

## Homework Assignment 1

**(Due 2:10pm, Sep. 18, scan (or take a photo) and upload it in Canvas)**

You can use the following instructions only.

R# is a register. (# = 0 ~ 12)

Instruction	Meaning																											
MVN Rd, Ra	Bitwise inversion. (Rd = Bitwise-NOT Ra) <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>Before</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>After</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Before	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	After	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1									
Before	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0																				
After	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1																				
AND Rd, Ra, Rb AND Rd, Ra, #imm	Bitwise AND. (Rd = Ra AND Rb), (Rd = Ra AND #imm) <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>Ra</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Rb</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Rd</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Ra	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	Rb	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	Rd	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Ra	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1																				
Rb	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1																				
Rd	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1																				
ORR Rd, Ra, Rb ORR Rd, Ra, #imm	Bitwise OR. (Rd = Ra OR Rb), (Rd = Ra OR #imm) <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>Ra</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Rb</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Rd</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Ra	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Rb	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rd	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
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Rd	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0																				
EOR Rd, Ra, Rb EOR Rd, Ra, #imm	Bitwise exclusive-OR. (Rd = Ra $\oplus$ Rb), (Rd = Ra $\oplus$ #imm) <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>Ra</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Rb</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Rd</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Ra	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	Rb	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rd	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
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MOV Rd, Ra, LSR #imm	Logical shift right by (#imm) bits. (Rd = Ra >> #imm) Ex) #imm = 3 <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>Before</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>After</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Before	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	After	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1									
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After	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0																				
MOV Rd, Ra	(Rd = Ra)																											
MOV Rd, #imm	(Rd = #imm)																											
ADD Rd, Ra, Rb	(Rd = Ra + Rb)																											
ADD Rd, Ra, #imm	(Rd = Ra + #imm)																											
SUB Rd, Ra, Rb	(Rd = Ra - Rb)																											
SUB Rd, Ra, #imm	(Rd = Ra - #imm)																											

1. (20 points) The following shows the values in the registers R0-R3.

R0: 1

R1: 2

R2: 3

R3: 4

Show the values of R0-R3 after the following code is executed.

Code:

ADD R0, R0, R1

SUB R1, R3, R2

ADD R2, R0, R1

AND R3, R1, R0

EOR R3, R3, R2

Answer:

R0:

R1:

R2:

R3:

2. (20 points) Assume all the number systems are unsigned number systems.

- 1) Represent 85 using the binary number system.
- 2) Represent 85 using the radix-3 number system.
- 3) Represent 85 using the radix-16 number system.
- 4) What is the max. value that can be represented by the 4-digit hex number system?

3. (20 points)  $R0 = a_7a_6 \dots a_0$  and  $R1 = b_7b_6 \dots b_0$ . Generate  $R2$  from  $R0$  and  $R1$  (show the instructions). Try to minimize the # instructions.

$$R2 = a_7b_6a_5b_4a_3b_2a_1b_0$$

4. (40 points)

- 1) Use the 8-bit binary number system. Represent 0, 1, 2, ..., 20 using the 8-bit binary number system.
- 2) Find the remainders of  $\frac{0}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{20}{4}$ . Represent them in the 8-bit binary number system.
- 3)  $R0 = a_7a_6 \dots a_0$  is given. When does the remainder of  $\frac{R0}{4}$  become 2? Show the condition for that.

