introduction
- 2 Le calcul par pile
- 3 Intel 8087
 - Pile et registres
 - Instructions

• Pile hardware dans le co-processeur

R0		70
R1	0.	Ç
R2	95	Ç¢.
R3	95	Çē
R4	02	
R5	ož.	
R6		ţ
R7		-

- Pile hardware dans le co-processeur
- 8 registres de 80 bits : R0 à R7

R0	
R1	
R2	
R3	
R4	
R5	
R6	
R7	

- Pile hardware dans le co-processeur
- 8 registres de 80 bits : R0 à R7
- Valeurs possibles dans les registres :

R0	
R1	
R2	
R3	
R4	
R5	
R6	
R7	

- Pile hardware dans le co-processeur
- 8 registres de 80 bits : R0 à R7
- Valeurs possibles dans les registres :
 - Nombre réel (80 bits)

R0	
R1	
R2	
R3	
R4	
R5	
R6	
R7	

- Pile hardware dans le co-processeur
- 8 registres de 80 bits : R0 à R7
- Valeurs possibles dans les registres :
 - Nombre réel (80 bits)
 - « vide »

R0	
R1	o o
R2	i i
R3	
R4	
R5	
R6	
R7	

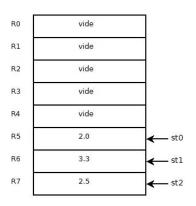
- Pile hardware dans le co-processeur
- 8 registres de 80 bits : R0 à R7
- Valeurs possibles dans les registres :
 - Nombre réel (80 bits)
 - « vide »
 - « infini »

R0	
R1	
R2	
R3	
R4	
R5	
R6	
R7	

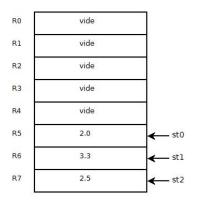
- Pile hardware dans le co-processeur
- 8 registres de 80 bits : R0 à R7
- Valeurs possibles dans les registres :
 - Nombre réel (80 bits)
 - « vide »
 - « infini »
 - « NAN »

R0	
R1	
R2	
R3	
R4	
R5	
R6	
R7	

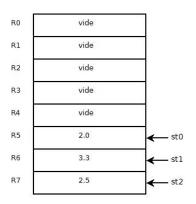
• Les registres R0 à R7 ne sont pas employés tel quels



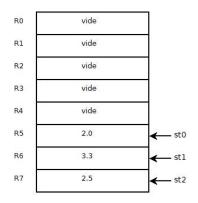
- Les registres *R0* à *R7* ne sont pas employés tel quels
- Raccourcis de notation : st0 à st7



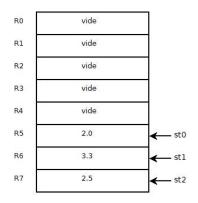
- Les registres *R0* à *R7* ne sont pas employés tel quels
- Raccourcis de notation : st0 à st7
 - st0 = sommet de pile



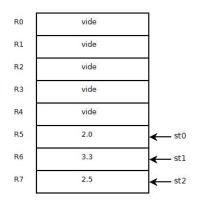
- Les registres *R0* à *R7* ne sont pas employés tel quels
- Raccourcis de notation : st0 à st7
 - st0 = sommet de pile
 - st1 = élément suivant



- Les registres *R0* à *R7* ne sont pas employés tel quels
- Raccourcis de notation : st0 à st7
 - st0 = sommet de pile
 - st1 = élément suivant
 - st2 = élément suivant



- Les registres *R0* à *R7* ne sont pas employés tel quels
- Raccourcis de notation : st0 à st7
 - st0 = sommet de pile
 - st1 = élément suivant
 - st2 = élément suivant
 - ..

