

《计算机系统结构》课程直播 2020.3.5

请将ZOOM名称改为"姓名";

听不到声音请及时调试声音设备; 签到将在课间休息进行

本次讲课内容

- 1 补码及其加减运算
- 2 无符号整数
- 3 移位运算

Why binary?

为什么二进制?





数制



- ◆ 十进制数 (decimal system)
 - 采用十个计数符号
 - 计数规则
 - 逢十进一
 - 一个n位的十进制数 $x_0 x_1 ... x_{n-2} x_{n-1}$ 代表的数值为:

$$x_0 * 10^{n-1} + x_1 * 10^{n-2} + \dots + x_{n-2} * 10^1 + x_{n-1} * 10^0$$

二进制 Binary Representation

The binary number

01011000 00010101 00101110 11100111
Most significant bit
Least significant bit

represents the quantity $0 \times 2^{31} + 1 \times 2^{30} + 0 \times 2^{29} + ... + 1 \times 2^{0}$

- •A 32-bit word can represent 2³² numbers between 0 and 2³²-1
 - ... this is known as the unsigned representation as we're assuming that numbers are always positive

ASCII Vs. Binary

in ASCII?

• Does it make more sense to represent a decimal number

- Hardware to implement arithmetic would be difficult
- What are the storage needs? How many bits does it take to represent the decimal number 1,000,000,000 in ASCII and in binary?

In binary: 30 bits $(2^{30} > 1 \text{ billion})$

In ASCII: 10 characters, 8 bits per char = 80 bits

Why binary?

- 最少物理设备
- (a) 数位长度与基的关系 给定任意进位制**R**下的一个数 $N=(d_nd_{n-1}.....d_0)_R$

j是R进位制下的数位长度, j (min) = log_RN

(b)设备量与基数的关系 $D=R \log_R N$

 $D'=R'\log_R N + R(\log_R N)' = (\ln N * \ln R - \ln N) / (\ln R)^2$

所以 lnR=1 R=e=2.718 时所用设备量最少。

• 最简单物理实现: 二态比三态好实现

计算机常用的其他进位制

- 计算机内部运算以二进制为基础,而外部表示时除了二进制、十进制, 还常用到:
- 八进制
 - octal, 缩写O, 采用O, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7八个数字
 - 一位八进制数转换成三位二进制数,例如: 001010110₂=126₈
- 十六进制 (Hexadecimal: 便于阅读和转换)
 - 用数字0到9和字母A到F(或a~f),其中:A~F表示10~15,
 - 一位十六进制数转换成四位二进制数,例如: 0010101102 =056₁₆
 - C语言、C++、Shell、Python、Java语言及其他相近的语言使用字首 "0x",例如"0x5A3"。
 - Intel的汇编语言中用字尾"h"或"H"来标识16进制的数,例如"0A3Ch"、 "5A3H"
 - 现代计算机使用16-32位,或者64位,进一步划分为多位字节表达, 所以十六进制更方便和常用。

Why two's-complement?

为什么使用补码?





补码表示法: 2's Complement

• 方法1

- 正数: 直接取其原来的二进制码 (加符号位0)

- 负数:对其二进制码按位取反之后再在最低位加1

例: $[010101]_{4}$ = 00010101 [-010101]₄= 11101010+1 = 11101011

• 方法2

- 正数: 直接取其原来的二进制码

负数:从二进制码的最低位开始,对遇到的0和第一个1取其原来的二进制编码,从第一个1以后开始直到最高位均取其相反编码。

例: $[101010]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ = 00101010 [-101010]_{\frac{1}{2}}= 11010110

2's Complement

```
\begin{array}{c} 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\
```

Why is this representation favorable?

Consider the sum of 1 and -2 we get -1 Consider the sum of 2 and -1 we get +1

This format can directly undergo addition without any conversions!

