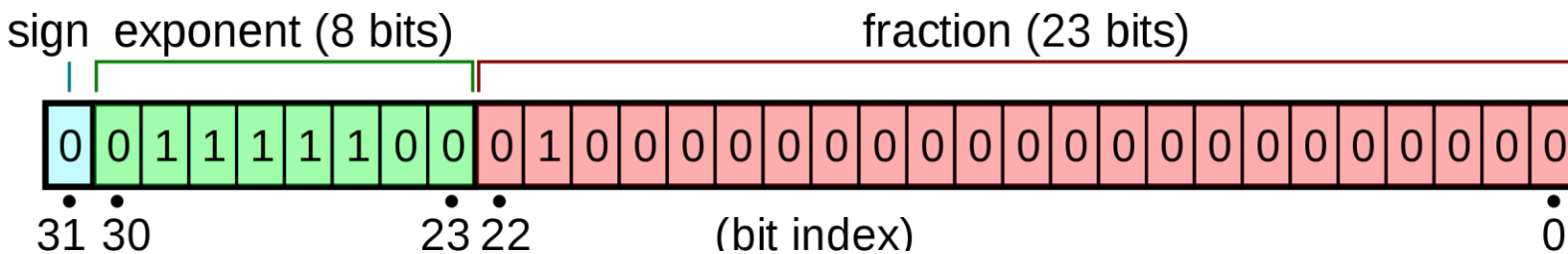
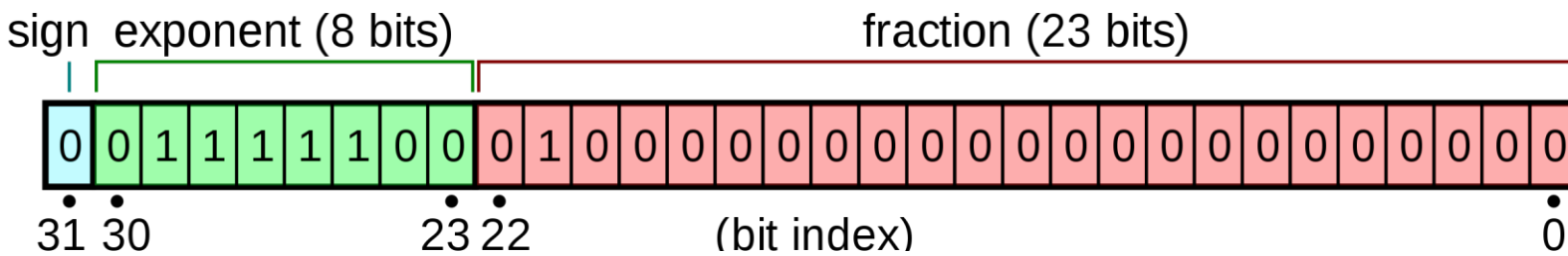


CONVERSIA ÎN IEEE FP, EX. 7



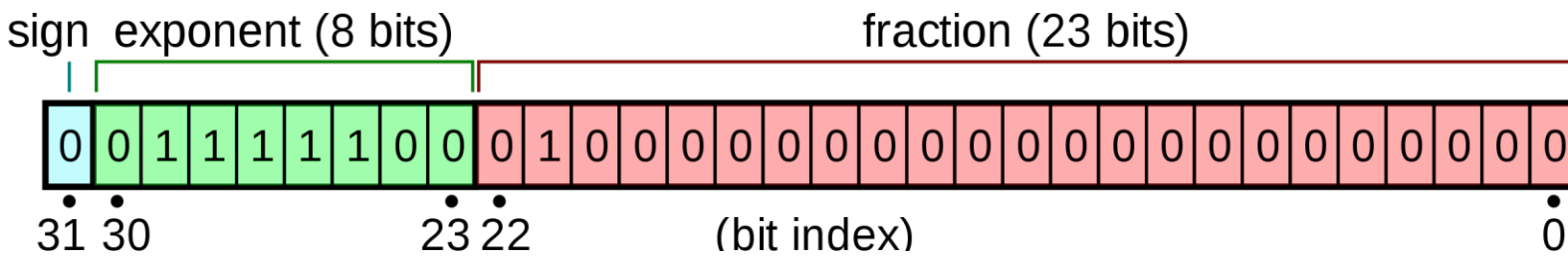
- -1313.3125
 - partea întreagă este: 1313
 - partea fracționară: 0.3125
 - $0.3125 \times 2 = 0.625 \Rightarrow 0$
 - $0.625 \times 2 = 1.25 \Rightarrow 1$
 - $0.25 \times 2 = 0.5 \Rightarrow 0$
 - $0.5 \times 2 = 1.0 \Rightarrow 1$
 - deci, $1313.3125_{10} = 10100100001.0101_2$
 - normalizare: $10100100001.0101_2 = 1.01001000010101_2 \times 2^{10}$
 - mantisa este 010010000101010000000000
 - exponentul este $10 + 127 = 137 = 10001001_2$
 - semnul este 1

