EE789 Assignment 3 Badal Varshney, 19D070015

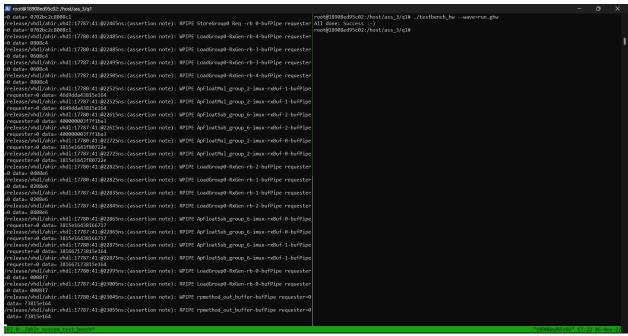
Q1.

(a) Implementation of floating point divider-Module is defined as:

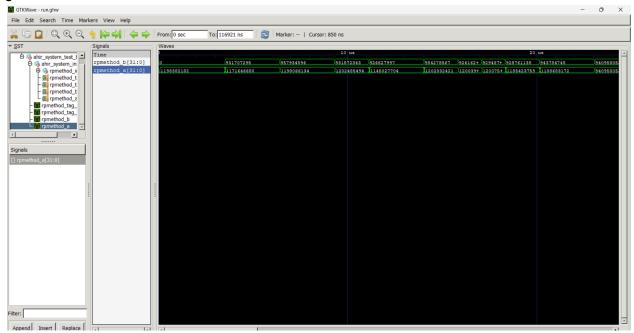
> \$module [rpmethod] \$in (a: \$float<8,23>) \$out (b: \$float<8,23>) \$is

analyze vhdl/ahir_system_global_package.vhdl analyze /release/vhdl/GhdlLink.vhdl analyze vhdl/ahir_system_test_bench.vhdl analyze vhdl/ahir_system.vhdl elaborate ahir_system_test_bench root@18908ed95c02:/host/ass_3/q1# tmux

Testbench_hw success-



gtk wave -



(b) accuracy of better than 10−6 Tolerance taken in sample.aa \$constant t: \$float<8,23> := _f1.0e-6

verify the tolerance in teshbench.c

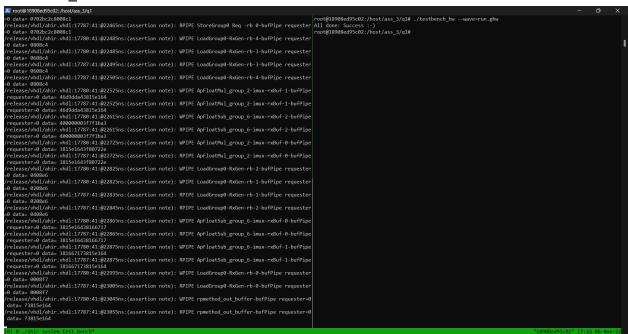
```
if (abs(z - 1.0/x) > 0.000001)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Error: 1 / %.8f = %.8f, expected %.8f.\n", x,z,1.0/x);
    _err_ = 1;
}
```

(c) clock cycles does your divider take to produce the result - 291 clock cycles

Since the Newton Raphson method converges in O(logN)*F(N) and the maximum order of a float (or the value of exponent) can be 128, we can say that algorithm converges with a cap of 128*c clock cycles (note that this is the maximum, can only be achieved in a rare and exceptional case) where c is the number of clock cycles taken to complete one convergence of the NR method.

```
analyze vhdl/ahir_system_global_package.vhdl
analyze /release/vhdl/GhdlLink.vhdl
analyze vhdl/ahir_system_test_bench.vhdl
analyze vhdl/ahir_system.vhdl
elaborate ahir_system_test_bench
root@18908ed95c02:/host/ass_3/q2# _
```

Testbench_hw success-



For the second part we are supposed to find the solution of 16 linear equations using the given A and B matrix. We use gaussian elimination for the same and use the q1 code for divider.