

# 4. Number Representations

Domain of Types **int**, **float** and **double** Mixed Expressions and Conversion; Holes in the Domain; Floating Point Number Systems; IEEE Standard; Limits of Floating Point Arithmetics; Floating Point Guidelines

## Binary Number Representations

Binary representation (Bits from {0, 1})

$$b_n b_{n-1} \dots b_1 b_0$$

corresponds to the number  $b_n \cdot 2^n + \dots + b_1 \cdot 2 + b_0$

101011 corresponds to 43.

Least Significant Bit (LSB)

Most Significant Bit (MSB)

# Educational Objectives

- You have a good understanding how a computer represents numbers.
- You can transform integers in **binary representation** and perform computations.
- You understand how the value range of integers is chosen.
- You can describe the representation of floating-point numbers in general.
- You know the three **floating-point rules**.
- You can use booleans and **boolean expressions** in Java.

## Binary Numbers: Numbers of the Computer?

Truth: Computers calculate using binary numbers.



# Binary Numbers: Numbers of the Computer?

Stereotype: computers are talking 0/1 gibberish

## Viiiiio Viiiiio Viiiiio



# Computing Tricks

- Estimate the orders of magnitude of powers of two.<sup>2</sup>:

$$2^{10} = 1024 = 1\text{Ki} \approx 10^3.$$

$$2^{20} = 1\text{Mi} \approx 10^6,$$

$$2^{30} = 1\text{Gi} \approx 10^9,$$

$$2^{32} = 4 \cdot (1024)^3 = 4\text{Gi} \approx 4 \cdot 10^9.$$

$$2^{64} = 16\text{Ei} \approx 16 \cdot 10^{18}.$$

<sup>2</sup>Decimal vs. binary units: MB - Megabyte vs. MiB - Megabibyte (etc.)  
kilo (K, Ki) - mega (M, Mi) - giga (G, Gi) - tera (T, Ti) - peta (P, Pi) - exa (E, Ei)

## Definition: Domain

*For numeric types the domain defines the numeric interval a the type can cover.*

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## Domain of Type int

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Out.print("Minimum int value is ");
        Out.println(Integer.MIN_VALUE);
        Out.print("Maximum int value is ");
        Out.println(Integer.MAX_VALUE);
    }
}
```

Minimum int value is -2147483648.  
Maximum int value is 2147483647.

Where do these numbers come from?

## Domain of the Type `int`

Representation with 32 bits. Domain comprises the  $2^{32}$  integers:

$$\{-2^{31}, -2^{31} + 1, \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots, 2^{31} - 2, 2^{31} - 1\}$$

## Negative Numbers (3 Digits)

	<i>a</i>	<i>-a</i>	
0	000	000	0
1	001	<b>111</b>	-1
2	010	<b>110</b>	-2
3	011	<b>101</b>	-3
4	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-4
5	<b>101</b>		
6	<b>110</b>		
7	<b>111</b>		

The most significant bit decides about the sign.

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## Over- and Underflow

- Arithmetic operations (+, -, \*) can lead to numbers outside the valid domain.
- Results can be incorrect!

**power8:**  $15^8 = -1732076671$  **power20:**  $3^{20} = -808182895$

- There is **no error message!**

## Definition: Floating Point Numbers

*Floating point numbers represent numbers from  $\mathbb{R}$  with a fixed number of **significant** number of digits, multiplied by a decimal power (base 10).*

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## “Proper Calculation”

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Out.print("Celsius: ");
        int celsius = In.readInt();
        int fahrenheit = 9 * celsius / 5 + 32;
        Out.print(celsius + " degrees Celsius are ");
        Out.println(fahrenheit + " degrees Fahrenheit");
    }
}
```

28 degrees Celsius are 82 degrees Fahrenheit.

↑  
richtig wäre 82.4

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## Fixpoint numbers

- fixed number of integer places (e.g. 7)
- fixed number of decimal places (e.g. 3)

0.0824 = 0000000.082 ← third place truncated

Nachteile

- Domain is getting *even* smaller than for integers.
- If a number can be represented depends on the position of the comma.

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## Types float and double

- are the fundamental types for floating point numbers
- approximate the field of real numbers ( $\mathbb{R}$ , +,  $\times$ ) from mathematics
- have a great domain, sufficient for many applications (**double** provides more places than **float**)
- are fast on many computers

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## Floating point Numbers

- fixed number of significant places (e.g. 10)
- plus position of the comma

$$\begin{aligned} 82.4 &= 824 \cdot 10^{-1} \\ 0.0824 &= 824 \cdot 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

- Zahl ist  $Mantissa \times 10^{Exponent}$

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# Domain

## Integer Types:

- Over- and Underflow relatively frequent, but ...
- the domain is contiguous (no “holes”):  $\mathbb{Z}$  is “discrete”.

## Floating point types:

- Overflow and Underflow seldom, but ...
- there are holes:  $\mathbb{R}$  is “continuous”.

# Holes in the Domain

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Out.print("First number =? ");
        float n1 = In.readFloat();           input 1.1

        Out.print("Second number =? ");
        float n2 = In.readFloat();           input 1.0

        Out.print("Their difference =? ");
        float d = In.readFloat();           input 0.1

        Out.print("computed difference - input difference = ");
        Out.println(n1-n2-d);
        }
}
```

output 2.2351742E-8

What is going on here?

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## Floating Point Rules

### Rule 1

Rule 1  
Do not test rounded floating point numbers for equality.

