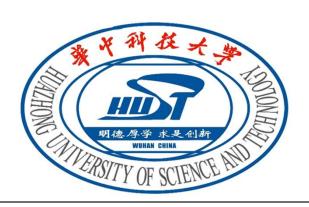
微机原理与接口技术

子程序递归调用

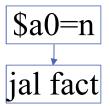
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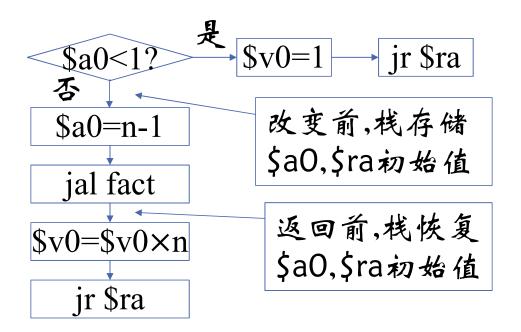


子程序递归调用

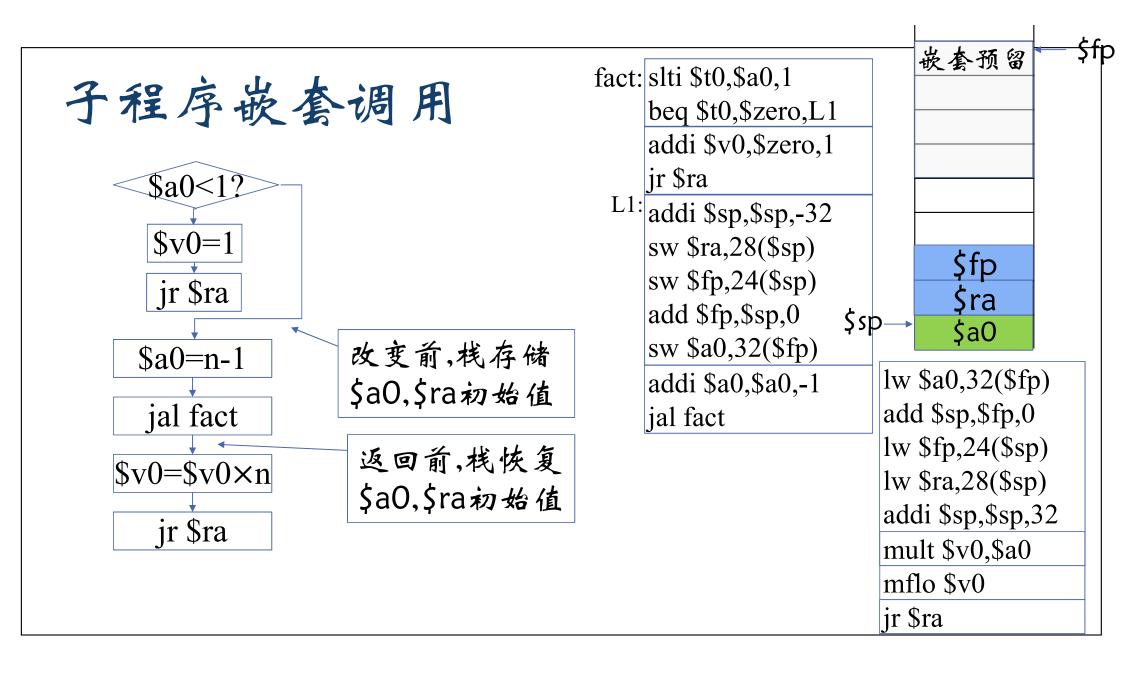
```
int fact (int n)
{
    if(n<1)return (1);
    else return (n*fact(n-1));
}</pre>
```

fact第一次被调用时





\$a0,\$ra在子程序执行过程中发生改变



子程序嵌套调用执行时栈变化过程示例

```
int fact(int n)
{
    if(n<1) return (1);
        else return (n*fact(n-1));
}
int main()
{
    int c;
    c=fact(3);
    return 0; &return
}</pre>
```

