## 第2章 运算方法和运算器

## 2.1 数据与文字的表示方法

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### 数据编码与表示 ■计算机中的数据 ◆整数、浮点数、字符(串)、逻辑值 ◆需要编码进行表示 ■编码原则 ◆使用少量简单的基本符号 ◆一定的规则 ◆表示大量复杂的信息 ■ 二进制码0、1 ◆符号个数最少,物理上容易实现 ◆与二值逻辑的"真""假"两个值对应 ◆用二进制码表示数值数据运算规则简单

## 无符号数和有符号数

■ 无符号数指的是不带符号位的数,例如: 1个16位二进制数,表示范围为0~65535 在C语言中,用unsigned short int类型进行声明

■有符号数指的是带符号位的数,最左边的位用作符号位, 用"0"表示正,"1"表示负,例如 有符号数+0001001 00000000, 表示为0x0900 有符号数-0001001 00000000, 表示为0x8900 在C语言中,用short int类型进行声明

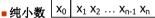
注: 在32位机上, int类型通常为32位

### 计算机中常用的数据表示格式

- ■定点格式:数值范围有限,处理简单
  - ◆机器中所有数据的小数点位置固定不变
  - ◆不使用记号"."来表示小数点
  - ◆定点数表示成纯小数或纯整数
- ■浮点格式:数值范围很大,处理过程复杂
- ■十进制数格式

# ◆非压缩BCD ◆压缩BCD

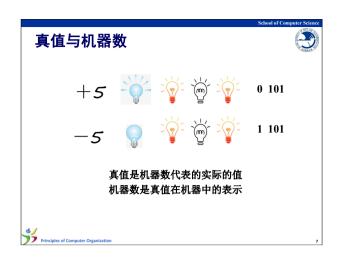
#### 定点数的表示方法

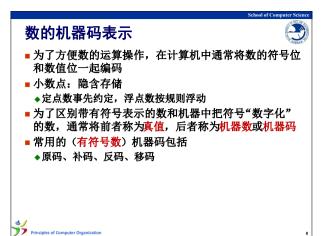


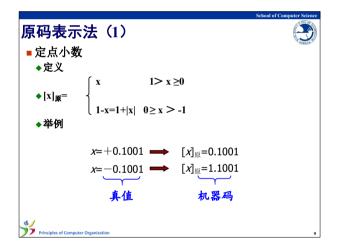
- $◆x_0$ 表示数的符号,数值0和1分别表示正号和负号,其余为代 表数的量值
- ◆小数点位于x<sub>0</sub>和x<sub>1</sub>之间.
- ◆表示范围为0≤ | x | ≤1-2-n
- ■纯整数 | X<sub>0</sub> | X<sub>1</sub> X<sub>2</sub> ... X<sub>n-1</sub> X<sub>n</sub> |
  - ◆x₀表示数的符号,数值0和1分别表示正号和负号,其余为代表数的量值
  - ◆小数点位于最低位x。的右边
  - ◆表示范围为0≤ | x | ≤2n-1

