

3月21日

- 1) nop : addi  $x0, x0, 0$
- 2) ret : jalr  $x0, x1, 0$
- 3) call offset: aui pc  $x6, \text{offset}[31:12]$   
jalr  $x1, x6, \text{offset}[11:0]$
- 4) mv rd,rs addi rd, ~~rs~~, rs, 0.
- 5) rdcycle rd csrrs 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  $t3, t4, \text{overflow}$

2)  
add  $t2, t0, t1$   
~~add~~  $\neq$   
bgeu  $t0, t2, \text{overflow}$   
bgeu  $t1, t2, \text{overflow}$

3) ARM中，通过CPSR状态寄存器反映指令溢出状态

8. 1)

rs1 rs2 DLVU REMU DIV REM

op rd, rs1, rs2 x 0  $2^{XLEN}-1$  x -1

不会引起异常；除以0可以认为溢出无意义，故为32bit的。  
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.

会陷入子例程调用

3) X86, 除非法中除数为0, 则会引起中断触发

arm = 强制进入管理模式, 进入ARM状态,

跳转到绝对地址为0处执行. 有IRQ中断  
和FIQ中断.

9.  (1) 偏移量范围为  $[-2^{19}, 2^{19}-1]$
- (2) 并 bne 偏移量范围为  $[-2^{11}, 2^{11}-1]$
- (3) 取 ~~从 offset~~

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

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

~~bge~~ a2, a3, end.  
slti a2, a2, ~~a2~~.  
add t3, t0, ~~a2~~.  
add t4, ~~t1~~, a2.  
lw a4, 0(t2).  
lw a5, ~~t3~~ 0(t~~t4~~).  
mul a5, ~~t2~~ a4, a5.  
sw a5, 0(t~~t3~~).  
~~addi a2, a2, 1~~  
end: lw a0, 0(t0)

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

2:

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

16. addi ~~t2,t0,0~~

lw ~~t2~~ t2,0(t0)

lw ~~t3~~ t3,0(t1)

sw t3,0(t0)

sw t2,0(t1)

ret.

$$0 \rightarrow a_0, \quad 1 \rightarrow a_1, \quad 3_0 \rightarrow a_2$$

若  $a_0 = a_2$ , 退出循环

否则 (即  $a_0 \neq a_2$ ),  $a_1$  乘左移 1, 即乘 2,  $a_0 + a_1$ , 循环  
因此, ~~该~~ 功能为, 实现进位  $2^{30}$ .