

Question 2:

- (a) $2\text{GHz} = 2 \times 10^9$ cycles per second
Thus, CPU clock ticks 2×10^9 per second.
- (b) 2×10^{-9} seconds / 1 cycle
 2×10^9 ticks / 1 second
 x ticks / 1 cycle
 $x = (2 \times 10^9 \text{ ticks} / 1 \text{ second}) * (2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ seconds} / 1 \text{ cycle})$
 $= 4 \text{ ticks/cycle}$
Thus, clock ticks 4 times per cycle.
- (c) A cycle is a series of processes that take to execute a single instruction. Thus, a cycle indicates an execution of one instruction.
- (d) Pipeline CPU:
 2×10^{-9} seconds / (1 stage)
4 stages / 1 pipeline
1 pipeline / 4 instructions
1 second / (x instructions)
 $x = (1 \text{ instruction} * 1 \text{ second}) / (2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ seconds})$
 $= 5 * 10^8 \text{ instructions}$
Thus, in 1 second, CPU executes 5×10^8 instructions.
- (e) Classical CPU:
 2×10^{-9} seconds / (1 stage)
4 stages / 1 pipeline
1 pipeline / 1 instruction
1 second / x instructions
 $x = (1 \text{ instruction} * 1 \text{ second}) / (4 * 2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ seconds})$
 $= 1.25 * 10^8 \text{ instructions}$
Thus, in 1 second, CPU executes $1.25 * 10^8$ instructions.
- (f) According to the results, pipeline CPU executes more instructions than classical CPU. Thus, pipeline CPU is faster than classical CPU and this is because pipeline CPU executes all 4 instructions in stages at the same time while classical CPU executes a single instruction at a time.