2.1 Question 1

- a. Determine the real number of the single-precision floating-point value 0x41A8CCCD.
- b. What is the hex value in a register storing a 32-bit floating-point value that represents the number 20.21?
- c. Represent real number 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 in double-precision floating-point format, then perform an addition of 0.1 + 0.2. Compare the double floating-point result of the addition with the floating-point value of 0.3.

Answer: a.

 \rightarrow Sign: 0

→ Exponent: 10000011

→ Mantissa: 010100 011001 100110 01101

→ Decimal representation: 21.1000003815

→ Actually stored in float: 21.1000003814697265625

b. Hex representation: 0x41A1AE14

c. → represent in double-precision floating-point format

0.1:

Hex: 0x3FB9999999999A

0.2:

Hex: 0x3FC9999999999A

0.3:

Hex: 0x3FD3333333333333

 \rightarrow perform an addition of 0.1 + 0.2

Hex: 0x3FD3333333333334

Decimal: 0.300000000000000004

 \rightarrow compare the double floating-point result of the addition with the floating-point value of 0.3 the floating-point value of 0.3

Hex: 0x3e99999A

Decimal: 0.300000011920928955078125

 \Rightarrow the floating-point value of 0.3 > the double floating-point result of the addition (0.300000011920928955078125 > 0.300000000000004)

2.2 Question 2

Given the MIPS code below:

```
addi $a0, $zero, 100 // upper threshold
addi $a1, $zero, 0 // count variable
add $a2, $zero, $zero // sum initialization

loop:
beq $a0, $a1, exit
add $a2, $a2, $a1
addi $a1, $a1, 1
j loop
exit:
```

- a. What is the value of \$a2 after the program is executed.
- b. How many clock cycle does the program cost? Suppose that CPI of all instructions is 1.
- c. If the .text segment starts from address 0x10080000, what is the machine code of the instruction
- 'j loop' (in hexadecimal representation)

Answer:

```
a. 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + 98 + 99 = 4950
```

b. Clock Cycle = 3 + 100 + 3 * 99 = 400

c. Hex representation: 0x0880000C