

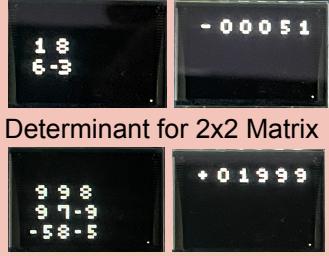
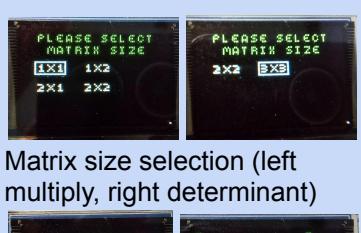
S2-08

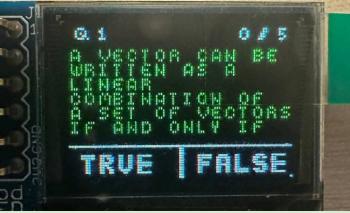
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Student & Improvement Name	Improvement Description	Images/Photos
Team: "S2-08" Project Title: EE1508E: Linear Algebra for Veriloggers	<p>A mini app to help students with Linear Algebra. The entire app is aesthetically themed after the movie "The Matrix" (cuz matrices).</p> <p>Contains 4 main features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiply: Helps users find the product of 2 matrices of size up to 2×2. Determinant: Helps users calculate the determinant of a 2×2 or 3×3 matrix. Matrix Types: A catalog of a few special matrix types for the user's reference. Quiz: Quizzes the user on 5 True/False questions about linear algebra. <p>General Navigation: BTNU, BTNL, BTND and BTNR are used to move up, down, left and right respectively. BTNC is used to select. Switching on SW15 causes the program to return to the main menu. SW15 must be switched off to return to normal program functionality.</p>	
Student A: Nathan Logic and calculations for Matrix Multiplication and Determinant	<p>Input The program allows users to input signed digits ranging from -9 to 9 and save them to variables. For determinant calculations, it can process 2×2 and 3×3 matrices, yielding a determinant result with up to 4 digits. For matrix multiplication, the program can handle multiplication of two 2×2 matrices. It also supports other matrix sizes, such as 1×1, 1×2 & 2×1, and multiplication of valid combinations of the above.</p> <p>Parsing Results The program displays results by parsing each digit individually, accounting for both positive and negative numbers and adding the relevant signs.</p> <p>Integration Calculations were initially tested with inputs from switches, then adjusted to work with the interface.</p>	 <p>Determinant for 2×2 Matrix $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -0.00051$</p> <p>Determinant for 3×3 Matrix $\begin{vmatrix} 9 & 9 & 8 \\ 9 & 7 & -9 \\ -5 & 8 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 0.1999$</p>  <p>Multiplication of 2×2 Matrices $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -33 & -28 \\ 033 & 028 \end{bmatrix}$</p>
Student B: Tze Yong Interface for multiply and determinant functions	<p>Flowcharts for multiply and determinant functions</p> <pre> graph TD subgraph Multiply [Multiply function] direction TB A[Matrix size selection] --> B[Select option] B --> C[Matrix editing] C --> D[Select OK] D --> E{Two matrices inputted?} E -- No --> F[Result] E -- Yes --> G[Select term] G --> H[Number pad] H --> I[Select OK] I --> J[Result] end subgraph Determinant [Determinant function] direction TB A1[Determinant function] --> B1[Matrix size selection] B1 --> C1[Select option] C1 --> D1[Matrix editing] D1 --> E1[Select OK] E1 --> F1{Two matrices inputted?} F1 -- No --> G1[Result] F1 -- Yes --> H1[Select term] H1 --> I1[Number pad] I1 --> J1[Select OK] J1 --> K1[Result] end </pre> <p>Matrix size selection menu shows a few options of matrix sizes. For the multiply function, the options of the second selection menu are restricted based on the size of the first matrix. Options that cannot be selected are greyed out.</p> <p>Matrix editing screen shows a matrix of the chosen size from the matrix size selection menu, with all terms set to 0.</p> <p>Number pad screen shows numbers 0 to 9 and a negative sign. Selecting a number updates the number on the right (see image). The negative sign</p>	 <p>Matrix size selection (left multiply, right determinant)</p>  <p>Matrix editing screen</p>  <p>Number pad screen</p>

