何昊天10月、11月工作汇报

论文题目:求解二次规划问题的基于LVI的原-对偶神经网络FPGA设计和实现

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论文链接: http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do? type=degree&id=Y1085686

基于LVI(Linear Variational Inequalities)的原-对偶神经网络(Primal-Dual Neural Network,PDNN)可以用来求解线性规划和同时含有等式约束、不等式约束和界限约束(激活函数fuction分段线性)的二次规划问题。PDNN实质上是一类RNN(Recurrent Neural Network),并对PDNN网络在纯FPGA上的实现做出贡献。

### 一、网络设计

二次规划问题的标准形式为: (W为半正定型)

minimize 
$$x^T W x/2 + q^T x;$$
 (1)  
subject to  $Jx = d, Ax \le b, \varepsilon^- \le x \le \varepsilon^+$ 

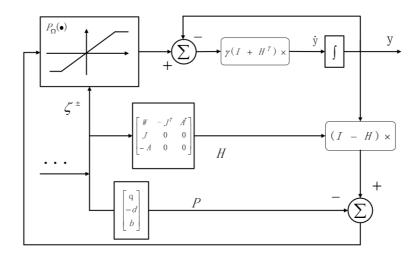
经原文推导,一般二次规划问题可以转化为基于LVI的原-对偶神经网络动态方程:

$$\dot{y} = \gamma (1 + H^T) \{ P_{\Omega} (y - (Hy + p)) - y \}$$
 (2)

其中:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} W & -J^T & A^T \\ J & 0 & 0 \\ -A & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad p = \begin{bmatrix} q \\ -d \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$
 (3)

故可设计PDNN框图:



维数越高,硬件实现越复杂,FPGA上存储资源十分有限。这也是神经网络在纯FPGA上实现的难点与障碍。本文研究简单的二维情况,故做以下赋值定义:

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{11} & \omega_{12} \\ \omega_{21} & \omega_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad j = \begin{bmatrix} j_1 & j_2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad d = d,$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad b = b, \qquad \varepsilon^- = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1^- \\ \varepsilon_2^- \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \varepsilon^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1^+ \\ \varepsilon_2^+ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4)$$

结合前面的式子可得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{u} \\ \dot{v} \end{bmatrix} = \gamma \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \omega_{11} & \omega_{21} & j_1 & -a_1 \\ \omega_{12} & 1 + \omega_{22} & j_2 & -a_2 \\ -j_1 & -j_2 & 1 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left\{ P_{\Omega} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \omega_{11} & -\omega_{12} & j_1 & -a_1 \\ -\omega_{12} & 1 - \omega_{22} & j_2 & -a_2 \\ -j_1 & -j_2 & 1 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ u \\ v \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ -d \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right) - \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ u \\ v \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$
(5)

化为代数式为:

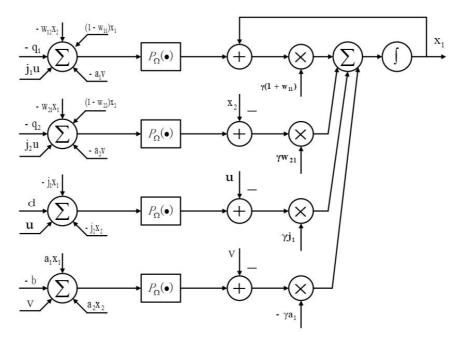
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x_{1}} = & \gamma(w_{11}+1) \left\{ P_{\Omega}[(1-w_{11})x_{1}+(-w_{12})x_{2}+j_{1}u+(-a_{1})v-q_{1}]-x_{1} \right\} \\ & + \gamma w_{21} \left\{ P_{\Omega}[(-w_{21})x_{1}+(1-w_{22})x_{2}+j_{2}u+(-a_{2})v-q_{2}]-x_{2} \right\} \\ & + \gamma j_{1} \left\{ P_{\Omega}[(-j_{1})x_{1}+(-j_{2})x_{2}+u+d]-u \right\} \\ & + (-\gamma a_{1}) \left\{ P_{\Omega}[a_{1}x_{1}+a_{2}x_{2}+v-b]-v \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{6-1}$$

