

Aula 4: Estimativa e medição de erros

Prof.: Paulo Roberto Nunes de Souza

11 Inteiro em complemento de dois $\times$ real em ponto flutuante

Vamos comparar o que é necessário para realizar a mesma operação matemática utilizando inteiro em complemento de 2 e real em ponto flutuante.

Operação	Complemento de dois	Ponto flutuante - precisão reduzida
32 + 8 = 40	$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0010}^2 \overbrace{0000}^0 = 0x0020 \\ \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{1000}^8 = 0x0008 \\ \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0010}^2 \overbrace{1000}^8 = 0x0028 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{101\ 00\ 00\ 0000\ 0000}_E = 1,0000000000 \times 2^{101} = 0x5000 \\ \underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{100\ 10\ 00\ 0000\ 0000}_E = 1,0000000000 \times 2^{11} = 0x4800 \\ = 1,0000000000 \times 2^{101} + 1,0000000000 \times 2^{11} \\ = 1,0000000000 \times 2^{101} + 0,0100000000 \times 2^{101} \\ \underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{101\ 00\ 01\ 0000\ 0000}_E = 1,0100000000 \times 2^{101} = 0x5100 \end{array}$
2000 + 1 = 2001	$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0111}^7 \overbrace{1101}^d \overbrace{0000}^0 = 0x07d0 \\ \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0001}^1 = 0x0001 \\ \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0111}^7 \overbrace{1101}^d \overbrace{0001}^1 = 0x07d1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{110\ 01\ 11\ 1101\ 0000}_E = 1,1111010000 \times 2^{1010} = 0x67d0 \\ \underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{011\ 11\ 00\ 0000\ 0000}_E = 1,0000000000 \times 2^0 = 0x3c00 \\ = 1,1111010000 \times 2^{1010} + 1,0000000000 \times 2^0 \\ = 1,1111010000 \times 2^{1010} + 0,0000000000\textcolor{red}{01} \times 2^{1010} \\ \underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{110\ 01\ 11\ 1101\ 0000}_E = 0x67d0 = 2000 \end{array}$
110 + -12 = 98	$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0110}^6 \overbrace{1110}^e = 0x006e \\ \overbrace{1111}^f \overbrace{1111}^f \overbrace{1111}^f \overbrace{0100}^4 = 0xf4ff \\ \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0110}^6 \overbrace{0010}^2 = 0x0062 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{101\ 01\ 10\ 1110\ 0000}_E = 1,1011100000 \times 2^{110} = 0x5ee0 \\ \underbrace{1}_S \underbrace{100\ 10\ 10\ 0000\ 0000}_E = -1,1000000000 \times 2^{11} = 0xca00 \\ = 1,1011100000 \times 2^{110} + -1,1000000000 \times 2^{11} \\ = 1,1011100000 \times 2^{110} + -0,0011000000 \times 2^{11} \\ = 01,1011100000 \times 2^{110} + 11,1101000000 \times 2^{110} \\ \underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{101\ 01\ 10\ 0010\ 0000}_E = 1,1000100000 \times 2^{110} = 0x5620 \end{array}$

Operação	Complemento de dois	Ponto flutuante - precisão reduzida
91	$\overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0101}^5 \overbrace{1011}^b = 0x005b$	$\underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{101}_{E} \underbrace{01011011}_{T} 0000 = 1,0110110000 \times 2^{110} = 0x55b0$
*		
279	$\overbrace{0000}^0 \overbrace{0001}^1 \overbrace{0001}^1 \overbrace{0111}^7 = 0x0117$	$\underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{110}_{E} \underbrace{00001011}_{T} 1100 = 1,0001011100 \times 2^{1000} = 0x605c$
=	0000 0000 0101 1011	$= 1,0110110000 \times 2^{110} \times 1,0001011100 \times 2^{1000}$
=	0000 0000 1011 011	$= (1,0110110000 \times 1,0001011100) \times (2^{1000} \times 2^{110})$
=	0000 0001 0110 11	$= (1,0110110000 \times 1,0001011100) \times 2^{1000+110}$
=	0000 0000 0000 0	$= (1,0110110000 \times 1,0001011100) \times 2^{1110}$
=	0000 0101 1011	
=	0000 0000 000	0000001,00010111
=	0000 0000 00	000000001,011011
=	0000 0000 0	0000 0010 0010 111
=	0101 1011	0000 0100 0101 11
=	0000 000	0000 0000 0000 0
=	0000 00	0001 0001 0111
=	0000 0	0010 0010 111
=	0000	0000 0000 00
=	000	1000 1011 1
=	00	
=	0	$= 1,1000110010\mathbf{1101} \times 2^{1110}$
25389	$\overbrace{0110}^6 \overbrace{0011}^3 \overbrace{0010}^2 \overbrace{1101}^d = 0x632d$	$\underbrace{0}_S \underbrace{111}_{E} \underbrace{01100011}_{T} 0010 = 0x7632 = 25376$