
Subject: Re: Numbers from nowhere?

Posted by [Sven Utcke](#) on Thu, 21 Feb 2008 13:06:48 GMT

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David Fanning <news@dfanning.com> writes:

> elwood writes:

>

>> But my question is more pointed: if you assign $x=3.3$ and you know

>> apriori that the floating point data type will not have enough bits

>> to store this number precisely, why does "print" show this number

>> as 3.3?

>

> I presume it is because whatever number *is* stored, when rounded to

> the 7-8 significant figures a float can accurately represent, comes

> out to 3.300000.

What number is stored, actually? Assuming we are talking ieee, we have one bit for the sign, 8 for the exponent, and 23 for the mantissa. So what is 3.3?

$3 = 11 = 1.1 * 2^1$

$0.3 = 0.010011001100110011001100110011001100110011001100...$

which we see from

$0.3*2 = _0_6$

$0.6*2 = _1_2$

$0.2*2 = _0_4$

$0.4*2 = _0_8$

$0.8*2 = _1_6$

$0.6*2 = \dots$

so we get, combined,

$3.3 = 1.10100110011001100110011 * 2^1$

or

S | Exp + 127 | Mantissa without leading 1

0 | 1000000 | 1010011 00110011 00110011

which, if we recombine it, turns out to be 3.2999999523162841796875

We can actually see this in IDL too:

IDL> print, byte(3.3,0,4)

51 51 83 64

Which, if we rewrite it appropriately, turns out to be:

01000000 01010011 00110011 00110011

which, recombined differently, is the above number :-)

Sven

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_ _ | _ | \ _ \ _ | _ / http://www.desy.de/~utcke (to come) | _ / | _ | _ / | _ |
