

# Homework5

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- 题目1

- Consider the following function
- `typedef unsigned char * byte_pointer;`
- `void show_bytes(byte_pointer start, int len) {`
  - `int i;`
  - `for (i=0; i<len; i++)`
    - `printf("%.2x", start[i]);`
  - `}`
- `int val = 0x140A0233;`
- `byte_pointer valp = (byte_pointer) & val;`

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- 题目1
  - What is the output of the following call to `show_bytes` on big-endian and little-endian machines respectively?

	little-endian	big-endian
<code>show_bytes(valp, 1);</code>		
<code>show_bytes(valp, 2);</code>		
<code>show_bytes(valp, 4);</code>		

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- 题目2
  - Fill in the missing information in the following table:

Fractional value	Binary representation	Decimal representation
1/8		
3/4		
	10.1011	
25/16		
		3.1875

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- 题目3
  - Given a floating-point format with a  $k$ -bit exponent and an  $n$ -bit fraction, write formulas for the exponent  $E$ , significand  $M$ , the fraction  $f$ , and the value  $V$  for the quantities that follow. In addition, describe the bit representation.
  - A. The number 5.0
  - B. The largest odd integer that can be represented exactly
  - C. The reciprocal of the smallest positive normalized value

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- 题目4

- Consider the following two 9-bit floating-point representations based on the IEEE floating-point format.
- Format A
  - There is one sign bit.
  - There are  $k = 5$  exponent bits. The exponent bias is 15.
  - There are  $n = 3$  fraction bits.
- Format B
  - There is one sign bit.
  - There are  $k = 4$  exponent bits. The exponent bias is 7.
  - There are  $n = 4$  fraction bits.

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- 题目4

- Below, you are given some bit patterns in Format A, and your task is to convert them to the closest value in Format B. If rounding is necessary, you should **round toward  $+\infty$** .
- In addition, give the values of numbers given by the Format A and Format B bit patterns. Given these as whole numbers(eg.,17) or as fractions(eg.,17/64 or 17/26).

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- 题目4

Format A		Format B	
Bits	Value	Bits	Value
1 01110 001	$-\frac{9}{16}$	1 0110 0010	$-\frac{9}{16}$
0 10110 101			
1 00111 110			
0 00000 101			
1 11011 000			
0 11000 100			