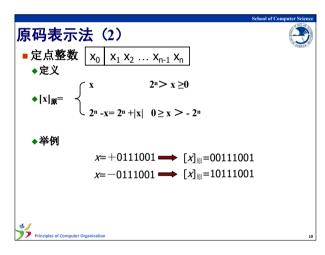


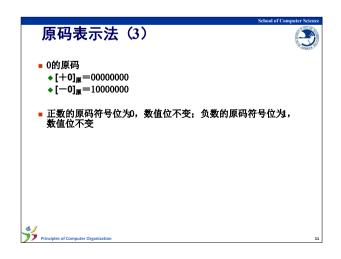




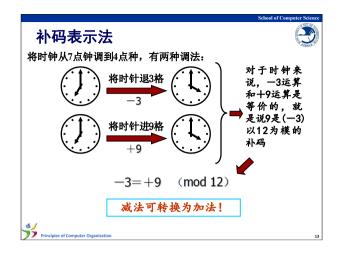


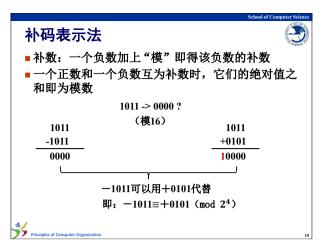


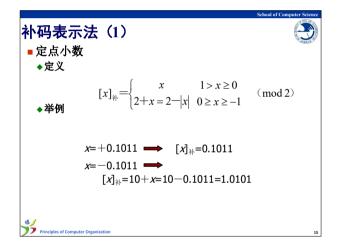


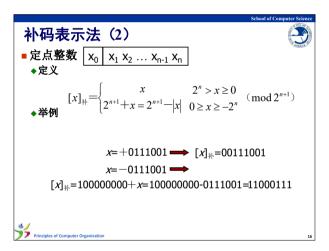


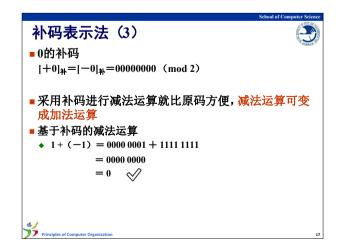


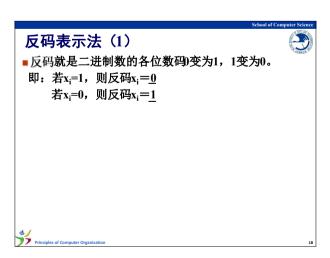


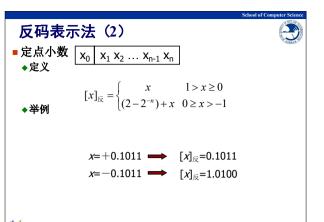


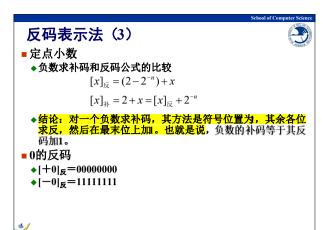


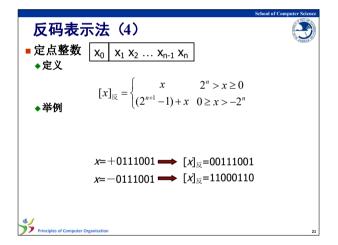


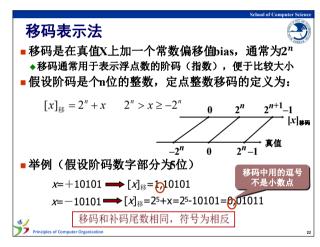


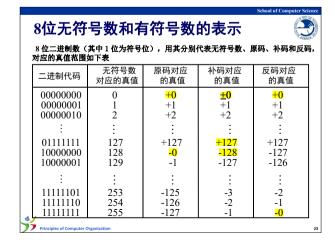


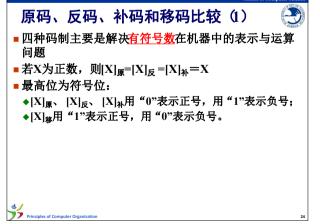


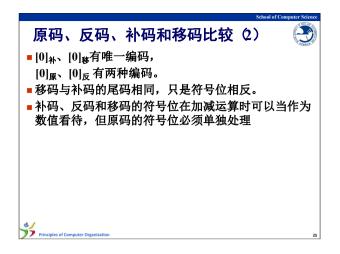




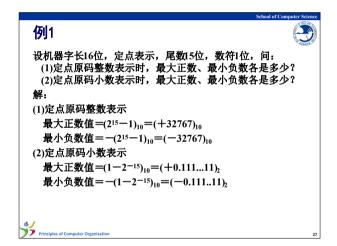


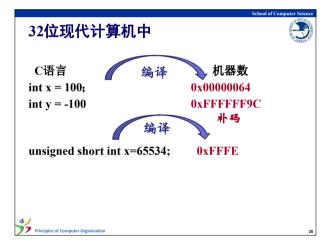




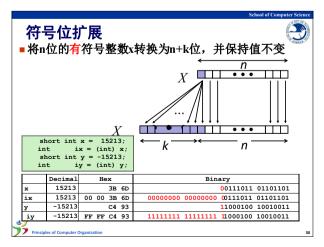












#### 例2

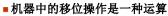


一个C语言程序在一台32位机器上运行。程序中定义 了三个变量x、y、z,其中x和z是int型,y为short型。 当x=127, y=-9时, 执行赋值语句z=x+y后, x、y、z 的值分别是

