Write, assemble and run successfully on the simulator a Mac-1 subroutine \( \text{lgneg}(n,x) \) that returns in the AC the address of the integer possessing the algebraically largest negative value along the real line among the \( n \) integers in the array whose starting address is \( x \). The largest negative value on the real line is the farthest right value to the left of zero. If there are no negative values among the \( n \) elements to be processed, then return -1 which is equivalent to the address 65535, clearly not a valid memory address. If there are two or more array entries that equally satisfy the requirements, return the address of the one with the highest address. Your subroutine should be tested with the main program shown below, which defines how the parameters are passed.

Main program continued from below

```
/CONTINUE FROM BELOW
halt
EXTRN lgneg | data 57
ans1 RES 1 | 0
ans2 RES 1 | 129
ans3 RES 1 | 34
n1 6 | 8
n2 10 | 3
n3 5 | -29
start loco 4020 | -15
swap /initialize sp | -2
loco n1 | -347
push /push address n1 | -3
loco data | 6
push /push array start address | 35
one call lgneg | -413
stod ans1 | END start
insp 2 |
loco n2 /push address n2 |
push |
loco data |
add (4) |
push /push array start address |
two call lgneg |
stod ans2 |
insp 2 |
loco n3 /push address n3 |
push |
loco data |
add (9) |
push /push array start address |
three call lgneg |
stod ans3 |
insp 2 |
halt |
```

Hand in a copy of the main program symbolic assembly listing, the subroutine symbolic assembly listing, the contents of (macro) memory after “load main sub” (i.e., of main.abs) before execution of the program, and the contents of memory after execution of the program. Highlight and comment upon the final answers. Specify what values are contained in the addresses specified by ans1, ans2, and ans3.