Solution: Surprise Quiz 03

Question 01: Determine the Bias from the 20-bit IEEE 754 Representation Format

Understanding the Format: The 20-bit IEEE 754 representation consists of:

- 1 bit for the sign.
- 6 bits for the exponent, as the bias exponent (63) fits within indices 1 to 7 and its binary representation is '111111' (6 bits).
- 13 bits for the mantissa, as the remaining bits are allocated after the sign and exponent.

Bias Calculation: The bias is calculated as:

Bias = $2^{k-1} - 1$ where k is the number of exponent bits.

Here, k = 6, so:

Bias =
$$2^{6-1} - 1 = 2^5 - 1 = 31$$
.

Solutions:

i) Given hexadecimal: 0xFF123, Bias Exponent: 63.

Bias = 31 (as calculated above).

ii) Given hexadecimal: 0xE2143, Bias Exponent: 49.

Bias = 31 (as calculated above).

Convert $111.1011_2 \times 2^5$ to 32-bit IEEE-754 Floating Point Representation

Steps to Solve:

1. Normalize the binary number:

$$111.1011_2 = 1.111011_2 \times 2^2$$

Combine the normalization shift with the given exponent 2^5 :

$$111.1011_2 \times 2^5 = 1.111011_2 \times 2^7$$

2. **Determine the exponent with bias:** The bias for single precision is 127. Adding the actual exponent (7):

Exponent (E) =
$$127 + 7 = 134$$

Convert 134 to binary:

$$134 = 10000110_2$$

3. Extract the mantissa: The fractional part after normalization (1.111011_2) is:

(Padded with zeros to make 23 bits.)

4. Combine the components: The final 32-bit IEEE 754 representation is:

$$Sign(S) = 0$$
 (Positive number),

Exponent (E) =
$$10000110_2$$
,

Thus:

5. Convert to hexadecimal: Group the bits into 4-bit chunks:

 $0100\ 0011\ 0111\ 0110\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000$

Convert to hexadecimal:

Hexadecimal Representation: 0x43760000