- A. x=0000007FH, y=FFF9H, z=00000076H
- B. x=0000007FH, y=FFF9H, z=FFFF0076H
- C. x=0000007FH, y=FFF7H, z=FFFF0076H
- D. x=0000007FH, y=FFF7H, z=00000076H

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#### 移位操作



- ◆左移1位 绝对值扩大,即:×2
- ◆右移1位 绝对值缩小,即:÷2
- ■在计算机中,移位与加减配合,能够实现乘除运算
- ■算术移位的法则(有符号数的移位法则)
  - ◆符号位保持不动
  - ◆正数:原码、补码、反码均补0
  - ◆负数
  - □原码,补0
  - □补码:左移补0;右移补1
  - □反码:补1

#### 移位操作举例(1)



■例: 机器字长为8位, x = -50, 对其进行左移位和 右移位,结果如下:

 $[x]_{\mathbb{R}} = \frac{1}{10110010}$ 

左移: [x]原= 11100100 -100

右移: [x]<sub>厘</sub>= 10011001 - 25

 $[x]_{ab} = 11001110$ 

左移: [x]\*=10011100

 $[x]_{\mathbb{R}} = 11100100$ -100

右移: [x]<sub>补</sub>= 11100111

 $[x]_{\mathbb{R}} = 10011001$ -25

#### 移位操作举例(2)



 $[x]_{\cancel{\nabla}} = 11001101$ 

左移: [x]<sub>反</sub>= 10011011

 $[x]_{\mathbb{R}} = 11100100$ -100

右移: [x]<sub>反</sub>= 11100110

 $[x]_{\mathbb{R}} = 10011001$ -25

#### 例子



■某字长为8位的计算机中,已知整型变量x、y的机 器数分别为[x]+=11110100, [y]+=10110000。若整 型变量 z=2\* x+y/2,则 z的机器数为

#### A. 1 100 0000

B. 0 010 0100

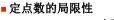
C. 1 010 1010

D. 溢出



#### 浮点数的表示方法







小张的财富 -2786

(2字节定点整数 short类型即可表示)

马云的财富 307446894372

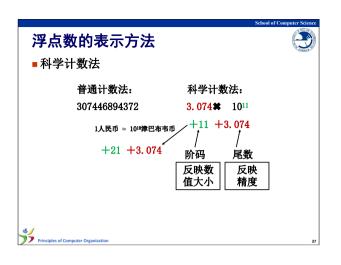
(4字节定点整数 int类型也不能表示) (只能用8字节 long类型表示)

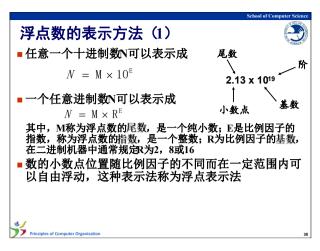
换一种货币: 1人民币 ≈ 1010津巴布韦币 (8字节long型也表示不了)

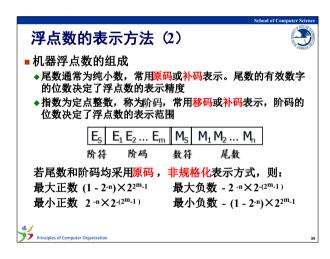
定点数可表示的数据范围有限,但 我们不能无限制的增长数据的长度

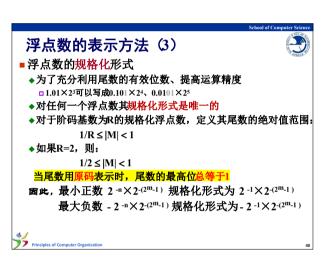
如何在位数不变的情况下,增加数据表达范围?

