```
1. [1]
                               [2] 1 1111 00000000
   [3] 0 1110 11111111 [4] 0 0000 00000001 / 0 0000 00000000
2. (1 1001 00110100)2
3. 0.40625 * 2^{-6}
4. (1) (0 0100 10111100)<sub>2</sub> = 1.10111100 * 2^{-3}
       (0\ 1000\ 10001000)_2 = 1.10001000 * 2^1
   (2) (0 0100 10111100)<sub>2</sub> = 1.10111100 * 2^{-3}
                             = 0.000110111100 * 2^{1}
   (3) 1.10001000 * 2^{1} + 0.000110111100 * 2^{1}
     = 1.101000111100 * 2^{1}
     = 1.10100100 * 2<sup>1</sup> (Round-to Even) (or (0 1000 10100100))
Problem 2: X86-64 (14points)
1
    [1]
          -8 (%rbp)
                    [2] %esi [3] %edi [4] -4(%rbp)
    [5]
                    [6] -36(%rbp) [7] -32(%rbp, %rax, 4)
          %edx
Problem 3: Memory Allocation (14points)
1 1) 2nd operation
₽P3
                                    ₽P4
                                                    ↓P2
                     ₽P1
                 24/1
                                                           24/0
                                                                            24/0
24/1
                     16/1
                                16/1
                                    16/1
                                               16/1
                                                   8/1
                                                       8/1
   2) 4th operation:
₽P3
                                     ₽P4
                                                    ₽P5
                      ₽P1
24/1
                 24/1
                     16/1
                                16/1
                                    16/1
                                               16/1
                                                    24/1
                                                                     24/1
                                                                         8/0 8/0
2 P3: 24-10=14, P4: 16-3=13, P5: 24-15=9. 14+13+9=36 bytes. (ambiguous)
3 8 bytes (problematic)
Problem 4: Cache (16points)
1. [1]
          32
              [2] 8
                                     [3]
                                          2
                                                   [4] 2
2. [1]
          1
                           [2]
                                                   [3]
                                                         Oxcd
                                      Yes
   [4]
          1
                           [5]
                                     No
                                                    [6]
          1
                           [8]
                                                   [9]
   [7]
                                     Yes
   [10] 1
                           [11]
                                     No
                                                   [12]
```

Problem 1: Floating Point (14points)

Problem 5: Linking (26points)

____卷 总___页 第____页

```
[2] $0x3
1. [1] 03
   [3] 04
                         [4] $0x4
2. [1]R 386 32 [2] 0x2f
                           [3]R 386 32
                                            [4]R 386 PC32
   [5] 0x3a
                           [7]R 386 PC32 [8]R 386 PC32
               [6] 0x15
   [9].rodata
                   [10]
                         R 386 32
                                   [11] 0x2b
                                                   [12] .rodata
3. [1] 05 48 a0 04 08
                         [2] e8 a5 ff ff ff
        e8 f3 fe ff ff
   [3]
4. [1] 0x08048346
                         [2]
Problem 6: Optimization (16points)
1. // eliminate unneeded memory references
  int local min = 200, local max = 99;
  // local variables for expansion of function
  int elem:
  // reduce procedure calls
  int row cnt = row count(p);
  // Failed to combine the two loops won't affect your grade!
  for (int i = 0; i < row cnt; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++) {
          // expansion of function in loop
          elem = p->base[i * 2 + j];
          if (elem < local min) local min = elem;</pre>
          if (elem > local max) local max = elem;
      }
   // eliminate unneeded memory references
  *max = local max; *min = local min;
2.
  // Failed to combine the two loops won't affect your grade!
  int local min = 200, local max = 99;
   for (int i = 0; i < row cnt; i++) {
      int elem0, elem1;
      elem0 = p-base[i * 2];
      if (elem0 > local max) local max = elem0;
      if (elem0 < local min) local min = elem0;</pre>
      // loop unrolling
      elem1 = p->base[i * 2 + 1];
      if (elem1 > local max) local max = elem1;
      if (elem1 < local min) local min = elem1;</pre>
   *max = local max; *min = local min;
  ___卷 总___页 第____页
```

```
OR
```

```
int local_min = 200, local_max = 99;
// Treat 2d array as 1d array.
int elem_cnt = row_count(p) * 2;
for (int i = 0; i < elem_cnt; i++) {
    int elem = p->base[i];
    if (elem > local_max) local_max = elem;
    if (elem < local_min) local_min = elem;
}
*max = local_max; *min = local_min;</pre>
```