

8. We need a forwarding table. MEM → MEM

add (0, 0, 0) if ID MEM EXE WB
add (1, 0, 0) if ID MEM EXE WB

we can know the EXE to the EXE

add (2, 0, 0) if ID MEM EXE WB
add (3, 0, 0) if ID MEM EXE WB

we can know the EXE change to the MEM one

add (4, 0, 0) if ID MEM EXE WB
add (5, 0, 0) if ID MEM EXE WB

add (0, 0, 0)	if ID MEM EXE WB
add (1, 0, 0)	if ID MEM EXE WB
add (2, 0, 0)	if ID MEM EXE WB
add (3, 0, 0)	if ID MEM EXE WB
add (4, 0, 0)	if ID MEM EXE WB
add (5, 0, 0)	if ID MEM EXE WB

Q2. A. ASICs are hard to design but very power efficient

• Designing an application for a processor is much easier but less efficient

• ELM finds the middle ground

B.1. The largest portion (42%) of the required energy goes to the instruction supply, so by dynamically lowering it we can save to optimize time

• Dynamic scaling does not work with energy usage as fast the energy remains fixed, while in the worst case (post. demand) it goes up to 5%

• The motivation is that it leads to more efficient energy efficiency by using other ways

Q3.1. The general formula for the actual speedup is the following

$$\text{Speedup} = \frac{\text{Execution time}}{\text{Execution time} - \frac{\text{Execution time}}{\text{Speedup}}}$$

where the denominator is the percentage of the process that gets up and the speedup is the individual speedup we have for the parallel part. However when there is a combination of more than one circumstances we need to find the speedup =

$$\text{Speedup} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\text{Speedup}_1} + \frac{1}{\text{Speedup}_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\text{Speedup}_n}}$$

Since there is an effect for speedup, if we add more processors we will get a better speedup. However, the speedup is limited by the number of processors.

$$\text{Speedup} = \frac{\text{Execution time}}{\text{Execution time} - \frac{\text{Execution time}}{\text{Speedup}}}$$

12. $S = 45/30 = 1.5$

1.1 $C_{fluid} = 1/5 C_{solid} = 0.2 C_{solid}$

1.2 $\frac{E_{fluid}}{C_{fluid}} = \frac{E_{solid}}{C_{solid}} = \frac{1 \text{ MJ}}{1 \text{ kg}} = 1 \text{ MJ/kg}$

$\frac{E_{fluid}}{C_{fluid}} = \frac{E_{solid}}{C_{solid}} = \frac{5 \text{ MJ/kg}}{5 \text{ kg}} = 1 \text{ MJ/kg}$

1.3 $\frac{E_{fluid}}{C_{fluid}} = \frac{E_{solid}}{C_{solid}} = \frac{1}{5} E_{solid} = 1/5 E_{solid} \approx 0.2 E_{solid}$

2.1 $\Phi = \frac{u}{\sigma} = \frac{E_{fluid}}{C_{fluid}} = \frac{1 \text{ MJ}}{5 \text{ kg}} = 0.2 \text{ MJ/kg}$

2.2 $C_{fluid} = \frac{E_{fluid}}{\Phi} = \frac{1 \text{ MJ}}{0.2 \text{ MJ/kg}} = 5 \text{ kg}$

2.3 $E = (C_{fluid})^2 = 5^2 = 25 \text{ MJ}$
 $\frac{E_{fluid}}{C_{fluid}} = \frac{E_{solid}}{C_{solid}} = 1/5 \text{ MJ/kg} \approx 0.2 \text{ MJ/kg}$

According to (1.1) $E_{fluid} = 5 \text{ MJ}$ and $E_{solid} = 25 \text{ MJ}$

So now (2.1) we had $E_{fluid} = E_{solid} = 1/5$, the energy is distributed at the frequency throughout, so it will remain $E_{fluid} = 1/5 E_{solid}$

(4) $\text{Area} = W \cdot t = \frac{W \cdot t}{C_{fluid}} = \frac{1 \text{ MJ} \cdot 1 \text{ s}}{5 \text{ kg}} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{25} \approx 0.04$

3.1 $E_{fluid} = 5 \text{ MJ}$ and $E_{solid} = 25 \text{ MJ}$ So E_{fluid} will be total that is 5 MJ additional core

3.2 $\Phi = \frac{I}{C_{fluid}} = (C_{fluid})^2$
 ex. leaving $\frac{1}{5}$ more cores the power will get increased by $1/5$ as well

1.1 we assume that the E_{fluid} and E_{solid} are distributed the same and the E_{fluid} is $1/5$ of E_{solid} throughout the whole of core. But the E_{fluid} is $1/5$ of E_{solid} throughout the whole of core of core. The E_{fluid} is $1/5$ of E_{solid} throughout the whole of core. The E_{fluid} is $1/5$ of E_{solid} throughout the whole of core.



1.2 we assume that the E_{fluid} and E_{solid} are distributed the same and the E_{fluid} is $1/5$ of E_{solid} throughout the whole of core. But the E_{fluid} is $1/5$ of E_{solid} throughout the whole of core. The E_{fluid} is $1/5$ of E_{solid} throughout the whole of core. The E_{fluid} is $1/5$ of E_{solid} throughout the whole of core.