

# Assignment 1 of CISC 2002

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## 1

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 114_{10} & \\ 2 \overline{)114} & 0 \\ 2 \overline{)57} & 1 \\ 2 \overline{)28} & 0 \\ 2 \overline{)14} & 0 \\ 2 \overline{)7} & 1 \\ 2 \overline{)3} & 1 \\ 2 \overline{)1} & 1 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r|l} 114_{10} \\ 2 \overline{)114} \\ 2 \overline{)57} \\ 2 \overline{)28} \\ 2 \overline{)14} \\ 2 \overline{)7} \\ 2 \overline{)3} \\ 2 \overline{)1} \end{array}} \right\} 1110010$$

$$0.25 \times 2 = 0.5 | 0$$

$$0.5 \times 2 = 1 | 1$$

$$0.25_{10} = 0.01_2$$

$$-114.25 = -1110010.01$$

$$= -1.11001001 \times 2^6$$

$$= (-1)^1 \times 2^6 \times 1.11001001$$

$$s = 1$$

$$e - 127 = 6$$

$$e = 133$$

$$f = 11001001$$

$133_{10}$ 

$$\left. \begin{array}{r|l} 2) \underline{133} & 1 \\ 2) \underline{66} & 0 \\ 2) \underline{33} & 1 \\ 2) \underline{16} & 0 \\ 2) \underline{8} & 0 \\ 2) \underline{4} & 0 \\ 2) \underline{2} & 0 \\ 2) \underline{1} & 1 \end{array} \right\} 10000101$$

The representation of  $-114.25$  in IEEE single precision format is

$$1100\ 0010\ 1110\ 0100\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000$$

**2**

$$0100\ 0011\ 0101\ 0100\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000$$

$$s = 0$$

$$e = 10000110_2$$

$$= 134$$

$$f = 10101$$

$$(-1)^s \times 2^{e-127} \times 1.10101 = 2^7 \times 1.10101$$

$$= 11010100_2$$

$$= 212$$

**3**

**3.1**

$$\frac{1}{5} \times 2 = 0.4|0$$

$$0.4 \times 2 = 0.8|0$$

$$0.8 \times 2 = 1.6|1$$

$$0.6 \times 2 = 1.2|1$$

$$0.2 \times 2 = 0.4|0$$

...

...

...

$$\frac{1}{5}_{10} = 0.\dot{0}011_2$$

**3.2**

$$-9.6 = (-1)^1 \times 2^3 \times 1.2$$

$$s = 1$$

$$e - 127 = 3$$

$$e = 130_{10} = 10000010_2$$

$$1.f = 1.0011_2$$

The representation of  $-9.6$  in IEEE single precision format is

$$1100\ 0001\ 0001\ 1001\ 1001\ 1001\ 1001\ 1001$$

**3.3**

$$1100\ 0001$$

$$C\ 1$$

$$0001\ 1001$$

$$1\ 9$$

$$1001\ 1001$$

$$9\ 9$$

$$1001\ 1001$$

$$9\ 9$$

**4****4.1**

By L'Hospital's rule,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} \right)}{2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**4.2****4.3***Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{2x} \\
 &= \frac{(\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2-x})(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x})}{2x(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x})} \\
 &= \frac{2+x - (2-x)}{2x(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x})} \\
 &= \frac{2x}{2x(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

**4.4**

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1 a=-5:-1:-20
2 x=10.^a
3 y1=(sqrt(2+x)-sqrt(2-x))./(2.*x)
4 y2=1./(sqrt(2+x)+sqrt(2-x))
5 semilogx(x,y1,x,y2)

```

Listing 1: Assignments1-4.4.m

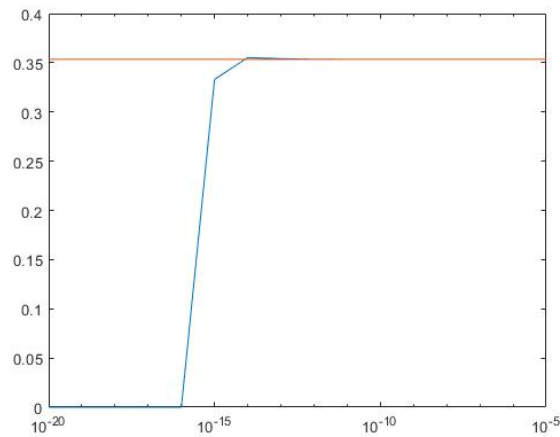


Figure 1: Output