CONVERSIA ÎN IEEE FP, EX. 8



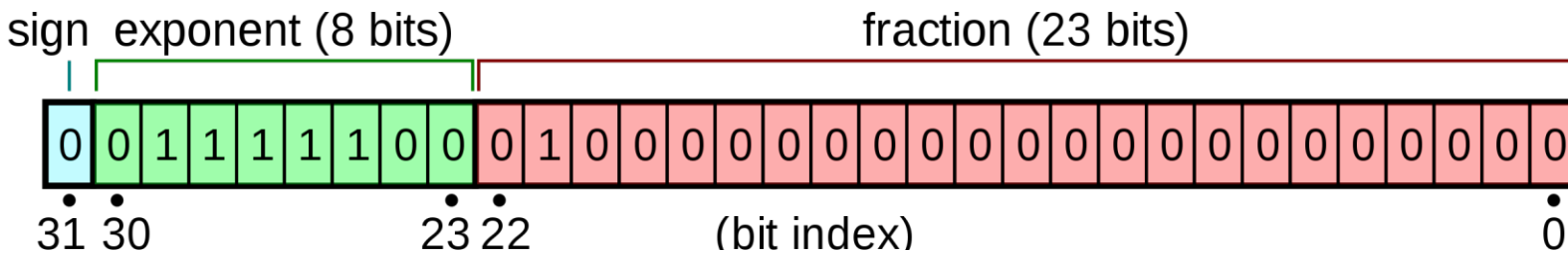
- calculăm `abs(a)`
 - soluția: `a = a & ~(1 << 31)`

CONVERSIA ÎN IEEE FP, EX. 8



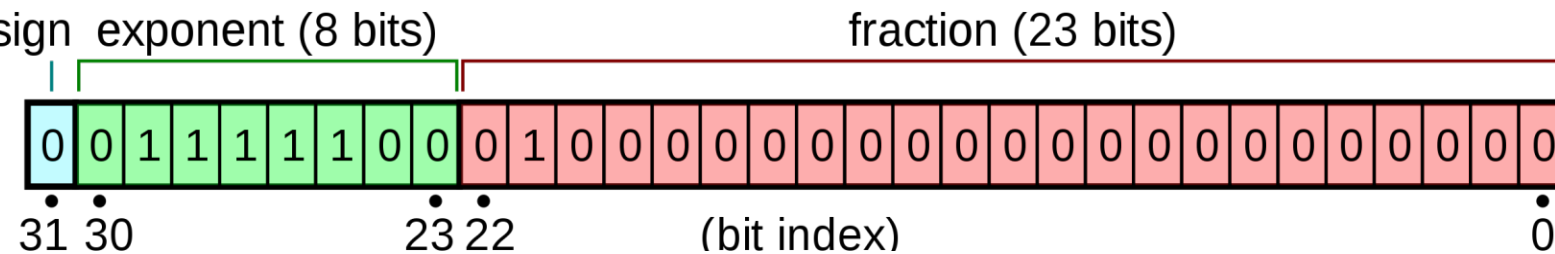
- schimbați semnul lui a
 - soluția: $a = a \wedge (1 \ll 31)$