$$\dot{x_{2}} = \gamma w_{12} \left\{ (P_{\Omega}[(1 - w_{11})x_{1} + (-w_{012})x_{2} + j_{1}u + (-a_{1})v - q_{1}] - x_{1}) \right\} 
+ \gamma (1 + w_{022}) \left\{ (P_{\Omega}[(-w_{021})x_{1} + (1 - w_{022})x_{2} + j_{2}u + (-a_{2})v - q_{2}] - x_{2}) \right\} 
+ \gamma j_{2} \left\{ (P_{\Omega}[(-j_{1})x_{1} + (-j_{2})x_{2} + u + d] - u) \right\} 
+ (-\gamma a_{2}) \left\{ (P_{\Omega}[a_{1}x_{1} + a_{2}x_{2} + v - b] - v) \right\}$$
(6-2)

$$\dot{u} = \gamma(-j_1) \left\{ (P_{\Omega}[\{(1-w_{11})x_1 + (-w_{012})x_2 + j_1u + (-a_1)v - q_1\}] - x_1) \right\} + \gamma(-j_2) \left\{ (P_{\Omega}[\{(-w_{21})x_1 + (1-w_{22})x_2 + j_2u + (-a_2)v - q_2\}] - x_2) \right\} + \gamma \left\{ (P_{\Omega}[(-j_1)x_1 + (-j_2)x_2 + u + d] - u) \right\}$$
(6-3)

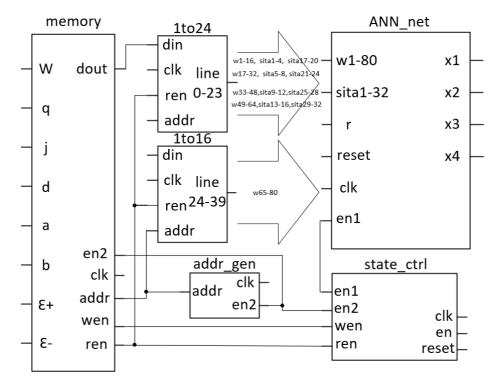
$$\begin{split} \dot{v} = & \gamma a_1 \left\{ P_{\Omega} \left[ \left\{ (1 - w_{11}) x_1 + (-w_{12}) x_2 + j_1 u + (-a_1) v - q_1 \right\} \right] - x_1 \right\} \\ & + \gamma a_2 \left\{ P_{\Omega} \left[ \left\{ (-w_{21}) x_1 + (1 - w_{22}) x_2 + j_2 u + (-a_2) v - q_2 \right\} \right] - x_2 \right\} \\ & + \gamma \left\{ P_{\Omega} \left[ a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + v - b \right] - v \right\} \end{split} \tag{6-4}$$

根据代数式 (6-1) 可设计 $x_1$ 的模块框图:



同理由代数式 (6-2~4) 可设计 $x_2$ 、u、v等模块框图。

针对上述研讨,设计如下PDNN的top模块:



参数由存储模块 (memory) 左侧的输入端口输入,网络模块 (ANN\_net) 的  $\gamma$  口输入。

状态控制模块 (state\_ctrl) 控制整个网络的时序逻辑,其clk为公共的,en仅控制该模块的使能情况,其输出en1为网络模块 (ANN\_net) 使能输入,en2为地址模块 (addr\_gen) 以及memory模块的使能输入。

下面叙述整个网络的工作流程: 【state\_ctrl= (en1,en2,wen,ren) 】

a.初始状态: (en1,en2,wen,ren) = (1,1,1,1)

state\_ctrl模块停止工作,网络停止工作。

b.写状态: (en1,en2,wen,ren) = (1,0,0,1)

memory模块写操作使能,计算40个基础参数。

c.读状态: (en1,en2,wen,ren) = (1,0,1,0)

memory模块读操作使能,并按addr\_gen模块生成的地址码依次写入分配模块(1to24、1to16)使能,将40个基础参数写入ANN\_net中。

d.计算状态: (en1,en2,wen,ren) = (0,1,1,1)