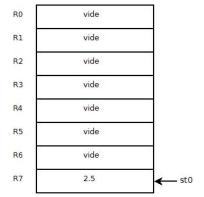


La pile du 8087 : exemple 1

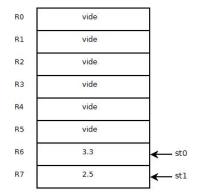
• Pile vide au départ

R0	vide
R1	vide
R2	vide
R3	vide
R4	vide
R5	vide
R6	vide
R7	vide

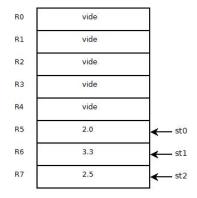
- Pile vide au départ
- PUSH 2.5



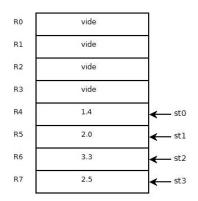
- Pile vide au départ
- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3



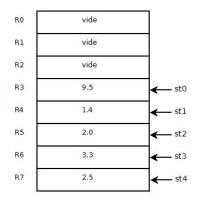
- Pile vide au départ
- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- PUSH 2.0



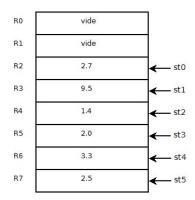
- Pile vide au départ
- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- PUSH 2.0
- PUSH 1.4



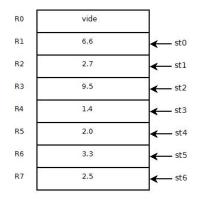
- Pile vide au départ
- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- PUSH 2.0
- PUSH 1.4
- PUSH 9.5



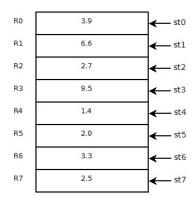
- Pile vide au départ
- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- PUSH 2.0
- PUSH 1.4
- PUSH 9.5
- PUSH 2.7



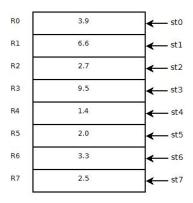
- Pile vide au départ
- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- PUSH 2.0
- PUSH 1.4
- PUSH 9.5
- PUSH 2.7
- PUSH 6.6



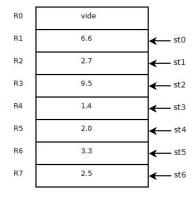
- Pile vide au départ
- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- PUSH 2.0
- PUSH 1.4
- PUSH 9.5
- PUSH 2.7
- PUSH 6.6
- PUSH 3.9



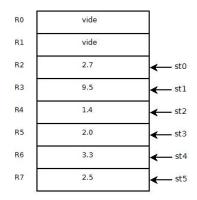
• Pile remplie au départ



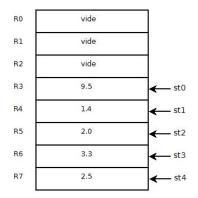
- Pile remplie au départ
- POP



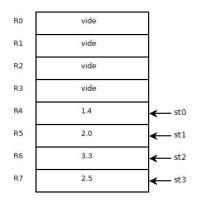
- Pile remplie au départ
- POP
- POP



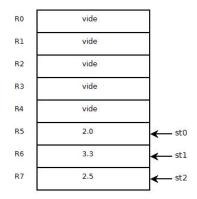
- Pile remplie au départ
- POP
- POP
- POP



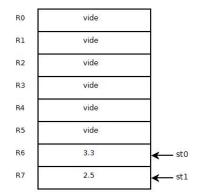
- Pile remplie au départ
- POP
- POP
- POP
- POP



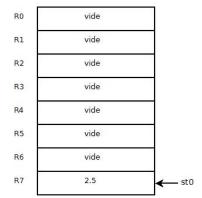
- Pile remplie au départ
- POP
- POP
- POP
- POP
- POP



