



# Computer architecture

Amdahl's law

# Tasks:

```
.global _start
_start:
```

```
mov r0,#0
mov r5,#0
```

```
loop1:
add r0,r0,#1
add r5,r5,#1
cmp r0,#1024
blt loop1
mov r0,#0
```

```
loop2:
add r0,r0,#1
add r5,r5,#1
cmp r0,#2048
```

```
blt loop2
mov r0,#0
```

```
loop3:
add r0,r0,#1
add r5,r5,#1
cmp r0,#4096
blt loop3
mov r0,#0
```

```
loop4:
add r0,r0,#1
add r5,r5,#1
cmp r0,#1024
blt loop4
mov r0,#0
```

# Amdahl Law

$$S_{max} = \frac{1}{(1-p) + \frac{p}{s}}$$

**Amdahl's law formula** calculates the expected speedup of the system if one part is improved. It has three parts:  $S_{max}$ ,  $p$ , and  $s$ .

$S_{max}$  is the maximum possible improvement of the overall system. It is expressed as a decimal greater than 1. If the operation is improved to be done in half the time,  $S_{max} = 2$ . Higher means a greater improvement.

$p$  is the part of the system to be improved, expressed as a number between 0-1. If the part is 45% of the system,  $p = 0.45$ .

$s$  is the improvement factor of  $p$ , expressed by how many times faster  $p$  can be done. If it can be done in 1/3rd the time, then  $s = 3$ .

Essentially, the equation subtracts out the part to be improved, then puts it back in after it has been improved.



**Thank you for  
your attention!**