ICS-LAB1 REPORT

PB20000096 潘廷岳

Part1.version L

At the beginning,I thought maybe I need to judge the number's plus or minus characteristic.But then,I found it could be simplified to 5 lines as follows:

```
.ORIG x3000 ; start the program at location x3000 ;

ADD R1, R1, #0 ;

LOOP BRz LOOP1 ; do it again if the counter is not yet zero ADD R7, R7, R0 ; add R1 to sum(R7) 
ADD R1, R1, #-1 ;

BRnzp LOOP; ;

;

LOOP1 HALT ; halt

.END
```

It could be proved as following mathematical justification:

```
assumption: x*y \text{ MOD } (2^16)=a;
Then: (2^16-x)*y \text{ MOD } (2^16) = (-x)*y \text{ MOD } (2^16) = -a
```

So,5 lines is enough.

Translate it to machine language is:

```
0011 0000 0000 0000 ;.ORIG x3000 ;
;
0001 001 001 1 00000 ;ADD R1, R1, #0 ;
0000 010 000000011 ;LOOP BRz LOOP1 ;
0001 111 111 0 00 000 ;ADD R7, R7, R0 ;
0001 001 001 1 11111;ADD R1, R1, #-1 ;
0000 111 111111100 ;BRnzp LOOP ;
;
1111 0000 00100101 ;LOOP1 HALT ;
```

This program could deal with any condition.

Part2.version P

*Initial version

Being inspired by Fast-power method to calculate a^b,I designed an algorithm to calculate a*b.The assembly language of it is:

```
.ORIG x3000 ; start the program at location x3000
; R5,is used for checking the bits of the R1 one by one
; R6 to judge the plus or minus characteristic
; R7, to be used for returning the sum
ADD R5, R5, #1;
ADD R1, R1, x0 ;//Check the symbol of R1;
LOOP1_B ;
LOOP3 ADD R1, R1, \#0; //Check if R1 is zero
BRnz LOOP Fns ; //Finish the calculate
AND R4, R1, R5; //Check the bits of the R1 one by one
BRp LOOP2;
LOOP2_B ;
;
ADD R0, R0, R0 ; //R0<<1
ADD R5, R5, R5; //R5<<1
BRnzp LOOP3;
LOOP1 NOT R1, R1; //Turn to positive number
ADD R1, R1, #1;
ADD R6, R6, #1;
BRnzp LOOP1_B ;
;
LOOP2 ADD R7, R7, R0;
NOT R3, R5 ;//subtraction the R5 from the R1
ADD R3, R3, #1;
ADD R1, R1, R3;
BRnzp LOOP2_B;
LOOP Fns ;
AND R6, R6, #1:
BRz LOOP4;//If the result show be negative ,then R7=(-R7)
NOT R7, R7;
ADD R7, R7, #1;
LOOP4 HALT; halt
```

The running row is mainly decided by the |R0|'s highest 1 bit(e.x |5| and |-5| is 101,it's highest 1 bit's place is 3) .Assumpt it's h,and it has q bit1,then we need to execute about (a+5(h-q)+12h+4) lines to finish the calculation(if R1>=0,then a=3;else a=8).

We could find that this version could deal with some little number 'sproblem,but not so time-consume-stable(e.x $R2=2^{16}-1$)

*Final version

```
.ORIG x3000 ; start the program at location x3000 ; R5,is used for checking the bits of the R1 one by one ; R6 to judge the plus or minus characteristic ; R7, to be used for returning the sum ; ADD R5, R5, #1 ; ADD R1, R1, x0 ;//Check the symbol of R1; BRn LOOP1 ; LOOP1_B ; ; LOOP3_BRz_LOOP_Fns ; //Finish the calculate
```

```
AND R4, R1, R5 ; //Check the bits of the R1 one by one
BRz LOOP2;
ADD R7, R7, R0;
LOOP2 ADD R0, R0, R0; //R0<<1
ADD R5, R5, R5; //R5<<1
BRnzp LOOP3;
LOOP1 NOT R1, R1; //Turn to positive number
ADD R1, R1, #1;
ADD R6, R6, #1;
BRnzp LOOP1_B ;
LOOP_Fns ;
AND R6, R6, #1;
BRz LOOP4;//If the result shou be negative ,then R7=(-R7)
NOT R7, R7;
ADD R7, R7, #1;
LOOP4 HALT; halt
.END
```

To stable the running time,I delete the process on substracting R5 from R1,and change the finishing condition ,it could bring me less calculation.Now,we need about 127 lines on average to complete the calculation.

