

Chapter 9 Homework Questions

(9.2) **Why do computers use cache memory?**

To increase performance.

(9.3)

Temporal Locality - addresses that are accessed over and over again within a short time span.

Spatial Locality - addresses that are clustered within the same region of memory.

(9.4)

(9.5)

$$t_m = 70\text{ns}, t_c = 7\text{ns}, h = 0.9 \text{ S} = 5.3$$

$$t_m = 60\text{ns}, t_c = 3\text{ns}, h = 0.8 \text{ S} = 6.9$$

$$t_m = 60\text{ns}, t_c = 3\text{ns}, h = 0.8 \text{ S} = 4.2$$

$$t_m = 60\text{ns}, t_c = 3\text{ns}, h = 0.97 \text{ S} = 7.2$$

(9.6)

$$t_m = 60\text{ns}, t_c = 3\text{ns}, \text{S} = 1.1 \text{ h} = 0.09$$

$$t_m = 60\text{ns}, t_c = 3\text{ns}, \text{S} = 2.0 \text{ h} = 0.52$$

$$t_m = 60\text{ns}, t_c = 3\text{ns}, \text{S} = 5.0 \text{ h} = 0.84$$

$$t_m = 60\text{ns}, t_c = 3\text{ns}, \text{S} = 15.0 \text{ h} = 0.98$$

(9.8) **Calculate the maximum speed-up ratio you could expect to see as h approaches 100%.**

(9.11) **In a direct mapped cache memory system, what is the meaning of the following terms: Word, Line, Set.**

Word: 16-bit or 32-bit, Line: made up of individual words, Set: Units of lines.

(9.12)

(9.17)

Implies that data in the various cache and memories is not stale and up-to-date.

(9.22)

Because contents of memory cache are not modified.

(9.23)

(9.26)

(9.28)

(9.35)

(9.41)

(9.42)

(9.43)

(9.45) **A compute runs an instruction set with the with characteristics in a table. What is the average number of cycles per instruction?**

(9.46)

(9.57)