

# 计算机组成原理作业3

P15

1. (1)  $2^{20} \times \frac{32}{8} = 4 \times 2^{20} \text{ B}$  即 4MB

(2)  $\frac{1024 \times 32}{512 \times 8} = 8 \text{ 片}$

(3) 1位地址

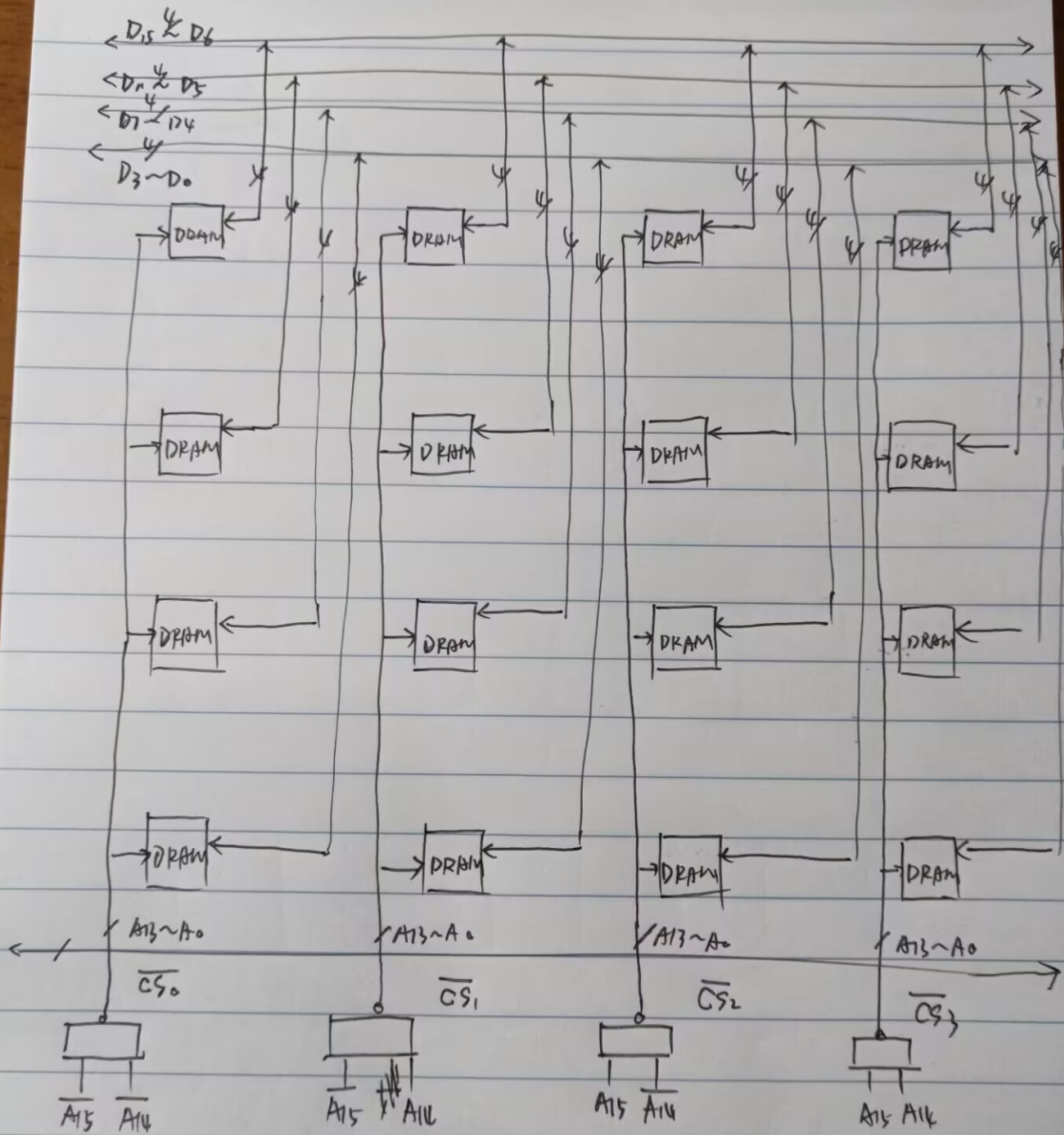
3. 计算芯片数

16片 DRAM 芯片 (1字+1位)

地址分配与片选逻辑

| <del>A17</del> A16 | A15 | A14 | A13 | ... | A0 |  |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <del>0</del> 0     | 0   | 0   | 0   | ... | 0  |  | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 |
| <del>0</del> 0     | 0   | 0   | 1   | ... | 1  |  |       |       |       |       |
| <del>0</del> 0     | 0   | 1   | 0   | ... | 0  |  | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 |
|                    | 0   | 1   | 1   | ... | 1  |  |       |       |       |       |
|                    | 1   | 0   | 0   | ... | 0  |  | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 |
|                    | 1   | 0   | 1   | ... | 1  |  |       |       |       |       |
|                    | 1   | 1   | 0   | ... | 0  |  | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 | 16Kx8 |
|                    | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | 1  |  |       |       |       |       |

| 芯片容量   | 芯片地址     | 片选信号            | 片选逻辑                            |
|--------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 16Kx32 | A13 ~ A0 | CS <sub>0</sub> | $\overline{A15} \overline{A14}$ |
| 16Kx32 | A13 ~ A0 | CS <sub>1</sub> | $\overline{A15} A14$            |
| 16Kx32 | A13 ~ A0 | CS <sub>2</sub> | $A15 \overline{A14}$            |
| 16Kx32 | A13 ~ A0 | CS <sub>3</sub> | $A15 A14$                       |



2:4 译码器