Problem 1. Binary Arithmetic (10 points)

(A) (4 points) What is ~(0x5A) ^ 0x3D, where ~ is bitwise NOT and ^ is bitwise XOR? Provide your result in both binary and hexadecimal.

Result in binary (0b): __________________________

Result in hexadecimal (0x): __________________________

(B) (4 points) What is 15 in 8-bit 2’s complement notation? What is –22 in 8-bit 2’s complement notation? Show how to compute 15–22 using 2’s complement addition. What is the result in 8-bit 2’s complement notation?

15 in 8-bit 2’s complement notation (0b): __________________________

–22 in 8-bit 2’s complement notation (0b): __________________________

15–22 in 8-bit 2’s complement notation (show your work) (0b): __________________________

(C) (2 points) What range of numbers encoded using two’s complement representation can be expressed using 5 bits? Provide your answer in decimal.

Smallest 5-bit two’s complement number (in decimal): ________________

Largest 5-bit two’s complement number (in decimal): ________________
Problem 2. Assembly Language (15 points)

For the RISC-V instruction sequences below, provide the hex values of the specified registers after each sequence has been executed. Assume that each sequence execution ends when it reaches the unimp instruction. Also assume that all registers are initialized to 0 before execution of each sequence begins.

(A) (7 points)

```
. = 0x0
  li x11, 0x400
  lw x11, 0x0(x11)
  bge x11, x0, L1
  xor x12, x11, 0xfff
  j end
L1:  srl x12, x11, 8
end: unimp

. = 0x400
X:  .word 0xC0C0A0A0
```

Value left in x11: 0x_____________
Value left in x12: 0x_____________

(B) (8 points)

```
. = 0x0
  lw x11, 0x200(x0)
  mv x12, x0
loop:
  andi x13, x11, 1
  add x12, x12, x13
  srl x11, x11, 1
  bne x11, loop
end: unimp

. = 0x200
X:  .word 0x00140083
```

Value left in x11: 0x_____________
Value left in x12: 0x_____________
Value left in x13: 0x_____________
Problem 3. RISC-V Assembly and Calling Conventions (13 points)

For each of the code segments below, specify whether or not the RISC-V assembly code properly implements the desired functionality described in C and satisfies the RISC-V calling convention. If either the functionality or the calling convention are not satisfied, then provide code that is functionally correct and satisfies the calling convention.

Note that ‘g’ refers to another function whose specification is not provided to you. Also, note that there may be multiple errors in the code. You should correct them all.

(A) (7 points)

```c
int f(int a, int b) {
    return g(a + b, b) + a;
}
```

```asm
f:  mv s1, a0
    add a0, a1, a0
    jal ra, g
    add a0, a0, s1
    ret
```

Assembly code produces expected results and follows calling convention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If not, provide correct code here:
(B) (6 points)

| int f(int a, int b, bool c) {          | Assembly code produces expected results and follows calling convention: |
|   if (c) return a * 2;             | YES     NO |
|   else return a - b;              | If not, provide correct code here: |
| }                                   | |

| f:  bnez a2, L1  | |
| slli a0, a0, 2  | |
| ret             | |

| L1:  sub a0, a1, a0 | |
| ret               | |
Problem 4. Procedures and Stacks (16 points)
You are given an incomplete listing of a C procedure and its translation to RISC-V assembly code (shown on the right):

```c
int f(int a, int b) {
    if (a <= b)
        return ???;
    else
        return a | b;
}
```

(A) (3 points) Give the HEX encoding of the ‘sw ra, 8(sp)’ instruction.

(B) (3 points) What is the missing C expression corresponding to the ‘???’ in the above program?

(give C code expression)

(C) (2 points) How many words are stored on the stack every time we want to execute function f recursively?

Number of words pushed onto the stack for each recursive call to f? ________
The program’s initial call to function \( f \) occurs outside of the function definition via the instruction ‘jal ra, f’. The program is interrupted at an execution (not necessarily the first) of function \( f \), just prior to the execution of the addi \( sp, sp, 12 \) instruction at label L2. The diagram on the right shows the contents of a region of memory. All addresses and data values are shown in hex. The current value in the SP register is 0xF40 and points to the location shown in the diagram.

(D) (3 points) What are the arguments to the original call to \( f \)? Write CAN’T TELL if you can’t tell.

Original arguments to \( f \), \( a = \) _________ ; \( b = \) _________

(E) (3 points) What are the arguments to the current call to \( f \)? Write CAN’T TELL if you can’t tell.

Current arguments to \( f \), \( a = \) _________ ; \( b = \) _________

(F) (2 points) What value was in SP just prior to the initial call to \( f \)?

Initial contents of SP: 0x _________
Problem 5. Static Discipline (14 points)

The Q-module shown to the right has two inputs carrying voltages $V_A$ and $V_B$ and a single output carrying $V_C$. The output $V_C$ is 1 volt if the sum of the input voltages, $V_A + V_B$, has been more that 4 volts for at least 10 ns; it will be 5 volts if $V_A + V_B$, has been less than 3 volts for at least 10 ns; and otherwise is at some undetermined voltage between 0 and 5 volts.