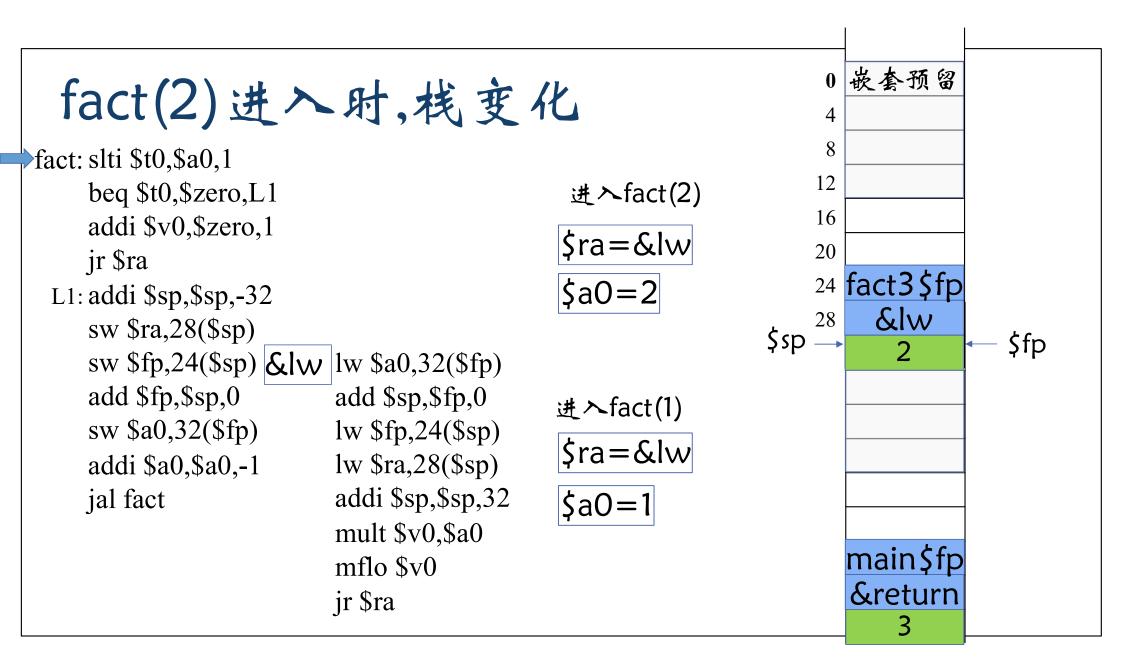
```
fact(3) $ra=&return
```

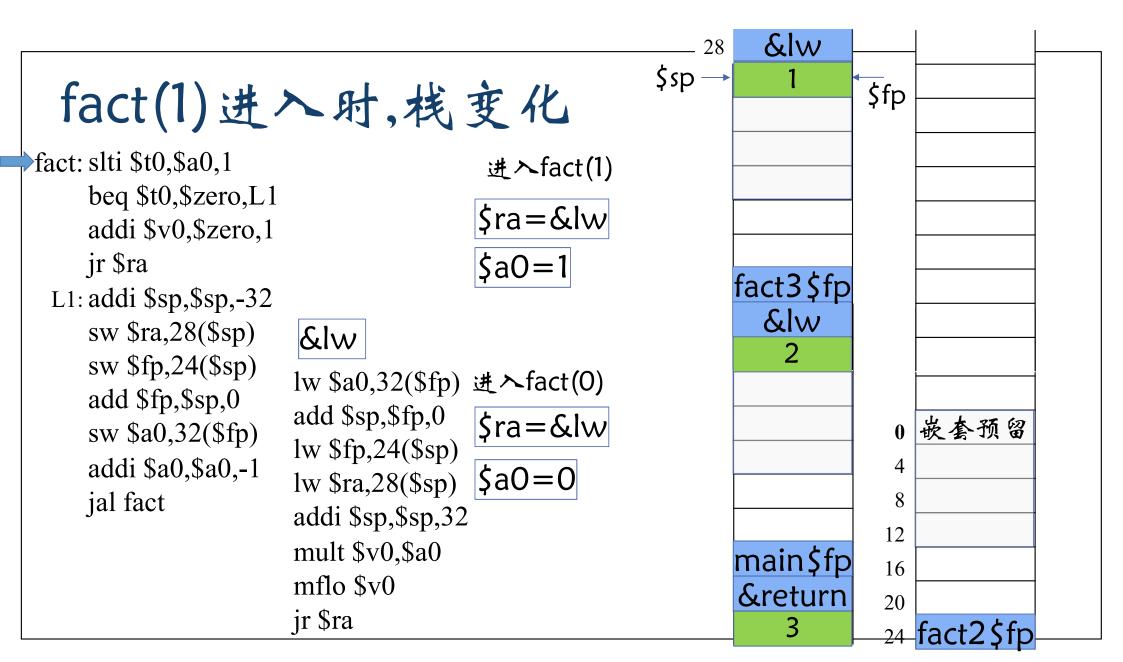
```
$a0=3
```

```
fact: slti $t0,$a0,1
    beq $t0,$zero,L1
    addi $v0,$zero,1
    jr $ra
 L1: addi $sp,$sp,-32
    sw $ra,28($sp)
    sw $fp,24($sp) & w lw $a0,32($fp)
    add $fp,$sp,0
                         add $sp,$fp,0
                         lw $fp,24($sp)
    sw $a0,32($fp)
    addi $a0,$a0,-1
                         lw $ra,28($sp)
                         addi $sp,$sp,32
    jal fact
                         mult $v0,$a0
                         mflo $v0
                         jr $ra
```

