Lesson-1—18.04.2023.r

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```
2 + 2
## [1] 4
sqrt(25)
## [1] 5
exp(0)
## [1] 1
log(1)
## [1] 0
x <- 15
## [1] 15
rm(x)
x \leftarrow c(1, 2, 3)
## [1] 1 2 3
is.vector(x)
## [1] TRUE
ls()
## [1] "x"
```

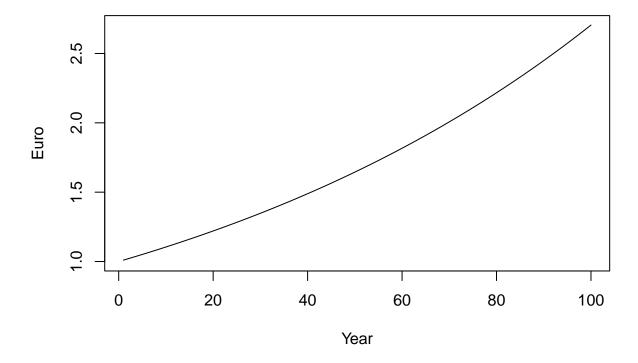
```
rm(list = ls())
a <- 1:10
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
b \leftarrow seq(from = 1, to = 10, by = 1)
set.seed(1234)
rnorm(n = 10, mean = 0, sd = 1)
## [1] -1.2070657 0.2774292 1.0844412 -2.3456977 0.4291247 0.5060559
## [7] -0.5747400 -0.5466319 -0.5644520 -0.8900378
length(seq(from = 1, to = 10, by = 0.1))
## [1] 91
min(rnorm(n = 100, mean = 0, sd = 10))
## [1] -21.8004
max(rnorm(n = 100, mean = 0, sd = 10))
## [1] 30.43766
## [1] 25
100 >= 100
## [1] TRUE
99 > 100
## [1] FALSE
2 + 2 == 4
## [1] TRUE
99 != 100
## [1] TRUE
```

```
!(1==1)
## [1] FALSE
(1==1) | (2==3)
## [1] TRUE
(1==1) & (2==3)
## [1] FALSE
a \leftarrow c(1, 2)
b \leftarrow c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
## [1] 2 4 4 6 6 8
a < -c(1, 2)
b <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
a + b
## Warning in a + b: Länge des längeren Objektes
         ist kein Vielfaches der Länge des kürzeren Objektes
##
## [1] 2 4 4 6 6
x <- vector(mode = "numeric", length = 100)</pre>
is.vector(x)
## [1] TRUE
y <- numeric(100)
is.vector(y)
## [1] TRUE
y[1] <- 50
y[1]
## [1] 50
```

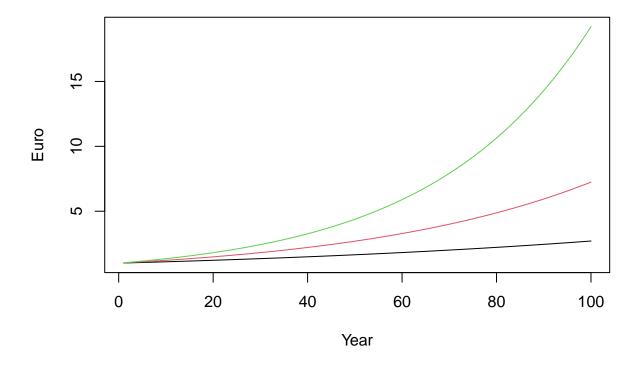
```
x <- 10
y <- 2
if (x <= y) {
 print("x is smaller or equal y")
} else {
 print("x is larger than y")
## [1] "x is larger than y"
x \leftarrow rnorm(10, 0, 1)
ifelse(x <= 0, "x is smaller or equal zero", "x is larger than zero")
## [5] "x is smaller or equal zero" "x is larger than zero"
## [7] "x is smaller or equal zero" "x is smaller or equal zero"
## [9] "x is smaller or equal zero" "x is larger than zero"
x <- 1:5
for (i in x) {
print("Hello")
## [1] "Hello"
x <- c("Monday", "Tueasday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday")
for (i in x) {
print("Hello")
## [1] "Hello"
```

