

1a)  $13.5 \times 10^9 \times 0.9 = \text{cycles} = 12.15 \times 10^9$

1b)  $12.15 \times 10^9 / 6 \times 10^9 = 12.15 / 6 = 2.025 \text{ seconds}$

2a) I1=2.65

I2=2.7

I1 is faster at a ratio of 53/54

2b) I1=3.05

I2=2.65

I2 is faster at a ratio of 53/61

2c) I1=2.15

I2=2.8

I1 is faster at a ratio of 43/56

2d) C1:  $5 \times 10^9 \text{ cycles per second} / 2.65 \text{ cycles per instruction} = 1886792452 \text{ instructions per second.}$

C2:  $5 \times 10^9 / 3.05 = 1639344262 \text{ instructions per second.}$

C3:  $5 \times 10^9 / 2.15 = 2325581395 \text{ instructions per second.} <-----$

2e) C1:  $4 \times 10^9 / 2.7 = 1481481481 \text{ instructions per second.}$

C2:  $4 \times 10^9 / 2.65 = 1509433962 \text{ instructions per second.} <-----$

C3:  $4 \times 10^9 / 2.8 = 1428571428 \text{ instructions per second.}$

2f) C3 with I1.

3a) Branch = 1

No instruction except beq and j will work. They'll execute fine, but then they'll jump a strange Program Counter after if the result from the ALU happens to be 0. For example add \$t0, \$t1, \$t2 works fine, except when \$t1 = -\$t2, in which case it will branch strangely.

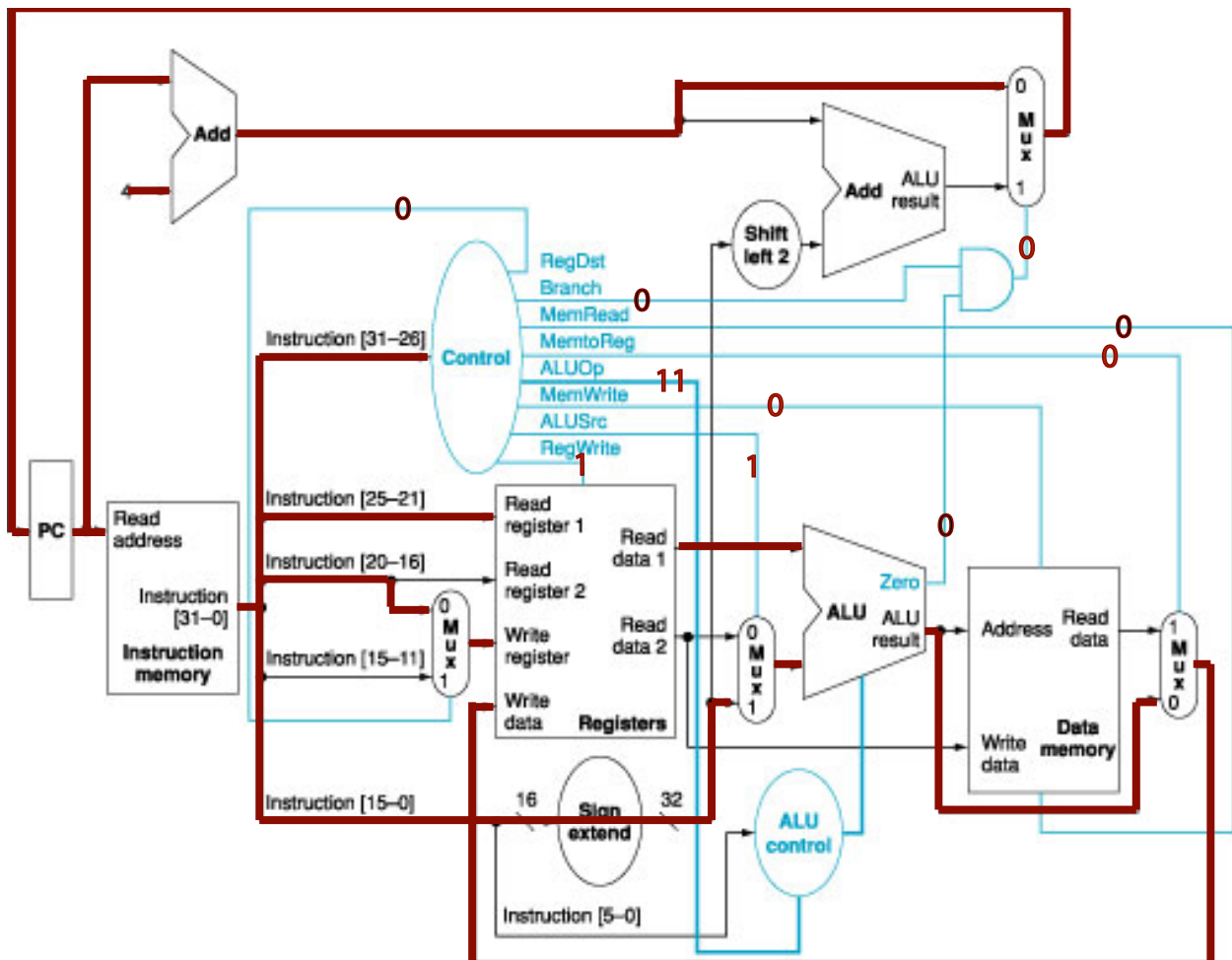
3b) ALUOp1=1

No instruction except R-types will work. Instead of the intended operation being performed by the ALU, the operation will be determined by Instruction[5-0]. Some may work sometimes and not others.

3c) RegWrite=1

sw, beq, and j will not work. Some value will be written to some register for all of them, which is not supposed to happen.

4)



5)