Each number represents the quantity $x_{31} - 2^{31} + x_{30} 2^{30} + x_{29} 2^{29} + ... + x_1 2^1 + x_0 2^0$

Why the name 2's Complement?

```
\begin{array}{c} 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ _{two} = 0_{ten} \\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0001\ _{two} = 1_{ten} \\ \\ ... \\ 0111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 11111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 11111\ 11111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111
```

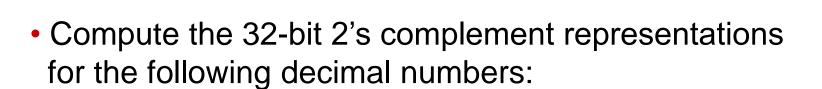
Note that the sum of a number x and its inverted representation x' always equals a string of 1s (-1).

$$x + x' = -1$$
 \rightarrow $x' + 1 = -x$ \rightarrow $-x = x' + 1$

... can compute the negative of a number by inverting all bits and adding 1

Similarly, the sum of x and -x gives us all zeroes, with a carry of 1 In reality, $x + (-x) = 2^n$... hence the name **2's complement**

Example



Example



 Compute the 32-bit 2's complement representations for the following decimal numbers:

-6: 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1010

Given -5, verify that negating and adding 1 yields the number 5

补码的特点



- 零是唯一的,没有正零和负零的区别
- 负数比正数多一个
- 补码是以2ⁿ⁺¹ 为模的计量系统
- $\bullet [X + Y]_{\lambda h} = [X]_{\lambda h} + [Y]_{\lambda h}$
- 减法可以转换为加法
 - $[X-Y]_{\dot{\gamma}h} = [X]_{\dot{\gamma}h} + [-Y]_{\dot{\gamma}h}$
- 符号位可以直接参与运算
- 计算机中广泛采用补码表达有符号整数。

补码加减法



• 补码加法

• 根据补码加法公式,补码可以直接相加。

$$[x]_{\lambda \mid \downarrow} + [y]_{\lambda \mid \downarrow} = [x+y]_{\lambda \mid \downarrow}$$
 (mod 2)

• 补码减法

• 根据补码减法公式,补码可以直接相减。

$$[x-y]_{\lambda h} = [x]_{\lambda h} - [y]_{\lambda h} = [x]_{\lambda h} + [-y]_{\lambda h} \pmod{2}$$

Example



- Compute 5-6

 - 6: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0110

溢出的概念

- 溢出(Overflow) : 运算结果超出了数据表示范围

```
例如: short i = 23456;
short j = 23456; //short 最大值32767
short k = i + j; //此时k 为-18624
```

注意: 数据取模时的丢弃 vs. 溢出

- 数据运算中最高位的进位被丢弃并不一定是溢出
- 例如

设
$$x=-0110$$
,即- 6_{10} ; $y=-0101$,即- 5_{10} 。

则
$$[x]_{h}=11010, [y]_{h}=11011_{\circ}$$

$$[x+y]_{\nmid h} = 10101 \pmod{2^5}$$
, $\mathbb{P}-11_{10}$

运算结果正确,没有发生溢出

溢出概念及其检测方法之三



- ▶ 将运算数的符号位设置为00 (正数)或11 (负数)
- 如果结果的符号位不是00或11, 而是01或10则溢出

避免数据的溢出的方法

- 增加数据的表示位数
- ▶ 例如数据6
 - 在8位的计算机中表示为00000110
 - 在16位计算机中表示为0000000000000110
- 例如用补码表示-2时
 - 在8位计算机中是1111 1110
 - 在16位计算机中是1111 1111 1110
- 带符号扩展

32位加/减法器

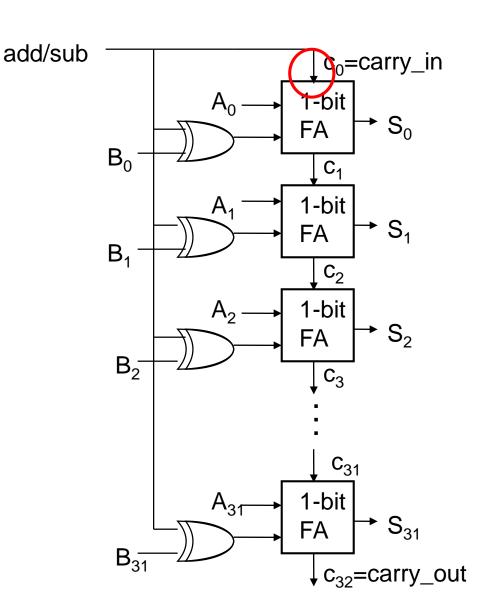
$$[A+B]_{\dot{\uparrow}\dot{\uparrow}} = [A]_{\dot{\uparrow}\dot{\uparrow}} + [B]_{\dot{\uparrow}\dot{\uparrow}}$$

