BSDS 100: Intro to Data Science with R
Assignment 4

by James D. Wilson (University of San Francisco)

Directions: For all questions in this assignment, write complete sentences and fully answer any question that is asked. Provide all R code and solutions by *knitting* your final RStudio file into a single file named `[your_name]_CA4.pdf`. This assignment is due next Tuesday at the beginning of class. Late assignments will automatically have 10 points deducted.

1. Create the vector

```
> myAtomicVector <- c(1, 4, 3, 2, NA, 3.22, -44, 2, NA, 0, 22, 34)
```

   Now, create code that runs to answer each of the following questions.

   (a) How many positive numbers (> 0) are there in this vector?

   (b) How many negative numbers (< 0) are there in this vector?

   (c) How many 0's are there in this vector?

   (d) How many `NA`s are there is this vector?

   (e) How many numbers in the vector are non-zero **and** not `NA`s?

   (f) What is the sum of the positive numbers is this vector?

   (g) What is the sum of the negative numbers is this vector?

2. Consider a vector of length 1000, where F_n is the nth number in the sequence. Then the Fibonacci sequence is the vector where the following recursion holds:

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

   That is, the nth number in the sequence will be the sum of the previous two numbers.

   (a) Create a vector, `Fib.vec`, that has the first 1000 numbers in the Fibonacci sequence using the following code (which includes a `for` loop that we'll talk more about later in this course):

```
#initialize the vector for memory
Fib.vec <- rep(0, 1000)

#store the first two entries to be 1
Fib.vec[1] <- 1
Fib.vec[2] <- 1

#iterate to get the remaining values
for(i in 3:1000){
Fib.vec[i] <- Fib.vec[i-1] + Fib.vec[i-2]
}
```

(b) What are the first 8 and last 8 entries of `Fib.vec`?

(c) Using the Fibonacci numbers generated above, generate a vector (of length 999) with values (again, don't print these out)

$$Z_n = \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n}$$

For this sequence, one could use a `for` loop as used in part (a), or better yet note that dividing two vectors of the same length will return a vector whose entries contain the division of entries in each vector. This is very useful for such calculations and this vector operation is fairly unique to `R`!

(d) Plot the first 10 entries of the vector Z_n using the command `plot(`$Z_n[1:10]$`)`. Then add a line to the plot using the following command `abline(h = (1 + sqrt(5))/2)`. This value is known as the golden ratio in mathematics.

(e) Comment on the plot that you obtain. What do you observe?

(f) What is wrong with typing the following code?

```
x <- Fib.vec(1:5)
```

3. Using the Fibonacci vector above, create the following data structures. Remember that using the `?foo` will provide documentation on the function `foo` as needed. And be careful about the use of arguments here to get the data structure you want.

- A matrix of size 100×10 named `Fib.matrix1` whose columns, when stacked on top of one another will return the original vector.
- A matrix of size 100×10 named `Fib.matrix2` whose rows, when stacked side by side will return the original vector.
- An array of dimension $10 \times 10 \times 10$ names `Fib.array` where each 10×10 matrix in the array is such that when its columns are stacked on top of one another would generate a Fibbonaci vector of length 100.

Answer the following questions

(a) What is the mean of the 18th row of `Fib.matrix1`?

(b) What is the standard deviation of the 8th column of `Fib.matrix2`?

(c) What is the entry in the 5th row of the 2nd column of the 8th matrix in `Fib.array`?