## Problem 1. (10 points):

Consider the source code below, where M and N are constants declared with #define.

```
int mat1[M][N];
int mat2[N][M];

int sum_element(int i, int j)
{
   return mat2[i][j] += mat1[j][i];
}
```

A. Suppose the above code generates the following assembly code:

```
sum_element:
         movslq %edi, %rdi
7
         movslq %esi, %rsi
3
         leaq 0(, ***di, 8), ***** return = 8;
                return = return - ;
                (*rdi, 4) *rdx rdy = 1 + L9 · ret)
(*rdi, *rdi, 8), *ret= 1 + L9 · ret)
(*rdi, *rdi, 8), *ret= 1 + L9 · ret)
(*rdi, *rdi, 8), *rdi rdy = 1 + L9 · ret)
*rdi, *rdix rdy = 1 + L9 · ret)
         leaq
          leaq
         leaq
 К
         addq
                leaq
          movl
 П
                 mat1(, side, 4), side (G) f recont notif 9;
 Π
                    %eax, mat2(,%rdx,4)
          movl
                                               Mal 2 + 4 (Rdx) = Ret[310]
          ret
```

```
Rdi=i R5i=5
                         Rdy
      Pd: Rsi
             ί
2:
                   81
 31.
                   7 (
 9:
 5:
                        i + 9(7i)
 6:
                   91
                  2(95)+5
7:
 8.
                         i+4(7i)+ (
9: 2(95)+5+;
     195+1
                  29;+;
```

What are the values of M and N?

$$M = 10$$

$$N = 29$$