Representing and Manipulating Floating Points

Jin-Soo Kim (jinsookim@skku.edu)
Computer Systems Laboratory
Sungkyunkwan University
http://csl.skku.edu
The Problem

- How to represent fractional values with finite number of bits?
  - 0.1
  - 0.612
  - 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288...
### Representation

- Bits to right of “binary point” represent fractional powers of 2
- Represents rational number:

\[
\sum_{k = -j}^{i} b_k \cdot 2^k
\]
Fractional Binary Numbers (2)

- **Examples:**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-3/4</td>
<td>101.11₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-7/8</td>
<td>10.111₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63/64</td>
<td>0.111111₁₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Observations**
  - Divide by 2 by shifting right
  - Multiply by 2 by shifting left
  - Numbers of form $0.\underbrace{111111...}_2$ just below 1.0
    - $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + ... + \frac{1}{2^i} + ... \rightarrow 1.0$
    - Use notation $1.0 - \varepsilon$
**Fractional Binary Numbers (3)**

- **Representable numbers**
  - Can only exactly represent numbers of the form \( \frac{x}{2^k} \)
  - Other numbers have repeating bit representations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>0.0101010101[01]…₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>0.001100110011[0011]…₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>0.0001100110011[0011]…₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Fixed-Point Representation (1)

**p.q Fixed-point representation**

- Use the rightmost \( q \) bits of an integer as representing a fraction
- Example: 17.14 fixed-point representation
  - 1 bit for sign bit
  - 17 bits for the integer part
  - 14 bits for the fractional part
  - An integer \( x \) represents the real number \( x / 2^{14} \)
  - Maximum value: \( (2^{31} - 1) / 2^{14} ≈ 131071.999 \)

![Fixed-point representation diagram](image-url)
Fixed-Point Representation (2)

Properties

- Convert $n$ to fixed point: $n \cdot f$
- Add $x$ and $y$: $x + y$
- Subtract $y$ from $x$: $x - y$
- Add $x$ and $n$: $x + n \cdot f$
- Multiply $x$ by $n$: $x \cdot n$
- Divide $x$ by $n$: $x / n$

$x, y$: fixed-point number

$n$: integer

$f = 1 \ll q$
Fixed-Point Representation (3)

- **Pros**
  - Simple
  - Can use integer arithmetic to manipulate
  - No floating-point hardware needed
  - Used in many low-cost embedded processors or DSPs (digital signal processors)

- **Cons**
  - Cannot represent wide ranges of numbers
    - 1 Light-Year = 9,460,730,472,580.8 km
    - The radius of a hydrogen atom: 0.000000000025 m
Representing Floating Points

- **IEEE standard 754**
  - Established in 1985 as uniform standard for floating point arithmetic
    - Before that, many idiosyncratic formats
  - Supported by all major CPUs
  - William Kahan, a primary architect of IEEE 754, won the Turing Award in 1989.
  - Driven by numerical concerns
    - Nice standards for rounding, overflow, underflow
    - Hard to make go fast
    - Numerical analysts predominated over hardware types in defining standard.
**FP Representation**

- **Numerical form:** \(-1^s \times M \times 2^E\)
  - Sign bit \(s\) determines whether number is negative or positive
  - Significand \(M\) normally a fractional value in range \([1.0, 2.0)\)
  - Exponent \(E\) weights value by power of two

- **Encoding**
  - MSB is sign bit
  - `exp` field encodes \(E\) (Exponent)
  - `frac` field encodes \(M\) (Mantissa)
FP Precisions

- **Encoding**
  
  - MSB is sign bit
  - $exp$ field encodes $E$ (Exponent)
  - $frac$ field encodes $M$ (Mantissa)

- **Sizes**
  
  - Single precision: 8 $exp$ bits, 23 $frac$ bits (32bits total)
  - Double precision: 11 $exp$ bits, 52 $frac$ bits (64bits total)
  - Extended precision: 15 $exp$ bits, 63 $frac$ bits
    - Only found in Intel-compatible machines
    - Stored in 80 bits (1 bit wasted)
Normalized Values (1)

- **Condition**: \( \text{exp} \neq 000...0 \) and \( \text{exp} \neq 111...1 \)