```
x <- 1:5
for (i in x) {
  print(i^2)
}
## [1] 1
## [1] 4
## [1] 9
## [1] 16
## [1] 25
x <- c("Monday", "Tueasday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday")
for (i in x) {
  print(paste("Today is", i))
## [1] "Today is Monday"
## [1] "Today is Tueasday"
## [1] "Today is Wednesday"
## [1] "Today is Thursday"
## [1] "Today is Friday"
# Formula
\# A = P (1 + r)^t
years <- 100
A <- numeric(length = years)
r < -0.01
P <- 1
for (t in 1:years) {
 A[t] \leftarrow P * (1 + r)^t
}
P * (1 + r)^(1:years)
##
     [1] 1.010000 1.020100 1.030301 1.040604 1.051010 1.061520 1.072135 1.082857
     [9] 1.093685 1.104622 1.115668 1.126825 1.138093 1.149474 1.160969 1.172579
##
## [17] 1.184304 1.196147 1.208109 1.220190 1.232392 1.244716 1.257163 1.269735
## [25] 1.282432 1.295256 1.308209 1.321291 1.334504 1.347849 1.361327 1.374941
   [33] 1.388690 1.402577 1.416603 1.430769 1.445076 1.459527 1.474123 1.488864
## [41] 1.503752 1.518790 1.533978 1.549318 1.564811 1.580459 1.596263 1.612226
## [49] 1.628348 1.644632 1.661078 1.677689 1.694466 1.711410 1.728525 1.745810
## [57] 1.763268 1.780901 1.798710 1.816697 1.834864 1.853212 1.871744 1.890462
```

```
## [65] 1.909366 1.928460 1.947745 1.967222 1.986894 2.006763 2.026831 2.047099
## [73] 2.067570 2.088246 2.109128 2.130220 2.151522 2.173037 2.194768 2.216715
## [81] 2.238882 2.261271 2.283884 2.306723 2.329790 2.353088 2.376619 2.400385
## [89] 2.424389 2.448633 2.473119 2.497850 2.522829 2.548057 2.573538 2.599273
## [97] 2.625266 2.651518 2.678033 2.704814
plot(x = 1:years,
    y = A,
    xlim = c(1, years),
    ylim = c(1, max(A)),
    type = "l",
    col = "black",
    main = "Compound interests",
    xlab = "Year",
    ylab = "Euro")
```

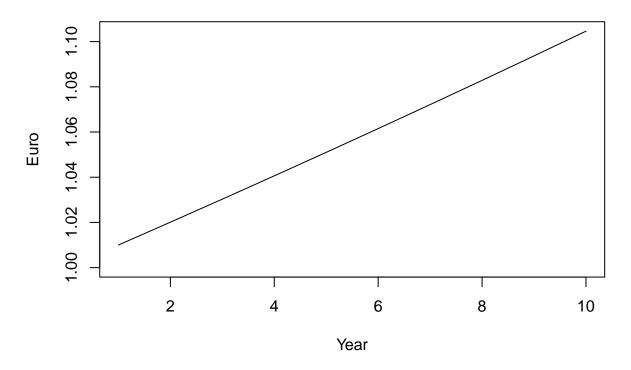


```
years <- 100
r <- c(0.01, 0.02, 0.03)
A <- matrix(nrow = years, ncol = length(r), byrow = TRUE)
P <- 1
for (t in 1:years) {
   for (s in 1:length(r)) {</pre>
```



```
my_fun <- function(x) {
    square <- x^2
    return(square)</pre>
```

```
}
my_fun(x = 5)
## [1] 25
my_fun_alternative <- function(x) x^2</pre>
my_fun_alternative(x = 5)
## [1] 25
my_fun <- function(time, scenarios) {</pre>
r <- scenarios
A <- matrix(nrow = time, ncol = length(r), byrow = TRUE)
P <- 1
for (t in 1:time) {
for (s in 1:length(r)) {
   A[t,s] \leftarrow P * (1 + r[s])^t
 }
}
plot(NULL,
     xlim = c(1, nrow(A)),
     ylim = c(1, max(A)),
    main = "Compound interests",
     xlab = "Year",
    ylab = "Euro")
for (1 in 1:ncol(A)) {
 lines(A[,1], type = "1", col = 1)
  }
}
my_fun(time = 10, scenarios = 0.01)
```



my_fun(time = 10, scenarios = seq(0.01, 0.05, 0.01))