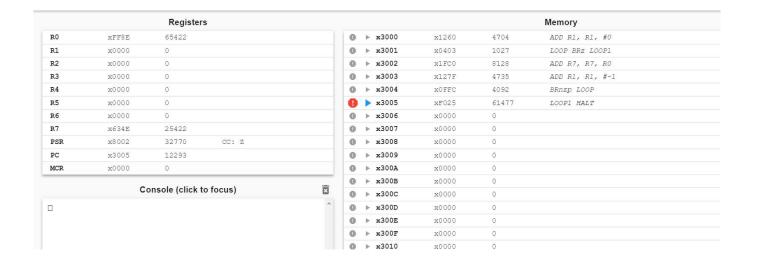
Part3. Answer-verification

To verify the answer,I wrote a cpp-file to verify the answer from machine language.The cpp-program's main construction as follows:

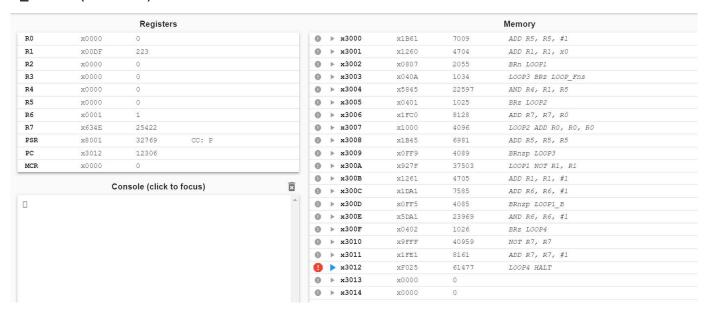
```
Mod=1<<16;
while(1)
{
    cin>>a>>b;
    if(a==b && a==-1) break;
    cout<<(a*b)%Mod<<endl;
}</pre>
```

Part4.Picture display

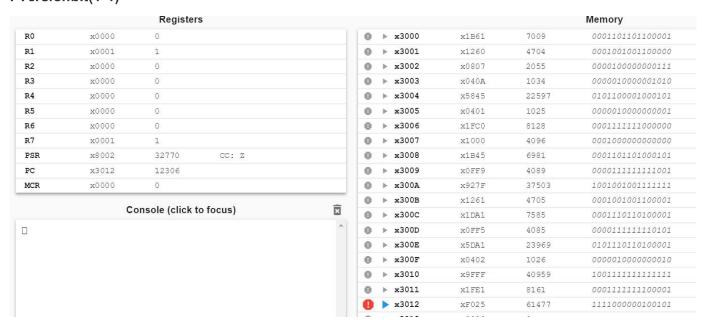
L_version(-223*-114)



P_version(-223*-114)



Pversionbit(1*1)



		Registers								Memory
R0	x0000	0			0	Þ	x 3000	x1B61	7009	000110110110000
R1	x0FA0	4000			0	Þ	x3001	x1260	4704	000100100110000
R2	x0000	0			0	Þ	x3002	x0807	2055	0000100000000011
R3	x0000	0			0	Þ	x 3003	x040A	1034	000001000000101
R4	x0000	0			0	Þ	x3004	x5845	22597	010110000100010
R5	x0000	0			0	Þ	x3005	x0401	1025	000001000000000
R6	x0000	0			0	Þ	x3006	x1FC0	8128	000111111100000
R7	x4E20	20000			0	Þ	x3007	x1000	4096	000100000000000
PSR	x8002	32770	CC: Z		0	Þ	x 3008	x1B45	6981	000110110100010
PC	x3012	12306			0	Þ	x3009	x0FF9	4089	000011111111100
MCR	x0000	0			0	Þ	x300A	x927F	37503	100100100111111
	_			_	0	Þ	x300B	x1261	4705	000100100110000
	C	onsole (click to fo	ocus)	×	0	Þ	x300C	x1DA1	7585	000111011010000
				*	0	Þ	x300D	x0FF5	4085	000011111111010
					0	⊳	x300E	x5DA1	23969	010111011010000
					0	Þ	x300F	x0402	1026	000001000000000
					0	Þ	x3010	x9FFF	40959	100111111111111
					0	Þ	x3011	x1FE1	8161	000111111110000
					0	-	x3012	xF025	61477	111100000010010
					-		2012		Δ.	