To summarize: after inputs have been stable for 10ns,

$$
V_C = \begin{cases} 
1 \text{ volt} & \text{if } V_A + V_B > 4 \text{ volts} \\
5 \text{ volts} & \text{if } V_A + V_B < 3 \text{ volts} \\
0 \leq V_C \leq 5 \text{ volts} & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
$$

You may assume that no negative voltages are used in the circuits of this problem.

In this problem, you will explore the possibility of using the Q-module as the basis for a new family of logic devices. To this end, we need a convention for representing logic values (0 and 1) as voltages. This convention should yield acceptably large noise margins. In particular, it should maximize noise immunity, defined as the width of the smaller of the two noise margins.

(A) (2 points) Suppose constant voltages are applied to the $V_A$ and $V_B$ input terminals of a Q-module, and an output voltage of 5 volts is measured at $V_C$ after 20 ns. Assuming the Q-module obeys the above specification, what can you conclude about the sum $V_A + V_B$ of the input voltages? Choose the best answer.

C1: $V_A + V_B < 3$ volts

C2: $V_A + V_B \leq 4$ volts

C3: None of the above.

Best conclusion about $V_A + V_B$ (circle one): C1 ... C2 ... C3
You begin by exploring configurations of the Q-module that will perform as an inverter. You consider two different inverter proposals:

(B) (8 points) Select the proposal that gives the best noise immunity, and specify parameters for an appropriate logic mapping and the resulting noise immunity.

Best proposal (1 or 2): 

Values for $V_{OL}$: ; $V_{IL}$: ; $V_{IH}$: ; $V_{OH}$: 

Noise immunity: 

Next, you consider logic mappings that allow using a single Q-module directly as a 2-input combinational device, as depicted to the right. Your goal is to find a set of logic mapping parameters for which the 2-input circuit at the right computes a useful logic function, and does so with acceptable noise margins.

(C) (2 points) Consider a logic convention for which a Q-module can serve as a logic device computing an interesting (non-constant) function of its inputs and that maximizes the noise immunity. Specify the resulting noise immunity.

Noise immunity: 

(D) (2 points) Identify the function computed by the single Q-module given the above convention, by specifying a Boolean expression for $C$ in terms of inputs $A$ and $B$.

Boolean expression for computed function: 

Problem 6. Boolean Algebra and Combinational Logic (12 points)

(A) (6 points) Simplify the following Boolean expressions by finding a minimal sum-of-products expression for each one. (Note: These expressions can be reduced into a minimal SOP by repeatedly applying the Boolean algebra properties we saw in lecture.)

1. \((a + b \cdot \overline{c}) \cdot d + c\)

2. \(a \cdot (\overline{b + c})(c + a)\)
(B) (6 points) Show that the half-adder device (HA) shown below can be used to implement any combinational circuit by implementing an inverter, an AND gate, and an OR gate using only half-adder circuits. Make sure to clearly label the output. You may tie inputs to 1 or 0 if necessary, and may use multiple half-adder circuits.

\[ C = A \& B; \]
\[ S = A \^ B; \]

Logic diagram of inverter implementation using half-adders:

Logic diagram of AND gate implementation using half-adders:

Logic diagram of OR gate implementation using half-adders:
Problem 7. CMOS Logic (14 points)

Muxes are used often so it is important to optimize them. In this problem you will design several variants of a 1-bit, 2-to-1 mux (shown to the right) using CMOS gates, and will compare their costs in number of transistors.

Note: Remember that a CMOS gate consists of an output node connected to a single pFET-based pullup circuit and a single nFET-based pulldown circuit. Gates obtained by combining multiple CMOS gates are not a CMOS gate.

(A) (2 points) Consider the implementation shown below, which uses two AND gates and an OR gate. Because a single CMOS gate cannot implement AND or OR, each AND gate is implemented with a CMOS NAND gate followed by a CMOS inverter, and the OR gate is implemented with a CMOS NOR gate followed by a CMOS inverter. How many transistors does this implementation have?

Number of transistors in mux: __________________

(B) (4 points) Consider the implementation shown below, which uses three instances of gate F. Find the Boolean expression for F. If F can be built using a single CMOS gate, draw its CMOS implementation. Otherwise, give a convincing explanation for why F cannot be implemented as a CMOS gate. How many transistors does this implementation have?

\[ Z = A \cdot S + B \cdot \bar{S} \]

F(x,y) = __________________

Draw CMOS gate that implements F or explain why it cannot be built.

Number of transistors in mux (if F can be built as a CMOS gate): __________________
(C) (4 points) Consider the implementation shown below, which uses gate G. Find the Boolean expression for G. If G can be built using a single CMOS gate, draw its CMOS implementation. Otherwise, give a convincing explanation for why G cannot be implemented as a CMOS gate. How many transistors does this implementation have?

\[ G(x,y,t) = \] 

Draw CMOS gate that implements G or explain why it cannot be built.

Number of transistors in mux (if G can be built as a CMOS gate): ________________

(D) (4 points) Consider the implementation shown below, which uses gate H. Find the Boolean expression for H. If H can be built using a single CMOS gate, draw its CMOS implementation. Otherwise, give a convincing explanation for why H cannot be implemented as a CMOS gate. How many transistors does this implementation have?

\[ H(a,b,s,t) = \] 

Draw CMOS gate that implements H or explain why it cannot be built.

Number of transistors in mux (if H can be built as a CMOS gate): ________________

END OF QUIZ 1!