- Pile remplie au départ
- POP
- POP
- POP
- POP
- POP
- POP



- Pile remplie au départ
- POP



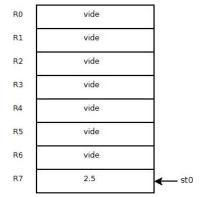
- Pile remplie au départ
- POP

R0	vide
R1	vide
R2	vide
R3	vide
R4	vide
R5	vide
R6	vide
R7	vide

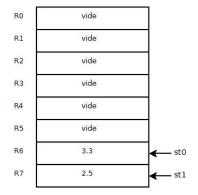
•
$$(2.5+3.3) \times (1.2+0.8)$$

R0	vide
R1	vide
R2	vide
R3	vide
R4	vide
R5	vide
R6	vide
R7	vide

- \bullet (2.5 + 3.3) × (1.2 + 0.8)
- PUSH 2.5

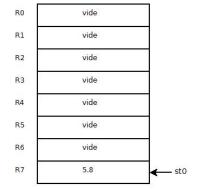


- \bullet (2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)
- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3



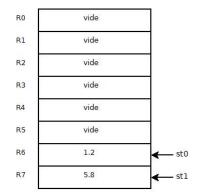
$$\bullet$$
 (2.5 + 3.3) × (1.2 + 0.8)

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME



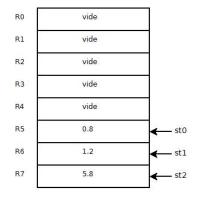
$$\bullet$$
 (2.5 + 3.3) × (1.2 + 0.8)

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME
- PUSH 1.2



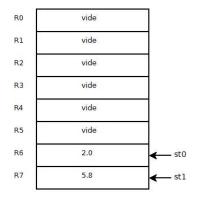
$$\bullet$$
 (2.5 + 3.3) × (1.2 + 0.8)

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME
- PUSH 1.2
- PUSH 0.8



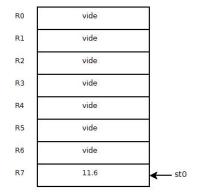
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME
- PUSH 1.2
- PUSH 0.8
- SOMME



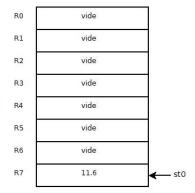
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME
- PUSH 1.2
- PUSH 0.8
- SOMME
- PRODUIT



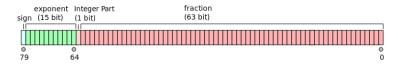
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- PUSH 2.5
- PUSH 3.3
- SOMME
- PUSH 1.2
- PUSH 0.8
- SOMME
- PRODUIT
- Le résultat est dans st0



L'encodage des réels sous Intel 8087

- Les registres st0 à st7 contiennent des réels de 80 bits
- Encodage des réels en format « x86 Extended Precision »
 - Bit de signe s
 - Exposant e sur 15 bits (avec biais de 16383)
 - Mantisse m sur 64 bits (partie entière en bit 63, partie fractionnaire au-delà)



Formule :

$$(-1)^s \times m \times 2^{e-16383}$$

L'encodage des réels sous Intel 8087

• Exemple : 4001 C0000000000000000

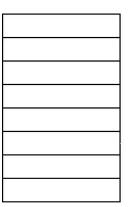


- s = 0
- $e = 10000000000001_2 = 16385_{10}$
- $m = 1.100000....0_2 = 1.5_{10}$
- Formule :

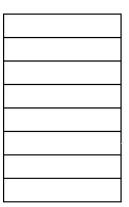
$$(-1)^s \times m \times 2^{e-16383} = (-1)^0 \times 1.5 \times 2^{16385-16383}$$

= $1 \times 1.5 \times 2^2$
= 6

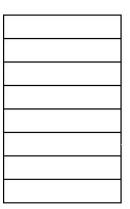
• Syntaxe :



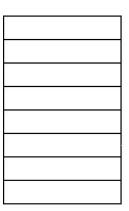
- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param



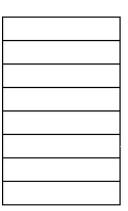
- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param
 - param est pushé au sommet