fact(3)进入时,栈变化

fact: slti \$t0,\$a0,1 beq \$t0,\$zero,L1 进入fact(3) addi \$v0,\$zero,1 \$ra=&return jr \$ra \$a0=3 \$fp L1: addi \$sp,\$sp,-32 嵌套预留 sw \$ra,28(\$sp) 4 sw \$fp,24(\$sp) & lw | lw \$a0,32(\$fp) add \$fp,\$sp,0 add \$sp,\$fp,0 进入fact(2) sw \$a0,32(\$fp) lw \$fp,24(\$sp) 16 \$ra=&lw addi \$a0,\$a0,-1 lw \$ra,28(\$sp) 20 addi \$sp,\$sp,32 \$a0=2 jal fact main\$fp mult \$v0,\$a0 28 &return mflo \$v0 jr \$ra





fact(0) 进入

fact: slti \$t0,\$a0,1 beq \$t0,\$zero,L1 addi \$v0,\$zero,1 jr \$ra

L1: addi \$sp,\$sp,-32 sw \$ra,28(\$sp) sw \$fp,24(\$sp) add \$fp,\$sp,0 sw \$a0,32(\$fp)

addi \$a0,\$a0,-1

jal fact

进入fact(0)

28

\$ra=&lw

\$a0=0

\$v0=1

add \$sp,\$fp,0

&lw

lw \$fp,24(\$sp)

lw \$ra,28(\$sp)

