

1. 可以,

因為二者功能相似。使用TSL時,進入enter_region做的事是先将原本memory word LOCK中的值複製到暫存器中,並且將LOCK設置為1,再檢查暫存器中LOCK的舊值,如果是非0,表示LOCK已經設置,有其他process正在使用,那該process必須等待及嘗試,直到LOCK為0,才能進入critical region.

而swap在此處可以做到類似的事,將暫存器(存1)和memory word LOCK的值互換達到copy和set 1的動作,再判斷舊LOCK的值決定process是否可以進入critical region.並且因為swap是single indivisible action,所以執行過程不會遭阻礙.

$$CPU \text{ efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful CPU time}}{\text{total CPU time}}.$$

average process time T .

process switch time S .

round-robin scheduling with quantum Q .

$$\rightarrow \text{time switched} = \frac{T}{Q}.$$

$$\text{time wasted switched} = \frac{T}{Q} \times S.$$

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{T}{T + \text{Time wasted switching}} = \frac{T}{T + \frac{T}{Q} \times S}.$$

a) $Q = \infty \rightarrow$ CPU不中斷

$$CPU \text{ efficiency} = \frac{T}{T + S}$$

b) $Q > T$

$$CPU \text{ efficiency} = \frac{T}{T + S}.$$

c) $S < Q < T \rightarrow$ 跑 T/Q 次, 共switch $(T/Q) \times S$ time.

$$CPU \text{ efficiency} = \frac{T}{T + \frac{T}{Q} \times S} = \frac{Q}{Q + S}$$

d) $Q = S$

$$CPU \text{ efficiency} = \frac{Q}{Q + S} = \frac{Q}{2Q} = 50\%.$$

e) $Q \approx 0$

$$CPU \text{ efficiency} = \frac{Q}{Q + S} \approx \frac{0}{0 + S} \approx 0\%.$$

3. 建立 receive A 和 receive B = J thread. 即可按任一順序接收.

4. A=1

B=1

C=2

D=2

順序上有4種, 因為fork()一次就會有順序上不同可能, 再加上沒有waitpid去等待.