ANN计算并输出 $x_1$ 、 $x_2$ 、 $x_3$ 、 $x_4$ 即为 $x_1$ 、 $x_2$ 、u、v。

## 二、参数计算并验证

输入参数后的ANN\_net是网络的计算部分,其内部多次反馈 $x_{1-4}$ 的输出,并经过一系列调用加减乘以及激活函数等模块 (note\_adder、note\_acc、note\_sub、mult\_32x32、fuction1、fuction2、fuction3),并输入到积分模块 (Integrator) 进而得到网络计算的最终结果,下面是基于ANN\_net内部细节的计算表达式: (其中h= $\gamma$ ,为设计参数)

$$\{ (f_{1}[x_{1}w_{1} + x_{2}w_{2} + uw_{3} + vw_{4} - sita1, sita17, sita18] - x_{1}) * w_{65}$$

$$+ (f_{1}[x_{1}w_{5} + x_{2}w_{6} + uw_{7} + vw_{8} - sita2, sita19, sita20] - x_{2}) * w_{66}$$

$$+ (f_{2}[x_{1}w_{9} + x_{2}w_{10} + uw_{11} + vw_{12} - sita3] - u) * w_{67}$$

$$+ (f_{3}[x_{1}w_{13} + x_{2}w_{14} + uw_{15} + vw_{16} - sita4,] - v) * w_{68}) \}$$

$$\cdot h \stackrel{f}{=} x_{1}$$

$$\{ (f_{1}[x_{1}w_{17} + x_{2}w_{18} + uw_{19} + vw_{20} - sita5, sita21, sita22] - x_{1}) * w_{69}$$

$$+ (f_{1}[x_{1}w_{21} + x_{2}w_{22} + uw_{23} + vw_{24} - sita6, sita23, sita24] - x_{2}) * w_{70}$$

$$+ (f_{2}[x_{1}w_{25} + x_{2}w_{26} + uw_{27} + vw_{28} - sita7] - u) * w_{71}$$

$$+ (f_{3}[x_{1}w_{29} + x_{2}w_{30} + uw_{31} + vw_{32} - sita8] - v) * w_{72} \}$$

$$\cdot h \stackrel{f}{=} x_{2}$$

$$\{ (f_{1}[x_{1}w_{33} + x_{2}w_{34} + uw_{35} + vw_{36} - sita9, , sita25, sita26] - x_{1}) * w_{73}$$

$$+ (f_{1}[x_{1}w_{37} + x_{2}w_{38} + uw_{39} + vw_{40} - sita10, , sita27, sita28] - x_{2}) * w_{74}$$

$$+ (f_{2}[x_{1}w_{41} + x_{2}w_{42} + uw_{43} + vw_{44} - sita11] - u) * w_{75}$$

$$+ (f_{3}[x_{1}w_{45} + x_{2}w_{46} + uw_{47} + vw_{48} - sita12] - v) * w_{76} \}$$

$$\cdot h \stackrel{f}{=} u$$

$$(7-3)$$

$$\left\{ (f_{1}[x_{1}w_{49} + x_{2}w_{50} + uw_{51} + vw_{52} - sita13, sita29, sita30] - x_{1}) * w_{77} + (f_{1}[x_{1}w_{53} + x_{2}w_{54} + uw_{55} + vw_{56} - sita14, sita31, sita32] - x_{2}) * w_{78}) + (f_{2}[x_{1}w_{57} + x_{2}w_{58} + uw_{59} + vw_{60} - sita15] - u) * w_{79}) + (f_{3}[x_{1}w_{61} + x_{2}w_{62} + uw_{63} + vw_{64} - sita16] - v) * w_{80}) \right\}$$

$$\cdot h \stackrel{\int}{=} v$$
 (7-4)

