

# MATRIUS (T4)

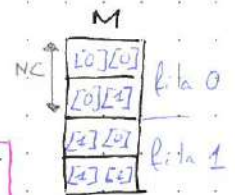
mult vs, rt // \$hi:lo ← vs\*rt

mflo rd // rd ← \$lo

mfhi rd // rd ← \$hi

mat: • align 2  
• space  $NF * NC * 4$

$$@mat[i][j] = mat + (i * NC + j) * T$$



Es pot fer directament "la \$t3, mat + 5\*4" Si sempre has d'accedir a mat[i][j].

// Has de desplegar l'eq: per veure quines operacions pots fer | mat + i\*NC\*T + j\*T

⚠ Aquí si que és important l'eficiència.

k = mat[3][5] ≡ "la \$t3, mat + 3\*NC\*4 + 5\*4"; "lw \$t0, \$t3"

STRIDE: Quantitat constant que augmenta l'índex. (Significa Pas) +4 +4 +4 STRIDE=4

$$\begin{aligned} @mi\_next &= \&array[i+1] = array + 4 + 1 \\ @mi &= \&array[i] = array + i \end{aligned}$$



Podem fer servir

STRIDE =

1 element

1\*T ⇒ 4 Bytes

\$t3 = &array[last-value]

per controlar while (p ≤ \$t3)

i no fer servir "\$t0 < 10"

- Accés aleatori: for (int i=0; i < 10; i++) v[i] = 0;

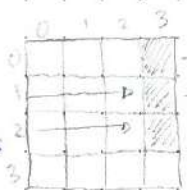
- Accés seqüencial: for (p = v; p < &v[num-elements]; p++) \*p = 0;

Per exemple el STRIDE de mat[i][3] ⇒ mat + i\*NC + NC + 3

$$\ominus mat + i*NC + 3$$

STRIDE:

NC elements  
NC\*T bytes





## EC Examen de Problemes

### Exercici 1 (Ex. Parcial 2013-2014 Q1)

Tradueix a llenguatge ensamblador MIPS la subrutina func1:

```
short func2(short a, char *b, short *c);
```

```
short func1 (int x, short *y) {
    char V1[7];
    short V2[7];
    short res;
    res=func2(*y,&V1[x],V2);
    if (x>0)
        res++;
    return res+(*y);
}
```

```
7B | V1[27] | 0(sp)
1B | V1[27] | 1
14B | V2[27] | 8(sp)
2B | V1[27] | 1
4B | S0[27] | 124(sp)
4B | S1[27] | 128(sp)
4B | ra | 132(sp)
36B
```

### Exercici 2

Donades les següents declaracions en C (on N és una constant):

```
#define N 10
```

```
int A[N][N];
```

```
void func(int B[][N]) {
    int i, j; // a $t1 i $t2 respectivament.
    ... /* aquí va la sentència de cada apartat */
}
```

Tradueix a MIPS les següents sentències, suposant que pertanyen a la funció func:

- `B[i][3] = 0;`
- `B[i][j] = 0;`
- `for (i=0; i<N; i++) //utilitza accés seqüencial`  
`B[3][i] = 0;`
- `for (i=0; i<N; i++) //utilitza accés seqüencial`  
`B[i][i] = 0;`
- `for (i=0; i<N; i++) //utilitza accés seqüencial`  
`B[i][N-1-i] = 0;`

### Exercici 3 (Ex. Final 2011-2012 Q2)

Considera el següent programa

```
int v[20],m[20][20];
main() {
    int i;
    for (i=19; i>=0; i--)
        v[i] = m[19-i][i];
}
```

Tradueix el programa principal a llenguatge ensamblador MIPS. Només superaran aquesta pregunta aquelles solucions en què cada iteració del bucle tingui 7 o menys línies de codi.





