Floating point Representation

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Floating point representation

- IEEE 754 floating point representation
- Standard format for representing decimal floating point number into binary in 32-bits
- The distribution of 32 bits is follows:



- S = Sign of the number (1 for negative and 0 for positive)
- E= 8- bit biased exponent
- M= 23-bit mantissa

IEEE 754 floating point representation

- Given Number:
- 85. 125

STEP 1: Convert the number into binary.

- Binary for 85 = 1010101
- Binary for 0.125= 0.001
- Final number: 1010101. 001

STEP 2: Normalize the given number such that there is a "1" before decimal point.

• Normalized number: 1.010101×2^6

IEEE 754 floating point representation

• STEP 3: Find S

Here the number is positive. So the value of S (first bit) = O.

STEP 4: Find biased Exponent

Exponent:+6

Biased Exponent= +6 +127= 133

Find Binary for 133= 10000101 = 8-bit Exponent E

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STEP 5: Find 23 -bit Mantissa

From the normalized number (1.010101 \times 2⁶), 1 before the decimal point is implicit one. Ignore that and consider remaining bits.

Remaining bits are: 010101 - □ 6 -bits

More examples:

- Question: Hexadecimal notation for -14.25
- Binary: 1110.01
- Normalized Binary Number : 1.11001 × 2³
 - 1) S=1 because the number is negative
 - 2) Exponent = 3 + 127 = 130 = 10000010 (8-bit binary)
 - 3) Mantissa: After ignoring implicit 1, 11001 is left

Example:

Answer in Hexadecimal

Examples...

- Convert (-0.75) into binary
- (0.11)
- 1.1×2^{-1}
- 1) S= 1 (negative number)
- 2) Biased exponent= -1 +127 = 126 (01111110 in binary)
- 3) Mantissa: After ignoring implicit 1, 1 is left

Examples...

- 1 10000001 01000000000000000000000
- 1) Sign = Negative (consider -1)
- 2) Biased exponent in Binary = 10000001 = 129
- 3) Exponent= 129-127 =2
- 5) Add implicit 1 to 0.25, So **M =1 + 0.25 = 1.25**
- Answer= (S) (E) (M) = $(-1) \times (2^2) \times (1.25) = (-5)$

Examples..

- Given:
- Find the corresponding floating point number