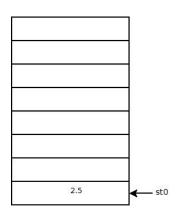
- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param
 - param est pushé au sommet
 - param = immédiat, mémoire, sti



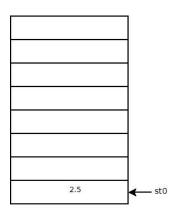
- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param
 - param est pushé au sommet
 - param = immédiat, mémoire, sti
- Exemple :



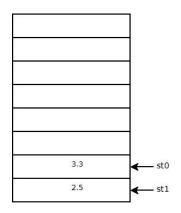
- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param
 - param est pushé au sommet
 - param = immédiat, mémoire, st*i*
- Exemple :
 - FLD tword 2.5



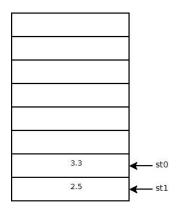
- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param
 - param est pushé au sommet
 - param = immédiat, mémoire, sti
- Exemple :
 - FLD tword 2.5
 - $st0 \leftarrow 2.5$



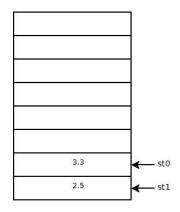
- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param
 - param est pushé au sommet
 - param = immédiat, mémoire, sti
- Exemple :
 - FLD tword 2.5
 - st0 \leftarrow 2.5
 - FLD tword 3.3



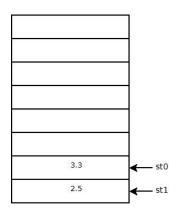
- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param
 - param est pushé au sommet
 - param = immédiat, mémoire, sti
- Exemple :
 - FLD tword 2.5
 - st0 \leftarrow 2.5
 - FLD tword 3.3
 - st1 \leftarrow 2.5



- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param
 - param est pushé au sommet
 - param = immédiat, mémoire, sti
- Exemple :
 - FLD tword 2.5
 - st0 \leftarrow 2.5
 - FLD tword 3.3
 - st1 \leftarrow 2.5
 - $st0 \leftarrow 3.3$



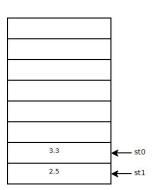
- Syntaxe :
 - FLD param
 - param est pushé au sommet
 - param = immédiat, mémoire, sti
- Exemple :
 - FLD tword 2.5
 - $st0 \leftarrow 2.5$
 - FLD tword 3.3
 - st1 \leftarrow 2.5
 - st0 \leftarrow 3.3
 - tword = 10 octets (ten)



• Variantes de FLD :

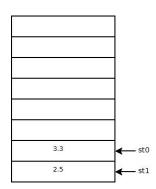
FLDZ: PUSH 0.0
 FLD1: PUSH 1.0
 FLDPI: PUSH π

• Syntaxe: FST param

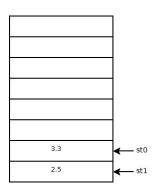


• Syntaxe: FST param

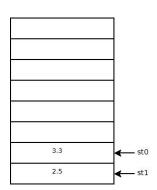
• Effet :



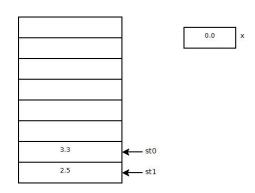
- Syntaxe : FST param
- Effet :
 - param \leftarrow sommet de pile



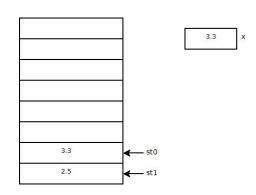
- Syntaxe : FST param
- Effet :
 - param ← sommet de pile
- Exemple :



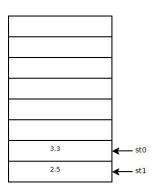
- Syntaxe : FST param
- Effet :
 - param ← sommet de pile
- Exemple :
 - x DT 0.0



