

Computer Architecture 1 - Übungsblatt 2

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Aufgabe 1: bijection

(i)

Beweis: Die Abbildung

$$\langle \rangle : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, \dots, 2^n - 1\}; \langle a \rangle := \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i 2^i$$

ist bijektiv.

1. Injektivität

Seien $a, b \in \{0, 1\}^n$ und $a \neq b$.

Sei $k = \max\{i \mid a_i \neq b_i\}$ und o.B.d.A. $a_k < b_k$.

$$a_k < b_k \Rightarrow a_k = 0 \wedge b_k = 1$$

Damit:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a \rangle - \langle b \rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i 2^i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i 2^i \\ &= \sum_{i=k+1}^{n-1} a_i 2^i + a_k 2^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i 2^i \\ &\quad - \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^{n-1} b_i 2^i + b_k 2^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} b_i 2^i \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=k+1}^{n-1} a_i 2^i - \sum_{i=k+1}^{n-1} b_i 2^i + a_k 2^k - b_k 2^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i 2^i - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} b_i 2^i \\ &= 0 \cdot 2^k - 1 \cdot 2^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i 2^i - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} b_i 2^i \\ &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. Surjektivität

Da $\#\{0, 1\}^n = 2^n = \#\{0, \dots, 2^n - 1\}$ und da $\langle \rangle$ injektiv ist, ist $\langle \rangle$ surjektiv.

Damit ist gezeigt, dass $\langle \rangle$ bijektiv ist.

(ii)

Beweise: Die Abbildung

$$[] : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{-2^{n-1}, \dots, 2^{n-1} - 1\}; [a] := -a_{n-1} \cdot 2^{n-1} + \langle a[n-2 : 0] \rangle$$

ist bijektiv.

1. Injektivität

Seien $a, b \in \{0, 1\}^n$ und $a \neq b$.

$$(a) \ a_{n-1} = b_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a[n-2:0] \neq b[n-2:0] \\ \Rightarrow & \langle a[n-2:0] \rangle \neq \langle b[n-2:0] \rangle \\ \Rightarrow & -2^{n-1}a_{n-1} + \langle a[n-2:0] \rangle \neq -2^{n-1}b_{n-1} + \langle b[n-2:0] \rangle \\ \Rightarrow & [a] \neq [b] \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \ a_{n-1} \neq b_{n-1}, \text{ o.B.d.A. sei } a_{n-1} < b_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle a[n-2:0] \rangle \geq 0 \wedge \langle b[n-2:0] \rangle < 2^{n-1} \\ \Rightarrow & -2^{n-1}a_{n-1} + \langle a[n-2:0] \rangle \geq 0 > -2^{n-1}b_{n-1} + \langle b[n-2:0] \rangle \\ \Rightarrow & [a] \neq [b] \end{aligned}$$

2. Surjektivität

Da $\#(\{0,1\}^n) = 2^n = \#(\{-2^{n-1}, \dots, 2^{n-1} - 1\})$ und da $[\]$ injektiv ist, ist $[\]$ surjektiv.

Damit ist gezeigt, dass $[\]$ bijektiv ist.

Aufgabe 2: associativity

$$\begin{aligned}((g_2, p_2) \circ (g_1, p_1)) \circ (g_3, p_3) &= (g_2 \vee (g_1 \wedge p_2), p_1 \wedge p_2) \circ (g_3, p_3) \\ &= ([g_2 \vee (g_1 \wedge p_2)] \vee [g_3 \wedge (p_1 \wedge p_2)], p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3) \\ &= (g_2 \vee [(p_2 \wedge g_1) \vee (p_2 \wedge (g_3 \wedge p_1))], p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3) \\ &= (g_2 \vee [p_2 \wedge (g_1 \vee (g_3 \wedge p_1))], p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3) \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} (g_2 \vee [(g_1 \vee (g_3 \wedge p_1)) \wedge p_2], p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3) \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} (g_2, p_2) \circ (g_1 \vee (g_3 \wedge p_1), p_1 \wedge p_3) \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} (g_2, p_2) \circ ((g_1, p_1) \circ (g_3, p_3))\end{aligned}$$

