



**ESCUELA POLITÉCNICA NACIONAL
FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA DE SISTEMAS
INGENIERÍA EN COMPUTACION**

PERÍODO ACADÉMICO: 2025-A

ASIGNATURA: ICCD412 Métodos Numéricos

GRUPO: GR2

TIPO DE INSTRUMENTO: Deber N°3

FECHA DE ENTREGA LÍMITE: 04/05/2025

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TEMA

Calculo de Errores

OBJETIVOS

- Aplicar los conocimientos vistos en clase sobre la representación en punto flotante según el estándar IEEE 754

DESARROLLO

Deber N° 3.

* Dados los siguientes números pasar a formato IEEE 754
32 y 64 bits.

a) -159.369

Convertimos el número entero en binario

$$159 \div 2 = 79,5 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{si } d \geq 0,5 = 1 \\ \text{si } d < 0,5 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$79,5 \div 2 = 39,75 \quad 1$$

$$39,75 \div 2 = 19,875 \quad 1$$

$$19,875 \div 2 = 9,9375 \quad 1$$

$$9,9375 \div 2 = 4,96875 \quad 1$$

$$4,96875 \div 2 = 2,484375 \quad 0$$

$$2,484375 \div 2 = 1,2421875 \quad 0$$

$$1,2421875 \div 2 = 0,62109375 \quad 1$$

10011111

Ahora su parte decimal en binario

$$0,369 \times 2 = 0,738 \quad 0$$

$$0,738 \times 2 = 1,476 \quad 1$$

$$0,476 \times 2 = 0,952 \quad 0$$

$$0,952 \times 2 = 1,904 \quad 1$$

$$0,904 \times 2 = 1,808 \quad 1$$

$$0,808 \times 2 = 1,616 \quad 1$$

$$0,616 \times 2 = 1,232 \quad 1$$

$$0,232 \times 2 = 0,464 \quad 0$$

$$0,464 \times 2 = 0,928 \quad 0$$

$$0,928 \times 2 = 1,856 \quad 1$$

$$0,856 \times 2 = 1,712 \quad 1$$

$$0,712 \times 2 = 1,424 \quad 1$$

$$0,424 \times 2 = 0,848 \quad 0$$

$$0,848 \times 2 = 1,696 \quad 1$$

$$0,696 \times 2 = 1,392 \quad 1$$

$$0,392 \times 2 = 0,784 \quad 0$$

$$0,784 \times 2 = 1,568 \quad 1$$

$$0,568 \times 2 = 1,136 \quad 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} * - 159,369 &= - 10011111 \cdot 010111100111\overline{011} \\ &= - 1.0011111010111100111\overline{011} \times 2^9 \end{aligned}$$

