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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention relates to a floating-point digital-to-analog converter (DAC) having mantissa converting means and exponent converting means. The mantissa converting means generally has higher accuracy than the exponent converting means because of differences in their constructions. Hence, as long as the accuracy of the mantissa converting means is greater than that of the exponent converting means, analog output of the mantissa converting means is used as output of the DAC. Once the accuracy of the mantissa converting means goes below that of the exponent converting means, the input data is shifted to form digital mantissa applied to the mantissa converting means, and the exponent converting means multiplies the output of the mantissa converting means (i.e., analog mantissa) by weight specified by the exponent. Thus a higher accuracy can be achieved than in a conventional apparatus.