- Syntaxe : FST param
- Effet :
 - param ← sommet de pile
- Exemple :
 - x DT 0.0
 - FST tword [x]

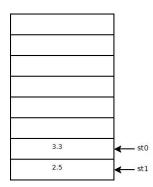


• Syntaxe : FSTP param

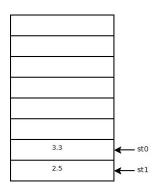


• Syntaxe: FSTP param

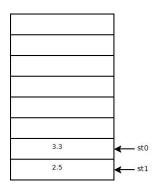
• Effet :



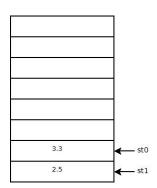
- Syntaxe: FSTP param
- Effet :
 - $\bullet \ param \leftarrow sommet \ de \ pile$



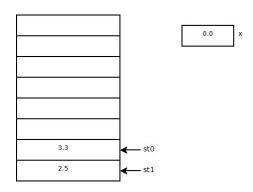
- Syntaxe: FSTP param
- Effet :
 - $\bullet \ param \leftarrow sommet \ de \ pile$
 - POP



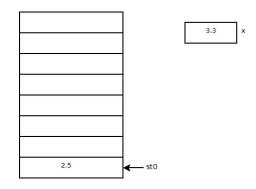
- Syntaxe: FSTP param
- Effet :
 - param ← sommet de pile
 - POP
- Exemple :



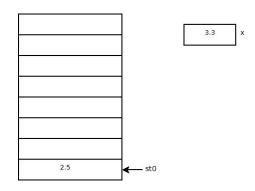
- Syntaxe: FSTP param
- Effet :
 - param \leftarrow sommet de pile
 - POP
- Exemple :
 - x DT 0.0



- Syntaxe: FSTP param
- Effet :
 - param ← sommet de pile
 - POP
- Exemple :
 - x DT 0.0
 - FSTP tword [x]



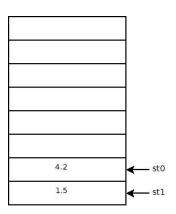
- Syntaxe: FSTP param
- Effet :
 - param ← sommet de pile
 - POP
- Exemple :
 - x DT 0.0
 - FSTP tword [x]
- P = « pop »



Opérations arithmétiques du 8087

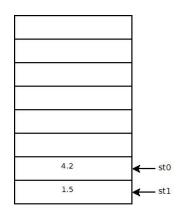
- Opérations binaires
 - Addition
 - Soustraction
 - Multiplication
 - Division
- Opérations unaires
 - Racine carrée
 - Valeur absolue
 - Changement de signe
 - Conversion réel-entier
 - Cosinus
 - . . .

 \bullet FADD sti, stj



 \bullet FADD sti, stj

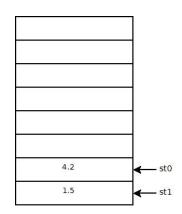
• $\mathsf{st}i \leftarrow \mathsf{st}i + \mathsf{st}j$



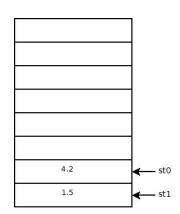
 \bullet FADD sti, stj

$$\bullet \ \mathtt{st} \, i \, \leftarrow \mathtt{st} \, i \, + \mathtt{st} \, j$$

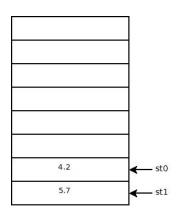
• Exemple :



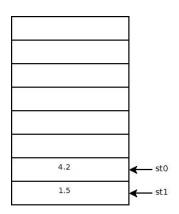
- \bullet FADD sti, stj
 - $\mathsf{st}i \leftarrow \mathsf{st}i + \mathsf{st}j$
- Exemple :
 - FADD st1, st0