将memery计算后的40个参数分别输入后:

$$\left\{ \left( f_{1} \left[ \left\{ x_{1} \cdot \left( - \left| w_{011} - 1 \right| \right) + x_{2} \cdot \left( - w_{012} \right) + u \cdot j_{1} + v \cdot \left( - a_{1} \right) - q_{1} \right\}, e_{1}, e_{2} \right] - x_{1} \right) \cdot \left( \left| w_{011} + 1 \right| \right) \right. \\ \left. + \left( f_{1} \left[ \left\{ x_{1} \cdot \left( - w_{021} \right) + x_{2} \cdot \left( - \left| w_{022} - 1 \right| \right) + u \cdot j_{2} + v \cdot \left( - a_{2} \right) - q_{2} \right\}, e_{3}, e_{4} \right] - x_{2} \right) \cdot w_{021} \\ \left. + \left( f_{2} \left[ x_{1} \cdot \left( - j_{1} \right) + x_{2} \cdot \left( - j_{2} \right) + u \cdot 1 + v \cdot 0 - \left( - d \right) \right] - u \right) \cdot j_{1} \right. \\ \left. + \left( f_{3} \left[ x_{1} \cdot a_{1} + x_{2} \cdot a_{2} + u \cdot 0 + v \cdot 1 - b \right] - v \right) \cdot \left( - a_{1} \right) \right\} \\ \cdot h \stackrel{\int}{=} x_{1}$$

$$\{ (f_{1}[\{x_{1} \cdot (-|w_{011} - 1|) + x_{2} \cdot (-w_{012}) + u \cdot j_{1} + v \cdot (-a_{1}) - q_{1}\}, e_{1}, e_{2}] - x_{1}) \cdot w_{012}$$

$$+ (f_{1}[\{x_{1} \cdot (-w_{021}) + x_{2} \cdot (-|w_{022} - 1|) + u \cdot j_{2} + v \cdot (-a_{2}) - q_{2}\}, e_{3}, e_{4}] - x_{2}) \cdot (|w_{022} + 1|)$$

$$+ (f_{2}[x_{1} \cdot (-j_{1}) + x_{2} \cdot (-j_{2}) + u \cdot 1 + v \cdot 0 - (-d)] - u) \cdot j_{2}$$

$$+ (f_{3}[x_{1} \cdot a_{1} + x_{2} \cdot a_{2} + u \cdot 0 + v \cdot 1 - b] - v) \cdot (-a_{2}) \}$$

$$\cdot h \stackrel{f}{=} x_{2}$$

$$(8-2)$$

$$\{ (f_{1}[\{x_{1} \cdot (-|w_{011} - 1|) + x_{2} \cdot (-w_{012}) + u \cdot j_{1} + v \cdot (-a_{1}) - q_{1}\}, e_{1}, e_{2}] - x_{1}) \cdot (-j_{1})$$

$$+ (f_{1}[\{x_{1} \cdot (-w_{021}) + x_{2} \cdot (-|w_{022} - 1|) + u \cdot j_{2} + v \cdot (-a_{2}) - q_{2}\}, e_{3}, e_{4}] - x_{2}) \cdot (-j_{2})$$

$$+ (f_{2}[x_{1} \cdot (-j_{1}) + x_{2} \cdot (-j_{2}) + u \cdot 1 + v \cdot 0 - (-d)] - u) \cdot 1$$

$$+ (f_{3}[x_{1} \cdot a_{1} + x_{2} \cdot a_{2} + u \cdot 0 + v \cdot 1 - b] - v) \cdot 0 \}$$

$$\cdot h \stackrel{f}{=} u$$

$$\left\{ \left( f_{1}[\left\{ x_{1} \cdot \left( -\left| w_{011} - 1\right| \right) + x_{2} \cdot \left( -w_{012} \right) + u \cdot j_{1} + v \cdot \left( -a_{1} \right) - q_{1} \right\}, e_{1}, e_{2}] - x_{1} \right) \cdot a_{1} \\ + \left( f_{1}[\left\{ x_{1} \cdot \left( -w_{021} \right) + x_{2} \cdot \left( -\left| w_{022} - 1\right| \right) + u \cdot j_{2} + v \cdot \left( -a_{2} \right) - q_{2} \right\}, e_{3}, e_{4}] - x_{2} \right) \cdot a_{2} \\ + \left( f_{2}[x_{1} \cdot \left( -j_{1} \right) + x_{2} \cdot \left( -j_{2} \right) + u \cdot 1 + v \cdot 0 - \left( -d \right) \right] - u \right) \cdot 0 \\ + \left( f_{3}[x_{1} \cdot a_{1} + x_{2} \cdot a_{2} + u \cdot 0 + v \cdot 1 - b] - v \right) \cdot 1 \right\} \\ \cdot h \stackrel{f}{=} v$$

