1. Assume a 10-bit floating point representation format where the Exponent Field has 4 bits and the Fraction Field has 5 bits and the sign bit field uses 1 bit

S Exponent Field: 4 bits Fraction Field: 5 bits

a. What is the representation of -8.80158×10^{-2} in this Format (in Binary: -0.00010110100010000011)

[assume:

```
bias = 2^{N-1} - 1= 2^{4-1} -1= 7 (where N = number of exponent field bits) for normalized representation, and 1-bias = -6 = bias for denormalized representation]. What 10-bit pattern represents the number -0.125 = -1/8? What base-10 integer or fraction does this 10-bit floating point representation format of 0101001001 equal to?
```

- b. What is the range of representation for *positive* <u>normalized</u> numbers what is the largest and smallest <u>normalized</u> number represented in this format? What is the range of representation for *positive* <u>denormalized</u> numbers? what is the largest and smallest <u>denormalized</u> number represented in this format?
- **2.** Implement in RISC V these line of code in C:

```
(i) f = g - A[B[C[27]]]

(ii) f = g - A[C[10] + B[11]]

(iii) A[i] = 4B[4i-44] + 3C[32i+32]
```

- **3.** Hypersonic Computers, your employer, has just bought a new dual Core processor, and you have been tasked with optimizing your software for this processor for two applications on this dual Core processor, but the resource requirements are not equal. The first one needs 80% of the resources, and the second only 20%.
- (i) Assume that 40% of the first application is parallelizable, how much speedup would you achieve with that application if run in isolation? Assume that 99% of the second application is parallelizable, how much speedup would this application observe if run in isolation?
- (iii) Given that 40% of the first application is parallelizable, how much overall system speedup would you observe if you parallelized it? Given that 99% of the second application is parallelizable, how much overall system speedup would you observe if you parallelized it?