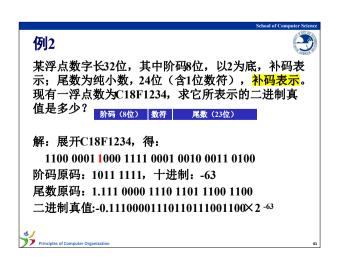
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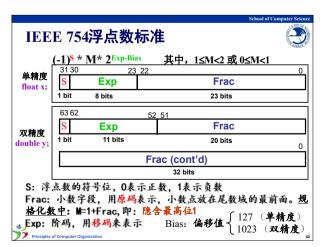












#### 阶的移码表示



- ■IEEE 754中,浮点数的阶E采用移码表示
- ■移码: 规格化数,在真正的阶e上加一个规定的值
- ◆对单精度浮点数: E = e + Bias = e + 127
- ◆对双精度浮点数: E = e + Bias = e + 1023
- ■最小的阶: 00000001;

110

■最大的阶: 111111102

25410

(单精度)

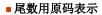
■例如:1.0 \* 2-1 在机器中的表示如下:

0 0111 1110 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 000

真值计算: (-1)<sup>S</sup> \* (1 + Frac) \* 2<sup>(E - Bias)</sup>

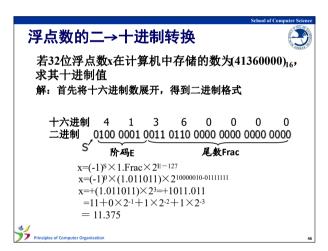
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#### 小数字段Frac



- ■规格化数表示,隐含最高位1
  - $\bullet$  M = 1 + Frac, 1 $\le$ M<2
- ■非规格化数表示
  - ◆M = Frac, 0≤M<1
- 单精度为: 1+23位,双精度为1+52位
- ■含义:
- ◆十进制: 1.6732 = (1x10) + (6x10¹) + (7x10²) + (3x10³) + (2x10⁴)
- ◆二进制:  $1.1001 = (1x2^0) + (1x2^{-1}) + (0x2^{-2}) + (0x2^{-3}) + (1x2^{-4})$

## 



#### 浮点数十→二进制转换(1)



- ■把纯小数化为分数后,如果分母起的整数次方,则转换结果是准确的,否则转换结果是近似的。
- ■如: -0.75的二进制
  - $\bullet$  -0.75 = -3/4  $\longrightarrow$  -11<sub>2</sub>/100<sub>2</sub> = -0.11<sub>2</sub>
  - ◆规格化为: -1.1,×2-1
  - $(-1)^1 \times (1 + .100\ 0000\ ...\ 0000) \times 2^{-1}$

1 0111 1110 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000 000

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#### 浮点数十→二进制转换(2)



- 将小数化为分数,若分母不是2的整数倍,转换方法为:
  - ◆求出足够多的有效位
  - ◆根据精度要求截断多余的位。
  - 按标准要求给出符号位、阶和尾数。
- 如: 求-2.15的二进制

0.15 0.30 0.40 0.60 0.20 0.80  $\frac{\times 2}{1.60}$  $\times 2$  $\times 2$  $\times 2$ 0.40 0.80 0 30 0.60 1.20  $\boldsymbol{-10.00100110011001100110011001}$ 

- 规格化 1.000100110011001100110011001...×21
- 阶 1+127=128=100000002

1 10000000 0001 0011 0011 0011 0011 001

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#### 特殊的浮点数值

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■IEEE浮点标准中,阶码0、阶码(28-1)或(211-1)被保留,用作特殊用途

特殊值	阶	小数(尾数)
+/- 0	00000000	0
非规格化数	00000000	非0
NaN (Not a Number)	11111111	非0
+/- ∞	11111111	0

