

# R Markdown Extra Credit Practice

*Your Name*

*September 14, 2017*

Directions: Recreate this document using R Markdown. Make sure that you use inline R to report your answers. Your document should look like this document when it is knitted including the directions but have your name in place of the current *Your Name*. Please print (before class) and turn in both the \*.Rmd file and the knitted \*.pdf file stapled to the back of your \*.Rmd file at the start of class 9/18/17. Name your file `firstname_lastname.Rmd` (mine would be `alan_arnholt.Rmd`). Use global options to set the height and width of your figures to 1.5 and 2.5 inches, respectively. My YAML looks like the following:

```
---
title: "R Markdown Extra Credit Practice"
author: "Your Name"
date: "`r format(Sys.time(), "%B %d, %Y")`"
toc: false
output:
  bookdown::pdf_document2
---
```

## 1 Some Code

```
set.seed(31)
x <- rnorm(1000, 100, 10)
xbar <- round(mean(x), 2)
DF <- data.frame(x = x)
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = DF, aes(x = x)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 2, fill = "pink", color = "black") +
  theme_bw() +
  labs(title = paste("The mean  $\bar{x}$  = ", xbar))
```

The mean of the graph shown below is  $\bar{x} = 100.31$ . The standard deviation of the graph below is  $s = 10.13$ . Make sure your answers update properly and are rounded to two decimal places when the value passed to `set.seed()` changes.

```
summary(DF$x)
```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
71.78	93.60	100.12	100.31	107.10	128.85

The third quartile,  $Q_3$ , is 107.1.

### 1.1 A Graph

We can refer to the simulated histogram in Figure 1.

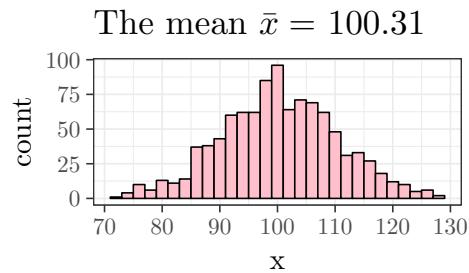


Figure 1: A simulated normal distribution

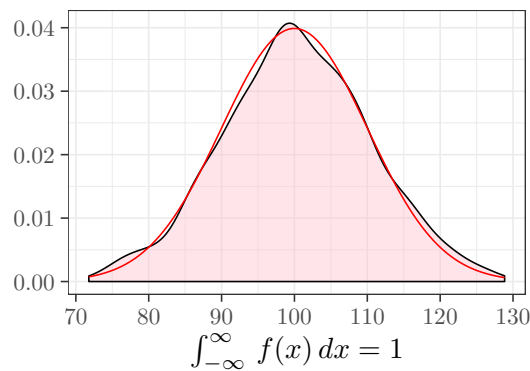
## 1.2 Additional Resources

- <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/>
- Cheat Sheets
- bookdown

## 1.3 Another Graph

Set the width and height to be 3 and 2 inches, respectively.

```
ggplot(data = DF, aes(x = x)) +
  geom_density(fill = "pink", alpha = 0.4) +
  theme_bw() +
  labs(x = "$\\int_{-\\infty}^{\\infty} f(x) dx = 1$", y = "") +
  stat_function(fun = dnorm, args = list(100, 10), color = "red")
```



## 1.4 Area Under a Normal

Given  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ , find  $\mathcal{P}(-1 < X < 1)$ . Recall that the density of a Normal distribution is defined in (1).

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty. \quad (1)$$

```
ans <- round(pnorm(1) - pnorm(-1), 4)
ans
```

```
[1] 0.6827
```

```
f <- function(x){1/sqrt(2*pi)*exp(-x^2/2)}  
ans2 <- integrate(f, -1, 1)$value  
round(ans2, 4)
```

```
[1] 0.6827
```

## 1.5 Shaded Normal

For help getting started read this article. Set the width and height to be 4 and 3 inches, respectively.