- **Exponent coded as biased value**
  - \( E = \text{Exp} - \text{Bias} \)
  - \( \text{Exp} \): unsigned value denoted by \( \text{exp} \)
  - \( \text{Bias} \): Bias value
    - Single precision: 127 (\( \text{Exp} : 1..254, \ E : -126..127 \))
    - Double precision: 1023 (\( \text{Exp} : 1..2046, \ E : -1022..1023 \))

- **Significand coded with implied leading 1**
  - \( M = 1.xxx...x \)
    - Minimum when 000...0 (\( M = 1.0 \))
    - Maximum when 111...1 (\( M = 2.0 - \varepsilon \))
  - Get extra leading bit for “free”
Normalized Values (2)

- **Value:** float \( f = 2003.0; \)
  \[ 2003_{10} = 11111010011_2 = 1.1111010011_2 \times 2^{10} \]

- **Significand**
  \[ M = 1.1111010011_2 \]
  \[ \text{frac} = 1111010011000000000000000_2 \]

- **Exponent**
  \[ E = 10 \]
  \[ \text{Exp} = E + \text{Bias} = 10 + 127 = 137 = 10001001_2 \]

Floating Point Representation:
- **Hex:** 4 4 F A 6 0 0 0 0
- **Binary:** 0100 0100 1111 1010 0110 0000 0000 0000
- **137:** 100 0100 1
- **2003:** 1111 1010 0110
Denormalized Values

- **Condition:** \( \text{exp} = 000...0 \)

- **Value**
  - Exponent value \( E = 1 - \text{Bias} \)
  - Significand value \( M = 0.xxx...x_2 \) (no implied leading 1)

- **Cases**
  - \( \text{exp} = 000...0, \frac{\text{frac}}{} = 000...0 \)
    - Represents value 0
    - Note that have distinct values +0 and -0
  - \( \text{exp} = 000...0, \frac{\text{frac}}{} \neq 000...0 \)
    - Numbers very close to 0.0
    - “Gradual underflow”: possible numeric values are spaced evenly near 0.0
Special Values

- **Condition: exp = 111...1**
- **Cases**
  - **exp = 111...1, frac = 000...0**
    - Represents value $\infty$ (infinity)
    - Operation that overflows
    - Both positive and negative
    - e.g. $1.0/0.0 = -1.0/-0.0 = +\infty$, $1.0/-0.0 = -\infty$
  - **exp = 111...1, frac \neq 000...0**
    - Not-a-Number (NaN)
    - Represents case when no numeric value can be determined
    - e.g., $\sqrt{-1}$, $\infty - \infty$, $\infty \times 0$, ...
Tiny FP Example (1)

- **8-bit floating point representation**
  - The sign bit is in the most significant bit
  - The next four bits are the `exp`, with a bias of 7
  - The last three bits are the `frac`

- **Same general form as IEEE format**
  - Normalized, denormalized
  - Representation of 0, NaN, infinity

![Tiny FP Example Diagram](image-url)
### Tiny FP Example (2)

- **Values related to the exponent** (*Bias = 7*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Exp</th>
<th>exp</th>
<th>E = Exp - Bias</th>
<th>$2^E$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denormalized</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>1/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>1/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0010</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>1/32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0011</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0100</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0101</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0110</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inf, NaN</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Dynamic range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Bit representation</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>0 0000 000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest pos.</td>
<td>0 0000 001</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>1/512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0000 010</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>2/8</td>
<td>2/8</td>
<td>2/512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0000 011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>3/512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0000 110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>6/512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0000 111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>7/512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest denorm.</td>
<td>0 0001 000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>8/512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest norm.</td>
<td>0 0001 001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>9/8</td>
<td>9/512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0110 110</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>14/8</td>
<td>14/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0110 111</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>15/8</td>
<td>15/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>0 0111 000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0111 001</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>9/8</td>
<td>9/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0111 010</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2/8</td>
<td>10/8</td>
<td>10/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest norm.</td>
<td>0 1110 110</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>14/8</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 1110 111</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>15/8</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinity</td>
<td>0 1111 000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+∞</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tiny FP Example (4)

