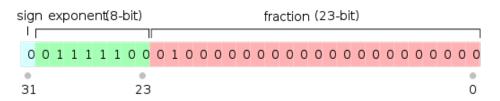
Computer Architecture Fall, 2019 Week 7

2019.10.21

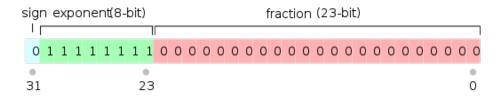
組別:______ 簽名:_____

[group3] (對抗賽)

- 1. 在 IEEE 754 標準下,請回答以下四題:
- (a) 請將此單精度(single-precision)的浮點數換算成十進位數



(b) 請問此單精度(single-precision)代表甚麼?



- (c) MIPS 架構下有哪些浮點數運算的 instuction?(任意舉出五個)操作的 register 名稱?
- (d) \$f0 是否與\$0 是硬佈線(hard-wired)特別為 0 的? 並解釋如此設計的可能原因。

Ans.

(a)

 $\mathsf{Exp}{:}011111100 \ \to \ 124$

$$124 - 127 = -3$$

Frac:1.01 Sign:0

$$1.01_2 \times 2^{-3} = 0.00101_2 = \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^5} = 0.15625$$

(b)

Positive infinity

(c)

Single precision: add.s,sub.s,mul.s,div.s Double precision: add.d,sub.d,mul.d,div.d

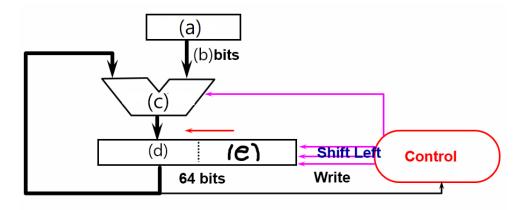
mfc0, mtc0, mfc1, mtc1...

(d)

不同,因為浮點數的零與整數零的意義相同,32 zero-bits,register \$0 使用上當作浮點數的 0 與整數零均可。(Floating point "negative zero" 有 sign bit 為 1,但是非常少用上)

[group2]

2. 請敘述 Divide Hardware version2 運作流程並填上空格



A: (a)Divisor (b)32 (c)32-bit ALU (d)Remainder (e)Quotient 叙述: Remainder 一開始 left-shift 1-bit, 與 Divisor 相減。

case1: 負, 還原, left-shift case2: 正, left-shift LSB=1

做完 32 次後,shift left half of Remainder right 1 bit。

[group4] (對抗賽)

3. 關於 IEEE 754 standard 下列敘述何者正確?若是錯誤選項請修正

A. sign bit: 0 為正, 1 為負

B. exponent 和精度有關,significand 和 range 有關

C. IEEE 754 standard 表示為 sign significand exponent

D. exponent 是用 biased notation 來儲存

E. single precision 儲存 22 位小數, double precision 儲存 53 位小數

Answer:

正確

ΑD

錯誤

BCE

(B)exponent 和 range 有關, significand 和精度有關

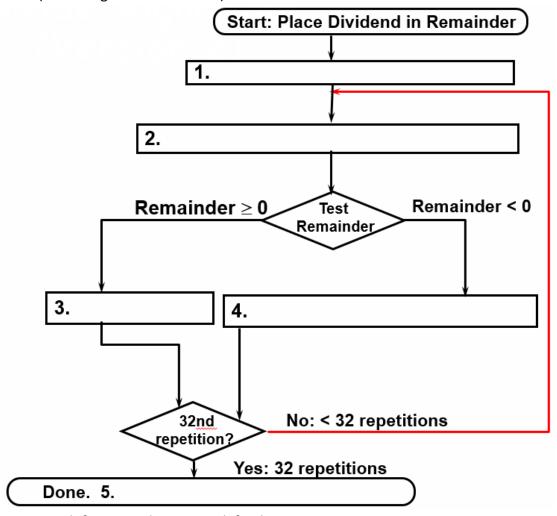
(C) IEEE 754 standard 表示為 sign exponent significand

(E)single 為 23 位,double precision 為 52 位

[group8]

4. Please fill in the following options in the appropriate place.

(Divide Algorithm: Version 2)



- 1. Shift Remainder register left 1 bit
- 2. Subtract Divisor register from the left half of Remainder register, and place the result in the left half of Remainder register
- 3. Shift Remainder to left, setting new rightmost bit to 1
- 4. Restore original value by adding Divisor to left half of Remainder, and place sum in left half of Remainder. Also shift Remainder to left, setting the new least significant bit to 0
- 5. Shift left half of Remainder right 1 bit

[group11] (對抗賽)

- 5. which of the following statements are true?
- (A) mul rd, rs, rt in MIPS can store 64 bits of product to rd.
- (B) we don't need ALU to subtract in multiply hardware.
- (C) if some value are divided by 0, MIPS will raise an exception.
- (D) 1 10000110 01100000110000000000000 in IEEE 754 represents -176.375 in decimal
- (E) In biased 15, 10110 represents 7.

Ans: (D)(E)

- (A) only 32 bits (least significant 32 bits)
- (B) signed multiply need subtraction.
- (C) MIPS don't check.
- (D) True.

Sign	Exponent	Significant
(1 bit)	(8 bits)	(23 bits)
1	10000110	01100000110000000000000000

(E) True.

10110→22

22-15=7

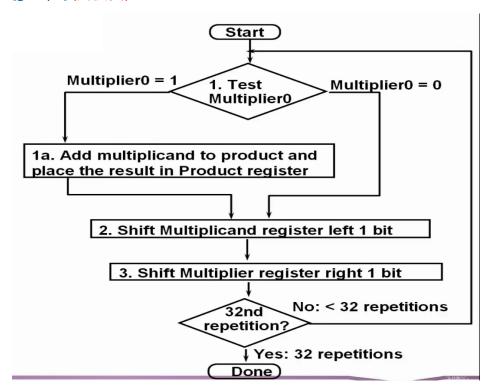
[group12] (對抗賽)

- 6. 有關於乘法/除法器的敘述,下列哪些錯誤?並將錯誤更正。
- a)當準備進行乘法時,將 Product 的左 32bit 放 multiplier,右 32bit 放 result
- b)在進行乘法時,判斷 product 的最左 1bit,如果是 0 就將 multiplicand 加到 product 的右 32bit
- c) 在準備進行除法時,將 dividend 放在右 32bit,左邊放 Quotient
- d) 進行除法時,先將 remainder 左移 1 bit,再使 remainder 的左 32bit 與 devisor 做比較

A : d

- a)Product 的左 32bit 放 result,右 32bit 放 multiplier
- b)判斷 product 的最右 1bit,如果是 1 就將 multiplicand 加到 product 的左 32bit
- c)左邊補 0
- d)正確

[group7] (對抗賽)



7. 我們用上圖實作 1100 * 0101,假設某一次 ALU(1a)運算結束後,Multiplier 的內容物為 0001,請問此刻 Product 內容物為何?

A: 由於 0101shift right 了兩次,並且本次計算應是計算 0101 第二位的部分,我們可以知道 Product 的內容物應為 1100x101 = 111100

[group6] (對抗賽)

- 8. Which of the following statements about the IEEE single-precision floating point computer numbering format are not correct?
- (a) There are 1 bit in sign,8 bits in exponent, and 24 bits in mantissa.
- (c) The largest positive number that can be represented is 2(1-2⁻²⁴) *2¹²⁷
- (d) The smallest positive number that can be represented is 1*2⁻¹²⁶
- (e) All of the above are correct.

Answer:

a,d