

① A) wafer-X Area  $= 8^2 \cdot 3,14 \text{ cm}^2 = 200,96 \text{ cm}^2$   
 wafer-Y Area  $= 10^2 \cdot 3,14 \text{ cm}^2 = 314 \text{ cm}^2$

$$64 = \frac{200,96}{\text{dieArea-X}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{dieArea-X} = 3,14 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$100 = \frac{314}{\text{dieArea-Y}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{dieArea-Y} = 3,14 \text{ cm}^2}$$

B) yield-X  $= \frac{1}{\left(1 + \left(0,02 \cdot \frac{3,14}{2}\right)\right)^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{yield-X} = 0,94}$

$$\text{yield-Y} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \left(0,03 \cdot \frac{3,14}{2}\right)\right)^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{yield-Y} = 0,912}$$

$$\text{Cost-Per-die-X} = \frac{15}{64 \cdot 0,96} = \boxed{0,249}$$

$$\text{Cost-Per-die-Y} = \frac{24}{100 \cdot 0,912} = \boxed{0,263}$$

C) wafer Areas are same so  $\hookrightarrow$  wafer-X Area =  $200,96 \text{ cm}^2$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  wafer-Y Area =  $314 \text{ cm}^2$

$$\text{new DieArea-X} = \frac{200,96}{70,4} = \boxed{2,855 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$\text{new DieArea-Y} = \frac{314}{110} = \boxed{2,855 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$\text{new Yield-X} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \left(0,023 \cdot \frac{2,855}{2}\right)\right)^2} = \boxed{0,937}$$

$$\text{new Yield-Y} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \left(0,0345 \cdot \frac{2,855}{2}\right)\right)^2} = \boxed{0,908}$$

$$\text{new Cost-Per-Die-X} = \frac{12}{70,4 \cdot 0,937} = \boxed{0,182}$$

$$\text{new Cost-Per-Die-Y} = \frac{13,2}{110 \cdot 0,908} = \boxed{0,192}$$

Conclusion:  
 $X \rightarrow \frac{0,243}{0,182} = \boxed{1,368}$  times less than previous year

$Y \rightarrow \frac{0,263}{0,192} = \boxed{1,369}$  times less than previous year

②

| Required cycles |                | → 300m<br>R type | → 500m<br>I type | → 200 m instructions<br>J type |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| (364)           | P <sub>1</sub> | 2                | 4                | 3                              |
| (1,564)         | P <sub>2</sub> | 3                | 3                | 3                              |

A)  $P_1 = 300 \times 2 + 4 \times 500 + 200 \times 3 = \boxed{3,2 \text{ B}}$  clock cycles of P<sub>1</sub>

$P_2 = 300 \times 3 + 500 \times 3 + 200 \times 3 = \boxed{3 \text{ Billion}}$  clock cycles of P<sub>2</sub>

B)  $P_1 \rightarrow \frac{3,2}{1} = \boxed{3,2 \text{ cpi}}$        $P_2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3 \text{ cpi}}$

C)  $P_1 \rightarrow 3,2 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{1}{3 \cdot 10^9} = \frac{3,2}{3} = \boxed{1,066 \text{ second}}$  execution time for P<sub>1</sub>

$P_2 \rightarrow 3 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{1}{1,5 \cdot 10^9} = \frac{3}{1,5} = \boxed{2 \text{ second}}$  execution time for P<sub>2</sub>

D)  $\frac{2}{1,066} = 1,876$   $P_1$  is  $\boxed{1,876}$  times faster than P<sub>2</sub>