CONVERSIA ÎN IEEE FP, EX. 8



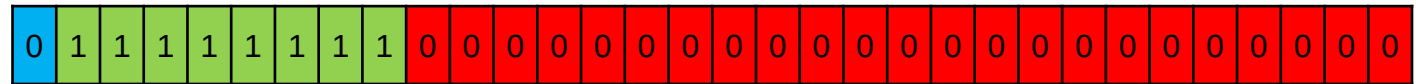
- împărțiți a la 4
 - soluția:
 - vrem exponentul, unde se află?
 - MASK = 0x7F800000
 - extragem exponent = (a & MASK) >> 23
 - dacă exponent > 1 atunci exponent = exponent – 2, altfel a = 0
 - trebuie să actualizăm a
 - a = (a & ~MASK) | (exponent << 23)

CONVERSIA ÎN IEEE FP, EX. 8



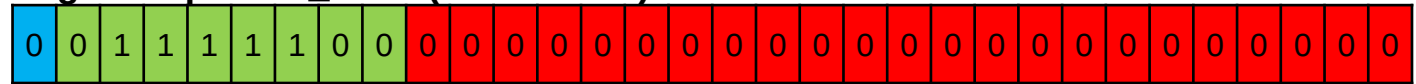
- Împărțiți a la 4
 - soluția:
 - vrem exponentul, unde se află?
 - MASK = 0x7F800000

MASK

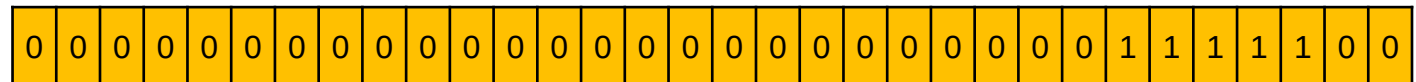


- extragem `exponent_var = (a & MASK) >> 23 = 124`

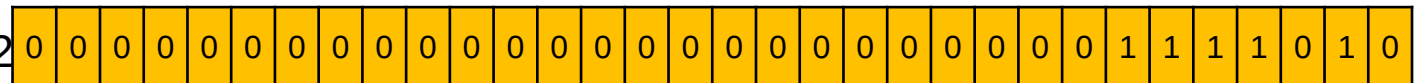
a & MASK



(a & MASK) >> 23

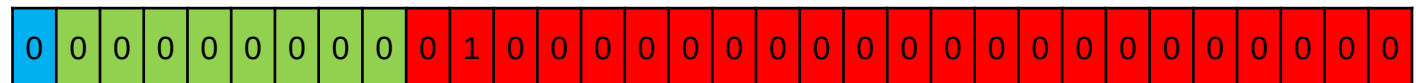


- dacă $\text{exponent_var} > 1$ atunci $\text{exponent_var} = \text{exponent_var} - 2$, altfel $a = 0$

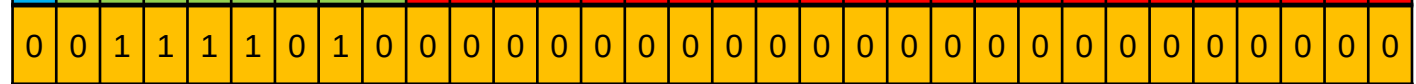
$$\text{exponent_var} - 2 = 122$$


- trebuie să actualizăm a
 - $a = (a \& \sim \text{MASK}) | (\text{exponent_var} \ll 23)$

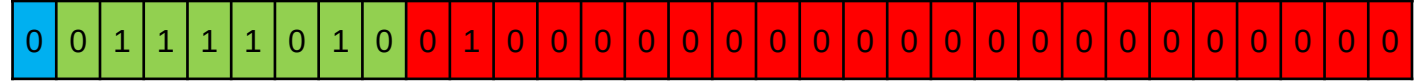
a & ~MASK



```
exponent var << 23
```



```
(a & ~MASK) | (exponent var << 23)
```