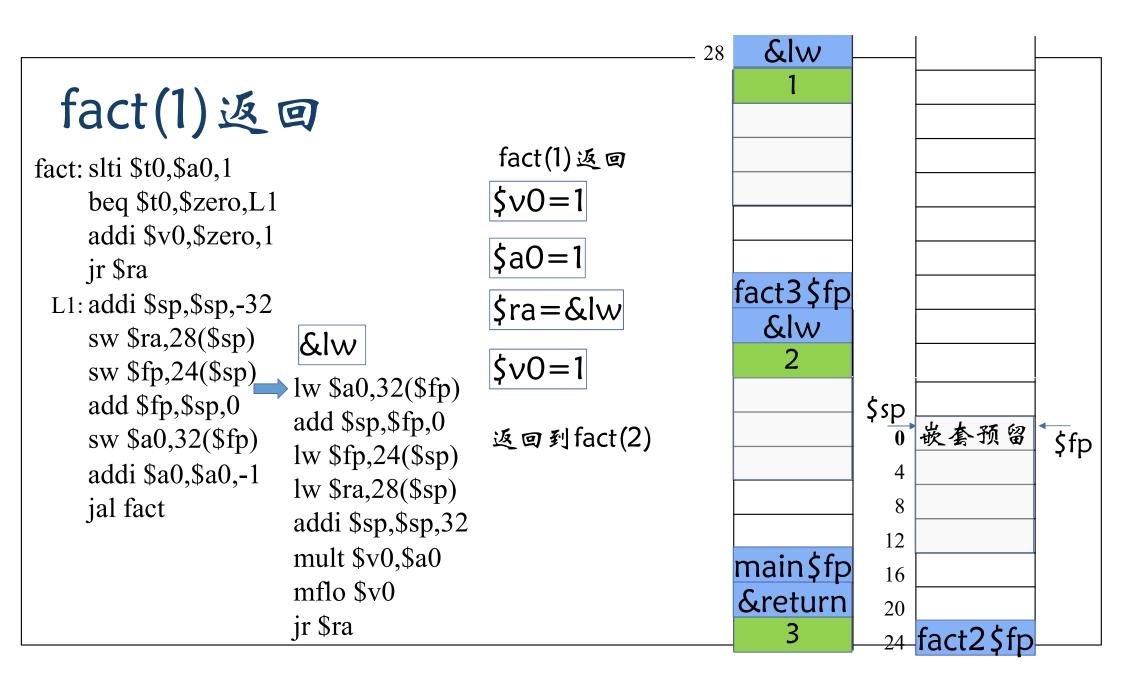
addi \$sp,\$sp,32

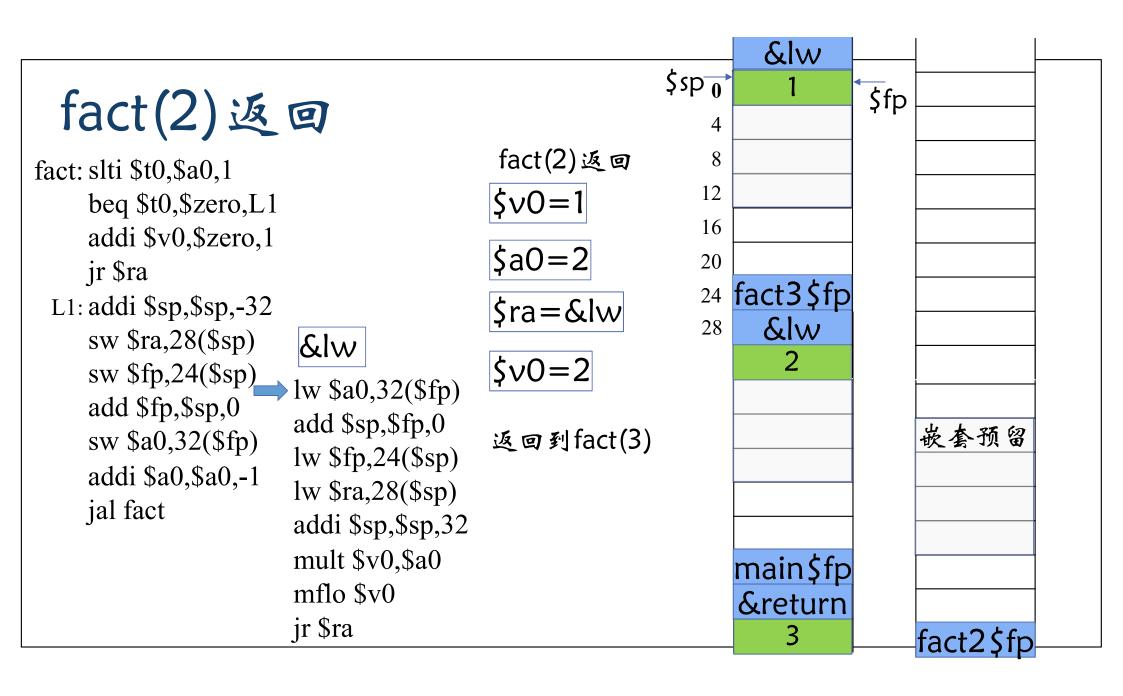
mult \$v0,\$a0

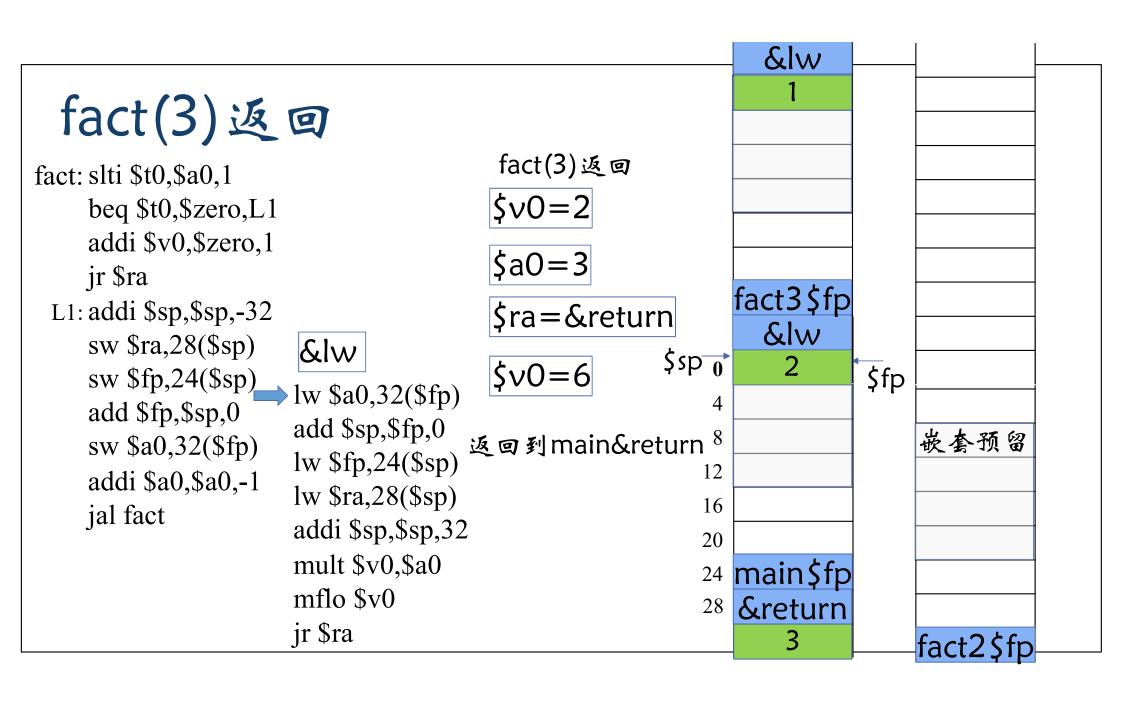
mflo \$v0

jr \$ra

&lw fact3\$fp &lw \$sp 嵌套预留 \$fp 12 main\$fp 16 &return 20 3 24 fact2\$fp







小结

- •递归子程序构成
- •递归程序执行时, 栈的变化