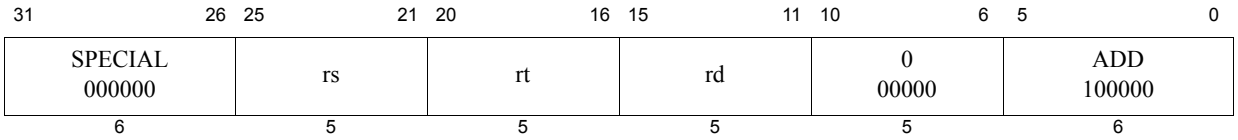


Format: `ADD rd, rs, rt` **MIPS32**

Purpose: Add Word

To add 32-bit integers. If an overflow occurs, then trap.

Description: `GPR[rd] ← GPR[rs] + GPR[rt]`

The 32-bit word value in GPR *rt* is added to the 32-bit value in GPR *rs* to produce a 32-bit result.

- If the addition results in 32-bit 2's complement arithmetic overflow, the destination register is not modified and an Integer Overflow exception occurs.
- If the addition does not overflow, the 32-bit result is placed into GPR *rd*.

Restrictions:

None

Operation:

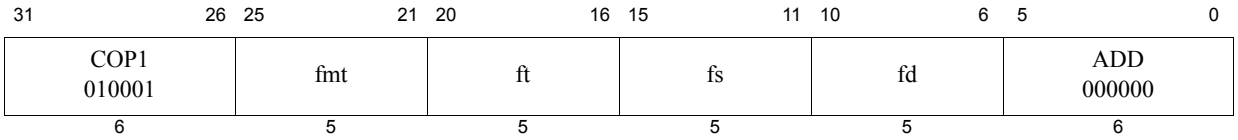
```
temp ← (GPR[rs]31||GPR[rs]31..0) + (GPR[rt]31||GPR[rt]31..0)
if temp32 ≠ temp31 then
   SignalException(IntegerOverflow)
else
   GPR[rd] ← temp
endif
```

Exceptions:

Integer Overflow

Programming Notes:

ADDU performs the same arithmetic operation but does not trap on overflow.



Format: `ADD.fmt`

`ADD.S fd, fs, ft` **MIPS32**

`ADD.D fd, fs, ft` **MIPS32**

`ADD.PS fd, fs, ft` **MIPS64,MIPS32 Release 2, removed in Release 6**

Purpose: Floating Point Add

To add floating point values.

Description: `FPR[fd] ← FPR[fs] + FPR[ft]`

The value in FPR *ft* is added to the value in FPR *fs*. The result is calculated to infinite precision, rounded by using to the current rounding mode in *FCSR*, and placed into FPR *fd*. The operands and result are values in format *fmt*.

ADD.PS adds the upper and lower halves of FPR *fs* and FPR *ft* independently, and ORs together any generated exceptions.

The *Cause* bits are ORed into the *Flag* bits if no exception is taken.

Restrictions:

The fields *fs*, *ft*, and *fd* must specify FPRs valid for operands of type *fmt*. If the fields are not valid, the result is **UNPREDICTABLE**.

The operands must be values in format *fmt*. If the fields are not, the result is **UNPREDICTABLE** and the value of the operand FPRs becomes **UNPREDICTABLE**.

The result of ADD.PS is **UNPREDICTABLE** if the processor is executing in the *FR*=0 32-bit FPU register model. ADD.PS is predictable if executing on a 64-bit FPU in the *FR*=1 mode, but not with *FR*=0, and not on a 32-bit FPU.

Availability and Compatibility:

ADD.PS has been removed in Release 6.

Operation:

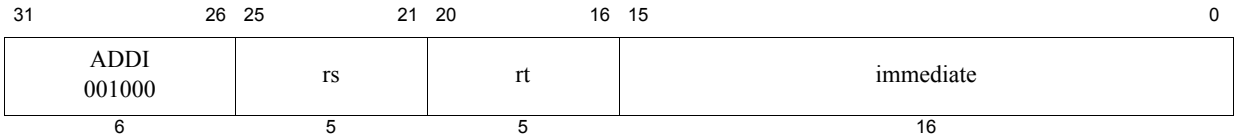
```
StoreFPR (fd, fmt, ValueFPR(fs, fmt) +fmt ValueFPR(ft, fmt))
```

Exceptions:

Coprocessor Unusable, Reserved Instruction

Floating Point Exceptions:

Unimplemented Operation, Invalid Operation, Inexact, Overflow, Underflow



Format: `ADDI rt, rs, immediate` **MIPS32, removed in Release 6**

Purpose: Add Immediate Word

To add a constant to a 32-bit integer. If overflow occurs, then trap**.**

Description: `GPR[rt] ← GPR[rs] + immediate`

The 16-bit signed *immediate* is added to the 32-bit value in GPR *rs* to produce a 32-bit result.

- If the addition results in 32-bit 2's complement arithmetic overflow, the destination register is not modified and an Integer Overflow exception occurs.
- If the addition does not overflow, the 32-bit result is placed into GPR *rt*.

Restrictions:

Availability and Compatibility:

This instruction has been removed in Release 6. The encoding has been reused for other instructions introduced by Release 6.

Operation:

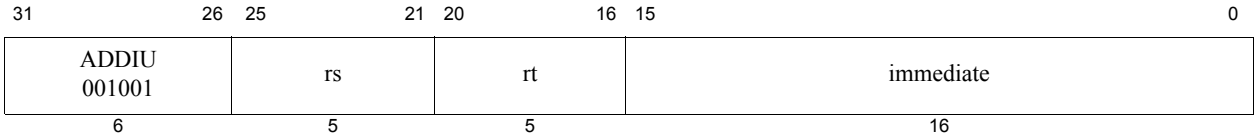
```
temp ← (GPR[rs]31||GPR[rs]31..0) + sign_extend(immediate)
if temp32 ≠ temp31 then
   SignalException(IntegerOverflow)
else
   GPR[rt] ← temp
endif
```

Exceptions:

Integer Overflow

Programming Notes:

ADDIU performs the same arithmetic operation but does not trap on overflow.



Format: `ADDIU rt, rs, immediate` **MIPS32**

Purpose: Add Immediate Unsigned Word

To add a constant to a 32-bit integer.

Description: `GPR[rt] ← GPR[rs] + immediate`

The 16-bit signed *immediate* is added to the 32-bit value in GPR *rs* and the 32-bit arithmetic result is placed into GPR *rt*.

No Integer Overflow exception occurs under any circumstances.

Restrictions:

None

Operation:

```
temp ← GPR[rs] + sign_extend(immediate)
GPR[rt] ← temp
```

Exceptions:

None

Programming Notes:

The term “unsigned” in the instruction name is a misnomer; this operation is 32-bit modulo arithmetic that does not trap on overflow. This instruction is appropriate for unsigned arithmetic, such as address arithmetic, or integer arithmetic environments that ignore overflow, such as C language arithmetic.