***Ejercicio 1:***

Asumiendo que se cuenta en todos los casos con las instrucciones add y mpy. Encontrar una secuencia de instrucciones que resulte óptima en tiempo de ejecución (es decir, que minimice la cantidad de accesos a memoria), y cuya ejecución tenga como resultado la evaluación de la siguiente expresión aritmética:

*B* = (*A* × (C+D) ) + (*A x (C + D))3*

Las etiquetas denotan las *direcciones de memoria* que contienen los valores sobre los que se quiere operar.

a) Asumiendo una arquitectura de 0–direcciones (tipo pila), con las instrucciones push y pop para acceder

a memoria y la instrucción **dup** que duplica el tope de la pila. Determinar la cantidad de instrucciones y la profundidad de la pila alcanzada.

b) Asumiendo una arquitectura estilo RISC con operaciones registro a registro, sin limitaciones en cuanto a

los registros disponibles, y las instrucciones ld (load) y st (store) para acceder a memoria, y la instrucción

lda (load address). Las operaciones aritméticas operan con dos operandos (dst/fte , fte). Indicar la cantidad de accesos a memoria requeridos.

c) Asumiendo una arquitectura tipo INTEL con operaciones 1–dirección más registros, sin limitaciones en

cuando a los registros disponibles, que en lugar de load y store cuenta con la instrucción mov para acceder

a memoria y donde las operaciones aritméticas operan con tres operandos (dst, fte, fte). Indicar la cantidad de accesos a memoria realizados.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Pila   Inst 1: PUSH A  Inst 2: PUSH C  Inst 3: PUSH D  Inst 4: ADD  Inst 5: MPY  Inst 6: DUP  Inst 7: DUP  Inst 8: DUP  Inst 9: MPY  Inst 10: MPY  Inst 11: ADD  Inst 12: POP B  Cantidad de instrucciones: 12  Profundidad de la pila alcanzada: 4 | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Pila 1: inst 1 a 3   |  | | --- | | A | | C | | D | | Pila 2. Inst 4   |  | | --- | | A | | C+D | | | Pila 3: Inst 5   |  | | --- | | A\*(C+D) | | Pila 4: Inst 6   |  | | --- | | A\*(C+D) | | A\*(C+D) | | | Pila 4: Inst 7 y 8   |  | | --- | | A\*(C+D) | | A\*(C+D) | | A\*(C+D) | | A\*(C+D) | | Pila 5: Inst 9   |  | | --- | | A\*(C+D) | | A\*(C+D) | | (A\*(C+D))^2 | | | Pila 6: Inst 10   |  | | --- | | A\*(C+D) | | (A\*(C+D))^3) | | Pila 7: Inst 11   |  | | --- | | (A\*(C+D))+ (A\*(C+D))^3 | | |
| 1. RISC registro a registro 2. LDA R0,C 3. LD R1,(R0) 4. LDA R0,D 5. LD R2,(R0) 6. LDA R0,A 7. LD R3,(R0) 8. ADD R4,R1,R2 9. MUL R5,R4,R3 10. MUL R6,R5,R5 11. MUL R6,R6,R5 12. ADD R7,R6,R5 13. LDA R8, B 14. ST (R8),R7   Cantidad de accesos a memoria: 4 | R1 <- C  R2 <- D  R3 <- A  R4 <- C+D  R5 <- A\*(C+D)  R6 <- (A\*(C+D))^3  R7 <- (A\*(C+D)) + (A\*(C+D))^3  B <- R7 |
| 1. INTEL 1 dir + reg   1: mov R0,[C]  2: ADD R0,[D]  3: MUL R0,[A]  4: MOV R1,R0  5: MUL R0,R0  6: MUL R0,R1  7: ADD R0,R1  8: MOV [B],R0 | Cantidad de instrucciones: 8  Accesos a memoria: 4 |

***Ejercicio Nº 2:***

En el marco de la norma IEEE 754, considerando la representación en punto flotante de media precisión: mantisa fraccionaria en signo magnitud con hidden bit, exponente en exceso y base 2 y la siguiente distribución de bits:

**Sig (1b) Exponente (5 bits) Mantisa (10 bits)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sig (1b) | Exponente (8 bits) | Mantisa (10 bits) |

Dados los números:

