

(5 pts) Exercise 2-31

- Suppose you are given the code for the following function:

```
int function1(int a, int b);
```

Write MIPS code to call function1(3, 7) and then store the result in \$s0

(5 pts) Exercise 2-32

- Now you have this definition for function1:

```
int function1(int a, int b) {  
    return (a - b);  
}
```

Write MIPS code to define function1.

(10 pts) Exercise 2-33

- Write MIPS code to define the following function:

```
int cat(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return a;  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```

(5 pts) Exercise 2-36

- Write the MIPS code to define the following function
int function2(int g, int h)
{ return g + function1(g, h); }
(You *will* need to store something on the stack – why?)

(5 pts) Exercise 2-37

- Write the MIPS code to define the following function
int function3(int a, int b)
{ return function6(a) + function7(b); }
(You *will* need to store something on the stack – why?)

(10 pts) Exercise 2-38

- Write the MIPS code to define the following function
int lemur(int a, int b)
{ return panda(a) + b; }

(5 pts) Exercise B-1

- Show the truth table for NAND and NOR gates



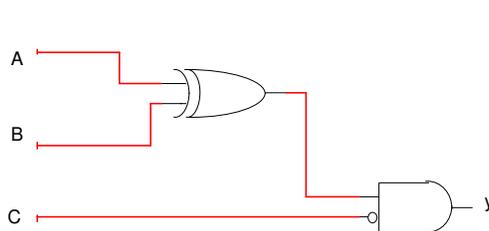
A	B	x
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	



A	B	x
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

(5 pts) Exercise B-2

- A.) Show the truth table for the following logic circuit



A	B	C	y

- B.) Write the Boolean equation for this circuit.

(5 pts) Exercise B-3

- Draw a circuit for the following formula:
$$F = \overline{(A + B) \cdot C} + D$$

(2 pts EXTRA CREDIT) Exercise B-4

- Recall – how many entries are in a truth table for a function with n inputs?
- Consider – how many different truth tables are possible for a function with n inputs?