

3月21日

- 1) nop :      addi x0, x0, 0  
2) ret :      jalr x0, x1, 0  
3) call offset:      anipc x6, offset [31:12]  
                             jalr x1, x6, offset [11:0]  
4) mv rd, rs      addi rd, ~~rs~~, rs, 0.  
5) rdcycle rd      cstrs rd, cycle, x0  
6) sext.w rd, rs      addiw rd, rs, 0.

7. 1)      add t0, t1, t2  
             slti t3, t2, 0  
             slt t4, t0, t1  
             bne t3, t4, overflow

2)      add t2, t0, t1  
             ~~sub~~ ~~t2~~, ~~t0~~, ~~t1~~  
             bgeu t0, t2, overflow  
             bgeu ~~t1~~, t2, overflow

3)      ARM中, 通过 CPSR 状态寄存器反映指令溢出状态

8. 1)

op rd, rs1, rs2     $x \quad 0 \quad 2^{xLEN} - 1 \quad x \quad -1$

不会引起异常；除以0可认为得到无穷大，故为32bit的1。  
取余数同为  $0 \times 0 + x = x$ ，故结果为  $x$ 。

2) NV: Invalid operation

DZ: Divide by zero

OF: overflow

UF: underflow

NX: Inexact.

会陷入系统调用

3) X86, 遇除法<sup>异常而</sup>中除数为0, 则会引起中断触发。  
arm: 强制进入管理模式, 进入ARM状态,  
跳转至绝对地址为D处执行。禁止IRQ中断  
和FIQ中断。

9. <sup>1001</sup>
- (1) 偏移量范围为  $[-2^{19}, 2^{19}-1]$
  - (2) 与 bne 偏移范围为  $[-2^{11}, 2^{11}-1]$
  - (3) 可以 ~~turn~~ offset

12.	1) Linux kernel	supervisor mode
	2) Boot ROM	Machine mode
	3) Boot Loader	Machine mode
	4) USB Driver	supervisor mode
	5) vim	user mode

13. addi ~~a2~~, x0, 0  
addi a3, x0, 100

~~bge~~ a2, a3, end.

slli a2, a2, ~~2~~.

add t3, t0, ~~a2~~

add t4, ~~t1~~, a2

lw a4, 0(t2), ~~0~~.

lw a5, ~~t3~~, 0(~~t3~~t4).

mul a5, ~~t1~~, a4, a5

sw a5, 0(~~t4~~t3).

~~addi~~ addi a2, a2, 1

end: lw a0, 0(t0)



14. ~~beq~~ ~~beg~~ beq a0, a1, if  
 blt ~~beg~~ a0, a1, if  
 add a2, a0, a1  
 j 2f  
 1:  
~~sub~~ sub a2, a0, a1  
 2:

~~sub~~

15. ~~sw~~ ~~to~~ sw to, 0(t0)  
 addi t1, x0, 3  
~~addi~~ ~~t2~~, x0, 4  
~~mul~~ ~~t3~~, ~~t2~~  
 sw t1, 4(t0)  
 sw ~~t1~~,  
 sub ~~t1~~ t2, t1, 4  
~~add~~ add t2, t0, t2  
 sw ~~t1~~, t1, 0(t2)

16. ~~addi~~ ~~t2~~, t0, 0  
~~lw~~ ~~addi~~ t2, 0(t0)  
~~lw~~ ~~addi~~ t3, 0(t1)  
 sw t3, 0(t0).  
 sw t2, 0(t1)  
 ret.



$0 \rightarrow a_0, 1 \rightarrow a_1, 30 \rightarrow a_2$

若  $a_0 = a_2$ , 退出循环

否则 (即  $a_0 \neq a_2$ ),  $a_1$  在左移 1, 即乘 2,  $a_0$  加 1, 循环

因此, ~~该~~ 功作为, 实现运算  $2^{30}$ .