 $[A-B]_{\dot{\uparrow}\dot{\uparrow}} = [A]_{\dot{\uparrow}\dot{\uparrow}} + [-B]_{\dot{\uparrow}\dot{\uparrow}}$

已知[B]_{补.} 求[-B]_补: 取反, 最低位加1

control
(0=add,1=sub)—
$$B_0$$
 if control = 0,
 B_0 if control = 1

A 0111
$$\rightarrow$$
 0111
B - 0110 \rightarrow + 1001
0001 +
1 0001



加速生成进位: Carry Lookahead Adder (CLA)

• 进位信号

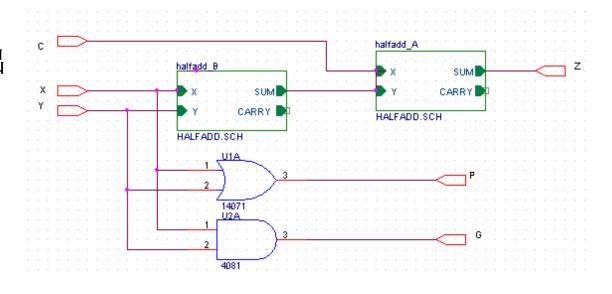
$$c_1 = y_0 c_0 + x_0 c_0 + x_0 y_0$$

$$c_2 = y_1 c_1 + x_1 c_1 + x_1 y_1$$

$$= x_1 x_0 y_0 + x_1 x_0 c_0 + x_1 y_0 c_0 + y_1 x_0 y_0 + y_1 y_0 c_0 + y_1 x_0 c_0 + x_1 y_1$$

- 简化的进位信号
 - 由每个全加器输出

$$g_i = x_i y_i$$
$$p_i = x_i + y_i$$



加速生成进位信号

$$c_{1} = g_{0} + p_{0}c_{0}$$

$$c_{2} = g_{1} + p_{1}c_{1}$$

$$= g_{1} + p_{1}g_{0} + p_{1}p_{0}c_{0}$$

$$c_{3} = g_{2} + p_{2}c_{2}$$

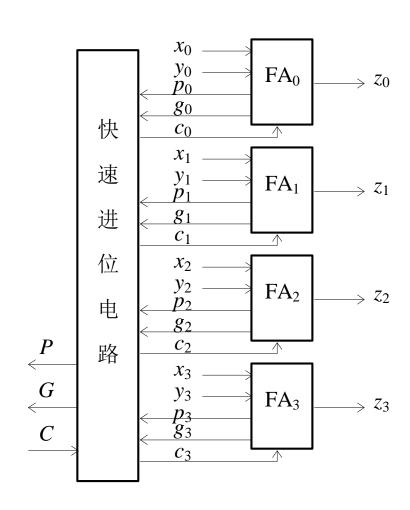
$$= g_{2} + p_{2}g_{1} + p_{2}p_{1}g_{0}$$

