

## question 1

1.  $(x > 0) \vee (x - 1 < 0) \times$

example:

```
x = 0x80000000
```

2.  $(x \& 7) \neq 7 \vee (x \ll 29 < 0) \checkmark$

```
(x & 7 != 7) || (x << 29 < 0)
=> !((x & 7 == 7) && (x << 29 >= 0))
```

当  $x \& 7 == 7$  为假时,  $(x \& 7 == 7) \&\& (x \ll 29 \geq 0)$  为假, 原式为真

当  $x \& 7 == 7$  为真时, 有  $x == 7$ , 此时  $x \ll 29 = 0xe0000000 < 0$ , 故  $(x \& 7 == 7) \&\& (x \ll 29 \geq 0)$  为假, 原式为真

终上, 原式为永真式

3.  $(x * x) \geq 0 \times$

example:

```
x = 0xc000
```

4.  $x < 0 \vee -x \leq 0 \checkmark$

如果  $x < 0$  不成立, 则  $x \geq 0$ , 即  $x \in [0, 2^{31} - 1]$

所以  $-x \in [-(2^{31} - 1), 0] \subset [INT\_MIN, 0]$

5.  $x > 0 \vee -x \geq 0 \times$

example:

```
x = 0x80000000
```

6.  $x + y == uy + ux \checkmark$

有符号加法和无符号加法的位级表示相同

7.  $x * \sim y + ux * uy == -x \checkmark$

```
x * ~y + ux * uy == -x
=> ux * uy == -(~y + 1) * x
=> ux * uy == x * y
```

有符号乘法和无符号乘法的位级表示相同

## question 2

1. exponent bias =  $2^3 - 1 = 7$

2.

Value	Floating point bits	Rounded value
-53/4	1 1010 1010	-13
1/16	0 0011 0000	1/16
-256	1 1111 0000	$-\infty$
31/2048	0 0001 0000	1/64

1.  $-53/4 = -1101.01 = (-1)^1 * 1.10101 * 2^3$

$s = 1$

$M = 1.10101 \Rightarrow \text{frac} = 1010$

$E = 3 \Rightarrow \text{exp} = E + \text{bias} = 10 = 1010_{(2)}$

$\text{rounded\_value} = -1.1010 * 2^3 = -13$

2.  $1/16 = (-1)^0 * 1 * 2^{-4}$

$s = 0$

$M = 1 \Rightarrow \text{frac} = 0000$

$E = -4 \Rightarrow \text{exp} = E + \text{bias} = 3 = 0011_{(2)}$

$\text{rounded\_value} = \text{value}$

3.  $-256 = (-1)^1 * 1 * 2^8$

$s = 1$

$M = 1 \Rightarrow \text{frac} = 0000$

$E = 8 \Rightarrow \text{exp} = E + \text{bias} = 15 = 1111_{(2)}$

exp 全 1 , 为负无穷

4.  $31/2048 = (-1)^0 * 1.1111 * 2^{-7}$

最大的非规格化值为  $0.1111 * 2^{-6} = 11110 * 2^{-11} = 30 / 2048$

所以原式应该进位为  $2.0 * 2^{-7} = 1.0 * 2^{-6}$

$s = 0$

$M = 1.0 \Rightarrow \text{frac} = 0000$

$E = -6 \Rightarrow \text{exp} = E + \text{bias} = 1 = 0001_{(2)}$

$\text{rounded\_value} = 1.0 * 2^{-6} = 1/64$

## question 3

```
1. int get_LSB(int x) {
    return x & 0xff;
}
```

```
2. int complemented_not_LSB(int x) {
    return ~x & ~0xff | (x & 0xff);
}
```

```
3. int set_LSB_one(int x) {  
    return x | 0xff;  
}
```

## question 4

```
float fpwr2(int x) {  
    unsigned exp, frac;  
    unsigned u;  
  
    if (x <= -150) {  
        exp = 0;  
        frac = 0;  
    }  
    else if (x <= -127) {  
        exp = 0;  
        frac = 1 << (x + 150 - 1);  
    }  
    else if (x <= 127) {  
        exp = x + 127;  
        frac = 0;  
    }  
    else {  
        exp = 255;  
        frac = 0;  
    }  
    u = exp << 23 | frac;  
    return u2f(u);  
}
```

## question 5

Operand	Value
%eax	0x100
0x104	0xAB
\$0x108	0x108
(%eax)	0xFF
4(%eax)	0xAB
9(%eax, %edx)	0x11
260(%ecx, %edx)	0x13
0xFC( , %ecx, 4)	0xFF
(%eax, %edx, 4)	0x11

## question 6

```
int arith(int x, int y, int z) {  
    int t1 = 3 * z;  
    int t2 = z << 4;  
    int t3 = x + y + 65535;  
    int t4 = t2 * t3;  
    return t4;  
}
```

## question 7

```
movl 8(%ebp), %eax  
sall 4, %eax  
movl 12(%ebp), %ecx  
sarl %ecx, %eax
```

## question 8

src_t	dest_t	Instruction
int	int	movl %eax, (%edx)
char	int	movsbl %al, (%edx)
char	unsigned	movsbl %al, (%edx)
unsigned char	int	movzbl %al, (%edx)
int	char	movb %al, (%edx)
unsigned	unsigned char	movb %al, (%edx)
unsigned	int	movl %eax, (%edx)