Study Questions (Chapter 03 – Part 5)

1. Question 3.10 on page 224: Why does the ARM provide a reverse subtract instruction `RSB r0,r1,r2`, that implements [r0] = [r2] - [r1], when the normal subtraction instruction `SUB r0,r2,r1`, will do exactly the same job?

2. Question 3.20 on page 224: What is the difference between the TEQ, TST, CMP and CMN comparison instructions?

3. Question 3.47 on page 226: What is wrong with the following instruction?
   `MLA r0,r0,r1,r2`

4. How to extend ARM arithmetic capabilities to make it able to add two extended precisions integer values (64-bits each). Give an example. Write down all assumptions you will make.

5. How to extend ARM arithmetic capabilities to make it able to add two extended precisions integer values (96-bits each). Give an example. Write down all assumptions you will make.

6. What are the main differences between ADD, ADDS, ADC, and ADCS?
   Provide numeric examples to demonstrate the differences.

7. What are the main differences between SUB, SUBS, SBC, and SBCS?
   Provide numeric examples to demonstrate the differences.

8. What are the differences between NEG and MVN?
   Provide numeric examples to demonstrate the differences.

9. What are the main differences between RSB, RSBS, RSC, and RSCS?
   Provide numeric examples to demonstrate the differences.

10. What are the main differences between SUB, SUBS, RSB, and RSBS?
    Provide numeric examples to demonstrate the differences.

11. What are the main differences between MUL, MULS, MLA, and MLAS?
    Provide numeric examples to demonstrate the differences.

12. NEG is a pseudo instruction. How does ARM implement it?

13. LSL is a pseudo instruction. How does ARM implement it?

14. LSR is a pseudo instruction. How does ARM implement it?

15. ASR is a pseudo instruction. How does ARM implement it?

16. ROR is a pseudo instruction. How does ARM implement it?

17. RRX is a pseudo instruction. How does ARM implement it?

18. Question 3.11 on page 224: If r1 = 11110000111000101010000011111101, and r2 = 00000000111111110000111100001111, what is the value of r3 after executing BIC **r3**,r1,r2?

19. Question 3.18 on page 224: Write one or more ARM instructions that will clear bits 20 to 25 inclusive in register r0. All the other bits of r0 should remain unchanged.

20. What are the main differences between AND, ANDS, BIC, and BICS?
    Provide numeric examples to demonstrate the differences.

21. Question 3.12 on page 224: If r1 = $0FFF_{16}$, and r2 = 4, what is the value of r3 after each of the following instructions has been executed (assume that each instruction uses the same data).
    a. MOV **r3**,r1, LSL r2
    b. MOV **r3**,r1, LSR r2
    c. MVN **r3**,r1, LSL r2
    d. MVN **r3**,r1, LSR r2

22. Question 3.13 on page 224: If r1 = $00FF_{16}$, what is the value of r0 after each of the following instructions has been executed (assume that each instruction uses the same data)?
    a. ADD **r0**,r1,r1, LSL #2
    b. ADD **r0**,r1,r1, LSL #4
    c. ADD **r0**,r1,r1, ROR #4

23. Question 3.14 on page 224: What is the effect of the instruction MOV **r0**,r0, ASR #31?

24. Question 3.36 on page 225: Without using the ARM's multiplication instruction, write one or more instructions (using ADD, SUB, and shifting) to multiply by the following integers:
    a. 33
    b. 1025
    c. 4095

25. In ARM assembly language, how the RRX shift is encoded?

26. In ARM assembly language, how is the arithmetic shift left operation synthesized? Give an example.

27. In ARM assembly language, how is the rotate shift left operation synthesized? Give an example.

28. In ARM assembly language, how is the rotate shift left through carry operation synthesized? Give an example.