

1.2) 1280

x 800

1.2.1) $\rightarrow x 8.3 = 24.576.000 \mid 8$
 $3.072.000 //$

1.2.2) 2.1024.1024.1024 $\mid 3.072.000$ $\leftarrow 1280 \times 800$
 anterior) M K B 699 $//$ 699 frames

a) 2.1024.1024.1024 $\mid 921.600$ $\leftarrow 640 \times 480$
 2330 frames $//$

b) 2.1024.1024.1024 $\mid (1024 \times 768.3)$ $\leftarrow 1024 \times 768$
 $2 \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^{10} = 2^{31}$
 910 frames $//$

1.2.3) $2^8 \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^3 = 2^{21} \mid 100 \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^{10}$

a) $\frac{2^{21}}{100 \cdot 2^{20}} = \frac{2}{100} = 0,02$ segundos $//$

b) $\frac{2^{21}}{2^{30}} = \frac{1}{2^9} = 0,00195$ segundos $//$

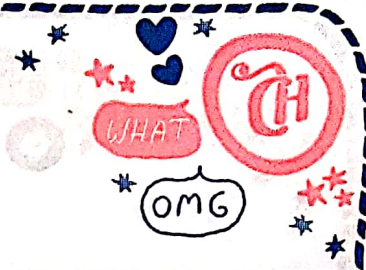
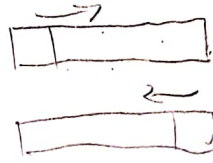
1.2.4) 5 $\frac{1}{2000}$ 50 $\frac{1}{400}$ b) 20 μs $//$
 2000 $\frac{1}{400}$ x $\frac{1}{400}$

7 $\frac{1}{2000}$ a) \downarrow 20 μs $//$
 2000 $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{2000}{4}$

1.2.5) $5 \cdot 10^5$ $\frac{1}{400}$ b) 5,714285, 814
 a) $\frac{1}{400}$ a) \rightarrow 2 segundos $//$ 5,714 segundos $//$

1.2.6) 5000 $\frac{1}{400}$ b) 4,285 ms $//$
 x $\frac{1}{400} \rightarrow 2$ ms $//$
 a)





2.4.1)

LW \$t0, 16(\$s7)

ADD \$s0, \$s1, \$s2

ADD \$s0, \$s0, \$t0

2.4.2) 3 instructions

2.4.3) 5 registers

ADDI \$t0, \$zero, \$zero

ADDI \$t1, \$zero, \$zero

2.5.2) * no final

b) for (int i=0; i<5; i++) { LOOP:

for (int j=1; j<5; j++) {

if (A[i] < A[j]) {

swap(A[i], A[j]);

2.5.5)

a) little-endian

addresses 0 4 8 12 16

data 5 4 3 2 1

b) little-endian

addresses 0 4 8 12 16

data 6 4 3 2 1

big-endian

addresses 0 4 8 12 16

data 1 2 3 4 5

big-endian

addresses 0 4 8 12 16

data 1 2 3 4 6

**



LOVE



2.6.5)

$$\begin{aligned} \$s_0 &= 10 \\ \$s_1 &= 20 \\ a) \quad \$s_2 &= 1 \\ \$s_3 &= 40 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \$s_0 &= 10 - 20 = -10 \\ \$s_1 &= (-10) - 40 = -50 \\ \$s_2 &= (-50) + 20 = -30 \\ \$s_3 &= 0 \times \text{FFFFFFFFE2} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\$s_6 = 256$$

$$\$t_0 = 256 + 4 = 260$$

$$\$t_1 = 256 + 0 = 256$$

$$\$t_0 = 256$$

$$\$s_0 = 256 + 256 = 512$$

endereços dados

$$\rightarrow 0 \times 0000104 = 0 \times 00000100$$

$$\rightarrow \$s_0 = 0 \times 00000200$$

2.10)

$$a) 000000 \ 10000 \ 10000 \ 10000 \ 00000 \ 100000$$

2.10.1) ADD \$s0, \$s0, \$s0 ← tipo R

2.10.2) Instrução tipo R

2.10.3) 0x02108020

2.5.2) # insertion sort no MIPS

3.3.6

ADD \$s0, \$0, \$0

LOOP1:

SLTI \$t0, \$s0, 4

BEQ \$t0, \$0, EXIT1

ADDI \$s1, \$s0, 1

variável i e loop1 para percorrer o vetor

LOOP2:

SLTI \$t0, \$s1, 5

BEQ \$t0, \$0, EXIT2

variável j e loop2 para percorrer o vetor

SLL \$t0, \$s1, 2

ADD \$t0, \$t0, \$s6

LW \$t1, 0(\$t0)

pega o valor do vetor na posição vetor[i]

SLL \$t2, \$s1, 2

ADD \$t2, \$t2, \$s6

LW \$t3, 0(\$t2)

pega o valor do vetor na posição vetor[j]

BLT \$t1, \$t3, EXIT3

verifica se vetor[i] < vetor[j]

SW \$t1, 0(\$t2)

SW \$t3, 0(\$t0)

swap caso vetor[j] seja menor

EXIT3:

ADDI \$s1, \$s1, 1

J LOOP2

itera j e volta pro loop 2

EXIT2:

ADDI \$s0, \$s0, 1

J LOOP1

itera i e volta pro loop 1

EXIT1:

LOVE

tilibra