非规格化小数: 〒(0. xxx)2 × 2 - 126、

隐含最高位变为0

阶码真值固定视为-126

如: 0/0, $\infty - \infty$ 等非法运算的结果就是NaN

#### 非规格化数表示范围(单精度)

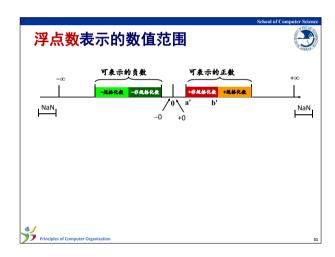


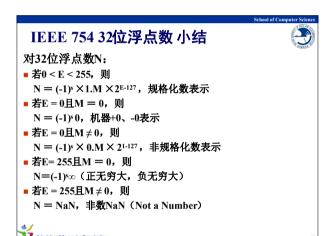
非规格化数⇒E=0

- ■M=Frac,没有隐含的前导1
- ■e = 1 Bias = 1 127 = -126, 注: 不是-127, 保证了非规格化值到规格化值的平滑过渡
- ■最小的正数: M=0.00...12
  - $a' = 0.0...1_2 * 2^{1-127}$   $= 2^{-23} * 2^{-126}$ 
    - $= 2^{-149}$
- ■最大的正数: M=0.11...1<sub>2</sub>
  - $\bullet$  b'=  $0.11...1_2$  \*  $2^{1-127}$  =  $0.11...1_2$  \*  $2^{-126}$

 $=(1-2^{-23})*2^{-126}$ 

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#### 例3 (1)

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■假设由S, E和M三个域组成的一个32位二进制数 (E与M分别为8位和23位),所表示的非零规格化 浮点数 x,真值表示为(注:不是EEE754格式): x=(-1)\*×(1.M)×2<sup>E-128</sup>

问:它所表示的规格化的最大正数、最小正数、最 大负数、最小负数是多少?

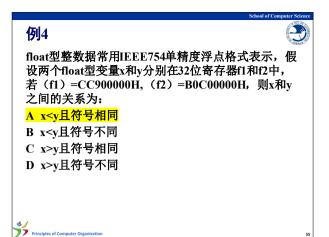
(1)最大正数

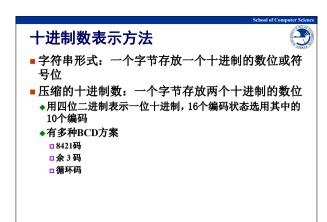
0 1111 1111 111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111

 $x = [1 + (1 - 2^{-23})] \times 2^{127}$ 

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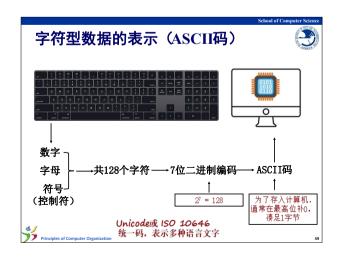
#### 