$$+ p_{2}p_{1}p_{0}c_{0}$$

$$c_{4} = g_{3} + p_{3}g_{2} + p_{3}p_{2}g_{1}$$

$$+ p_{3}p_{2}p_{1}g_{0}$$

$$+ p_{3}p_{2}p_{1}p_{0}c_{0}$$



加速生成进位信号

$$P_0 = p_3 p_2 p_1 p_0$$

$$P_1 = p_7 p_6 p_5 p_4$$

$$P_2 = p_{11}p_{10}p_9p_8$$

$$P_3 = p_{15}p_{14}p_{13}p_{12}$$

$$G_0 = g_3 + p_3 g_2 + p_3 p_2 g_1 + p_3 p_2 p_1 g_0$$

$$G_1 = g_7 + p_7 g_6$$

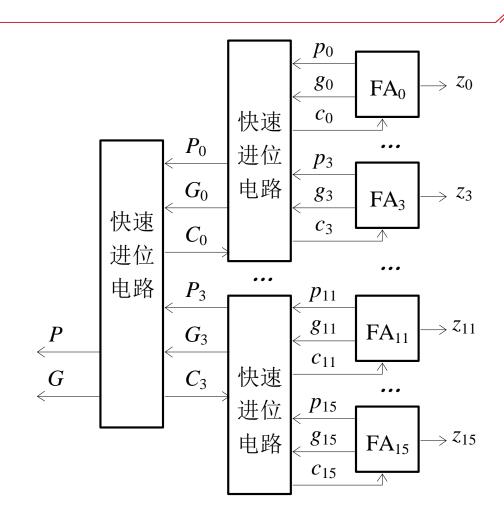
+
$$p_7 p_6 g_5$$
 + $p_7 p_6 p_5 g_4$

$$G_2 = g_{11} + p_{11}g_{10}$$

$$+ p_{11}p_{10}g_9 + p_{11}p_{10}p_9g_8$$

$$G_3 = g_{15} + p_{15}p_{14}$$

+
$$p_{15}p_{14}g_{13}$$
 + $p_{15}p_{14}p_{13}g_{12}$



加速生成进位信号

$$C_{1} = G_{0} + P_{0}c_{0}$$

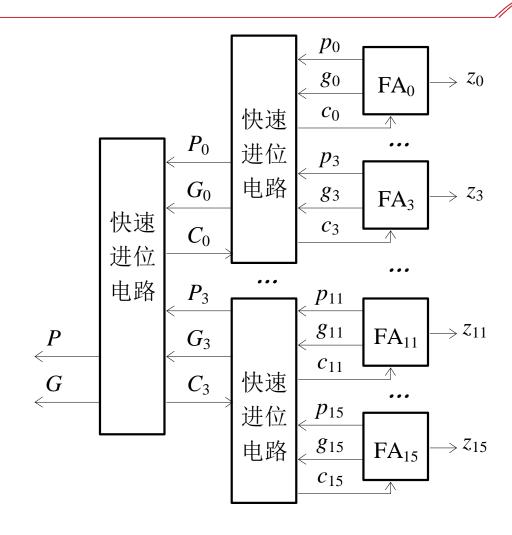
$$C_{2} = G_{1} + P_{1}G_{0} + P_{1}P_{0}c_{0}$$

$$C_{3} = G_{2} + P_{2}G_{1} + P_{2}P_{1}G_{0}$$

$$+ P_{2}P_{1}P_{0}c_{0}$$

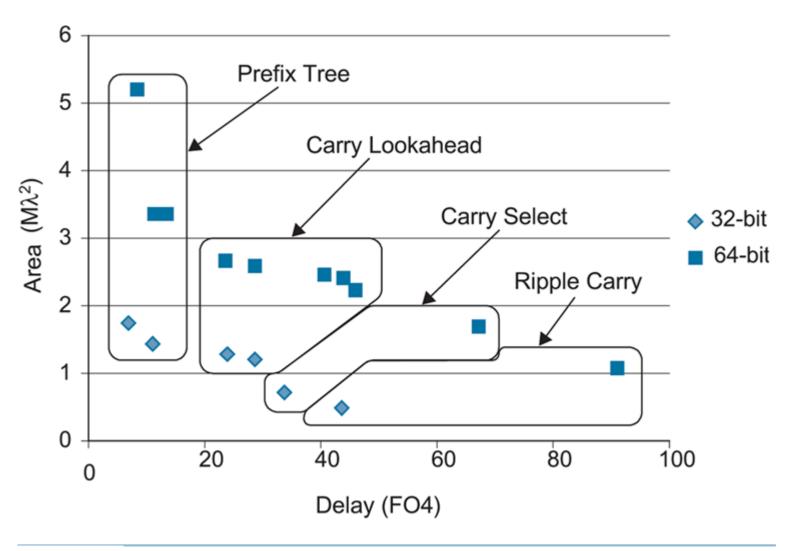
$$C_{4} = G_{3} + P_{3}G_{2} + P_{3}P_{2}G_{1}$$

$$+ P_{3}P_{2}P_{1}G_{0} + P_{3}P_{2}P_{1}P_{0}c_{0}$$



Adders In Real Processors

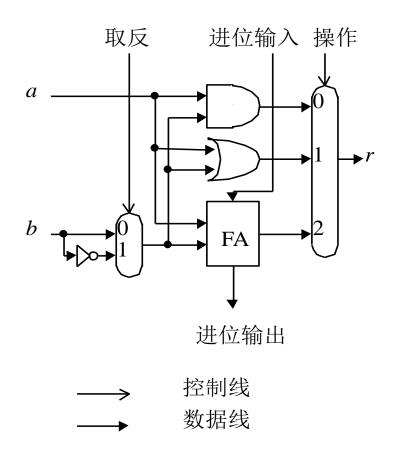
- Real processors super-optimize their adders
 - Ten or so different versions of CLA
 - Highly optimized versions of carry-select
 - Other gate techniques: carry-skip, conditional-sum
 - Sub-gate (transistor) techniques: Manchester carry chain
 - Combinations of different techniques
 - Alpha 21264 used CLA+CSeA+RippleCA
 - Used at different levels