*X* = (1 10000100 0011111001) = -1 x 25 x 1,486328125 = -47,5625

*Y* = (0 01110101 1000111100) = 1 x 2-10 x 2,1171875 = 0,0021820068359375

-47,5625 x 0,0021820068359375 = -0,10378170013427734375

*[Fede] X* = (1 10000100 0011111001) = -1 x 25 x 1.2431640625 = -39,78125

*[Fede] Y* = (0 01110101 1000111100) = 1 x 2-10 x 1.5585937500 = 0.0015220642090

*[Fede] X\*Y* = -39,78125 \* 0.0015220642090 = 0.060549617

Realizar el producto *X* × *Y* aplicando redondeo hacia +∞ y proximidad pares, explicando cada uno de los pasos involucrados e indicando claramente qué se hace con los bits **G, R y S** del resultado y **con R y S** al redondear. El resultado debe ser expresando según la representación enunciada.

Solución:

X = (-1) \* (132-127) \* 1,0011111001

Y = (1) \* 2117-127 \* 1,1000111100

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sumo exponentes:  132 +117 - 127 = 122  = 0111 1010 | Multiplicamos mantisas:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 011 | 011 | 010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 110 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | 010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | 0, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 0, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |   G = 1, R = 0, S = 1  Normalizamos:  1,0110001101001011100 => R = 0 S = 1.  Ajustamos Exponente: 122 – 1 = 121 = 01111001   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 1, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |   Redondeo +∞ R = 0 S = 1  +1 LSB     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 1, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Sig (1b) | Exponente (8 bits) | Mantisa (10 bits) | | 1 | 01111001 | 1,0110001110 |   Redondeo proximidad pares: R = 0 S = 1 (no hay cambio)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 1, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |   Resultado:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Sig (1b) | Exponente (8 bits) | Mantisa (10 bits) | | 1 | 01111001 | 1,0110001101 | |
|  | Resultado decimal: -47,5625 x 0,0021820068359375 = -0,10378170013427734375  Resultado Norma: -1 x 2-6 x 1,775390625 = -0,05548095703125  Error: 0,04830074310302734375  Error de redondeo: 0,52982654600301659125188536953243 = 2-13 + 2-15+2-16+2-17 |

***Ejercicio 3:***

En el marco de la norma IEEE 754, considerando la representación en punto flotante de media precisión: mantisa fraccionaria en signo magnitud con hidden bit, exponente en exceso y base 2 y la siguiente distribución de bits:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sig (1b) | Exponente (8 bits) | Mantisa (10 bits) |

Dados los números:

*X* = (0 01111100 0010110101) = 1 x 2-3 x 1.353515625 = 0.169189453125

*Y* = (1 01111101 1101000110) = 1 x 2-2 x 1. 00390625 = 0.2509765625

Realizar la suma *X +* *Y* aplicando redondeo por proximidad, explicando cada uno de los pasos involucrados e indicando claramente qué se hace con los bits **G, R y S** del resultado y **con R y S** al redondear. El resultado debe ser expresando según la representación enunciada.

Solución:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Igualar Exponentes  X = 1 \* 2-3\* 1.0010110101  Y = (-1) \* 2-2 \* 1.1101000110 >> 1  Y = (-1) \* 2-3 \* 0.11101000110 |  |
| Complementar y  Y 0.11101000110  1.00010111001  + 1 .  1.00010111010 |  |
| Sumar mantisas  X 01.0010110101  Y 11.0001011101 0 .  00.0100010010 0 0 0  G R S  Normalizar: << 2  1.0001001000 0 0 0  Nuevos valores R = 0, S = 0.  Redondeo proximidad unbiased (pares): p0=0 R=0 S=0  No sumar nada.  Resultado final:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 0 | 01111110 | 0001001000 | | Es positivo, con lo cual no hay que complementar.  Se debe normalizar. Sumo 2 al exponente, con lo cual el exponente resultante es -1. |
| Suma en decimal: 0,420166015625  Suma IEEE (decimal) : 2-1 x 1,0703125 = 0,53515625  Error: 0,114990234375  Error de redondeo: 0 |  |