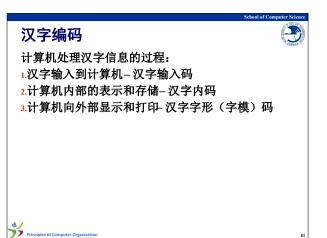


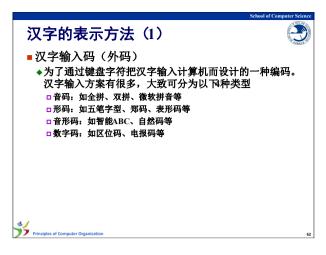




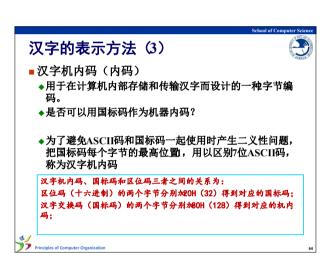


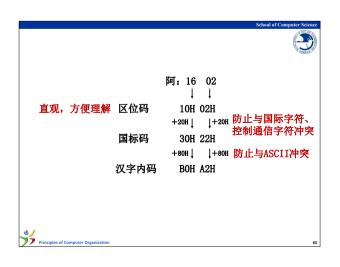




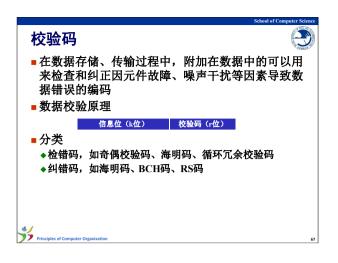


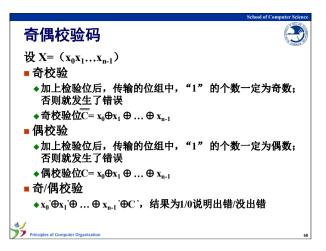


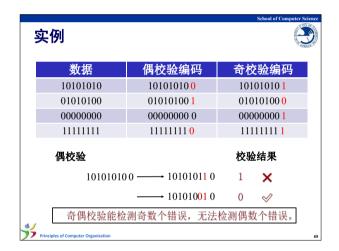






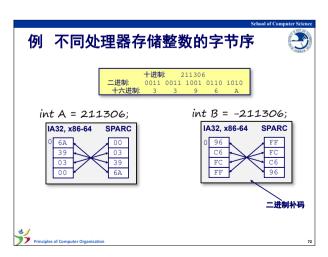






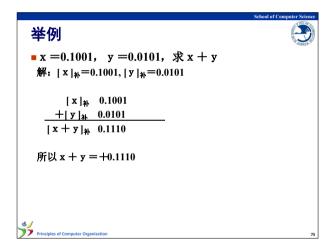


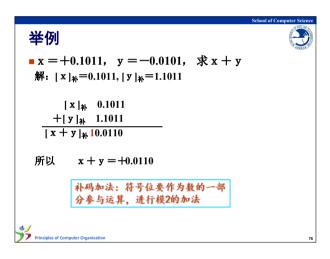


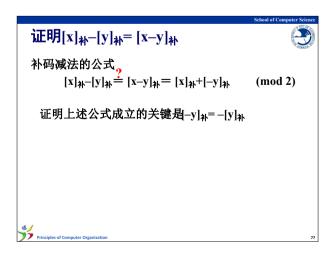


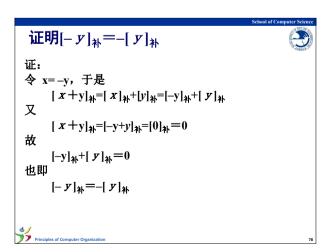


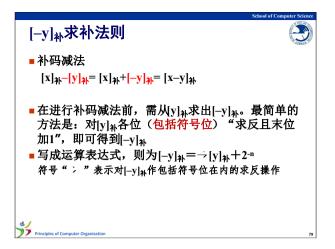


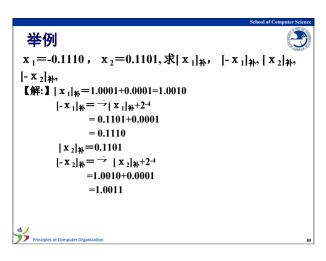


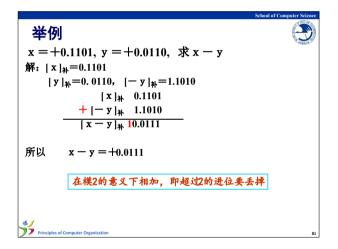


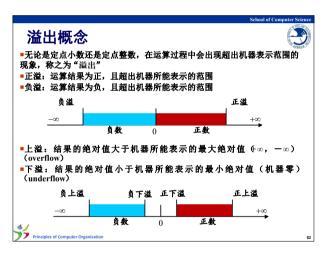


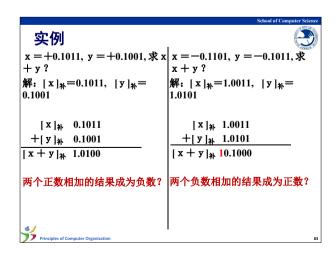


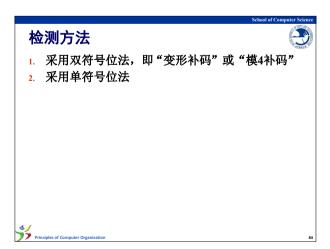


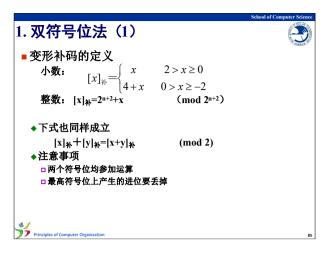


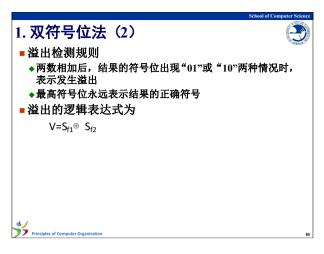


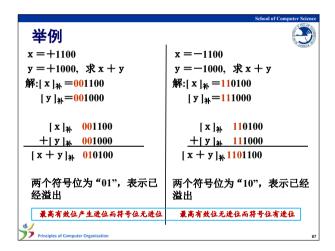


