计算机系统基础

数的表示及运算(2)

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- ➤写一个C表达式,在下列描述的条件下产生1, 其他情况产生0,假设X是int类型。代码中不 能使用==或!=进行测试。
 - ✓x的任何位都等于1;
 - ✓x的任何位都等于0;
 - ✓x的最低有效字节中的位都等于1;
 - ✓x的最高有效字节中的位都等于1;

!(~x & 0xFF000000)

- ➤ int为32位,float和double分别是32位和64位IEEE格式
 - \checkmark Int x =random();
 - ✓ Int y = random();
 - ✓ Int z = random();
 - ✓ Double dx = (double)x;
 - ✓ Double dy = (double)y;
 - ✓ Double dz = (double)z;
- ▶ 对于下面的每个C表达式,判断是否恒为1。如果是请说明原理,如果不是请举出反例。
 - \checkmark A. (float)x == (float)dx
 - \checkmark B. dx-dy == (double)(x-y)
 - \checkmark C. (dx+dy)+dz == dx+(dy+dz)
 - \checkmark D. (dx*dy)*dz == dx*(dy*dz)
 - \checkmark E. dx/dx == dz/dz

Mathematical Properties of FP Add

- ▶ 是否符合阿贝尔群的特征
 - ✓ 加法的封闭性?
 - 但是有可能产生无穷或NaN
 - ✓ 交换律?
 - ✓ 结合律?
 - · Overflow and inexactness of rounding
 - (3.14+1e10)-1e10 = 0, 3.14+(1e10-1e10) = 3.14
 - ✓ 0 是加法单位元?
 - ✓ 每个元素都有加法逆元?
 - Yes, 除了infinities & NaNs
- ▶ 单调性
 - \checkmark a \ge b \Rightarrow a+c \ge b+c?
 - 除了infinities & NaNs

Yes

Yes

No

Yes

Almost

Almost

Mathematical Properties of FP Mult

▶ 属性

✓ 乘法是否封闭?

Yes

- 但可能产生 infinity or NaN
- ✓ 交换律?

Yes

✓ 结合率?

No

- 可能导致溢出,或者由于舍入带来的不精确
- · Possibility of overflow, inexactness of rounding
- Ex: (1e20*1e20) *1e-20= inf, 1e20* (1e20*1e-20) = 1e20
- ✓ 1是乘法的单位元?

Yes

✓ 乘法对加法的分配率?

No

- 可能导致溢出,或者由于舍入带来的不精确
- 1e20*(1e20-1e20) = 0.0, 1e20*1e20 1e20*1e20 = NaN
- ▶ 单调性

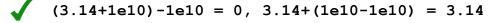
Almost

- $\checkmark a \ge b \& c \ge 0 \Rightarrow a * c \ge b *c?$
 - 除了infinities & NaNs

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 - ✓ Int z = random();
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 - \checkmark D. (dx*dy)*dz == dx*(dy*dz)
 - \checkmark E. dx/dx == dz/dz



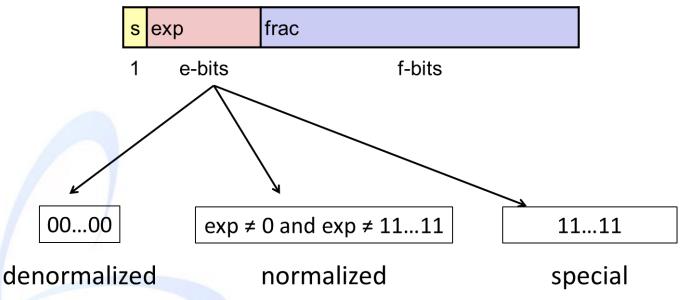








- ▶ 编写如下函数,求浮点数f的绝对值|f|。如果f是NaN,那么 应该直接返回f(注意NaN不要对f做任何修改)。
- ▶ 其中float_bits等价于unsigned, 是float数字的二进制形式✓ typedef unsigned float_bits;
- > /* Compute |f|. If f is NaN, then return f. */
- float_bits float_absval (float_bits f);