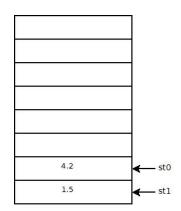
- FADD sti, stj
 - $\mathsf{st}i \leftarrow \mathsf{st}i + \mathsf{st}j$
- Exemple :
 - FADD st1, st0
 - $\bullet \ \mathtt{st1} \leftarrow \mathtt{st1} + \mathtt{st0}$



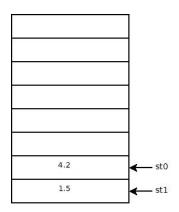
 \bullet FADDP sti, stj



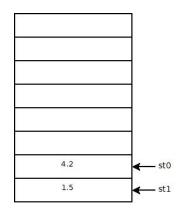
- FADDP sti, stj
 - $\operatorname{st} i \leftarrow \operatorname{st} i + \operatorname{st} j$



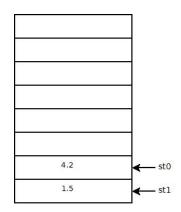
- FADDP sti, stj
 - $\operatorname{st} i \leftarrow \operatorname{st} i + \operatorname{st} j$
 - POP



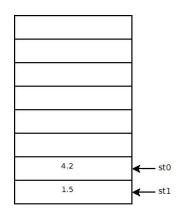
- FADDP sti, stj
 - $\mathsf{st}i \leftarrow \mathsf{st}i + \mathsf{st}j$
 - POP
 - P = « pop »



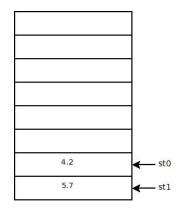
- FADDP sti, stj
 - $\mathsf{st}i \leftarrow \mathsf{st}i + \mathsf{st}j$
 - POP
 - P = « pop »
- Exemple :



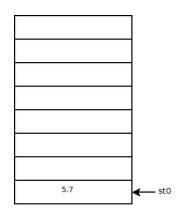
- FADDP sti, stj
 - $\operatorname{st} i \leftarrow \operatorname{st} i + \operatorname{st} j$
 - POP
 - P = « pop »
- Exemple :
 - FADDP st1, st0



- FADDP sti, stj
 - $\mathsf{st}i \leftarrow \mathsf{st}i + \mathsf{st}j$
 - POP
 - P = « pop »
- Exemple :
 - FADDP st1, st0
 - $st1 \leftarrow st1 + st0$



- FADDP sti, stj
 - $\mathsf{st}i \leftarrow \mathsf{st}i + \mathsf{st}j$
 - POP
 - P = « pop »
- Exemple :
 - FADDP st1, st0
 - $st1 \leftarrow st1 + st0$
 - POP



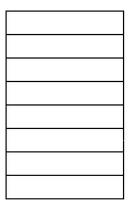
• FADDP sti

- FADDP sti
 - raccourci pour FADDP sti, st0

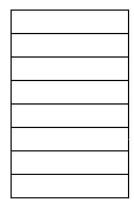
- FADDP sti
 - raccourci pour FADDP sti, st0
- FADDP

- FADDP sti
 - raccourci pour FADDP sti, st0
- FADDP
 - raccourci pour FADDP st1, st0

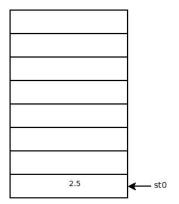
• 2.5 + 3.3



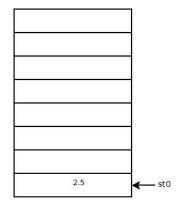
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5



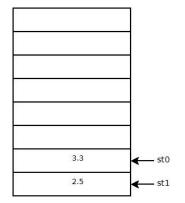
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5



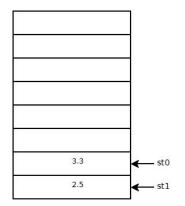
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3



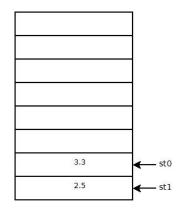
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3



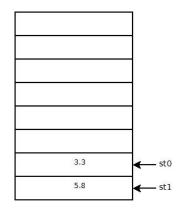
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP st1, st0