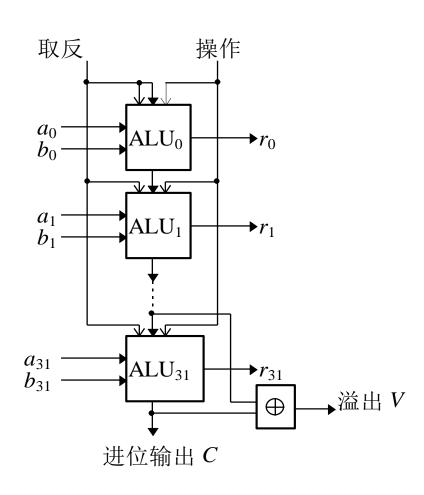


Area vs. delay of synthesized adders

定点运算器的组成结构

逻辑电路





Why unsigned?

为什么引入无符号数表示?





MIPS Instructions



Consider a comparison instruction:

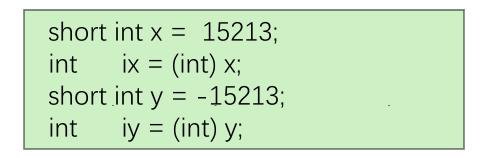
```
slt $t0, $t1, $zero,
$t1 contains the 32-bit number 1111 01...01
```

What gets stored in \$t0?

- The result depends on whether \$t1 is a signed or unsigned number
- the compiler/programmer must track this and accordingly use either slt or sltu

```
slt $t0, $t1, $zero stores 1 in $t0 sltu $t0, $t1, $zero stores 0 in $t0
```

举例:带符号位的扩展 Sign Extension



	Decimal	Hex	Binary
Х	15213	3B 6D	00111011 01101101
ix	15213	00 00 3B 6D	0000000 00000000 00111011 01101101
V	-15213	C4 93	11000100 10010011
iv	-15213	FF FF C4 93	11111111 1111111 11000100 10010011

• C语言: 自动完成符号位扩展

Unsigned Extension: "0"扩展

- 假设编译器规定int和short类型长度分别为32位和16位, 若有下列C语言语句:
- unsigned short x=65530; //: 0X FFFA int y=x;
- 得到的y的机器数是()
- A. 0000 7FFA H
 B. 0000 FFFA H
- C. FFFF 7FFA H
 D. FFFF FFFA H

```
已知 f(n)= = 11···1 B, 计算f(n)的C语言函数f 如下:
     int f (unsigned n)
          int sum = 1, power = 1;
          for(unsigned i = 0; i < = n - 1; i + + )
               power *= 2;
               sum + = power;
6
          return sum;
8
当n = 0时, f 会出现死循环, 为什么?
```

```
After executing the following code, which of the variables are equal to 0?
unsigned int a = 0xffffffff;
  unsigned int b = 1;
  unsigned int c = a + b;
  unsigned long d = a + b;
  unsigned long e = (unsigned long)a + b;
(Assume ints are 32 bits wide and longs are 64 bits wide.)
```

(a) None of them

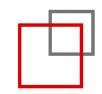
(b) c

(c) c and d

(d) c, d, and e

移位运算





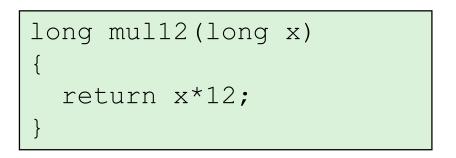
通过左移 实现乘 2的幂 运算

- u << k 等价于 u× 2^k
- 对无符号数、带符号数 均有效
- 例如:

$$-(u << 5) - (u << 3) == u * 24$$

- 移位比乘法计算速度快
- 编译器能自动产生优化代码

编译器对(常量)乘法的优化



C函数

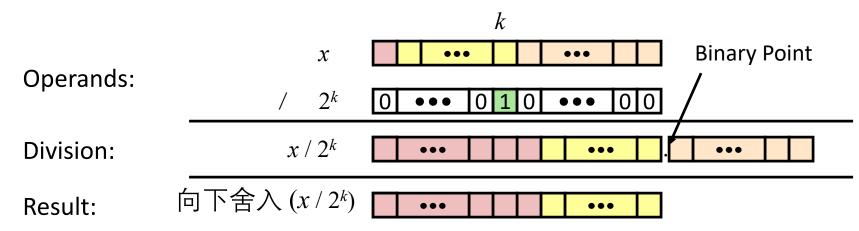
编译后的指令:

```
leaq (%rax, %rax, 2), %rax
salq $2, %rax
```

