Because acquiring a semaphore may put the process to sleep while it is waiting for the semaphore to become available. Spinlocks are to only be held for short durations and a process that is sleeping may hold the spinlock for too long a period.

8,20

(9)可以

(b) 不行, Vesnarce 不夠增加發生機率

(1)不行, process需要更多會增加機率

(d) JW

(e)可以,假設 resource 被指派給新process,条統就不會進入不安全狀態

(1) T L

Need

ABLP

PO 3114

P1 2312

P2 2411

P3 1422

P4 2 111

(a) (2,2,2,3) > P4(2,1,1,1) = (2,2,2,3) + (1,0,0,1) = (3,2,2,4) (3,2,2,4) > P0(3,1,1,4) = 7(3,2,2,4) + (1,2,0,2) = (4,4,2,6)(4,4,2,6) > P1, P2, P3 = ) safe state

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(b)  $(4,4,1,1) > P^{2}(2,4,1,1) = )(4,4,1,1) + (1,2,4,0) = (5,6,5,1)$   $(5,6,5,1) > P^{4}(2,1,1,1) = )(5,6,5,1) + (1,0,0,1) = (6,6,5,2)$  (6,6,5,2) > P(2,3,1,2) = )(6,6,5,2) + (0,1,1,2) = (6,7,6,4)(6,7,6,4) > PO, P3 = ) safe state

5.30 semaphore bridge = 1

procedure cross-bridge (direction)
wait (bridge)

signal (bridge)

end procedure

procedure northbound\_farmer()

cross\_bridge ("North")

end procedure

procedure southbound\_farmer()

cross\_bridge ("South")

end procedure

## (G) external fragmentation:

configuous memory allocation: 容易 external fragmentation。當有大量內存被分配或釋放時,可用內存空間可能會變得分散,導致無法分配一個大的連續內存,即使總可用內存足夠。

pasins:不會external fragmentation。由於內存是以固定大小的pase為單位分配,在physical memory不用連續,只需要紀錄好frames, pases的對應關係

## ch) internal fragmentation:

antiguous memory allocation: 如果是Variable partition,那就宿發生,如果不是variable partition,那就可能會發生。

Pasins:可能會,但可以將 physical memory 切得更細,減少發生機率,但 pase table 佔的空間也會變大。

## (c) ability to share code across processes:

contiguous memory allocation:難以實現,由於每個process 舒獲得一個獨立的內存塊,要share cade 就需要公py到每個process內存,浪黃內存。

pasins:容易實現,由於內存是从負為單位映射的,所以只需將口起所在的pase映射到需要shipe 口起的process 虛擬的存空間即可。

(a) 
$$8 \text{ KB} = 2^{13} \text{ Bytes}$$
  
 $2^{32} = 2^{13} = 2^{19} \text{ entries } \#$ 

(6)  

$$|GB| = 2^{30} Bytes$$
  
 $2^{30} = 2^{17} entries #$