The IEEE standard for floating point arithmetic (1985)

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':

```
Exponent 8
               Mantissa
                           23+1
S EEEEEEE FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
0 1
         89
                                31
```

Unit roundoff 2^-24 =~ 5.96 x 10 ^-8, Range 10^-38 - 10^38

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 11111111 0000000000000000000000 = Infinity 1 11111111 0000000000000000000000 = -Infinity 0 11111111 000001000000000000000 = NaN 1 11111111 00100010001001010101010 = NaN 0 10000000 0000000000000000000000 = +1 * 2**(128-127) * 1.0 = 2 $0 \ 10000001 \ 10100000000000000000 = +1 \ * \ 2^{**}(129-127) \ * \ 1.101 = 6.5$ $1 \ 10000001 \ 10100000000000000000 = -1 \ * \ 2 \ * \ (129 - 127) \ * \ 1.101 = -6.5$ $0 \ 00000001 \ 0000000000000000000 = +1 \ * \ 2^{**}(1-127) \ * \ 1.0 = 2^{**}(-126)$ 0 00000000 10000000000000000000 = +1 * 2**(-126) * 0.1 = 2**(-127) 2**(-149) (Smallest positive value)

Double Precision

Exponent 11 Mantissa 52+10 1 11 12 63

Unit roundoff 2^-53 =~ 1.11 x 10 ^-16, Range 10^-308 - 10^308

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

Reference:

ANSI/IEEE Standard 754-1985, Standard for Binary Floating Point Arithmetic