

### Floating Point Representation (1/2)

- Normal format: +1.xxx...x<sub>two</sub>\*2<sup>yyy...y</sup><sub>two</sub>
- Multiple of Word Size (32 bits)



- S represents Sign
- Exponent represents y's
- Significand represents x's
- Represent numbers as small as
   1.2 x 10<sup>-38</sup> to as large as 3.4 x 10<sup>38</sup>



Floating Point (13)





# Floating Point Representation (2/2)

- What if result too large?
  - $\sim$  (> 3.4x10<sup>38</sup> , < -3.4x10<sup>38</sup> )
  - Overflow! → Exponent larger than represented in 8-bit Exponent field
- What if result too small?
  - $\circ$  (>0 and < 1.2x10<sup>-38</sup> , <0 and > -1.2x10<sup>-38</sup> )
  - Underflow! → Negative exponent larger than represented in 8-bit Exponent field



What would help reduce chances of overflow and/or underflow?



## IEEE 754 Floating Point Standard (1/3)

Single Precision (DP similar):

31 30 23 22 C
S Exponent Significand
1 bit 8 bits 23 bits

- Sign bit: 1 means negative, 0 means positive
- Significand:
  - To pack more bits, leading 1 implicit for normalized numbers
  - □ 1 + 23 bits single, 1 + 52 bits double
  - always true: 0 < Significand < 1 (for normalized numbers)</li>
- Note: 0 has no leading 1, so reserve exponent value 0 just for number 0

#### 1) 格式化值

当指数段 exp 的位模式既不全为 0 (即数值 0) ,也不全为 1 (即单精度数值为 255,以单精度数为例, 8 位的指数为可以表达 0~255 的 255 个指数值;双精度数值为 2047)的时候,就属于这类情况。如图 2 所示。



图 2

我们知道,指数可以为正数,也可以为负数。为了处理负指数的情况,实际的指数值按要求需要加上一个偏置(Bias)值作为保存在指数段中的值。因此,这种情况下的指数段被解释为以偏置形式表示的有符号整数。即指数的值为:E=e<sup>-Bias</sup>

其中,e 是无符号数,其位表示为  $e^{k-1}$ …e  $e^{1}$ 0,而 Bias 是一个等于  $e^{k-1}$ -1(单精度是 127,双精度是 1023)的偏置值。由此产生指数的取值范围是:单精度为  $e^{k-1}$ 022~+1023。

对小数段 frac,可解释为描述小数值 f,其中 0  $\leq$  f < 1,其二进制表示为 0.f<sub>n-1</sub>…f<sub>1</sub>f<sub>0</sub>,也就是二进制小数点在最高有效位的左边。有效数字 定义为 M=1+f。有时候,这种方式也叫作隐含的以 1 开头的表示法,因为我们可以把 M 看成一个二进制表达式为 1.f<sub>n-1</sub>f<sub>n-2</sub>…f<sub>0</sub> 的数字。既然我们总是能够调整指数 E,使得有效数字 M 的范围为 1  $\leq$  M < 2(假设没有溢出),那么这种表示方法是一种轻松获得一个额外精度位的技巧。同时,由于第一位总是等于 1,因此我们就不需要显式地表示它。拿单精度数为例,按照上面所介绍的知识,实际上可以用23 位长的有效数字来表达 24 位的有效数字。比如,对单精度数而言,二进制的 1001.101(即十进制的 9.625)可以表达为 1.001101×2<sup>3</sup>,所以实际保存在有效数字位中的值为:

## Represent 0?

- exponent all zeroes
- significand all zeroes
- What about sign? Both cases valid.

# Reserve exponents, significands:

Exponent	Significand	Object
0	0	0
0	nonzero	Denorm
1-254	anything	+/- fl. pt. #
255	0	+/- ∞
255	nonzero	NaN

### Sorting Requirement...

Computer Science 61 C Fall 2021 Wawrzynek and Weave

- · We can sort the sign field by just +/-...
  - · Makes it easy to separate the two.. But what then?
- We need to sort by exponent + mantissa easily
  - Thus biased notation:

An unsigned comparison between exponents Just Works

- · Bigger is larger
- And the exponent is more significant, so it just sorts by exponent
- · And when the exponent is the same, the mantissa sorting Just Works
- So we can sort all positive numbers together just like they were integers
- And also an exponent of 0 isn't actually special...
  - · The special exponents are MAX and MIN...

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Exponent	Significand	Object
0	0	0
0	nonzero	Denorm
1-254	aynthing	Normal Floating Point
255	0	Infinity
255	Nonzero	NaN

看一下使用二进制补码时的两种有用的快捷方式。第一种是对二进制补码求相反数的快速方法。简单地把每个 0 都转为 1 以及每个 1 都转为 0,然后对结果加 1。这个捷径是基于以下观察:一个数与其取反表达式的和一定是 111 ...  $111_2$ ,它表示 -1。由于  $x+\bar x=-1$ ,因此  $x+\bar x+1=0$  或  $\bar x+1=-x$ 。(用符号  $\bar x$  表示 x 按位取反。)