PHA @ Abstraction @ Moore's Law 3 Make common case fast.

PHA @ Alenory Hierarchy & Parallelism & Pipeline Date CSIIO Review: 11 O Dependability with redundancy (8) Performance Evaluation Great ideas in CA: Moore's Law: The number of transistors on microchips doubles every two years. It's a prediction, not Law! Amdahl's Law: 1 可并行化部分占定任务比例不可并行部分 优化后: S(W) = (1-P)+9/0 < 处理器数量 Trinciple of Locality/Memory Hierarchy 右图从上至下:存储速度变慢,但容量逐渐馏火 ⑤ 每一层更详细地: ①: Register ② On-chip cache: L1. L2 L3 ③ Main memory; RAM;内存等 ④ 固态内存; SSD;闪存; NVM Parallelism / Pipeline : worker thread Dependability via Redundancy: Increasing transistor density reduces the cost of redundancy & Redundancy so that a failing piece doesn't make the system fails Info_Kepresentation:

(LSB) least significant bit: 最右边一位 (03) RISC-V double:

(MSB) most 最左边一位 (633) 64 bits long

1 (MSB) most 若是 unsigned number, range则为 [0,24-1] 缀表示负数? 法一: sign l magnitude, abandoned 法二: One's complement: 正数不多,页数件有位制程,LSB Asign bit 但 range: 0~2 mi -1; -0~-(2 mi -1); 0两种技法!不知!

```
坛三 Iwo's Complement 正数不变, 页数至位反转并加1
  在2补码下的表示数 (an an-1··· a, a, b)2, 它表示:
     -an. 2"+ an. 2"+ "+ "+ a. 2'+ a. 2°
  Arithmetically Friendly! But remind to check overflow!
A:若A.B 这两个进位不同,则overflow!
 Fractional: Floating Point!
                                          normalized
  A number in scientific notation that has no leading o is called:
     Eg: 314x10-9 V, 0314x10-8 or 31.4x10
 用二进制角度:则能不能也: 1.xxx ··· Xtuno X 2 >>>>
                         ?=k, -f"1"代表 2k, k=-1, -2, --
   Floating - Point Representation: In RISC-V:
                         8(含signbit)* 23.
     meaning: sign exponents fraction (mentissa)
             (1) x Fraction x 2
* Floating - Point Representation: In IEEE 754
                                              implied
  使 leading 1 bit of normalized binary numbers implicit
  因此,实际数是 24 bits long in single precision (1+23)
 正因有隐惶儿 0 如何表示?则令exponent 为 0,硬件识别到则不加1
 因此 00···00two 代表 0 ,其年的发表不改为:
             (-1) 5 x (1+ Fraction) x2
 单细地: 若fraction 部分 左至方为 S1, S2 ··· , 则值为:
       (-1)5x (1+S1x27+S2x22+-1) X2E
 Campus
```

No.		
	 ***	****

KOKUYO

器 扫描全能王 创建

它还可表示土口,当fraction为o, exponent至1时,代表の(sign bit

至于Exponent,老米用 2's complement form,则比大小还要多看一步

刚E 8-bit range:[0,255]=> E range [-127,128]

但之前提过: "E"8位 至为0/1 (0/255)有影,故实则:

Exponent \in [-126,127] ,则 IEEE normalized *FP32 范围: $\pm 1.000 \cdots 0_{two} \times 2^{-126} \rightarrow \pm 1.000 \cdots 1_{two} \times 2^{127}$

Example: -0.75 ten: $-1 \text{ l. } 0.5 + 0.25 => 0.1 \text{ l. } \times 2^{\circ}$ $\Rightarrow 1.0 \times 2^{-1} > \text{fraction.}$ E = -1 + 127 = 126 ten = 0.111110 two

S=-1, E= 129-127=2, My: (-1) × 1.01 two x 2

之前说 E=O 时且 Fraction=o代表o, 积分 Fraction FO呢?

1.00--- 0 two x 2

代表 subnormal / denormalized 数! => zero E but nonzero fraction

例: 31 30 29282726252423 22 ---- C

= (-1)× (1+0.15)×4 = -0.5

FP32: 1:10000001;0100 ---

当E≠O时,表达最小极力,

E的sign bit (如负E&负E的比大小).但计算机算正程二进制

大小狼友好。故 IEEE 754 採用 a bias of 127 for single precision. Eq. -1指数,则E加为-1+127=126ten = 011/1110two

进一步还可表示NaN: exponent 至1, Traction 不为0

波是 +00 还是 -00)

mary M		١
SIL	Duman	
JW	bromal	

但通过 Exponent 为0 会融发 implicit为0 1. 则可表达的最小数 为: 0.000 ··· 1 tuo X2 -?, 这一类数最大为: ? 是-127么? (因为0-bias=-127, i.e., bias=127) 0.11··· 1tho X2-? 危能与 1.00··· Otuox 2 固定为 126!! 本 Subnormal 范围: ± 0.00 -- 1 two x 2 (BP 1.0 x 2 -149 总结: normal: ±1.00…QX2 N1.11... 3 1.0×10-149 (4) <≈ 1.04 ①:非常接近! 2 1.0 tus x2 -126 Mantissa (Fraction) Special Cases: Value. Exponent ±00 Zero (0) Subnorma, Campus