解释

```
t <- x+x*2
return t << 2;
```

- $x \gg k$ gives $[x / 2^k]$
- 算术右移
- 当 u < 0, 舍入方向错误

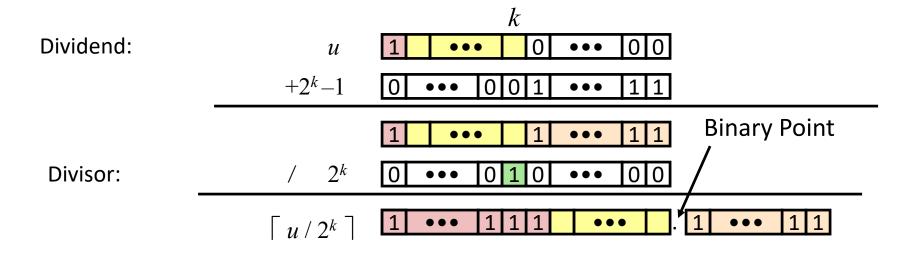


	Division	Computed	Hex	Binary
У	-15213	-15213	C4 93	11000100 10010011
y >> 1	-7606.5	-7607	E2 49	1 1100010 01001001
y >> 4	-950.8125	-951	FC 49	1111 1100 01001001
y >> 8	-59.4257813	-60	FF C4	1111111 11000100

带符号数的除法:修正+右移

- 负数除以 Power of 2
 - Want **[x / 2^k]** (向零方向舍入)
 - Compute as $\lfloor (x+2^k-1)/2^k \rfloor$
 - In C: (x + (1<<k)-1) >> k

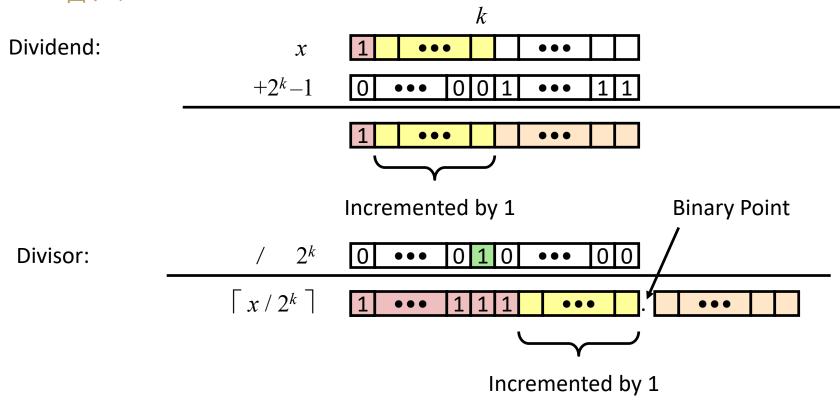
Case 1: 没有舍入



修正量没有起作用

带符号数的除法:修正+右移

Case 2: 舍入



修正量为结果加1

编译器对(2K)除法的优化

C Function

```
long idiv8(long x)
{
  return x/8;
}
```

Compiled Arithmetic Operations

```
testq %rax, %rax
js L4
L3:
  sarq $3, %rax
  ret
L4:
  addq $7, %rax
  jmp L3
```

Explanation

```
if x < 0
   x += 7;
# Arithmetic shift
return x >> 3;
```

无符号整数变量ux和uy的声明和初始化如下:

unsigned ux=x;

unsigned uy=y;

若sizeof(int)=4,则对于任意int型变量x和y,判断以下表达式哪些为永真?

- x*y==ux*uy
- (x*x)>=0
- -x/4+y/8==(x>>2)+(y>>3)
- x*4+y*8==(x<<2)+(y<<3)

下一节

- ▶ 下周二 16: 00
- 浮点数的表示和运算
- 习题为主
- 请做好准备

再见