FP ÎN HEX, EX. 9

d) **0xDEADBEEF = 0b11011110101011011011111011101111**

- $S = 1$
- $E = 10111101$
- $M = 01011011011111011101111$
- $$\begin{aligned} (-1)^S 1.M * 2^{E-127} &= (-1) 1.01011011011111011101111 2^{189-127} \\ &= - 1.01011011011111011101111 2^{62} \\ &= -6259853398707798000 \end{aligned}$$

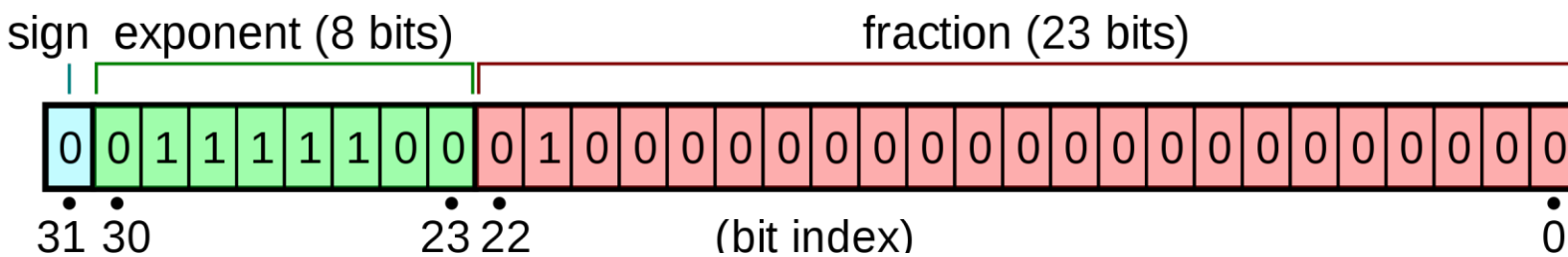
e) **0x44361000 = 0b01000100001101100001000000000000**

- $S = 0$
- $E = 10001000$
- $M = 011011000010000000000000$
- $$\begin{aligned} (-1)^S 1.M * 2^{E-127} &= (1) 1. 011011000010000000000000 2^{136-127} \\ &= 1. 011011000010000000000000 2^9 \\ &= 728.25 \end{aligned}$$

j) **0xC00010FF = 0b1100000000000000000010000111111111**

- $S = 1$
- $E = 10000000$
- $M = 000000000010000111111111$
- $$\begin{aligned} (-1)^S 1.M * 2^{E-127} &= (-1) 1.000000000010000111111111 2^{128-127} \\ &= -1.000000000010000111111111 2^1 \\ &= -2.001037359237671 \end{aligned}$$

ZERO ÎN IEEE FP, EX. 10



- setați $s = 0$, $e = 0$, $f = 0$
- $a = (-1)^0 \times 1.00\dots 00 \times 2^{-127} = 2^{-127} \neq 0$

ÎMPĂRȚIREA RAPIDĂ, EX. 12

- $a / 19$

$$a \times \frac{1}{19} \approx \frac{a \times \frac{2938661835}{2^{32}} + \frac{a - a \times \frac{2938661835}{2^{32}}}{2^1}}{2^4}$$

$$a \times \frac{1}{19} \approx (a \times 2938661835 \times 2^{-32} + (a - a \times 2938661835 \times 2^{-32}) \times 2^{-1}) \times 2^{-4}$$

$$a \times \frac{1}{19} \approx a \times \frac{7233629131}{137438953472}$$

- soluția generală

$$\frac{a}{D} \approx \frac{\frac{aC}{2^X} + \frac{a - \frac{aC}{2^X}}{2^Y}}{2^Z}$$

$$D \approx \frac{2^{X+Y+Z}}{C \times (2^Y - 1) + 2^X}$$