

### Exercises 3

- Calculate the decimal value of the binary number 1001111.
  - Calculate the hexadecimal representation of the decimal number 999.
  - 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.)

2. Let  $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

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

3. Let  $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . What geometrical objects are described by the following sets?

- $\{ \vec{b} + t \cdot \vec{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \wedge t \geq 0 \}$
- $\{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} = 0 \}$
- $\{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \|\vec{x} - \vec{b}\| = 0.5 \}$

4. (a) Are the vectors  $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  linearly independent?

- What is the maximal number of vectors which can be linearly independent in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ?