

Given a computing system with the following specifications: $m=3$, $e_{\min}=-1$, $e_{\max}=3$, Note:

how does the system represent $x_1=5.875$ and $x_2=6.35$?

$$e_{\min} \leq e \leq e_{\max}; \\ e \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Normalized Form

System

$$(1.d_1d_2d_3)_2 \times 2^e$$

$m=3$

$$x_1 = 5.875 = (101.111)_2 \times 2^0$$

Bring to normalized form

$$(1.01111)_2 \times 2^2 \checkmark$$

Notice that we can not represent all the 5 bits after the radix since $m=3$.



$$(1.01111)_2 \times 2^2 \rightarrow (1.100)_2 \times 2^2 = fl(x_1)$$

$\in F_N$

F_N : floating-point numbers representable by the system in the normalized form.

Denormalized Form

System

$$(0.1d_1d_2d_3)_2 \times 2^e$$

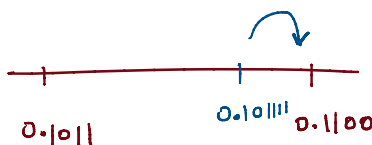
$m=3$

$$x_1 = 5.875 = (101.111)_2 \times 2^0$$

Bring to denormalized form

$$x_1 = (0.101111)_2 \times 2^3$$

Again, we can't represent all the bits after the radix.



$$(0.101111)_2 \times 2^3 \rightarrow (0.1100)_2 \times 2^3 = fl(x_1)$$

$\in F_D$

F_D ~~is~~ floating-point numbers representable by the system in the denormalized form.

• Do the same for x_2 .

• After representing x_1 and x_2 in the system, compute x_1^2 , and find its representation $fl(x_1^2)$.

in Denormalized form.

$$x_1 = 5.875 \text{ and we found that } fl(x_1) = (0.1100)_2 \times 2^3 = 0.75 \times 2^3 = 6 \checkmark$$

Convention #1

• Figure it out.

• Decimal to Binary Conversion by hand if required.

[Tutorial by an Indian gentleman.](#)

$$\text{Now, } fl(x^2) = fl(x_1) \cdot fl(x_1) \rightarrow 6 \times 6 = \underline{\underline{36}}$$

$$36 = (100100.0)_2 \times 2^0 = (0.100100)_2 \times 2^6 \notin \mathbb{F}_D$$

Here, we see that the exponent $e = 6$.

$e > e_{\max}$ $\therefore fl(x^2)$ is not representable
even though we can perfectly represent the
fractional part $(0.\underbrace{1001}_{m=3})_2$.

Note that after any computation such as $fl(x^2)$, $fl(x_1 + x_2)$, $fl(x_1 x_2)$, we have to represent the result according to the system representation.