化简后:

$$\{ (P_{\Omega}[(1-w_{11})x_{1} + (-w_{12})x_{2} + j_{1}u + (-a_{1})v - q_{1}] - x_{1}) \cdot (w_{11} + 1) \\
+ (P_{\Omega}[(-w_{21})x_{1} + (1-w_{22})x_{2} + j_{2}u + (-a_{2})v - q_{2}] - x_{2}) \cdot w_{21} \\
+ (P_{\Omega}[(-j_{1})x_{1} + (-j_{2})x_{2} + u + d] - u) \cdot j_{1} \\
+ (P_{\Omega}[a_{1}x_{1} + a_{2}x_{2} + v - b] - v) \cdot (-a_{1}) \} \\
\cdot \gamma = \dot{x}_{1} \stackrel{f}{=} x_{1}$$
(9-1)

$$\{ (P_{\Omega}[(1-w_{11})x_{1} + (-w_{012})x_{2} + j_{1}u + (-a_{1})v - q_{1}] - x_{1}) \cdot w_{12}$$

$$+ (P_{\Omega}[(-w_{021})x_{1} + (1-w_{022})x_{2} + j_{2}u + (-a_{2})v - q_{2}] - x_{2}) \cdot (w_{022} + 1)$$

$$+ (P_{\Omega}[(-j_{1})x_{1} + (-j_{2})x_{2} + u + d] - u) \cdot j_{2}$$

$$+ (P_{\Omega}[a_{1}x_{1} + a_{2}x_{2} + v - b] - v) \cdot (-a_{2}) \}$$

$$\cdot \gamma = \dot{x}_{2} \stackrel{f}{=} x_{2}$$

$$(9-2)$$

$$\{ (P_{\Omega}[\{(1-w_{11})x_1 + (-w_{012})x_2 + j_1u + (-a_1)v - q_1\}] - x_1) \cdot (-j_1) \\
+ (P_{\Omega}[\{(-w_{21})x_1 + (1-w_{22})x_2 + j_2u + (-a_2)v - q_2\}] - x_2) \cdot (-j_2) \\
+ (P_{\Omega}[(-j_1)x_1 + (-j_2)x_2 + u + d] - u) \} \\
\cdot \gamma = \dot{u} \stackrel{\int}{=} u$$
(9-3)

$$\{ (P_{\Omega}[\{(1-w_{11})x_{1} + (-w_{12})x_{2} + j_{1}u + (-a_{1})v - q_{1}\}] - x_{1}) \cdot a_{1}$$

$$+ (P_{\Omega}[\{(-w_{21})x_{1} + (1-w_{22})x_{2} + j_{2}u + (-a_{2})v - q_{2}\}] - x_{2}) \cdot a_{2}$$

$$+ (P_{\Omega}[a_{1}x_{1} + a_{2}x_{2} + v - b] - v) \}$$

$$\cdot \gamma = \dot{v} \stackrel{\int}{=} v$$

$$(9-4)$$

经比较, (9) 式即为 (6) 式, 即本网络很好的实现了设计。

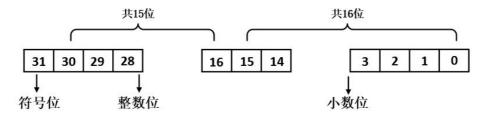
### 三、实例求解并验证

通过实例求解,将用上文实现的基于LVI的原-对偶神经网络进行验证,引入(1)式问题,并作如下设定:

