Computer Science and Mathematics
Summer term 2019

Exercises 2

1. Which of the following functions $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ are bijective?
   $f(x) = 1$
   $f(x) = 2x$
   $f(x) = x^2$
   $f(x) = 2^x$
   $f(x) = x^3$

2. Determine a formula for the inverse function f^{-1} for $f(x) = 1/(2x+1)$ (with $x > -1/2$).

3. The following sets are sets of number pairs, i.e., subsets of the cartesian product $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^2$:

   $A := \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = \frac{2}{3}x - 2 \}$

   $B := \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = -|0.5x| + 1 \}$

   $C := \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0 \wedge -x+3 \geq y \geq 0 \}$

   (a) Visualize each of the sets *A*, *B*, *C* in the cartesian coordinate system. (Make a separate graphical image for each set.)
   (b) All these sets are relations. Which of them are even functions?

4. Let *P* be the set of all participants of a party and *D* the set of all drinks which are offered there. Each participant $p_i \in P$ shall get a drink $d_i \in D$ according to his/her preference. In this way, a mapping $f: P \to D$ shall be defined.
   What do the following possible properties of f mean in this context?
   (a) surjectivity
   (b) injectivity
   (c) bijectivity
   (d) Can a participant of the party get two different drinks?

5. Let $f: D \to R$ be the function described by $f(x) = 2x^3 - 1$.
   The domain D is defined as $D := \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -3 \leq x < 2 \}$. Determine
   (a) the range $R := f(D)$,
   (b) a formula for the inverse function f^{-1} .

6. (a) Calculate the decimal value of the binary number 1001111.
   (b) Calculate the hexadecimal representation of the decimal number 999.
   (c) What is the binary expansion of the value 1/3 ?
   (Hint: You can do "written division" analogously to the decimal case, but with doubling the remainder in every step instead of multiplying by 10.)

7. Let $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.
   (a) Draw $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ in a coordinate system.
   (b) Determine $2 \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{b}$ by calculation and graphically.
   (c) Let $\vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$. Find a representation of $\vec{c}$ as a linear combination of $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$.