Ex 1. Tradueix a MIPS.

```
addiu $sp, $sp, -36
sw $s0, 24($sp)
sw $s1, 28($sp)
sw $ra, 32($sp)
move $s0, $a0
move $s1, $a1
lh $a0, 0($s0) # $a0 = *a
addiu $a1, $sp, $s0 # $a1 = &V1[x]
addiu $a1, $sp, 8 # $a2 = &V2[0]
jal func2
```

```
ble $v0, $zero, fi # a ≤ 0 goto fi
addiu $v0, $v0, 1
fi:
addiu $v0, $v0, $a0 # Alabo faig q. func2 me m'
# hauré tocat a0 (hauré fet $x).
lw $s0, 24($sp)
lw $s1, 28($sp)
lw $ra, 32($sp)
addiu $sp, $sp, 36
```

Ex 2. Tradueix a MIPS. //A[i][j] i B[j][i] són de int.

a)  $B[i][3] = 0;$   
 $\# B + i * N * 4 + 3 * 4$

```
li $t0, B + 3 * 4
sll $t1, $t1, 2 # i * 4
li $t2, N
mult $t1, $t2 # i * 4 * N
mflo $t2 # i * 4 * N
addiu $t0, $t0, $t2
sw $zero, 0($t0) # B[i][3] = 0;
```

b)  $B[i][j] = 0; \# \&B + i * N * 4 + j * 4$

```
li $t0, B
sll $t1, $t1, 2
li $t2, N
mult $t1, $t2
mflo $t1
addiu $t0, $t0, $t1
sll $t2, $t2, 2
mult $t2, $t3
mflo $t2
addiu $t0, $t0, $t2
sw $zero, 0($t0)
```

d) for (i=0; i<N; i++) B[i][i] = 0;

```
li $t0, B + B[0][0]
li $t2, 44 * N # last val
addiu $t2, $t0, $t2 # &B[9][9]
while:
sw $zero, 0($t0)
addiu $t0, $t0, 44
blt $t0, $t2, while
```

c) for (i=0; i<N; i++) B[3][i] = 0;

```
li $t0, B + 3 * N * 4 # &B[3][0]
addiu $t2, $t0, N * 4 # last val
while:
sw $zero, 0($t0)
addiu $t0, $t0, 4
blt $t0, $t2, while # (p < &B[3][last]) goto while
```

$$\begin{aligned} (iN + N) + (i + 1) \\ (iN) + (i) \end{aligned}$$

$$N + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \# 44B \\ & \text{de STRIDE} \end{aligned}$$

□ Podria haver estat el "li"

□ Faig 44 \* N pgs. while 10 claus

en la matriu principal

e) for (i=0; i<N; i++) B[i][N-1-i] = 0

```
li $t0, B
addiu $t3, $t0, 36 # &B[0][9]
addiu $t2, $t0, (10 * 10 - 10) * 4 # &B[9][0]
while:
sw $zero, 0($t3)
addiu $t3, $t3, 36
blt $t3, $t2, while
```

$$(iN - j) * T \text{ on } i = N - 1 \text{ pg a } 6 \text{ t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ((N-1)N - j) * T &= ((N * N - N) - 9) * T \\ &= ((10 * 10 - 10) - 0) * 4 \\ &= (90) * 4 = 360 \end{aligned}$$

Ex 3. Tradueix amb bucle mags 7 línies.

```
li $t1, v
li $t2, m
addiu $t0, $t2, 76 # &m[0][19]
addiu $t1, $t1, 76 # &m[19]
addiu $t3, $t2, 1520 # &m[6][6]
while:
li $t2, 0($t0) # $t2 = m[0][19]
sw $t2, 0($t1) # v[19] = $t2
addiu $t0, $t0, 76 # m[i+1][i]
addiu $t1, $t1, -4 # m[i-1]
ble $t0, $t3, while # m[i+1][i] ≤ m[i-1][i] goto while
```

$$\begin{aligned} (iN + N) + (j) \\ ((iN) + (j + j)) \end{aligned}$$

$$N - j \Rightarrow 19 \text{ claus} \Rightarrow 76 B$$