***Ejercicio Nº 4:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (1) mov R1,#0200  (2) mov (R1), #0100  (3) mov 0100(R1), R1  (4) mov R2, #0500  (5) mov @0100(R1), #0500  (6) mov (0200), 0300  (7) mov R3, 0200  (8) mov R3, @0100(R3) | #xxxx Inmediato  R Registro  (R) Registro indirecto  xxxx Absoluto  xxxx(R) Indexado  (xxxx) Memoria indirecto  @xxxx(R) Pre-indexado indirecto |  | ***R1*** | ***R2*** | ***R3*** | ***M[200]*** | ***M[300]*** |
| ***1*** | **200** | - | - | - | - |
| ***2*** | 200 | - | - | **100** | - |
| ***3*** | 200 | - | - | 100 | **200** |
| ***4*** | 200 | **500** | - | 100 | 200 |
| ***5*** | 200 | 500 | - | **500** | 200 |
| ***6*** | 200 | 500 | - | **300** | 200 |
| ***7*** | 200 | 500 | **200** | 300 | 200 |
| ***8*** | 200 | 500 | **300** | 300 | 200 |

***Ejercicio Nº 5:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Programa*** | ***Inciso A: Ensamblado*** | | ***Inciso B:*** | | | | | | |
| LDA R0, FFh  LOAD R1, 0(R0)  LOAD R2, 0(R0)  XOR R3, R3, R3  LDA R4, lbl3  JZ R1, lbl3  JZ R2, lbl3  SUB R5, R1, R2  JG R5, lbl2  lbl1: ADD R3, R3, R2  DEC R1  JG R1, lbl1  JMP R4  lbl2: ADD R3, R3, R1  DEC R2  JG R2, lbl2  lbl3: STORE R3, 0(R0)  HLT | 00:  02:  04:  06:  08:  0A:  0C: 0E:  10:  12:  14:  16:  18:  1A:  1C:  1E:  20:  22: | 80FF  6100  6200  3333  8420  9114  9212 1512 A508 0332 E1XX  A1FA  C4XX  0331  E2XX  A2FA  7030  FXXX | Al tener que reubicar el código máquina, se deberán ajustar todas las referencias que direccionen de forma directa a posiciones de memoria, no siendo así las referencias que direccionen desplazamientos relativos dentro del programa. Luego, se deberá ajustar la dirección de la instrucción (LDA R4, lbl3; 8420) por (LDA R4, lbl3; 8440). | | | | | | |
| ***Inciso C:*** | | | | | | |
| ***R0*** | ***R1*** | ***R2*** | ***R3*** | ***R4*** | ***R5*** | ***PC*** |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | **00** |
| **FF** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | **02** |
| FF | **04** | -- | -- | -- | -- | **04** |
| FF | 04 | **02** | -- | -- | -- | **06** |
| FF | 04 | 02 | 0 | -- | -- | **08** |
| FF | 04 | 02 | 0 | 20 | -- | **0A** |
| FF | 04 | 02 | 0 | 20 | -- | **0C** |
| FF | 04 | 02 | 0 | 20 | -- | **0E** |
| FF | 04 | 02 | 0 | 20 | **02** | **10** |
| FF | 04 | 02 | 0 | 20 | 02 | **12-1A** |
| FF | 04 | 02 | **04** | 20 | 02 | **1C** |
| FF | 04 | 01 | 04 | 20 | 02 | **1E** |
| FF | 04 | 01 | 04 | 20 | 02 | **20-1A** |
| FF | 04 | 01 | **08** | 20 | 02 | **1C** |
| FF | 04 | 00 | 08 | 20 | 02 | **1E** |
| FF | 04 | 00 | 08 | 20 | 02 | **20** |
| FF | 04 | 00 | 08 | 20 | 02 | **22** |
| FF | 04 | 00 | 08 | 20 | 02 | **--** |
| El programa lee por consola dos valores A y B, y retorna el resultado de la multiplicación A\*B. | | | | | | |
| ***Inciso D:*** | | | | | | |
| El orden de los operandos A y B no cambia el resultado: el programa se encarga de realizar X sucesivas sumas de un valor Y; el valor de X será el MIN(A,B) y el valor de Y=MAX(A,B) para realizar la menor cantidad de sumas posibles, sin alterar el resultado.  La restricción en cuanto a los valores de entrada es que ambos sean positivos. Si se ingresan valores negativos, el programa se comporta de forma anómala (bucle infinito hasta señalización de overflow). | | | | | | |