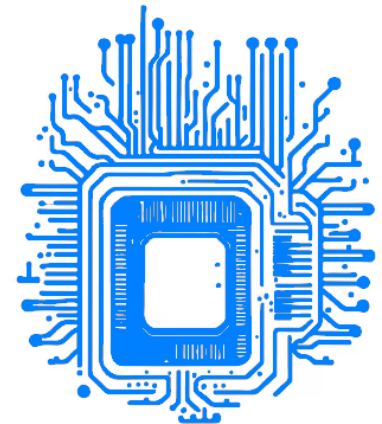


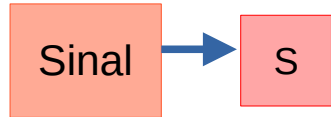
LÓGICA DE PROGRAMAÇÃO

012 – Tipos de variáveis

Inteiros de 16, 32 e 64 bits
e Ponto Flutuante

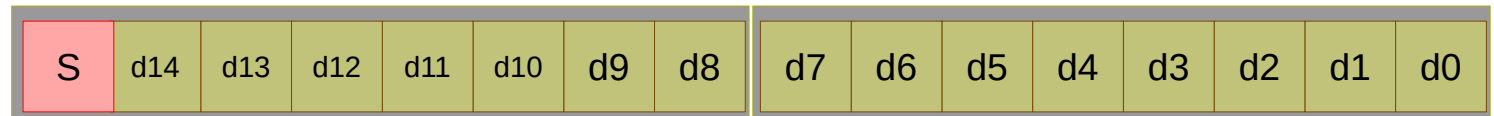


Representação de números inteiros



Notações:

16 bits ($\pm 2^{15}$)



32 bits ($\pm 2^{31}$)

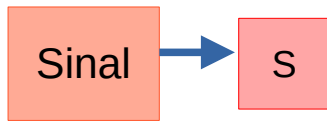


64 bits ($\pm 2^{63}$)



NOTAÇÃO	Valor máximo (inteiro)
16 bits	± 32.767
32 bits	$\pm 2.147.483.647$
64 bits	$\pm 9,223372 \times 10^{18}$

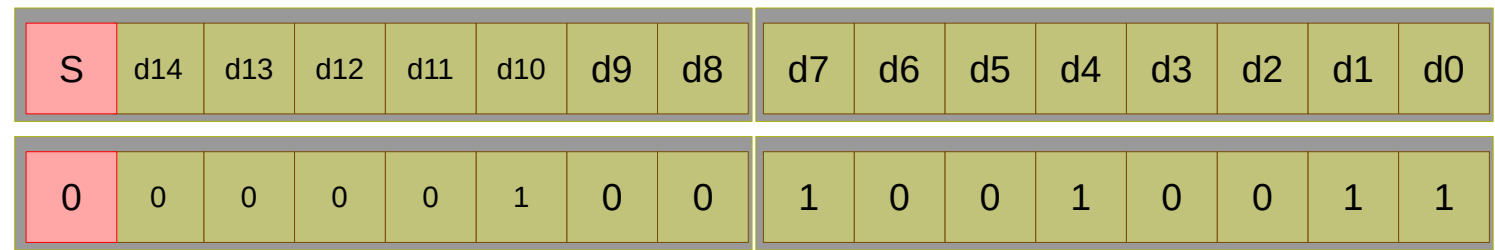
Representação de números inteiros - Exemplo



NOTAÇÃO	Valor máximo (inteiro)
16 bits	± 32.767
32 bits	$\pm 2.147.483.647$
64 bits	$\pm 9,223372 \times 10^{18}$

Exemplo:

16 bits

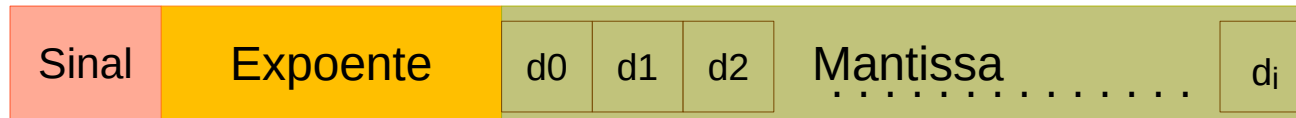


$$2^{10} + 2^7 + 2^4 + 2^1 + 2^0$$

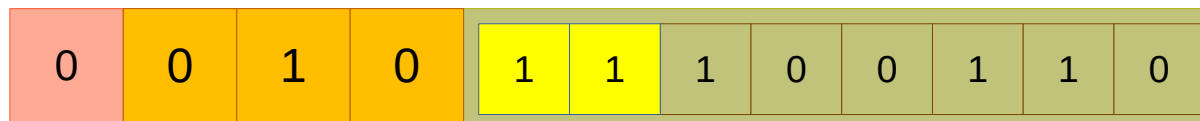
A handwritten calculation in a yellow box showing the sum of powers of 2 to find the decimal value of the binary number.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 128 \\ \hline 1024 \\ 1171 \end{array}$$

Representação de números em Ponto Flutuante



Exemplo:



2^2

3

$$(-1)^0 \cdot 2^2 \cdot (0.11100110)_2 = (11.100110)_2 = (3.59375)_{10}$$



0.5
 0.25
 0.125
 0.0625
 0.03125

0.5
 0.0625
 0.03125

 0.59375

$0.5 = 1/2$
 $0.25 = 1/4$
 $0.125 = 1/8$
 $0.0625 = 1/16$
 $0.03125 = 1/32$

Formatos de Ponto Flutuante

Formato	Bits do Expoente	Bits da Mantissa
Precisão Simples	8	23
Precisão Simples Estendida	11	32
Precisão Dupla	11	52
Precisão Dupla Estendida	15	64