- **Encoded values (nonnegative numbers only)**

  - $0\ 1101\ XXX = (8/8 \sim 15/8)*2^6$
  - $0\ 1110\ XXX = (8/8 \sim 15/8)*2^7$
  - $0\ 0111\ XXX = (8/8 \sim 15/8)*2^0$
  - $0\ 1000\ XXX = (8/8 \sim 15/8)*2^1$
  - $0\ 0000\ XXX = (0/8 \sim 7/8)*2^{-6}$
  - $0\ 0001\ XXX = (8/8 \sim 15/8)*2^{-6}$
  - $0\ 0011\ XXX = (8/8 \sim 15/8)*2^{-4}$
  - $0\ 0000\ XXX = (8/8 \sim 15/8)*2^{-7}$

(Without denormalization)
## Interesting Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>exp</th>
<th>frac</th>
<th>Numeric Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zero</strong></td>
<td>000 ... 00</td>
<td>000 ... 00</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Smallest Positive denormalized** | 000 ... 00 | 000 ... 01 | Single: $2^{-23} \times 2^{-126} \approx 1.4 \times 10^{-45}$  
                              |         |         | Double: $2^{-52} \times 2^{-1022} \approx 4.9 \times 10^{-324}$ |
| **Largest Denormalized**     | 000 ... 00 | 111 ... 11 | Single: $(1.0 - \varepsilon) \times 2^{-126} \approx 1.18 \times 10^{-38}$  
                              |         |         | Double: $(1.0 - \varepsilon) \times 2^{-1022} \approx 2.2 \times 10^{-308}$ |
| **Smallest Positive Normalized** | 000 ... 01 | 000 ... 00 | Single: $1.0 \times 2^{-126}$, Double: $1.0 \times 2^{-1022}$ (Just larger than largest denormalized) |
| **One**                      | 011 ... 11 | 000 ... 00 | 1.0                                                        |
| **Largest Normalized**       | 111 ... 10 | 111 ... 11 | Single: $(2.0 - \varepsilon) \times 2^{127} \approx 3.4 \times 10^{38}$  
                              |         |         | Double: $(2.0 - \varepsilon) \times 2^{1023} \approx 1.8 \times 10^{308}$ |
Special Properties

- **FP zero same as integer zero**
  - All bits = 0

- **Can (almost) use unsigned integer comparison**
  - Must first compare sign bits
  - Must consider -0 = 0
  - NaNs problematic
    - Will be greater than any other values
  - Otherwise OK
    - Denormalized vs. normalized
    - Normalized vs. Infinity
Floating Point in C (1)

- **C guarantees two levels**
  - `float` (single precision) vs. `double` (double precision)

- **Conversions**
  - `double` or `float` → `int`
    - Truncates fractional part
    - Like rounding toward zero
    - Not defined when out of range or NaN
      » Generally sets to Tmin
  - `int` → `double`
    - Exact conversion, as long as `int` has ≤ 53 bit word size
  - `int` → `float`
    - Will round according to rounding mode
Example 1:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main () {
    int n = 123456789;
    int nf, ng;
    float f;
    double g;

    f = (float) n;
    g = (double) n;
    nf = (int) f;
    ng = (int) g;
    printf ("nf=%d ng=%d\n", nf, ng);
}
```
Example 2:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main () {
    double  d;

    d = 1.0 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1
        + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1;

    printf ("d = %.20f\n", d);
}
```
Floating Point in C (4)

Example 3:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main () {
    float f1 = (3.14 + 1e20) – 1e20;
    float f2 = 3.14 + (1e20 – 1e20);

    printf ("f1 = %f, f2 = %f\n", f1, f2);
}
```
Ariane 5

Ariane 5 tragedy (June 4, 1996)
- Exploded 37 seconds after liftoff
- Satellites worth $500 million

Why?
- Computed horizontal velocity as floating point number
- Converted to 16-bit integer
  - Careful analysis of Ariane 4 trajectory proved 16-bit is enough
- Reused a module from 10-year-old s/w
  - Overflowed for Ariane 5
  - No precise specification for the S/W
Summary

- IEEE floating point has clear mathematical properties
  - Represents numbers of form $M \times 2^E$
  - Can reason about operations independent of implementation
    - As if computed with perfect precision and then rounded
  - Not the same as real arithmetic
    - Violates associativity/distributivity
    - Makes life difficult for compilers and serious numerical applications programmers