#1.
A ________________ subroutine always has a stack frame associated with it when it is called.

A ________________ subroutine supports recursion.

A ________________ subroutine does not (cannot) call other subroutines.

A ________________ subroutine usually results in a larger code size compared to equivalent code implemented as other types of subroutines.

A ________________ subroutine shares the same register window set as its caller.

In the SPARC architecture, the _________________ register points into the current/active stack frame such that________________ variables are accessed with a ________________ offset and _________________ are accessed with a _________________ offset.

#2.
a) Convert \(-57.875_{10}\) to binary fixed-point and single precision IEEE floating-point representation (expressed in hexadecimal).

binary fixed-point _____________________________ x 2^0

IEEE floating-point _____________________________ (hexadecimal)

b) Convert \(0x42FF8000\) (single precision IEEE floating-point representation) to fixed-point decimal.

fixed-point decimal _____________________________ (decimal / no exponential notation)