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{11} & \omega_{12} \\ \omega_{21} & \omega_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} j_1 & j_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad d = d = 1, \quad (10)$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = b = 5, \quad \varepsilon^- = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1^- \\ \varepsilon_2^- \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \varepsilon^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1^+ \\ \varepsilon_2^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

把各参数表示为32位定点数。最高位(第31位)为符号位,0表示正数,1表示负数;第30-16位(共15位)为整数位,第15-0(共16位)为小数位,如下图。并设定系统的定点数仿真步长 $\gamma=1\times2^{-10}$ 



将(10)式输入到(1)式中,可得:

minimize 
$$x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_1 + x_2;$$
 (11)  
subject to  $x_1 + x_2 = 1, 3x_1 + x_2 \le 5, -6 \le x \le 6$ 

将上式输入到matlab中尝试求解,代码如下:

```
>> clc
>> clear
>> w = [2,2;2,6];
>> q = [1;1];
>> J = [1,1];
>> d = 1;
>> A = [3,4];
>> b = 5;
>> lb = [-6;-6];
>> ub = [6;6];
>> [x,fval,exitflag,output,lambda]=quadprog(w,q,A,b,J,d,lb,ub)
```

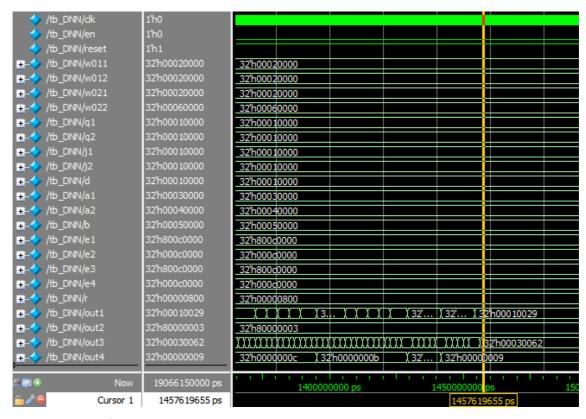
# 结果如下:

Minimum found that satisfies the constraints.

Optimization completed because the objective function is non-decreasing in feasible directions, to within the value of the optimality tolerance, and constraints are satisfied to within the value of the constraint tolerance.

χ =

```
1.0000
0.0000
```



由图:  $x_1 = out1 = 32'h0001\_0029 \approx 1.0006$ 

 $x_2 = out2 = 32'h8000\_0003 \approx -0.00004$ 

结论:仿真结果与matlab计算结果相比,很好的证明了本次网络设计的可行性和准确性。

四、复现工作中遇到的一些问题和解决方法 (Q&A)

Q1: 激活函数模块 (function1) 仿真结果有误

A1: 尝试用流水的方法将其重写, 仿真并验证得正确结果

Q2: 四输入加法器模块 (note\_acc) modelsim仿真过程会出现warning, 即仿真初始逻辑状态不定的情况

A2: 每个模块的输入口输出口都要定义一个初始状态

Q3: 存储模块 (memory) 仿真末端出现fatal error

A3: 是由于tb文件中测试地址码数据超过7位数组导致,整体模块实现中,地址模块(addr\_gen)输出地址码控制在7位数据以内,故可以忽略此error

五、还有一些问题尚未解决可以着手改善(Q)

Q1:基于定点数的神经网络的FPGA实现,运算精度会受影响,考虑基于浮点数的神经网络,需改变加法器等模块的计算方法。

Q2:该论文仅进行了功能仿真,还需要考虑器件延时以及布线延时,即需要进一步进行时序仿真。这点可以在addr\_gen以及state\_ctrl模块中增长每个步骤之间的时延。

Q3: 时序仿真之后即可将代码烧录入板子中。可考虑利用单片机将初始状态的数据并行输入FPGA的I/O口中。

Q4:目前市面上的FPGA上存储资源十分有限,故对于多维神经网络基础参数的存储

六、阅读的一些文献和博客

[1]Zhang Y , Li X , Zhang Z , et al. An LVI-based numerical algorithm for solving quadratic programming problems, *Oper. Res. Trans.* 16 (2012), no. 1, 21–30.