NaN: exp = 111...1, $frac \neq 000...0$

```
float_bits float_absval (float_bits f) {
   // 读取尾数和阶码
    Unsigned exp = f > 23 \& 0xFF;
    Unsigned frac = f & 0x7FFFFF;
   // 判断是否为NaN
    If (exp == 0xFF \&\& frac != 0)
       Return f;
   // 符号位清0
    Unsigned mask = 1 << 31;
    Unsigned abs = f & ~mask;
    Return abs;
```

- ➤实现如下函数,对于浮点数f,计算2.0*f。 如果f是NaN,你的函数应该简单返回f。
- >/* Compute 2*f. If f is NaN, return f. */
- > float_bits float_twice(float_bits f);

题目4答案

```
Float_bits float_twice (float_bits f) {
    Unsigned sign = f >> 31;
                                       -从二进制表示拆分符号位、阶码和尾数
    Unsigned exp = f >> 23 \& 0xFF;
    Unsigned frac = f & 0x7FFFFF;
    If (exp == 0) {
                                     //非规格化浮点数
         Frac = 2*frac;
         If (frac > 0x7FFFFF) {
                                    // 变为规格化浮点数,多了一个隐含1
             Frac = frac&0x7FFFFF;
                                    // 隐含1
             Exp = 1;
                                    //阶码变1
    else if (exp < 0xFF) {
                                    //规格化浮点数
         exp++;
         If (exp == 0xFF) {
                       // 转为∞
             Frac = 0:
    }else if (frac != 0) {
                                     // NaN
         Return f;
    Return (sign<<31) | (exp<<23) | frac;
```

计算机系统基础

程序的机器级表示

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Summarizing

C Control

- √ if-then-else
- √ do-while
- ✓ while, for
- ✓ switch

Assembler Control

- ✓ Conditional jump
- ✓ Conditional move
- ✓ Indirect jump (via jump tables)

Standard Techniques

- ✓ Loops converted to do-while or jump-to-middle form
- ✓ Large switch statements use jump tables
- ✓ Sparse switch statements may use decision trees (if-elseif-elseif-else)



课堂练习1

- int comp (data_t a, data_t b) {return a COMP b;
- }
- · 64位机环境下,对于下面每个汇编指令序列,确定哪种数据类型 data_t和比较操作COMP会导致编译器产生如下代码:
 - A. cmpl %esi, %edi; setl %al int, <
 - B. cmpw %si, %di; setge %alshort, >=
 - C. cmpb %sil, %dil; setbe %alunsigned char, <=
 - D. cmpq %rsi, %rdi; setne %al long, unsigned long, 或指针,!=

课堂练习2

```
填写C语言代码:
Long test (long x, long y) {
  long val = 8x;
  if (y>0)
     if ( X<Y ) {
       val = <u>Y-X</u>
     else
       val = V&X
  } else if (<u>y<=-2</u>
     val = <u>x+y</u> ;
  return val:
```

```
# x @ %rdi, y @ %rsi
Test:
 leaq 0(,%rdi,8), %rax
 testq %rsi, %rsi
 ile
       .L2
 movq %rsi, %rax
 subq %rdi, %rax
 movq %rdi, %rdx
 andq %rsi, %rdx
 cmpq %rsi, %rdi
 cmovge %rdx, %rax
.L2:
 addq %rsi, %rdi
 cmpq $-2, %rsi
 cmovle %rdi, %rax
                     14
 ret
```

练习3

```
程序填空,变量映射关系,
并解释函数功能
                           x@$ebp+8
Int fun_a(unsigned x) {
                            Movl 8(%ebp), %edx
int val = 0;
                            Movl $0, %eax
 while ( x
                            Testl %edx, %edx
  val ^= x; ←
                            Je .L7
  x >> = 1
                           .L10:
                            xorl %edx, %eax
 return val&0x01;
                            shrl %edx;逻辑右移1位
                            ine .L10
                            andl $1, %eax
```

课堂练习4

- ➤ A. 根据汇编代码,填写C代码缺失的部分;
- ▶ B. 解释循环前为什么没有初始测试,也没有初始跳转到循环内部的测试部分;
- ▶ C. 用自然语言描述这个函数的功能

