

1.1 个人计算机、服务器、超级计算机、嵌入式计算机

1.2 ~~f. h. g. b. a. e. d~~ g. h. d. f. a. c. e. b

1.3 高级语言程序经过编译得到汇编语言程序，  
再由汇编语言程序经过汇编得到二进制机器语言程序，  
二进制语言程序能够直接在计算机处理器上执行

1.4 a.  $1280 \times 1024 \times 3 \times 1 = 3932160 \text{ bytes}$

b.  $100 \text{ Mbit/s} = 1.25 \text{ Mbytes/s}$

$$3932160 \div (1.25 \times 1000000) = 3.145$$

1.6 a. 
$$P1: CPI_1 = \frac{10^6 \times 10\% \times 1 + 10^6 \times 20\% \times 2 + 10^6 \times 50\% \times 3 + 10^6 \times 20\% \times 3}{10^6}$$

$$= 2.6$$

$$P2: CPI_2 = \frac{10^6 \times 10\% \times 2 + 10^6 \times 20\% \times 2 + 10^6 \times 50\% \times 2 + 10^6 \times 20\% \times 2}{10^6}$$

$$= 2$$

b.  $P1: CPI_1 \times 10^6 = 2.6 \times 10^6$

$$P2: CPI_2 \times 10^6 = 2 \times 10^6$$

1.7 a. 平均  $CPI = (\text{总执行时间} / \text{时钟周期}) / \text{指令数}$

$$A: \text{平均 } CPI = (1.1 / 10^{-9}) / 10^9 = 1.1$$

$$B: \text{平均 } CPI = (1.5 / 10^{-9}) / 1.2 \times 10^9 = 1.25$$

b. 总执行时间 = 指令数  $\times$   $CPI \times$  时钟周期

$$\text{总执行时间相同, 即 } 10^9 \times 1.1 \times t_1 = 1.2 \times 10^9 \times 1.25 \times t_2$$

$$1.1 t_1 = 1.5 t_2 \quad t_1 = 1.36 t_2 \quad f_2 = 1.36 f_1 \quad f_1 = 0.73 f_2$$

A 的时钟比 B 的时钟慢 0.27

c. 与 A 的加速比  $\frac{6 \times 10^8 \times 1.1}{10^9 \times 1.1} = 0.6$

与 B 的加速比  $\frac{6 \times 10^8 \times 1.1}{1.2 \times 10^9 \times 1.25} = 0.44$

1.8 1.8.1 平均电容负载 Pentium 4:

功耗  $\propto \frac{1}{2} \times \text{负载电容} \times \text{电压}^2 \times \text{开关频率}$

$$\text{负载电容} = \frac{2 \times 90}{1.25^2 \times 3.6 \times 10^9} = 3.2 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\text{Core i5: 负载电容} = \frac{2 \times 40}{0.9^2 \times 3.4 \times 10^9} = 2.9 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$1.8.2 \text{ Pentium 4: } \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$$

$$\text{Core i5: } \frac{30}{70} = 0.429$$

1.8.3 <sup>动态</sup> 功耗  $\propto \frac{1}{2} \times \text{负载电容} \times \text{电压}^2 \times \text{开关频率}$

静态功耗 = 电压  $\times$  电流

$$\text{降低 10\% 即 } \frac{S_2 + D_2}{S_1 + D_1} = 0.9$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \times C \times V^2 \times f$$

$$S = V \times I$$

$$V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2D_2}{Cf}} \quad D_2 = 0.9 \times (S_1 + D_1) - S_2$$

$$S_2 = V_2 \times \left( \frac{S_1}{V_1} \right)$$

$$\text{Pentium 4: } S_2 = V_2 \times \left( \frac{S_1}{V_1} \right) = V_2 \times \frac{10}{1.25} = 8V_2$$

$$D_2 = 0.9 \times (10 + 90) - 8V_2 = 90 - 8V_2$$

$$V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (90 - 8V_2)}{3.2 \times 10^{-8} \times 3.6 \times 10^9}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = 0.85 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Core i5: } S_2 = V_2 \times \left( \frac{S_1}{V_1} \right) = 33.3V_2$$

$$D_2 = 0.9 \times (30 + 40) - 33.3V_2 = 63 - 33.3V_2$$

$$V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (63 - 33.3V_2)}{2.9 \times 10^{-8} \times 3.4 \times 10^9}} = 0.64 \text{ V}$$

1.13 1.13.1  $70 \times 20\% = 14s$  ~~总~~ 总时间减少14s

1.13.2  $250 \times (1 - 20\%) = 200s$

$$200 - 70 - 85 - 40 = 5s$$

$$250 - 70 - 85 - 40 = 55s$$

$$55 - 5 = 50s$$

1.13.3  $250 \times (1 - 20\%) = 200s$

~~200~~  $200 = \frac{40}{n} + (250 - 40)$

$$-10 = \frac{40}{n}$$

故不能只减少分支指令时间使总时间减少20%