

L2 Z2

$$x = \pm (0, 1e_2 e_3 e_4)_2 \cdot 2^{\pm c}$$

$$e_2, e_3, e_4, c \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \pm 0,1000 &= \pm \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{8}{16} \\ \pm 0,1001 &= \pm \frac{9}{16} \\ \pm 0,1010 &= \pm \frac{10}{16} \\ \pm 0,1011 &= \pm \frac{11}{16} \\ \pm 0,1100 &= \pm \frac{12}{16} \\ \pm 0,1101 &= \pm \frac{13}{16} \\ \pm 0,1110 &= \pm \frac{14}{16} \\ \pm 0,1111 &= \pm \frac{15}{16} \end{aligned} \right\} \cdot 2^{\{-1, 0, 1\}}$$

Dla 2^{-1}

$$\left\{ \pm \frac{8}{32}, \pm \frac{9}{32}, \pm \frac{10}{32}, \pm \frac{11}{32}, \pm \frac{12}{32}, \pm \frac{13}{32}, \pm \frac{14}{32}, \pm \frac{15}{32} \right\} \quad |\{ \dots \}| = 16$$

Dla $2^{00} = 1$

$$\left\{ \pm \frac{8}{16}, \pm \frac{9}{16}, \pm \frac{10}{16}, \pm \frac{11}{16}, \pm \frac{12}{16}, \pm \frac{13}{16}, \pm \frac{14}{16}, \pm \frac{15}{16} \right\} = \left\{ \pm \frac{16}{32}, \pm \frac{18}{32}, \pm \frac{20}{32}, \pm \frac{22}{32}, \pm \frac{24}{32}, \pm \frac{26}{32}, \pm \frac{28}{32}, \pm \frac{30}{32} \right\}$$

Dla 2^1

$$\left\{ \pm \frac{32}{32}, \pm \frac{36}{32}, \pm \frac{40}{32}, \pm \frac{44}{32}, \pm \frac{48}{32}, \pm \frac{52}{32}, \pm \frac{56}{32}, \pm \frac{60}{32} \right\}$$

48 liczb

$$\text{Przedział}[A, B] = \left[-\frac{60}{32}, -\frac{8}{32} \right] \cup \left[\frac{8}{32}, \frac{60}{32} \right]$$

Rysunek dla dodatnich liczb