Pversionbit(4000*5)

			~							
R0	x0000	0			0	Þ	x 3000	x1B61	7009	0001101101100001
R1	x0005	5			0	Þ	x3001	x1260	4704	0001001001100000
R2	x0000	0			0	Þ	x3002	x0807	2055	0000100000000111
R3	x0000	0			0	Þ	x 3003	x040A	1034	0000010000001010
R4	x0000	0			0	Þ	x3004	x5845	22597	010110000100010
R5	x0000	0			0	Þ	x3005	x0401	1025	0000010000000000
R6	x0000	0			0	Þ	x 3006	x1FC0	8128	000111111100000
R7	x4E20	20000			0	▶	x 3007	x1000	4096	0001000000000000
PSR	x8002	32770	CC: Z		0	Þ	x 3008	x1B45	6981	000110110100010
PC	x3012	12306			0	Þ	x3009	x0FF9	4089	000011111111100
MCR	x0000	0			0	Þ	x300A	x927F	37503	100100100111111
	_			_	0	Þ	x300B	x1261	4705	000100100110000
	C	onsole (click t	o focus)	Ē	0	Þ	x300C	x1DA1	7585	000111011010000
				*	0	Þ	x300D	x0FF5	4085	000011111111010
					0	Þ	x300E	x5DA1	23969	010111011010000
					0	Þ	x 300F	x0402	1026	000001000000001
					0	▶	x 3010	x9FFF	40959	100111111111111
					0	Þ	x3011	x1FE1	8161	000111111110000
					0	•	x3012	xF025	61477	111100000010010
					-	64	0040		-2	

Pversionbit(-500*433)

		regiotoro						memory
R0	x0000	0		0	▶ x3000	x1B61	7009	000110110110000
R1	x01B1	433		0	▶ x3001	x1260	4704	000100100110000
R2	x0000	0		0	▶ x3002	x0807	2055	000010000000011.
R3	x0000	0		0	▶ x3003	x040A	1034	000001000000101
R4	x0000	0		0	▶ x3004	x5845	22597	010110000100010
R5	x0000	0		0	▶ x 3005	x0401	1025	000001000000000
R6	x0000	0		0	▶ x 3006	x1FC0	8128	000111111100000
R7	xB24C	45644		0	▶ x3007	x1000	4096	000100000000000
PSR	x8002	32770 CC: Z		0	▶ x3008	x1B45	6981	000110110100010
PC	x3012	12306		0	▶ x3009	x0FF9	4089	000011111111100
MCR	x0000	0		0	▶ x300A	x927F	37503	100100100111111
	_			0	▶ x300B	x1261	4705	000100100110000
	C	onsole (click to focus)		0	▶ x300C	x1DA1	7585	000111011010000
			^ (0	▶ x300D	x0FF5	4085	000011111111010
				0	▶ x300E	x5DA1	23969	010111011010000
				0	▶ x300F	x0402	1026	0000010000000001
				0	▶ x3010	x9FFF	40959	100111111111111
				0	▶ x3011	x1FE1	8161	000111111110000
				0	×3012	xF025	61477	111100000010010
				0	► 2012	₩ 0000	ñ	

Pversionbit(-114*-233)

		Registers					wemory
RO	x0000	0		⊕ x3000	x1B61	7009	0001101101100001
R1	x00E9	233		⊕ x3001	x1260	4704	0001001001100000
R2	x0000	0		⊕ x3002	x0807	2055	0000100000000111
R3	x0000	0		⊕ x3003	x040A	1034	0000010000001010
R4	x0000	0		▶ x3004	x5845	22597	0101100001000101
R5	x0000	0		▶ x3005	x0401	1025	00000100000000001
R6	x0001	1		⊕ x3006	x1FC0	8128	0001111111000000
R7	x67C2	2 65 62		⊕ x3007	x1000	4096	00010000000000000
PSR	x8001	32769 CC: P		⊕ x3008	x1B45	6981	0001101101000101
PC	x3012	12306		⊕ x3009	x0FF9	4089	0000111111111001
MCR	x0000	0		● x300A	x927F	37503	1001001001111111
	_		_	⊕ x300B	x1261	4705	0001001001100001
	C	onsole (click to focus)	Ē	♠ x300C	x1DA1	7585	0001110110100001
				→ x300D	x0FF5	4085	0000111111110101
				⊕ x300E	x5DA1	23969	0101110110100001
				♠ x300F	x0402	1026	00000100000000010
				⊕ x3010	x9FFF	40959	1001111111111111
				⊕ x3011	x1FE1	8161	0001111111100001
				(1) > x3012	xF025	61477	1111000000100101
				♠ ► ▼3013	₩ 0000	n	