

ovo s eksponentom je možda još uvijek malo konfuzno
dakle, idem još jednom ukratko probati ponoviti ☺
imamo neki normalizirani broj tipa $1.\text{blabla} \cdot 2^{\text{exp}}$, gdje je exp broj između -126 i 127
mi ćemo u računalu (tj. u onih 8 bitova za exponent) staviti pozitivan broj $\text{exp} + 127$
dakle, ono što stvarno piše u 8 bitova (predviđenih za exponent) je broj između 1 i 254, a mi
znamo da se u stvarnosti radi o broju za 127 manjem

dakle npr. broj $1,10011 \cdot 2^{-7}$ (gdje je 1,10011 već u bazi 2, a -7 ćemo prebaciti u bazu 2)
ćemo spremati ovako:

$101111100 \mid 0110011100 \mid 00000000 \mid 00000000$

pri tome smo s eksponentom napravili sljedeće:

dodamo $127 \gg -7 + 127 = 120$

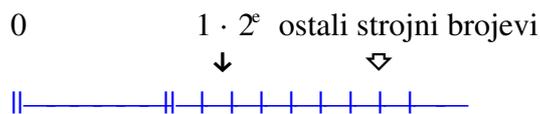
to dobiveno prebacimo u binarni zapis $\gg 111\ 1000$

dopunimo nulama do 8 bitova $\gg 0111\ 1000$

(one koje zanima o kojim je dekadskom broju riječ: -0.012451172 ☺)

**dakle, exponenti koji dolaze u obzir za normalizirane brojeve su veći od -126, a manji od 127;
u računalu, za eksponente, zapisujemo brojevi od 1 do 254**

najmanji normalizirani broj zapisiv u računalu je $1,0000000\dots000 \cdot 2^e = 1 \cdot 2^e$
pogledajmo na brojevnom pravcu kako bi to otprilike izgledalo:



❷ denormalizirani brojevi

denormalizirani broj je broj oblika: $0,\text{blabla} \cdot 2^e$

denormaliziranom **mantisom** zovemo $0,\text{blabla}$ i označavamo sa **m**

što će nam denormalizirani brojevi?

da bismo dobili veću preciznost među brojevima između 0 i 2^e , valjda ☺

sad se postavlja pitanje kako taj broj zapisati u računalu

naime, spremamo li normalizirani broj, onda to izgleda ovako:

broj $1,\text{blabla} \cdot 2^e$

$00000000 \mid 1\text{blabla}0 \mid 00000000 \mid 00000000$

prva ideja koja se nameće kako bismo spremili broj oblika $0,\text{blabla} \cdot 2^e$ bi možda bila ovo:

$00000000 \mid 1\text{blabla}0 \mid 00000000 \mid 00000000$

no, kad bolje pogledamo, vidimo da imamo identični prikaz za dva potpuno različita broja

($1,\text{blabla} \cdot 2^e$ i $0,\text{blabla} \cdot 2^e$)

ukratko, pregled o realnim brojevima (sa <http://www.psc.edu/general/software/packages/ieee/ieee.html>)

Single Precision

The IEEE single precision floating point standard representation requires a 32 bit word, which may be represented as numbered from 0 to 31, left to right. The first bit is the sign bit, S, the next eight bits are the exponent bits, ' E' and the final 23 bits are the fraction ' F' :

```

S EEEEEEEEE FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
0 1         8 9                               31

```

The value V represented by the word may be determined as follows:

- If E=255 and F is nonzero, then V=NaN ("Not a number")
- If E=255 and F is zero and S is 1, then V=-Infinity
- If E=255 and F is zero and S is 0, then V=Infinity
- If 0<E<255 then $V=(-1)^S * 2^{E-127} * (1.F)$ where "1.F" is intended to represent the binary number created by prefixing F with an implicit leading 1 and a binary point.
- If E=0 and F is nonzero, then $V=(-1)^S * 2^{-126} * (0.F)$ These are "unnormalized" values.
- If E=0 and F is zero and S is 1, then V=-0
- If E=0 and F is zero and S is 0, then V=0

In particular,

```

0 00000000 000000000000000000000000 = 0
1 00000000 000000000000000000000000 = -0

0 11111111 000000000000000000000000 = Infinity
1 11111111 000000000000000000000000 = -Infinity

0 11111111 000001000000000000000000 = NaN (Not a Number)
1 11111111 00100010001001010101010 = NaN (Not a Number)

0 10000000 000000000000000000000000 = +1 * 2**(128-127) * 1.0 = 2
0 10000001 101000000000000000000000 = +1 * 2**(129-127) * 1.101 = 6.5
1 10000001 101000000000000000000000 = -1 * 2**(129-127) * 1.101 = -6.5

0 00000001 000000000000000000000000 = +1 * 2**(1-127) * 1.0 = 2**(-126)
0 00000000 100000000000000000000000 = +1 * 2**(-126) * 0.1 = 2**(-127)
0 00000000 000000000000000000000001 = +1 * 2**(-126) *
                                           0.00000000000000000000000001 =
                                           2**(-149) (Smallest positive value)

```

Double Precision

The IEEE double precision floating point standard representation requires a 64 bit word, which may be represented as numbered from 0 to 63, left to right. The first bit is the sign bit, S, the next eleven bits are the exponent bits, ' E' and the final 52 bits are the fraction ' F' :

```

S EEEEEEEEEEE FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
0 1           11 12                                       63

```

The value V represented by the word may be determined as follows:

- If E=2047 and F is nonzero, then V=NaN ("Not a number")
- If E=2047 and F is zero and S is 1, then V=-Infinity
- If E=2047 and F is zero and S is 0, then V=Infinity
- If 0<E<2047 then $V=(-1)^S * 2^{E-1023} * (1.F)$ where "1.F" is intended to represent the binary number created by prefixing F with an implicit leading 1 and a binary point.
- If E=0 and F is nonzero, then $V=(-1)^S * 2^{-1022} * (0.F)$ These are "unnormalized" values.
- If E=0 and F is zero and S is 1, then V=-0
- If E=0 and F is zero and S is 0, then V=0

Zapis cijelih brojeva u računalu

recimo da ga prikazujemo u 16 bitova, dakle u ovako nečemu:

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□

pozitivni cijeli broj prikazujemo tako da ga samo pretvorimo u binarni i dopunimo nulama, npr

50 » 11 0010 » 0000 0000 0011 0010

dakle 00000000 00110010

negativni broj prikazujemo pomoću dvojnog komplementa

za one koji su malo zaboravili ☺, **dvojni komplement** se radi ovako:

broj -x (gdje je x pozitivan broj) želimo prikazati u npr 8 bitova
[npr -7]

x prebacimo u binarni zapis u 8 bitova (samo ga pretvorimo u binarni i dodamo ispred onoliko nula koliko treba da bi popunili svih 8 bitova)

[znači 7 » 111 » 0000 0111]

e, sad mu tražimo dvojni komplement tako da zamijenimo 0 sa 1 i 1 sa 0, (znači 0 «-» 1)

[0000 0111 » 1111 1000]

i dodamo tom broju 1

[1111 1000 » 1111 1001 ← ovo je broj -7 prikazan u 8 bitova]

dakle, recimo, sad hoćemo -50 prikazati u računalu (u 16 bitova)

50 » 11 0010 » 0000 0000 0011 0010 » 1111 1111 1100 1101 » 1111 1111 1100 1110

11111111 11001110

that' s all fiks! ☺