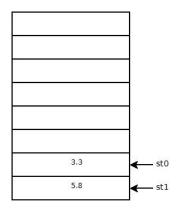
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP st1, st0
 - $st1 \leftarrow st1 + st0$



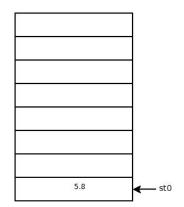
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP st1, st0
 - $st1 \leftarrow st1 + st0$



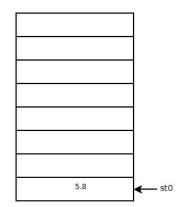
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP st1, st0
 - $st1 \leftarrow st1 + st0$
 - POP



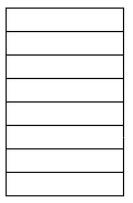
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP st1, st0
 - $st1 \leftarrow st1 + st0$
 - POP



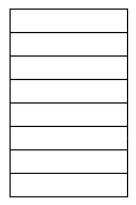
- 2.5 + 3.3
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP st1, st0
 - $st1 \leftarrow st1 + st0$
 - POP
- Note: on abrègera désormais FADDP st1, st0 en FADDP



$$\bullet$$
 2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1

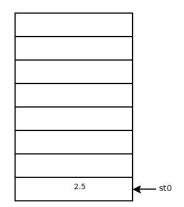


$$2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1$$



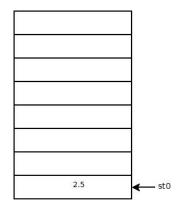
$$\bullet$$
 2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1

• FLD tword 2.5

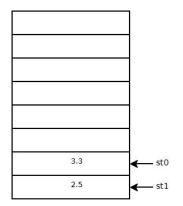


$$\bullet$$
 2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3

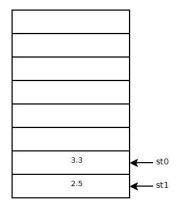


- 2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3



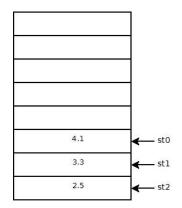
$$2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FLD tword 4.1



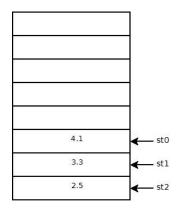
$$2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FLD tword 4.1



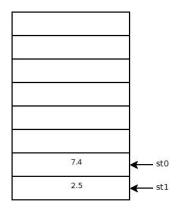
$$2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FLD tword 4.1
- FADDP



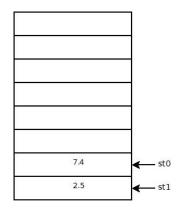
$$2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FLD tword 4.1
- FADDP



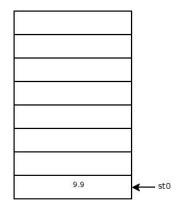
$$2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FLD tword 4.1
- FADDP
- FADDP



$$2.5 + 3.3 + 4.1$$

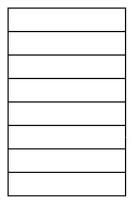
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FLD tword 4.1
- FADDP
- FADDP



Autres opérations binaires

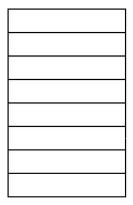
- Soustraction
 - FSUB/FSUBP
- Multiplication
 - FMUL/FMULP
- Division
 - FDIV/FDIVP
- Même syntaxe que l'addition (raccourcis inclus)

•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$



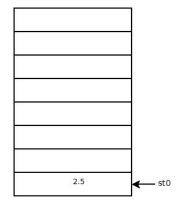
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

• FLD tword 2.5



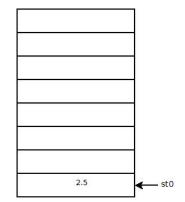
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

