

2. Assume that \$s0 holds the value 128.  a. For the instruction add \$t0 , \$s0 , \$s1 , what is the range(s) of values for \$s1 that would result in overflow?		
a. For the histraction and 5to, 550, 551, what is the range(s) of values for 551 that would result in overnow?		
b. For the instruction sub \$t0 , \$s0 , \$s1 , what is the range(s) of values for \$s1 that would result in overflow?		
c. For the instruction sub $\$t0$ , $\$s1$ , $\$s0$ , what is the range(s) of values for $\$s1$ that would result in overflow?		
3. Write the MIPS assembly instruction and its binary encoding to accomplish this task: If the contents of R3 and R4 are equal, skip the next 10 instructions and execute the 11 <sup>th</sup> .		
Instruction:  Binary equivalent		

5. Assume \$t0 holds the value 0x00101000 . What is the value of \$t2 after the following instructions?		
slt \$t2, \$0, \$t0 bne \$t2, \$0, ELSE j DONE	Value of \$t2 after the code completes:	
ELSE: addi \$t2, \$t2, 2 DONE:		
6. The following instruction is not included in the MIPS instruction set:  rpt \$t2, loop # if(R[rs]>0) R[rs]=R[rs]-1, PC=PC+4+BranchAddr  a. If this instruction were to be implemented in the MIPS instruction set, what is the most appropriate instruction format?		
b. What is the shortest sequence of MIPS instructions that performs the same operation?		

4. What the final effect of the MIPS instruction 0x3C000088?

7. Consider the MIPS loop on the right. a. Assume that the register \$t1 is initialized to the value 10. What is the value in register \$s2 assuming \$s2 is initially zero?	LOOP: slt \$t2, \$0, \$t1 beq \$t2, \$0, DONE subi \$t1, \$t1, 1 addi \$s2, \$s2, 2 j LOOP DONE:
b. Write the equivalent C code routine. Assume that the registers \$s1 , \$ respectively.	
c. Assume that the register \$t1 is initialized to the value N. How many l	MIPS instructions are executed?
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