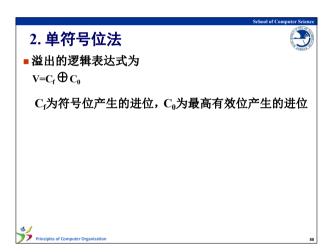


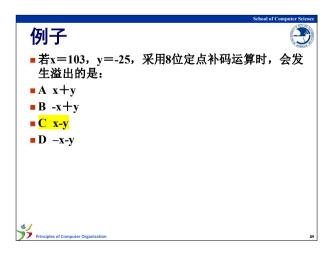




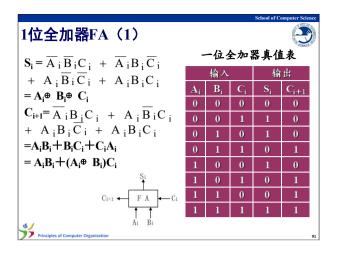


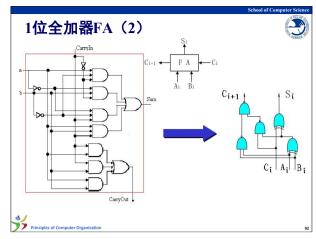


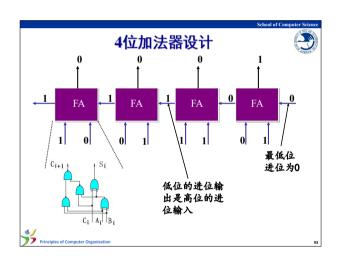


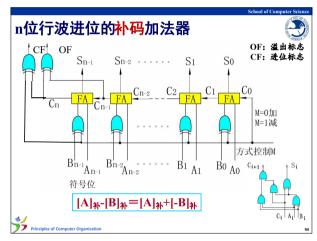




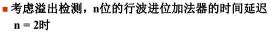








## n位行波进位加法器的时间延迟



 $t_a = 3T + 3T + 2T + 2T + 3T$ =  $6T + 2 \cdot 2T + 3T$ 

n位时:  $t_a = 3T + 3T + n \cdot 2T + 3T = (2n+9)T$ 

其中T为单级逻辑电路的单位门延迟,每级异或门延迟T 不去电影出於测时,以位的行油进位加法界的时间

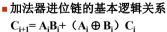
■ 不考虑溢出检测时,n位的行波进位加法器的时间延迟

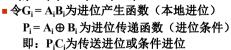
$$t_a = 3T + 3T + 2T + 3T$$
 (n=25)

 $t_a = 3T + 3T + (n-1)2T + 3T = 2(n-1)T + 9T$  (n位时)

## 改进 分析进位链逻辑







即:  $P_iC_i$ 为传送进位或条件进位 于是, $C_{i+1} = G_i + P_iC_i$ 

- ■只有当A<sub>i</sub>=B<sub>i</sub>=1时,本位才向高位进位
- ■当A<sub>i</sub>≠B<sub>i</sub>时,低一位的进位将向更高位传送
- ■传送进位和本地进位不可能同时为