• FLD tword 2.5



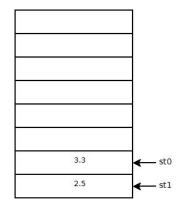
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3



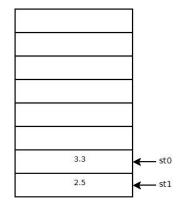
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3



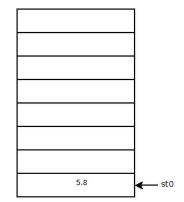
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP



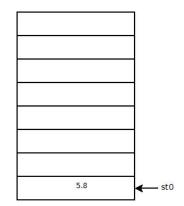
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP



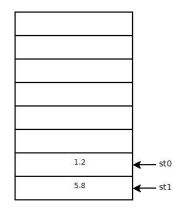
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP
- FLD tword 1.2



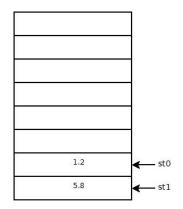
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP
- FLD tword 1.2



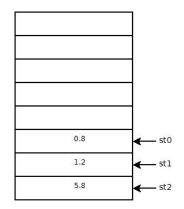
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP
- FLD tword 1.2
- FLD tword 0.8



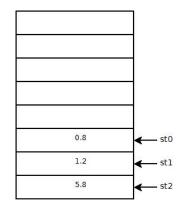
•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP
- FLD tword 1.2
- FLD tword 0.8



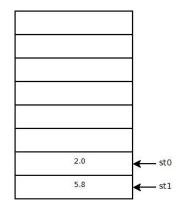
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP
- FLD tword 1.2
- FLD tword 0.8
- FADDP



•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

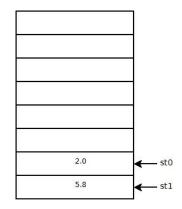
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP
- FLD tword 1.2
- FLD tword 0.8
- FADDP



Exemple

•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

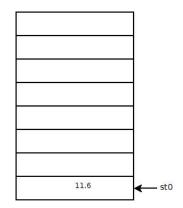
- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP
- FLD tword 1.2
- FLD tword 0.8
- FADDP
- FMULP



Exemple

•
$$(2.5 + 3.3) \times (1.2 + 0.8)$$

- FLD tword 2.5
- FLD tword 3.3
- FADDP
- FLD tword 1.2
- FLD tword 0.8
- FADDP
- FMULP



• valeur absolue

- valeur absolue
 - FABS

- valeur absolue
 - FABS
 - st0 ← |st0|

- valeur absolue
 - FABS
 - st0 ← |st0|
- Racine carrée

- valeur absolue
 - FABS
 - st0 ← |st0|
- Racine carrée
 - FSQRT

- valeur absolue
 - FABS
 - st0 ← |st0|
- Racine carrée
 - FSQRT
 - $st0 \leftarrow \sqrt{st0}$

- valeur absolue
 - FABS
 - st0 ← |st0|
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 - FSQRT
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- Ex: FISTP eax
 - réel 80 bits converti vers entier 32 bits puis poppé vers eax

Exemple complet

```
global main
section .data
        DT
           3.5
×1
                   ; point1
v1
       DT 1.6
x2
       DT
           25.2
                   ; point2
v2
       DT
           31.3
section .bss
dist
        RESD 1
              ; distance entre les points (convertie en entier)
section .text
main:
        FINIT
                   : initialiser la pile
        FLD
                tword [x1]
        FLD
                tword
                     [x2]
        ESUBP
        FLD st0
        FLD
                tword [y1]
        FLD
                tword [y2]
        FSUBP
        FLD st0
        FADDP
        FSQRT
        FISTP dword [dist]
       MOV
                eax,1
       MOV
                ebx.0
        INT
                0×80
```

Références

- Manuel Intel (chap. 8)
 - http://www.intel.com/content/dam/www/public/us/en/documents/manuals/64-ia-32-architectures-software-developer-vol-1-manual.pdf