```
for (float i = 0.1; i != 1.0; i += 0.1){ // doesn't work!!!
    Out.println(i);
}
```

**endless loop** because i never becomes exactly 1

More explanations next time!

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## Floating Point Rules

### Rule 2

Rule 2  
Do not add two numbers providing very different orders of magnitude!

Assume we compute with 4 digits precision

$$\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \cdot 10^5 \\ & + 1.000 \cdot 10^0 \\ & = 1.00001 \cdot 10^5 \\ & \text{"=" } 1.000 \cdot 10^5 \text{ (Rounding on 4 places)} \end{aligned}$$

Addition of 1 does not provide any effect!

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# Floating Point Guidelines

## Rule 3

### Rule 4

Do not subtract two numbers with a very similar value.

Cancellation problems (without further explanations).

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## Our Goal

```
int a = In.readInt();
if (a % 2 == 0) {
    Out.print("even");
} else {
    Out.print("odd");
}
```

Behavior depends on the value of a **boolean expression**

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## 5. Logical Values

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Boolean Functions; the Type **boolean**; logical and relational operators; shortcut evaluation

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## Boolean Values in Mathematics

Boolean expressions can take on one of two values:

**true** or **false**

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## The Type `boolean` in Java

- represents **logical values**
- Literals `true` and `false`
- Domain `{true, false}`

```
boolean b = true; //Variable b with value true
```

## Relational Operators

`a < b` (smaller than)  
`a >= b` (greater than)  
`a == b` (equals)  
`a != b` (not equal)

arithmetic type × arithmetic type → `boolean`

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## Table of Relational Operators

	Symbol	Arity	Precedence	Associativity
<b>smaller</b>	<	2	11	left
<b>greater</b>	>	2	11	left
<b>smaller equal</b>	<=	2	11	left
<b>greater equal</b>	>=	2	11	left
<b>equal</b>	==	2	10	left
<b>unequal</b>	!=	2	10	left

```
arithmetic type × arithmetic type → boolean
```

## Boolean Functions in Mathematics

- Boolean function

$$f : \{0, 1\}^2 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

- 0 corresponds to “false”.
- 1 corresponds to “true”.

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## AND( $x, y$ )

- “logical And”

$$f : \{0, 1\}^2 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

- 0 corresponds to “false”.
- 1 corresponds to “true”.

$x$	$y$	AND( $x, y$ )
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

$$x \wedge y$$

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## Logical Operator &&

$a \ \&\& \ b$  (logical and)

`boolean`  $\times$  `boolean`  $\rightarrow$  `boolean`

```
int n = -1;
int p = 3;
boolean b = (n < 0) && (0 < p); // b = true
```

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## OR( $x, y$ )

- “logical Or”

$$f : \{0, 1\}^2 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

- 0 corresponds to “false”.
- 1 corresponds to “true”.

$x$	$y$	OR( $x, y$ )
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

$$x \vee y$$

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## Logical Operator ||

$a \ || \ b$  (logical or)

`boolean`  $\times$  `boolean`  $\rightarrow$  `boolean`

```
int n = 1;
int p = 0;
boolean b = (n < 0) || (0 < p); // b = false
```

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## NOT( $x$ )

- “logical Not”

$$f : \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

- 0 corresponds to “false”.
- 1 corresponds to “true”.

$x$	NOT( $x$ )
0	1
1	0

$\neg x$

## Logical Operator !

**!b** (logical not)

**boolean**  $\rightarrow$  **boolean**

```
int n = 1;
boolean b = !(n < 0); // b = true
```

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## Precedences

$$\begin{array}{c} !b \ \&\& \ a \\ \Downarrow \\ (!b) \ \&\& \ a \\ \\ a \ \&\& \ b \ || \ c \ \&\& \ d \\ \Downarrow \\ (a \ \&\& \ b) \ || \ (c \ \&\& \ d) \\ \\ a \ || \ b \ \&\& \ c \ || \ d \\ \Downarrow \\ a \ || \ (b \ \&\& \ c) \ || \ d \end{array}$$

## Table of Logical Operators

	Symbol	Arity	Precedence	Associativity
<b>Logical and (AND)</b>	<code>&amp;&amp;</code>	2	6	left
<b>Logical or (OR)</b>	<code>  </code>	2	5	left
<b>Logical not (NOT)</b>	<code>!</code>	1	16	right

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## Precedences

The **unary logical** operator `!`

binds more strongly than

**binary arithmetic** operators. These

bind more strongly than

**relational** operators,

and these bind more strongly than

**binary logical** operators.

```
7 + x < y && y != 3 * z || ! b
7 + x < y && y != 3 * z || (!b)
```

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## DeMorgan Rules

■  $!(a \ \&\& \ b) == (!a \ || \ !b)$

■  $!(a \ || \ b) == (!a \ \&\& \ !b)$

! (rich *and* beautiful) == (poor *or* ugly)

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## Short circuit Evaluation

■ Logical operators `&&` and `||` evaluate the *left operand first*.

■ If the result is then known, the right operand will *not be* evaluated.

```
x != 0 && z / x > y
```

⇒ No division by 0

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