

3.11 nop: addi xw x0, x0, 0

2) ret: $\text{jahr}, x_0, x_1, 0$

(3) call offset: $\text{uintptr_t} \text{offset} = \text{set} - \text{set}[0]$

ja (r x 1, x6 offset [11,0])

(4) mvr_d, r_s: addi r_d, r_s, 0

(5) rdcycle rd: rdtime rd

(b) sext. wrd, rs: addiw rd, rs, 0

7.11 $s(t_i, t_3, t_2, 0)$

$$slt \quad t_4, t_0, t_1$$

(2) b1 to t1 overflow

(3) X86体系下, CPU把CF寄存为CF位, 若两正数相加为正数或两负数相加为负数则CF位设为“1”表示溢出, 否则为“0”表示不溢出.

ARM下, 设置V值, 与0x值相同.

8. ⁽¹⁾ OP: DIVU REMU DIV REM

rd: $2^{x_{22v}} - 1$ x $(1+0-1) \text{ at } w^x$

NV: Invalid Operation

DZ: Divide by Zero

被量不会使处理器陷入死机调用

OF: Overflow

VF: Underflow

NX : Inexact.

(3) X86: 触发#DE异常, 并将控制转移给异常处理程序, (由操作环境提供)

ARM: { SD2V: 返回错误值 0x80000000 最后一次

UDLV: 返圖 0-

12 Linux kernel: 管理员或机器模式

BootRom: 机器模式

Boot Loader: 管理员或机器模式

USB Driver: 管理员或机器模式

vim: 用户模式

⑬: li t3, 0

li t4, 0

loop: beq t3, 100, done

lw t4, 0(t1) / lw t5, 0(t2)

mul t4, t4, t5

sw t4, 0(t0)

addi t0, t0, 4

addi t1, t1, 4

addi t3, t3, 1

j loop

done: addi t0, t0, -400

lw a0, 0(t0)

jr ra

⑭: blt a1, a0, else

sub a2, a0, a1

else: add a2, a1, a0

⑮: ...

addi t0, t0, 4

sw t0, 0(t1)

addi t0, t0, 8

sw t0, 0(t1)

⑬ 不可少: li t3, 0

li t4, 0

loop: beq t3, 100, done

slli t4, t3, 2

slli t6, t3, 2 / lw t5, 0(t4)

add t4, t4, t5

add t6, t6, t0

mul t4, t4, t5

sw t4, 0(t6)

addi t3, t3, 1

j loop

done: lw a0, 0

jr ra.

li t2, 0
li t3, 0

⑩ lw t0, 0(t0)
lw t1, 0(t1)
add t2, t0, x0
add t3, t3, x0
sw t3, 0(t0)
sw t2, 0(t1)

⑪ 计算 $2^{150 \times 30}$