	<p>toggles positive and negative, and can only be toggled when the number is non-zero.</p> <p>Result screen displays the final result of the multiply or determinant function.</p> <p>Controls: For all these screens, a blue box indicates the current choice. BTNU, BTNL, BTNR and BTND moves the box up, down, left and right respectively. BTNC selects the current choice. The function will not end when entered, until SW15 is on.</p>	 <p>Result screen (left multiply, right determinant)</p>
<p>Student C: Kong Kiat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Main Menu -Matrix Types Section -Hidden Features 	<p>Created the main menu page. Main menu has green/white words cascading in the background to mimic the “matrix rain” effect. A blue arrow shows the current selected feature. Users use BTNU/BTND to toggle between the 4 options and BTNC to select the feature. Turning SW15 on brings users from the individual features back to the main menu.</p> <p>Created Matrix Types section, which contains 3 pages on matrix basics (Basics), square matrices (Square) and diagonal matrices (Diagonal). Each page has a description as well as example(s). The controls are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BTNU/BTND: Toggle between description and examples - BTNL/BTNR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (When viewing descriptions) Toggle between Basics, Square and Diagonal (When viewing examples) Toggle between different examples. Transition between Diagonal matrix examples is animated. <p>The screens contain arrows to indicate which buttons can be pressed for each page</p> <p>Implemented Hidden Features (Easter Eggs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bullet Time: By turning on the password of <u>SW0,1,5 & 8</u> (1508) in the main menu, the user enters “bullet time”, where the rain effect is in slow-motion. - Red Pill/Blue Pill: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When the user gets a calculated determinant of 1999 (release year of The Matrix), the app goes to a screen prompting the user to pick between a red pill and blue pill. - BTNL/BTNR is used to toggle selection between red/blue pill, and BTNC is to select the pill. - Selecting the blue pill returns them to the select matrix size page, while selecting the red pill leads to the user “escaping the matrix”. (*Upon escaping the matrix, the user will not be able to leave the page. This is to portray the idea that the user has truly “escaped” the matrix) 	 <p>Matrix Rain Effect</p>  <p>Matrix Type Descriptions</p>  <p>Matrix Type Examples</p>  <p>Bullet Time Easter Egg</p>  <p>Red Pill/Blue Pill Easter Egg</p>
<p>Student D: Benjamin</p> <p>Quiz feature</p>	<p>Created the quiz, which has 5 T/F questions. The quiz questions are pseudo-randomly selected from a question bank of 10 questions. If the question goes offscreen, you can press BTNU/BTND to scroll up/down. Pressing BTNL/BTNR hovers over the True/False options, highlighting the option currently being selected. Pressing BTNC then selects the corresponding option. After selecting an answer, a green tick or red cross will appear on the screen for one second, representing correct or wrong respectively. After answering 5 questions, the results screen will appear, showing the score attained in the quiz. Users can then press BTNC to try the quiz again to try to beat your previous score.</p> <p>Controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BTNL/BTNR: Hover over True/False options respectively BTNU/BTND: Scroll up/down question text, if applicable BTNC: Enter and select corresponding answer 	 <p>Quiz screen</p>  <p>Correct/Wrong screens</p>  <p>Results Scrolling down</p>

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AI declaration

ChatGPT was used to find more efficient methods of instantiating similar modules. The output given was to use generate blocks with arrays. A modified example of usage of generate blocks is shown below. It is used to instantiate numbers in the matrix editing screen.

```
genvar i;
generate
    for (i = 0; i < 9; i = i + 1) begin: digits_block
        signed_dig disp disp_i(
            .clk(clk), .curr_x(x_coord), .curr_y(y_coord),
            .left_x(NUMBER_LEFT_OFFSET + (3 - number_of_cols) * ((COL_LENGTH + COL_SPACING) / 2) + (i % 3) * (COL_LENGTH + COL_SPACING)),
            .top_y(NUMBER_TOP_OFFSET + (3 - number_of_rows) * ((ROW_HEIGHT + ROW_SPACING) / 2) + (i / 3) * (ROW_HEIGHT + ROW_SPACING)),
            .scale(2), .digit(num[i]), .isDigit(is_num[i])
        );
    end
endgenerate
```

ChatGPT was also used to generate art for the Red Pill/Blue Pill Easter Eggs.



Other References

A python script was used to convert images to bitmaps to be displayed on the OLED screen. The python script was adapted from

https://github.com/Hackin7/EE2026_Project_B-MODs/blob/main/Optimized_Image_Converter.py

Code to load graphics from Block RAM was adapted from

https://github.com/Hackin7/EE2026_Project_B-MODs / <https://github.com/NicholasTanYY/fpga-project>

Picture reference for letters and numbers

<https://image.shutterstock.com/z/avopix-794215993.jpg>

For pseudo-random number generator, formula for max-length LFSR taken from

<https://docs.amd.com/v/u/en-US/xapp052>

Feedback

The filename for the submission archive is unnecessarily long. We exceeded Windows maximum file name length when trying to unzip our file.