[2]Zhang Y , Ma W , Li X , et al. MATLAB Simulink modeling and simulation of LVI-based primal-dual neural network for solving linear and quadratic programs, Neurocomputing, Volume 72, Issues 7–9, 2009, Pages 1679-1687, ISSN 0925-2312,

[3]Zhang Y. On the LVI-based primal-dual neural network for solving online linear and quadratic programming problems, American Control Conference, 2005. Proceedings of the 2005. IEEE, 2005.

[4]Zhang Y, Cai B, Zhang L, et al. Bi-criteria Velocity Minimization of Robot Manipulators Using a Linear Variational Inequalities-Based Primal-Dual Neural Network and PUMA560 Example, Advanced Robotics, 2008, 22(13-14):1479-1496.

[5]https://github.com/ljpzzz/machinelearning

[6]https://github.com/josephmisiti/awesome-machine-learning

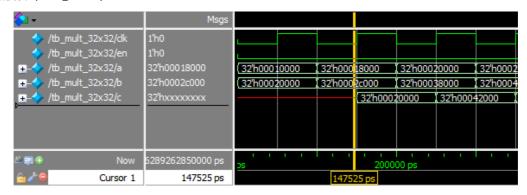
[7]https://blog.csdn.net/cxk207017/article/details/90736697

[8] https://ww2.mathworks.cn/help/optim/ug/quadprog.html?requestedDomain=cn

附录: 各子模块的仿真与波形分析

原论文在验证部分仅贴出波形图,并未对波形数据进行说明举证,这里做一些补充。

1.乘法器模块 (mult\_32x32)

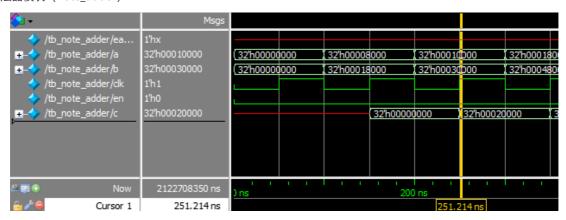


输入参数:  $a = 32'h0001\_0000 = 1; b = 32'h0002\_0000 = 2$ 

一周期后:  $c = 32'h0002 0000 = 2 = 1 \times 2 = a \times b$ 

即该模块验证完毕。

2.加法器模块 (note\_adder)



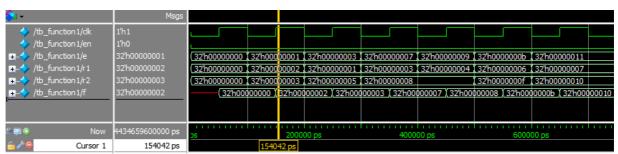
输入参数: a = 32'h0000 8000 = 0.5; b = 32'h0001 8000 = 1.5

一周期后: c = 32'h0002 0000 = 2 = 0.5 + 1.5 = a + b

即该模块验证完毕。

3.激活函数模块

a.function1

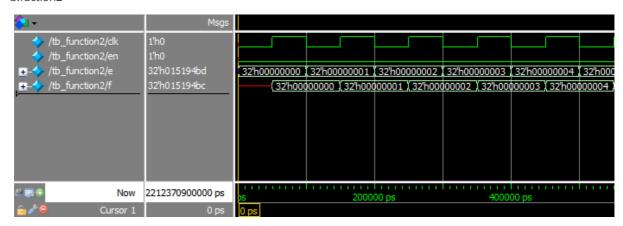


边界参数:  $r_1 = [0; 2; 1; 3; 4; 6; 7]; r_2 = [0; 3; 5; 8; 8; 15; 16]$ 

输出参数: f = [0; 2; 3; 7; 8; 11; 16]

即验证该function1函数模块的特性曲线为:

#### b.fuction2



输入参数: e = [0; 1; 2; 3; 4]输出参数: f = [0; 1; 2; 3; 4]

即验证该function2函数模块的特性曲线为:

