

## Problem 4.3

## 4.3.1

Clock cycle time is determined by the critical path, which for the given latencies is to get the data value for the load instructions. Without the improvement the clock cycle time is:  $400\text{ps} + 200\text{ps} + 30\text{ps} + 120\text{ps} + 350\text{ps} + 30\text{ps} = 1130\text{ ps}$ . With the improvement the clock cycle time is:  $400\text{ps} + 200\text{ps} + 30\text{ps} + 120\text{ps} + 350\text{ps} + 30\text{ps} + 300\text{ps} = 1430\text{ ps}$ .

## 4.3.2

The speedup comes from changes to the number of clock cycles and changes in clock cycle.  $(1/0.95) * (1130/1430) = 0.83$ . So there is actually a slowdown.

## 4.3.3

The cost is the total cost of all the components. The cost without the improvement is:  $100 + 200 + 500 + 100 + 200 + 2 * 30 + 3 * 10 = 3890$ . The cost with the improvement is:  $3890 + 600 = 4490$ . The relative cost is  $4490/3890 = 1.15$ . The ratio of cost to performance is  $1.15/0.83 = 1.39$ . The cost is higher for worse performance so the ratio of cost to performance is worse than the processor without the improvement.

## Problem 4.4

## 4.4.1

The I-Mem takes more time than the Add unit, thus the clock cycle time is the latency of the I-Mem:  $200\text{ ps}$

## 4.4.2

The critical path goes through the Instruction Memory, Shift-left-2, Sign-Extend, the Add unit, and the Mux:  $200\text{ps} + 15\text{ps} + 10\text{ps} + 70\text{ps} + 20\text{ps} = 315\text{ps}$

## 4.4.3

$200\text{ps} + 90\text{ps} + 20\text{ps} + 90\text{ps} + 20\text{ps} = 420\text{ps}$

## 4.4.4

PC – relative branches

## 4.4.5

None

## 4.4.6

BNE has a longer critical path so it determines the clock cycle time. The unit is not on the critical path so its latency must be increased until the path to compute the address becomes longer than the path for PCSrc. The latency of Shift-left-2 must be increased by  $105\text{ps}$  or more to affect the clock cycle time.



4.8.3

Stage to split: ID

New Clock Cycle Time: 300ps

4.8.4

35%

4.8.5

65%