□

Beweis von (*):

$$\begin{aligned}(g_2, p_2) \circ ((g_1, p_1) \circ (g_3, p_3)) &= (g_2, p_2) \circ (g_1 \vee (g_3 \wedge p_1), p_1 \wedge p_3) \\ &= (g_2 \vee ((g_1 \vee (g_3 \wedge p_1)) \wedge p_2), p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3)\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: cost of parallel prefix computation

$$\begin{aligned}C(l) &= \sum_{i=1}^l (2^i - 1) \\&= \sum_{i=1}^l 2^i - l \\&= \sum_{i=0}^l 2^i - 1 - l \\&= 2^{l+1} - 1 - 1 - l \\&= 2^{l+1} - l - 2\end{aligned}$$

Ind(l): ($n = 2^l$)

- $l = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}C(1) &= 1 \\&= 2^{1+1} - 1 - 2\end{aligned}$$

- $l \rightsquigarrow l + 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}C(l) &= C(l-1) + 2^l - 1 \\&\stackrel{IV}{=} 2^l - (l-1) - 2 + 2^l - 1 \\&= 2^{l+1} - l - 2\end{aligned}$$

□

Aufgabe 4: Adder

$$\text{neg} \stackrel{!}{=} a_{n-1} \oplus b_{n-1} \oplus c_{n-1}$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} [a] + [b] + c_{in} &= -a_{n-1} \cdot 2^{n-1} + \langle a[n-2:0] \rangle - b_{n-1} \cdot 2^{n-1} + \langle b[n-2:0] \rangle + c_{in} \\ &= -(a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}) \cdot 2^{n-1} + \underbrace{\langle a[n-2:0] \rangle + \langle b[n-2:0] \rangle + c_{in}}_{\langle c_{n-2}, s[n-2:0] \rangle} \\ &= -(a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}) \cdot 2^{n-1} + c_{n-2} \cdot 2^{n-1} + \langle s[n-2:0] \rangle \\ &= -2^{n-1} \underbrace{(a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + c_{n-2} - 2c_{n-2})}_{\langle c_{n-1}, s_{n-1} \rangle} + \langle s[n-2:0] \rangle \\ &= -2^{n-1}(2c_{n-1} + s_{n-1} - 2c_{n-2}) + \langle s[n-2:0] \rangle \\ &= [s[n-1:0]] - 2^n(c_{n-1} - c_{n-2}) = \delta \end{aligned}$$

Cases:

- $c_{n-1} = 1, c_{n-2} = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= [s] - 2^n \\ &= -2^n - \underbrace{[s[n-1:0]]}_{\leq 2^{n-1}-1} \\ &\leq -2^{n-1} - 1 \notin T_n \end{aligned}$$

- $c_{n-1} = 0, c_{n-2} = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= [s] + 2^n \\ &= 2^n + \underbrace{[s[n-1:0]]}_{\geq -2^{n-1}} \\ &\geq 2^{n-1} \notin T_n \end{aligned}$$

- $c_{n-1} = c_{n-2}$:

$$\delta = [s] \in T_n$$

Looking at case $c_{n-1} = c_{n-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \delta &= [s[n-1:0]] \\ &= -s_{n-1} \cdot 2^{n-1} + \langle s[n-2:0] \rangle \\ &= -2^{n-1}(a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} - c_{n-2}) + \langle s[n-2:0] \rangle \end{aligned}$$

a_{n-1}	b_{n-1}	$c_{n-1} = c_{n-2}$	$(a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} - c_{n-2})[0]$	$\text{neg} = a_{n-1} \oplus b_{n-1} \oplus c_{n-1}$
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1