1. What is the total amount of physical memory available on your system?  
     
   **There is roughly 5965000 KB of memory available on my machine.**
2. Based on changes to the amount of available memory, what is the apparent footprint of IE?  
     
   **The available memory drops down to roughly 5650000 KB, or a change of 315000 KB.**
3. Note the changes in the reported amount of Available memory and in the measured value graphed in the display. Why is the apparent memory footprint of two instances of IE not exactly twice the memory usage of a single instance?  
     
   **The memory footprint of two instances is not exactly double the footprint of one instance because both instances are likely using the same pages. The second instance does not create as many page faults and memory accesses on startup because it sees some pages it needs are already loaded into memory.**
4. One of the measured components of available memory is the standby list. What memory management mechanism described in your textbook does the Windows Standby list implement?  
     
   **TOOD: ANSWER!**
5. Based on the number of Free System PTEs and the total amount of virtual memory they can address, what is the size of a page of system memory in Windows?  
     
   **SIZE = Memory / # of PTEs  
     
   SIZE = 965240 / 241310 = 4  
     
   SIZE = 4**
6. How much total memory does Notepad use?  
     
   **Notepad uses 996 Kbs of memory across 249 pages.**
7. Based on changes observed in the Performance graph, what exactly is happening as a result of performing the text format change? Quantify your answer.  
     
   **Performing the text change requires Notepad to move to a new locality (a new function or location of the executing program). This causes Notepad to move off it’s previously loaded pages. This obviously causes page faults and requires the system to retrieve the newly required pages off of disk. The spike in page faults (from roughly 5 to over 20) reflects this.**