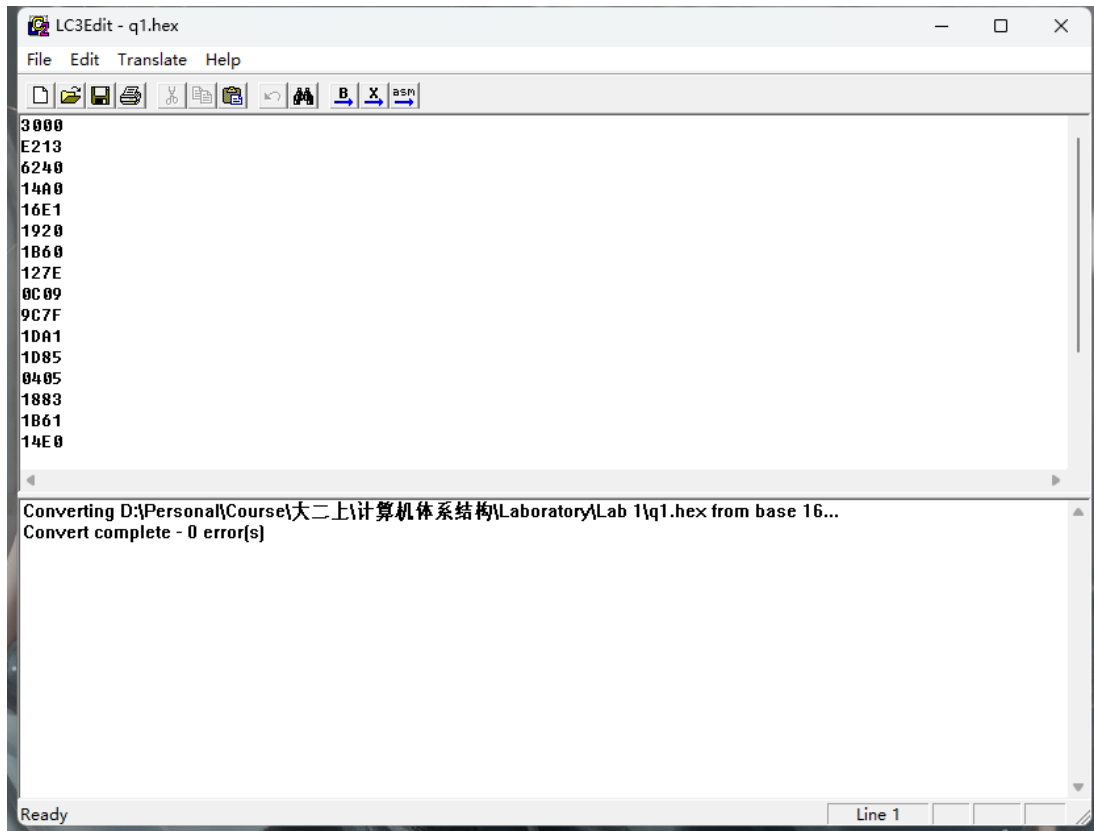
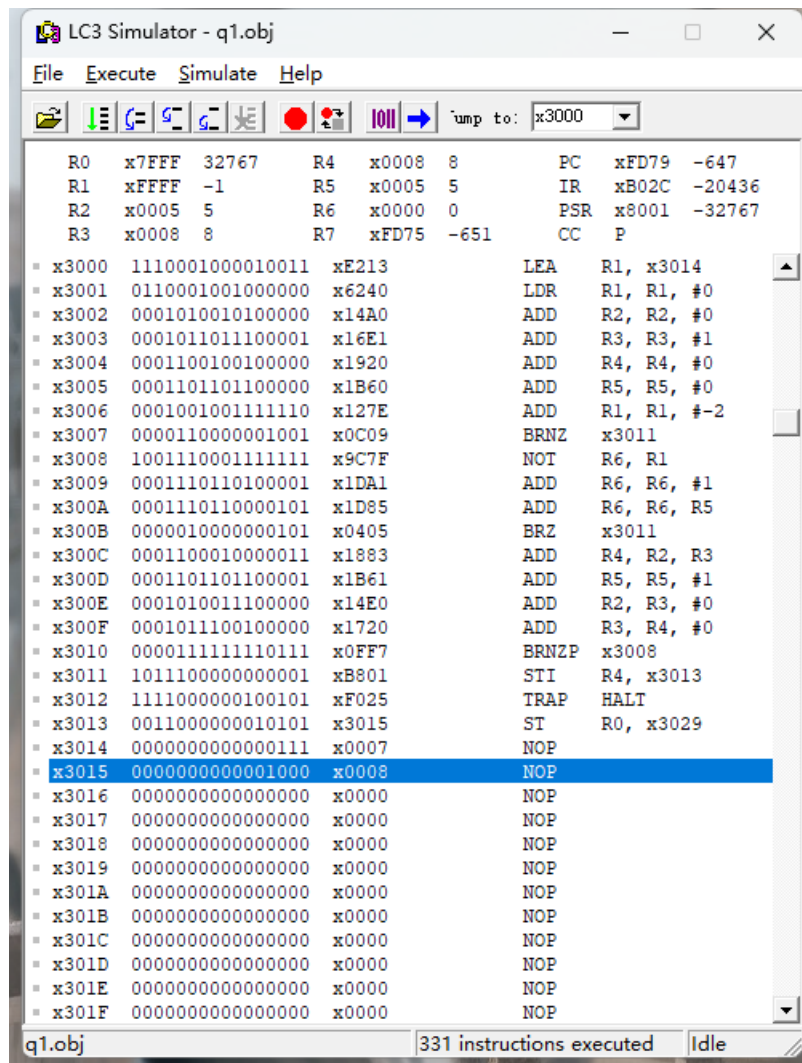


Question 1

1. Copy the machine code to LC3Edit and convert from base 16, then .obj file is generated.



Open .obj file in LC3 Simulator and set the value of 0x3014 to x0007, which is the last digit of my student ID(521030910387). After running the program, the result at memory 0x3015 is x0008.



2. Observing the program in LC3 Simulator, we can see an iterative structure. In each iteration, the values in R2 and R3 are added and the result is stored in R4, then values of R3 and R4 are correspondingly moved back to R2 and R3. Therefore, this program functions as a calculator to figure out a specific term in a Fibonacci-like series where $a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 0, a_3 = 1, a_4 = 2, a_5 = 3, a_6 = 5, a_7 = 8, a_8 = 13, a_9 = 21, \dots$
3. Actually, this program always works correctly at first time. However, when a second run happens, the result becomes unpredictable. That is because the initialization part is wrong. Instead of ADD instruction, AND instruction is supposed to be used for initialization. Just refactor the initialization part and the problem can be fixed. A reasonable version can be written in assembly language as follow:

```

.Orig    x3000
LD       R1, INPUT
AND      R2, R2, #0
AND      R3, R3, #0
ADD      R3, R3, #1
AND      R4, R4, #0
AND      R5, R5, #0
ADD      R1, R1, #-2
BRNZ     FINISH
LOOP     NOT      R6, R1
        ADD      R6, R6, #1

```

```

ADD    R6, R6, R5
BRZ    FINISH
ADD    R4, R2, R3
ADD    R2, R3, #0
ADD    R3, R4, #0
ADD    R5, R5, #1
BRNZP  LOOP
FINISH STI    R4, TARGET
HALT
TARGET .FILL  OUTPUT
INPUT  NOP
OUTPUT NOP
.END

```

Convert this program to .obj and simulate in LC3 Simulator. No matter what initial state of the machine is, this program always works well.

