

Aug 29

$$\text{Perf} = \frac{\text{Programs}}{\text{seconds.}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Programs}}{\# \text{ insts}} \times \frac{\# \text{ insts}}{\# \text{ cycles}} \times \frac{\# \text{ cycles}}{\# \text{ seconds.}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{IPC} \times (f)}{\# \text{ insts}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Perf.} \\ \text{Equation} \end{array} \right\}$$

$f \rightarrow$  frequency

$f \uparrow$

- signal integrity

-  $P \propto v^2 f$  ( $v \propto f$ )

$\Rightarrow P \propto f^3$  [physics]

IPC

- Instructions per cycle

$1/IPC = CPI$

- Cycles per inst.  
(architecture)

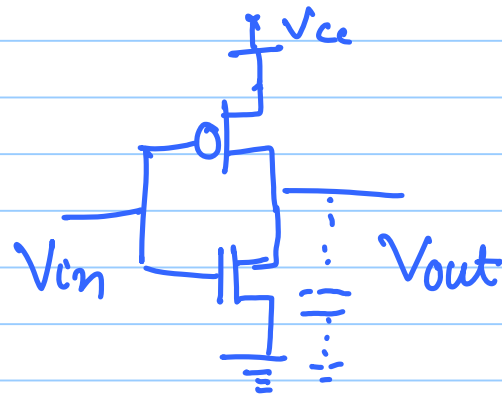
# insts

- compiler

power.

50%.  
CPI  $\rightarrow$  2

50%.  
CPI  $\rightarrow$  3



$$p = cv^2f$$

Amdahl's Law.

$$\text{Speedup} = \frac{1}{1-p + \frac{p}{\text{enh}}}$$

$p \rightarrow$  fraction of the program sped up.

$\text{enh} \rightarrow$  enhancement

Parallel Programs:

```

main() {
  parallel { for (int i=0; i<10; i++)
             A[i]=i;
  sequential { A = 10+C; }
}
p = 0.9

```

$$Speedup = \frac{1}{(1-0.9) + \frac{0.9}{10}}$$

$$Speedup = \frac{1}{1-p + p/n}$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{speedup} = \frac{1}{1-p}$$

