## 第十四章习题参考答案

包含题目: 习题 14.7-14.10

**题目 14.7** 假设位于存储单元 NUM 中的值可以是任意一个大于 2 的 32 位的正整数。如下程序实现了什么?

```
.data x30000000
   NUM:
             .word #201
             .space #4
   RESULT:
             .text x40000000
             .global main
             addi r1, r0, #0
  main:
             addi r2, r0, #2
             lw
                   r3, NUM(r0)
             jal
   LOOP:
                    MOD
                   r6, EXITO
             beqz
12
             addi
                   r2, r2, #1
                    r6, r2, r3
             seq
14
             bnez r6, EXIT1
15
                    LOOP
  EXIT1:
            addi
                   r1, r1, #1
   EXITO:
                    RESULT(r0), r1
             sw
                    x00
             trap
   MOD:
             addi
                    r4, r3, #0
   AGAIN:
                    r4, r4, r2
             sub
                    r6, r4, #0
             slei
24
                    r6, AGAIN
             beqz
25
                    r31
             jr
```

## 解答 将上述汇编代码写成伪代码如下

```
r1 = 0; r2 = 2; r3 = NUM;
Do{
    MOD()
    If (r6 == 0)
        break;
    r2 = r2 + 1;
    r6 = r2 == r3;
    If (r6 == 1) {
        r1 = r1 + 1;
        break;
    }
    while(1);
    RESULT = r1;
    MOD(){
```

```
15     r4 = r3;
16     do{
17         r4 = r4 - r2;
18         r6 = r4 <= 0;
19     } while(r6 == 0);
20 }</pre>
```

由于调用子例程 MOD 结束后 r6 始终是 1, 所以不会从 EXIT0 直接退出, 实现了 r1 = 1。

# **题目 14.8** 假设从存储单元 DATA 开始存储的 10 个值可以是任意的 10 个 32 位的整数。如下程序实现了什么?

```
.data
                      x30000000
                     #3, #14, #35, #47, #5, #20, #12, #14, #6, #22
   DATA:
               .word
   SaveR31:
               .space #4
               .text x40000000
               .global main
   main:
               addi
                     r1, r0, DATA
               addi
                      r2, r0, #9
                      r2, EXIT
9
   OutLoop:
               beqz
                      r3, r2, #0
               addi
10
                      r4, 0(r1)
   InnerLoop: lw
11
               lw
                      r5, 4(r1)
                      CMP
13
               jal
               addi
                      r1, r1, #4
14
               subi
                      r3, r3, #1
               bnez
                      r3, InnerLoop
16
                      r6, r2, #2
               slli
               sub
                      r1, r1, r6
18
               subi
                      r2, r2, #1
19
                      OutLoop
                      x00
   EXIT:
21
               trap
22
   CMP:
                      SaveR31(r0), r31
23
               sw
               slt
                      r6, r4, r5
24
                      r6, Return
               bnez
25
               jal
                      SWAP
26
                      r31, SaveR31(r0)
   Return:
               lw
               ret
29
   SWAP:
                      4(r1), r4
               sw
30
                       0(r1), r5
31
               SW
               ret
```

## 解答 将上述代码翻译如下

```
r1 = [DATA]; r2 = 9;

While (r2 != 0){

r3 = r2;
```

```
Do{
           r4 = r1[0];
           r5 = r1[1];
           CMP();
           r1 = r1 + 4;
           r3 = r3 - 1;
9
       } while(r3 != 0);
10
       r6 = r2 * 4;
11
       r1 = r1 - r6;
12
       r2 = r2 - 1;
13
14
   CMP(){
15
       r6 = r4 < r5;
16
       if (r6 == 0){
17
           SWAP();
18
       }
20
   SWAP(){
21
       r1[1] = r4;
       r1[0] = r5;
23
   }
24
```

比较相邻两个数,前者不小于后者就交换,每次 OutLoop 选出一个最大数,实现排序。

题目 14.9 如下程序将存储单元 NUM 中的数值显示在屏幕上,但是不能正常工作。请找出原因并修复。

```
.data x30000000
   NUM:
          .word #8
          .text x40000000
          .global main
5
6
   main:
          jal
                 SubA
                 x07
          trap
                 x00
          trap
9
   SubA: lw
                 r1, NUM(r0)
                 SubB
          jal
          ret
   SubB: addi
                 r4, r1, x30
14
          ret
15
```

**解答** 嵌套子程序中上一层必须保存 r31,防止被下一层修改。可以通过在调用 jal SubB 之前保存 r31,调用之后恢复 r31 来修复。

```
题目 14.10 如下程序实现了什么?
```

```
| .data x30000000
| STACK: .space #100
```

```
PROMPT: .asciiz "Please enter your string: "
           .text x40000000
           .global main
                   r4, r0, PROMPT
   main: addi
                   80x
           trap
                   r3, r0, STACK
           addi
           addi
                   r5, r3, #100
10
                   r29, r5, #0
           addi
11
                   r2, r29, r3
   Input: seq
12
                   r2, Output
           bnez
13
           trap
                   x06
14
15
           trap
                   x07
                   r2, r4, #10
           seqi
16
                   r2, Output
           bnez
17
           jal
                   PUSH
18
19
           j
                   Input
20
                   r2, r29, r5
   Output: seq
21
                   r2, DONE
           bnez
22
           jal
                   POP
                   x07
           trap
24
                   Output
           j
25
   DONE: trap
                   x00
27
28
   PUSH:
                   r29, r29, #4
           subi
29
                   0(r29), r4
30
           sw
           ret
31
32
   POP:
           lw
                   r4, 0(r29)
                   r29, r29, #4
           addi
34
           ret
```

## 解答 将上述代码翻译如下

```
printf("Please enter your string:");
   r3 = [STACK]; r5 = r3 + 100; r29 = r5;
2
   While (1){
       r2 = r29 == r3;
       if (r2 == 1)
           Output();
6
       scanf();
       printf();
       r2 = r4 == 10;
       if (r2 == 1)
           Output();
11
       PUSH();
12
13 }
```

```
Output(){
14
       r2 = r29 == r5;
       if (r2 == 1)
16
           exit;
17
       POP();
18
       printf();
19
       Output();
20
21
   PUSH(){
       r29 = r29 - 4;
23
       r29[0] = r4;
24
   }
25
   POP(){
26
       r4 = r29[0];
27
       r29 = r29 + 4;
28
   }
```

带回显地输入以换行符为结束标记的字符串(最长25),再以反序输出到屏幕上。