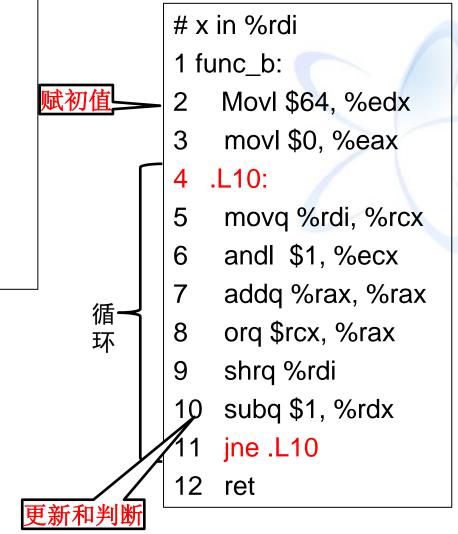
```
fun_b(unsigned long x) {
    Long val = 0;
    Long i;
    For (...; ...) {
         ...
    }
    Return val;
}
```

```
# x in %rdi
1 func_b:
   MovI $64, %edx
   movl $0, %eax
  .L10:
   movq %rdi, %rcx
   andl $1, %ecx
   addq %rax, %rax
   orq $rcx, %rax
    shrq %rdi
   subq $1, %rdx
   jne .L10
   ret
```

练习4答案

```
fun_b(unsigned long x) {
    long val = 0;
    long i;
    for (i=64; i!=0; i--) {
        Val = (val << 1) | (x&1)
        X >>= 1;
    }
    Return val;
}
```

- ▶ 2) 因为循环次数是常量
- ▶ 3)将x镜像反转



课堂练习5(3.31)

```
long switcher(long a, long b,
long c, long *dest)
   long val;
   switch(a) {
   case :
     c = ;
   /* Fall Through */
   case :
   val = __;
   break;
   case :
   case :
   val = ;
   break;
   case :
   val = ;
   break;
   default:
   val = __;
   *dest=val
```

```
Switcher:
  cmpq $7, %rdi
  ja .L2
  jmp *.L4(,%rdi,8)
  .section .rodata
.L7:
  xorq $15, %ris
  movq %rsi, %rdi
.L3:
  leag 112(%rdx), %rdi
 jmp .L6
.L5:
  leaq (%rdx, %rsi),%rdi
 salq $2, %rdi
  jmp .L6
.L2:
  movq %rsi, %rdi
.L6:
  movq %rsi, (%rcx)
  ret
.L4:
 .quad .L3
 .quad .L2
 .quad .L5
 .quad .L2
 .quad .L6
 .quad .L7
 .quad .L2
 .quad .L5
```

练习5答案

```
long switcher(long a, long b,
long c, long *dest)
   long val;
   switch(a) {
   case :
      c = ___;
      /* Fall Through
   case >
   val = ;
   break;
   case :
   case
   val =
   break;
   case
   val = 1
   break;
   default:
   val = :
   *dest=val
```

```
Switcher:
   cmpq $7, %rdi
   ja .L2
   jmp *.L4(,%rdi,8)
   .section .rodata
.L7:
                      # Case 5
   xorq $15, %ris
  movq %rsi, %rdi
.L3:
                     # Case 0
  leaq 112(%rdx), %rdi
  jmp .L6
                     # Case 2/7
.L5:
   leaq (%rdx, %rsi),%rdi
   salq $2, %rdi
   jmp .L6
.L2:
                      # Case 1/6
   movq %rsi, %rdi
.L6:
                      # Case 4
  movq %rsi, (%rcx)
   ret
.L4:
  . quad
          .L3 \# a = 0
  . quad
          .L2 \# a = 1
          .L5 \# a = 2
  . quad
  . quad
          .L2 \# a = 3
  .quad
          .L6 \# a = 4
          .L7 \# a = 5
  . quad
  .quad
          .L2 \# a = 6
  .quad
          .L5 \# a = 7
```