

NAME: Platon S

1. Suppose are representing real numbers by the IEEE floating format with 5 exponent bits and 8 fraction bits (ignore the sign bit).

$$\begin{aligned} 7/2 &= 3 \text{ R } 1 \\ 3/2 &= 1 \text{ R } 1 \\ 1/2 &= 0 \text{ R } 1 \end{aligned}$$

- a. What is the floating-point representation of the decimal number $7\frac{1}{7}$ in this format?

$$\begin{aligned} 0.14285714286 \times 2 &= 0.28571428572 = 0 \\ 0.28571428572 \times 2 &= 0.57142857144 = 0 \\ 0.57142857144 \times 2 &= 1.14285714288 = 1 \\ 0.14285714288 \times 2 &= 0.28571428576 = 0 \\ 0.28571428576 \times 2 &= 0.57142857152 = 0 \\ 0.57142857152 \times 2 &= 1.14285714304 = 1 \\ 0.14285714304 \times 2 &= 0.28571428608 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 111.00100100 \\ \hline = 1.1100100100 \times 2^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7.14285714286 \\ 2+127=129 \\ =10000001 \end{aligned}$$

Exponent 10001 Fraction 11001001

- b. What is the floating-point representation of the binary number 1.0011×2^{-2} in this format?

$$\begin{aligned} 2^4 - 1 &= 15 \\ -2 + 15 &= 13 \\ &= 01101 \end{aligned}$$

Exponent 01101 Fraction 00110000

- c. What is the floating-point representation of the binary number 1.0011×2^{-13} in this format?

$$-13 + 15 = 2$$

Exponent 00010 Fraction 00110000

2. Convert the DECIMAL value 11.1 into the IEEE floating format with a sign bit, a 5-bit exponent field, and a 10-bit fraction. Write your final 16-bit answer in Hexadecimal.

$$\begin{array}{lll} 11/2 = 5 \text{ R } 1 & 0.1 \times 2 = 0.2 = 0 & \\ 5/2 = 2 \text{ R } 1 & 0.2 \times 2 = 0.4 = 0 & \\ 2/2 = 1 \text{ R } 0 & 0.4 \times 2 = 0.8 = 0 & 1.01100011 \times 2^3 \\ 1/2 = 0 \text{ R } 1 & 0.8 \times 2 = 1.6 = 1 & \\ & 0.6 \times 2 = 1.2 = 1 & 3+15=18 \\ & 0.2 \times 2 = 0.4 = 0 & =10010 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &0 \ 10010 \ 0110001101 \\ &= 0x498D \end{aligned}$$