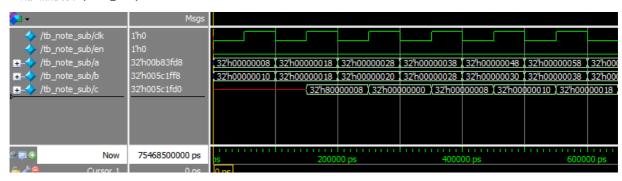
#### c.function3



输入参数: e = [-1; 0; 1; 2; 3; 4]输出参数: f = [0; 0; 1; 2; 3; 4]

即验证该function3函数模块的特性曲线为:

### 4.减法器模块 (note\_sub)

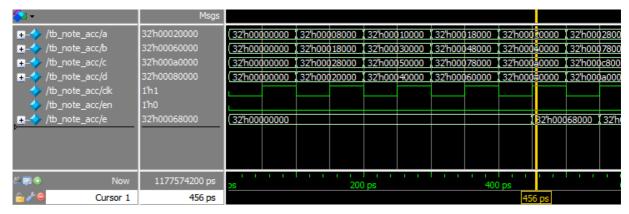


输入参数:  $a = 32'h0000\_0008 = 32'd8; b = 32'h0000\_0010 = 32'd16$ 

輸出参数:  $c = 32'h8000\_0008 = 32'd - 8 = 32'd8 - 32'd16 = a - b$ 

即该模块验证完毕

5.四输入累加器模块 (note\_acc)



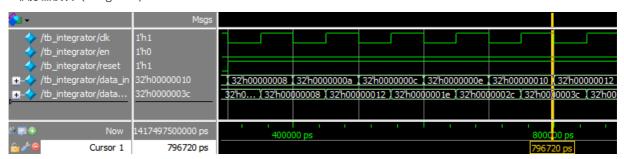
输入参数: a = 32'h0000 8000 = 0.5; b = 32'h0001 8000 = 1.5

c = 32'h0002 8000 = 2.5; d = 32'h0002 0000 = 2

输出参数: e = 32'h0006 8000 = 6.5

即该模块验证完毕

## 6.积分器模块 (Integrator)

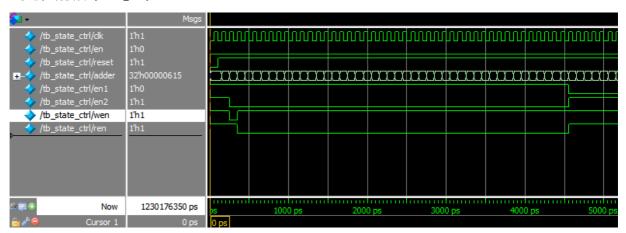


输入参数:  $data_in = [8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18]$ 

输出参数:  $data_out = [8, 18, 30, 44, 60, 78]$ 

即该模块验证完毕

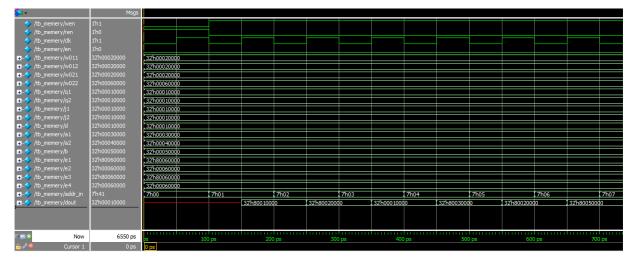
7.状态控制模块 (state\_ctrl)



由图: (en1,en2,wen,ren) 第一个周期为4'b1111,第三个周期为4'b1001,第四个周期为4'b1010,第46个周期为4'b0111,即实现了初始状态到写状态到读状态再到计算状态的转换。

即该模块验证完毕

8.存储模块 (memory)



输入地址码 $addr_i n$ 由0增加到39,即实现了dout依次输出40个基础参数。

## 将实例中的参数输入模块中,可得:

dout = [-1; -2; 1; -3; -2; -5; 1; -4; -1; -1; 1; 0; 3; 4; 0; 1; 1; 1; -1; 5; -6; 6; -6; 6; 3; 2; 1; -3; 2; 7; 1; -4; -1; -1; 1; 0; 3; 4; 0; 1]可手算验证这些参数的正确性。