$$127 + 7 = 134$$

$$134 \div 2 = 67,0 \quad 0$$

$$67 \div 2 = 33,5 \quad 1$$

$$33,5 \div 2 = 16,75 \quad 1$$

$$16,75 \div 2 = 8,375 \quad 0$$

$$8,375 \div 2 = 4,1875 \text{ O}$$

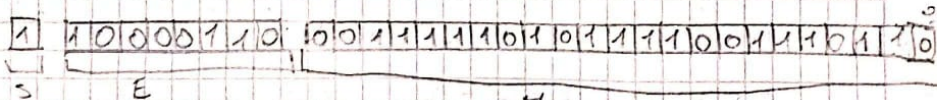
$$4,1875 \div 2 = 2,09375 \text{ O}$$

$$2,09375 \div 2 = 1,0468750$$

$$1,046875 \div 2 = 0,5234375$$

$$B_2 = 10000110.$$

* 32 bits



- * 64 bits

$$1023 \div 7 = 1030$$

$$1030 \div 2 = 515,00$$

$$515 \div 2 = 257.5 \text{ l}$$

$$257,5 \div 2 = 128,75 \text{ t}$$

$$128,75 \div 2 = 64,375$$

$$64,375 \div 2 = 32,18750$$

$$32,1875 \div 2 = 16,09375 \quad \text{O}$$

$$16,01375 \div 2 = 8,006875 \quad 0$$

$$8,040875 \div 2 = 4,0204375 \quad \circ$$

$$4,0234375 \div 2 = 2,01171875 \quad 0$$

$$2,00859 \div 2 = 1,005859395$$

$$1,005839 \div 2 = 0,5029295 \approx 1$$

10,000,000

b) 3A.28F5C28F5C28

* PARTICULARS

001-1-1010₂

* Forte Decima

00101000111101011100,

$$F \rightarrow 1111$$

C \rightarrow 1100

$$= 11101000101000111101011100 \times 2^5$$

$$132 \div 2 = 66,0 \text{ o}$$

$$2,0625 \div 2 = 1,03125 \text{ O}_4$$

$$60 \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = 33,0 \quad 0$$

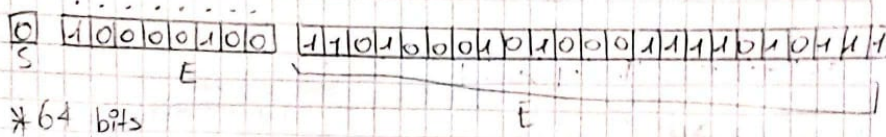
$$1,03125 \div 2 = 0,515625 \text{ t}$$

$$33 \div 2 = 16,5 \quad 1$$

10000100

$$16,5 \frac{2}{2} = 8,25 \text{ O}$$

$$4,125 \div 2 = 2,0625$$



* 64 bits

$$1023 + 5 = 1028$$

$$1028 \div 2 = 514,0 \ 0$$

$$514 \div 2 = 257,0 \ 0 \ \uparrow$$

$$257 \div 2 = 128,5 \ 1$$

$$128,5 \div 2 = 64,25 \ 0$$

$$64,25 \div 2 = 32,125 \ 0$$

$$32,125 \div 2 = 16,0625 \ 0$$

$$16,0625 \div 2 = 8,03125 \ 0$$

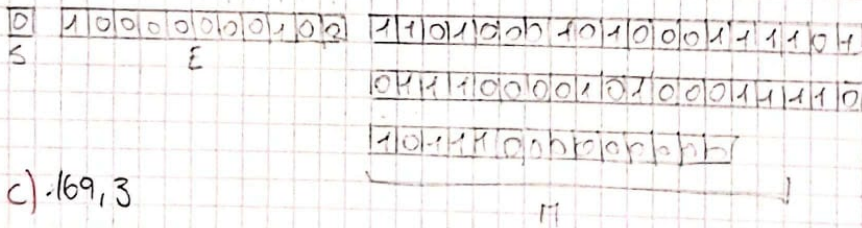
$$8,03125 \div 2 = 4,015625 \ 0 \ \uparrow$$

$$4,015625 \div 2 = 2,0078125 \ 0$$

$$2,0078125 \div 2 = 1,00390625 \ 0$$

$$1,00390625 \div 2 = 0,501953125 \ 1$$

$$1 \ 0000000 \ 100$$



c) 169,3

* Convertimos en Num2

* Parte entera

$$169 \div 2 = 84,5 \ 1$$

$$84,5 \div 2 = 42,25 \ 0$$

$$42,25 \div 2 = 21,125 \ 0$$

$$21,125 \div 2 = 10,5625 \ 1$$

$$10,5625 \div 2 = 5,28125 \ 0$$

$$5,28125 \div 2 = 2,640625 \ 1$$

$$2,640625 \div 2 = 1,3203125 \ 0$$

$$1,3203125 \div 2 = 0,66015625 \ 1$$

$$Num_2 = 10101001$$

* Parte decimal

$$0,30 \times 2 = 0,60$$

$$0,60 \times 2 = 1,20 \quad 1$$

$$0,20 \times 2 = 0,40 \quad 0$$

$$0,40 \times 2 = 0,80 \quad 0$$

$$0,80 \times 2 = 1,60 \quad .1$$

$$0,60 \times 2 = 1,20 \quad 1$$

$$0,20 \times 2 = 0,40. \quad 0$$

$$0,40 \times 2 = 0,80 \quad 0$$

$$0,80 \times 2 = 1,60 \quad 1$$

$$0,60 \times 2 = 1,20 \quad 1$$

$$010011$$

$127 + 7 = 134$ ଏବଂ ଫଳାଫଳ ଠିକ୍ ଅଟେ

$$10000110_2$$

* Notation: Gradients

$$169,3_{10} = 10101001,010011_2$$

$$= 1,010100101 \overline{0011} \times 2^7$$

[illegible]

* Ancora 64 bits. $1023 \div 2 = 1030_{10} \rightarrow 10000000110_2$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$

* Dados el siguiente número binario en IEEE 754 de 64 bits pasar a decimal.

0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0
 1 5 6 7 9 11 15 16 17 18 20 22 23 24
 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0
 25 26 27 28 30 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63

* Separamos en Partes.

Signo 0 \rightarrow Positivo

$$\text{Exponente} \rightarrow 100000011_2 = (1 \times 2^{16}) + (1 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0) = 1031_{10}$$

Mantisa \rightarrow 52 bits.

* Calculamos e

$$e = c - b_{10} = 1031 - 1023 = 8$$

* Calculamos f

$$\begin{aligned} f = & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^9 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{11} \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{15} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{16} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{17} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{18} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{22} \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{23} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{24} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{27} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{31} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{35} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{36} \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{39} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{40} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{42} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{43} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{44} \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{49} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{51} \end{aligned}$$

$$f = 0.55719 \rightarrow 4 \text{ C.S. y Redondeo}$$

$$f+1 = 1.55719_{10}$$

$$X = (-1)^0 \cdot 2^8 \cdot 1,55719$$

$$X = 398,6 \rightarrow 4 \text{ cifras.}$$

* Dado el siguiente número binario en IEEE 754 de 32 bits pasar a decimal.

1 10000 1101 1001 1000 0001 1001 1001 101

* Signo = 1 = negativo.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{* Exponente} &= 10000110 = (1 \times 2^7) + (1 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^5) \\ &= 134_{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$e = 134 - 127 = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{* Mantisa} = f &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{12} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{13} \\ &+ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{16} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{17} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{21} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{23} \end{aligned}$$

$$f = 0,5941 \rightarrow 4 \text{ cifras.}$$

$$f + 1 = 1,5941$$

$$X = (-1)^1 \cdot 2^7 \cdot (1,5941)$$

$$X = -204,045$$

CONCLUSIONES

- Realizar los ejercicios propuestos permitió tener un conocimiento mas profundo sobre los números en los sistemas digitales usando el estándar IEEE 754 tanto en 32 bits como en 64 bits.