

$$(d) (0.02)_{F!} = \frac{0}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} = (\frac{2}{6})_{10} = (\frac{1}{3})_{10} = (\mathbf{0.333333\dots})_{10}$$

$$(e) (0.113)_{F!} = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} = (\frac{19}{24})_{10} = (\mathbf{0.791\bar{6}\dots})_{10}$$

$$(f) (321.123)_{F!} = 3 \cdot 3! + 2 \cdot 2! + 1 \cdot 1! + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} = (\frac{575}{24})_{10} = (\mathbf{23.958\bar{3}})_{10}$$

- 4) (a) $(10111.1101)_2 = (0001\ 0111.1101)_2 = (17.D)_{16} = 1 \cdot 16^1 + 7 \cdot 16^0 + 13 \cdot 16^{-1} = (\frac{381}{16})_{10} = (\mathbf{23.8125})_{10}$
(b) $(BD.0E)_{16} = (1011\ 1101.0000\ 1110)_2 = 1 \cdot 2^7 + 1 \cdot 2^5 + 1 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^0 + 1 \cdot 2^{-5} + 1 \cdot 2^{-6} + 1 \cdot 2^{-7} = (\frac{24199}{128})_{10} = (\mathbf{189.0546875})_{10}$
(c) $(41.1)_{10} = (?)_2 = (?)_{16}$

$$(41)_{10} = (?)_2 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} 41 \mid 2 \\ \textcolor{red}{1} \mid 20 \mid 2 \\ \textcolor{red}{0} \mid 10 \mid 2 \\ \textcolor{red}{0} \mid 5 \mid 2 \\ \textcolor{red}{1} \mid 2 \mid 2 \\ \textcolor{red}{0} \mid 1 \mid 2 \\ \textcolor{red}{1} \mid 0 \end{array}$$

←

$$(41)_{10} = (101001)_2 = 1 \cdot 2^5 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^0$$

$$(0.1)_{10} = (?)_2 \longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.8 & 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.8 & 0.6 & 0.2 \\ \times 2 & \times 2 & \times 2 & \times 2 & \times 2 & \times 2 & \times 2 & \times 2 & \times 2 & \times 2 & \dots \\ \textcolor{red}{0.2} & \textcolor{red}{0.4} & \textcolor{red}{0.8} & \textcolor{red}{1.6} & \textcolor{red}{1.2} & \textcolor{red}{0.4} & \textcolor{red}{0.8} & \textcolor{red}{1.6} & \textcolor{red}{1.2} & \textcolor{red}{0.4} \end{array}$$

$$(0.1)_{10} = (0.00011001100110011\dots)_2$$

Logo, $(41.1)_{10} = (101001.\overline{00011})_2 = (0010\ 1001.0001\ \overline{1001})_2 = (\mathbf{29.1\bar{9}})_{16}$. Haverá perda de dígitos significativos.

$$5) F(\beta, t, I, S) \longrightarrow F(2, 3, -3, +3) \longrightarrow \boxed{s_1 \mid d_1 \mid d_2 \mid d_3 \mid s_2 \mid e_1 \mid e_2 \mid e_3}$$

$$(a) NM = (\beta - 1) \cdot \beta^{t-1} = (2 - 1) \cdot 2^{3-1} = \mathbf{4}$$

$$(b) NE = S - I + 1 = 3 - (-3) + 1 = \mathbf{7}$$

$$(c) NR = 2 \cdot NM \cdot NE + 1 = \mathbf{57}$$

$$(d) \boxed{0 \mid 1 \mid 0 \mid 0 \mid 1 \mid 1 \mid 0 \mid 0} \longrightarrow m.p. = (0.1)_2 \cdot (2^{-3})_{10} = (2^{-1})_{10} \cdot (2^{-3})_{10} = (0.0625)_{10}$$

Logo, a região de *underflow* é $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -(\mathbf{0.0625})_{10} < x < (\mathbf{0.0625})_{10}\}$.

$$\boxed{0 \mid 1 \mid 1 \mid 1 \mid 0 \mid 1 \mid 0 \mid 0} \longrightarrow M.P. = (0.111)_2 \cdot (2^3)_{10} = (0.875)_{10} \cdot (2^3)_{10} = (7)_{10}$$

Logo, a região de *overflow* é $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < -(\mathbf{7})_{10} \cup x > (\mathbf{7})_{10}\}$.

$$6) F(\beta, t, I, S) \longrightarrow F(2, 3, 0, +7) \longrightarrow \boxed{s_1 \mid d_1 \mid d_2 \mid d_3 \mid 0 \mid e_1 \mid e_2 \mid e_3}$$

$$(a) NM = (\beta - 1) \cdot \beta^{t-1} = (2 - 1) \cdot 2^{3-1} = \mathbf{4}$$

$$(b) NE = S - I + 1 = 7 - 0 + 1 = \mathbf{8}$$

$$(c) NR = 2 \cdot NM \cdot NE + 1 = \mathbf{65}$$

$$(d) \boxed{0 \mid 1 \mid 0 \mid 0 \mid 0 \mid 0 \mid 0 \mid 0} \longrightarrow m.p. = (0.1)_2 \cdot (2^0)_{10} = (2^{-1})_{10} \cdot (1)_{10} = (\mathbf{0.5})_{10}$$

Logo, a região de *underflow* é $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -(\mathbf{0.5})_{10} < x < (\mathbf{0.5})_{10}\}$.

$$\boxed{0 \mid 1 \mid 1 \mid 1 \mid 0 \mid 1 \mid 1 \mid 1} \longrightarrow m.p. = (0.111)_2 \cdot (2^7)_{10} = (0.875)_{10} \cdot (2^7)_{10} = (\mathbf{112})_{10}$$

Logo, a região de *overflow* é $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < -(\mathbf{112})_{10} \cup x > (\mathbf{112})_{10}\}$.

$$9) \text{ from numpy import float32 as single}$$

```
h = 1/2
x = 2/3 - h
y = 3/5 - h
e = 3*x - h
f = 5*y - h
g = e/f

for i in [h, x, y, e, f, g]:
    print("{:.55f}\n{:.55f}\n".format(single(i), i))
```

- $$g = \frac{e}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot x - h}{5 \cdot y - h} = \frac{3 \cdot (\frac{2}{3} - h) - h}{5 \cdot (\frac{3}{5} - h) - h} = \frac{3 \cdot (\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}}{5 \cdot (\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2}}{5 \cdot \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

- Saída do programa:

[illegible]

- O decimal desejado foi retirado do [Wolfram Alpha](#), para comparação com os resultados calculados pelo programa em variáveis de precisão simples e dupla, respectivamente. O erro da variável de precisão simples é maior pela quantidade reduzida de bits disponíveis para armazenar a parte decimal do resultado.
- Novamente, a função *reduce* é utilizada para simular o cálculo da série de Maclaurin com os argumentos fornecidos.
- Saída do programa:

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