

# → Arquitetura de Computadores - Ficha 1

1-

• Programa P1 executa  $10^6$  Instruções

$$CPI = \frac{\#CC}{\#I}$$

a)

•  $CPI = 2,5$

•  $\#I = 10^6$

•  $f = 0,56 \text{ Hz} = 0,5 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$  ciclos de relógio por segundo

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 1 \text{ segundo} & \text{---} & 0,5 \times 10^9 \\ x & \text{---} & \frac{\#I \cdot CPI}{\#CC} \Rightarrow x = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s} \end{array}$$

b)

•  $f = 0,756 \text{ Hz} = 0,75 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$  ciclos de relógio por segundo

•  $CPI = 3$  ciclos por instrução

$$ganho_{b2a} = \frac{T_{exec a}}{T_{exec b}}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 1 \text{ segundo} & \text{---} & 0,75 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz} \\ x & \text{---} & 3 \times 10^6 \Rightarrow x = 4 \times 10^{-3} \end{array}$$

•  $ganho = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = 1,25$

c)

•  $f = 2,5 \text{ GHz} = 2,5 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$

• executa P1 em  $2 \text{ ms} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 1 \text{ s} & \text{---} & 2,5 \times 10^9 \\ 2 \times 10^{-3} & \text{---} & x \Rightarrow x = 5000000 \Rightarrow \#CC \end{array}$$

$$CPI = \frac{\#CC}{\#I} = \frac{5000000}{10^6} = 5$$

d)  $CPI = 7,5$

$\#I = 10^6/2$

$$ganho_{p12 \rightarrow p1} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{1,5 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$T_{exec p2} = (7,5 \times (10^6/2)) / 2,5 \times 10^9 = 1,5 \times 10^{-3} \quad \Rightarrow 1,33$$

$$T_{exec p1} = 5000000 / 2,5 \times 10^9 = 2 \times 10^{-3}$$



2-  
a)

• c1

$$\#I = 1 \times 10^6 + 3 \times 10^6 + 4 \times 10^6 = 8 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{moderapnI} = 1 \times (1 \times 10^6) + 2 \times (3 \times 10^6) + 3 \times (4 \times 10^6) = 19 \times 10^6$$

$$CPI = \frac{19 \times 10^6}{8 \times 10^6} = 2,375$$

$$\#CE = 2,375 \times 8 \times 10^6 = 19 \times 10^6$$

$$\frac{19 \times 10^6}{18 \times 10^6} = 1,056$$

$$b) f = 1 \text{ GHz} = 1 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$

$$T_{\text{exec}} = \frac{\#CE}{f}$$

$$T_{\text{exec}c1} = \frac{19 \times 10^6}{1 \times 10^9} = 0,019$$

$$c) f = 2 \text{ GHz} = 2 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{moderapnI} = 2 \times (1 \times 10^6) + 3 \times (3 \times 10^6) + 4 \times (4 \times 10^6) = 27 \times 10^6$$

$$CPI = \frac{27 \times 10^6}{8 \times 10^6} = 3,375$$

$$T_{\text{exec}} = \frac{3,375 \times 8 \times 10^6}{2 \times 10^9} = 0,0135$$

• c2

$$\#I = 5 \times 10^6 + 2 \times 10^6 + 3 \times 10^6 = 10 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{moderapnI} = 1 \times (5 \times 10^6) + 2 \times (2 \times 10^6) + 3 \times (3 \times 10^6) = 18 \times 10^6$$

$$CPI = \frac{18 \times 10^6}{10 \times 10^6} = 1,8$$

$$\#CE = 10 \times 10^6 \times 1,8 = 18 \times 10^6$$

$$T_{\text{exec}c2} = \frac{18 \times 10^6}{1 \times 10^9} = 0,018$$

$$\text{moderapnI} = 2 \times (5 \times 10^6) + 3 \times (2 \times 10^6) + 4 \times (3 \times 10^6) = 28 \times 10^6$$

$$CPI = \frac{28 \times 10^6}{10 \times 10^6} = 2,8$$

$$T_{\text{exec}} = \frac{2,8 \times 10 \times 10^6}{2 \times 10^9} = 0,014$$



a)

$$\bullet \text{CPI}_{\text{medibox}} = 2 \times 0,4 + 3 \times 0,25 + 3 \times 0,25 + 5 \times 0,1 = 2,8$$

$$\bullet \text{CPI}_{\text{medibox hard}} = 2 \times 0,4 + 2 \times 0,25 + 3 \times 0,25 + 4 \times 0,1 = 2,45$$

$$b) \text{MIPS} = \#I / (\text{Texec} \times 10^6)$$

$$f_{\text{base}} = 1,5 \text{ GHz} = 1,5 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{\text{hard}} = 2 \text{ GHz} = 2 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{MIPS}_{\text{base}} = \frac{\#I}{\text{Texec} \times 10^6} = \frac{\#I}{10^6 \times \frac{(\text{CPI} \times \#I)}{f}} = \frac{1}{10^6 \times \left( \frac{2,8}{1,5 \times 10^9} \right)} = 535,71$$

$$\text{MIPS}_{\text{hard}} = \frac{1}{10^6 \times \left( \frac{2,45}{2 \times 10^9} \right)} = 816,33$$

$$e) \text{Ganho} = \frac{\text{MIPS}_{\text{hard}}}{\text{MIPS}_{\text{base}}} = \frac{816,33}{535,71} \approx 1,524$$

Assim, o processador hard é 52,4% mais rápido que o base



d)  $CPI_{medio} = (2 \times 0,5) + 2 \times 0,25 + 3 \times 0,2 + 4 \times 0,05 = 2,3$

Ganho =  $\frac{CPI_{base}}{CPI_{opt}} = \frac{2,8}{2,3} = 1,217$

4- ciclo:

movl 10(%ebx, %ecx, 4), %edx	→ acesso à memória	⑤
addl %edx, %eax	→ operação aritmética	②
subl \$2, %ecx	→ " "	②
jnz ciclo	→ salto condicional	①

a)  $CPI_{global} = \frac{5 + 2 + 2 + 1}{4} = 2,5$

b)  $\%ecx = 10000$

$\#I = \frac{5000}{2} \times 2 = 20000$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{10000}{2}$

$\#CC = 20000 \times 2,5 = 50000$

c)  $T_{exec} = 20 \text{ nanossegundos} = 20 \times 10^{-9} s$

$T_{exec} = \frac{\#CC}{f} \Rightarrow f = \frac{\#CC}{T_{exec}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{50000}{20 \times 10^{-9}} = 25 \times 10^8$