1. Let's create some aRt!

   (a) Install the `aRtsy` package. Provide the code in an R chunk that does not run. You only need to install it one time.
   Solution:

```
#install.packages("aRtsy")
```

   (b) Load the `aRtsy` package. Provide the code in an R chunk that does run. We need to load the library each time it is run.
   Solution:

```
library("aRtsy")
```

   (c) Running `demo("aRtsy")` or `vignette("aRtsy")` don't return any helpful demos or tutorials. However, if you run `help("aRtsy")` you will find a link to a tutorial. Recreate the first figure they make using `canvas_collatz()`. Make sure to update the caption.
   Solution:

```
# help("aRtsy")
```

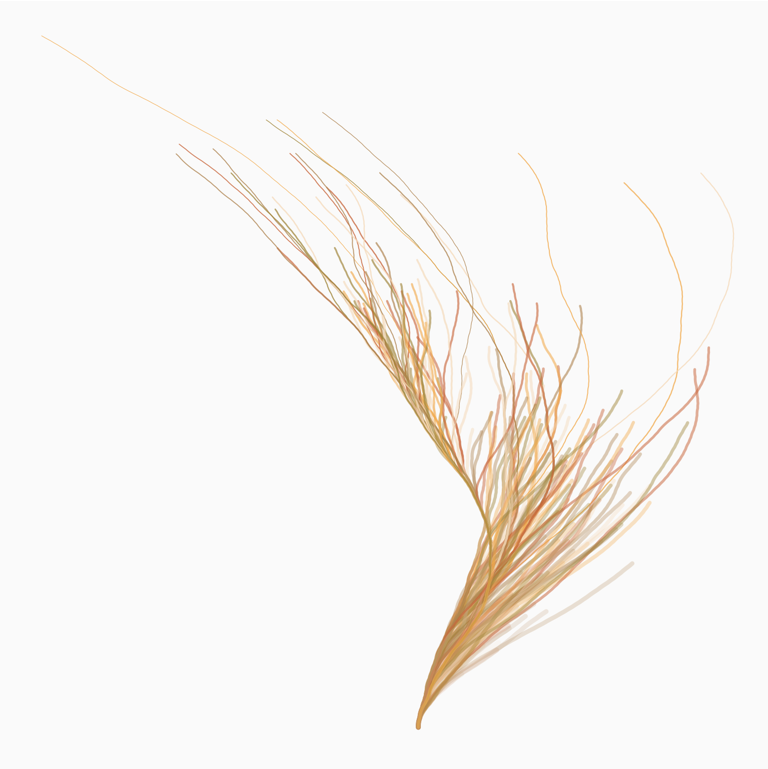

Figure 1: A Canvas Collatz with Seed 1

   (d) Change the randomization seed to 1313, which will change the random numbers generated to create the plot. Can you see the difference? Make sure to update the caption.
   Solution:

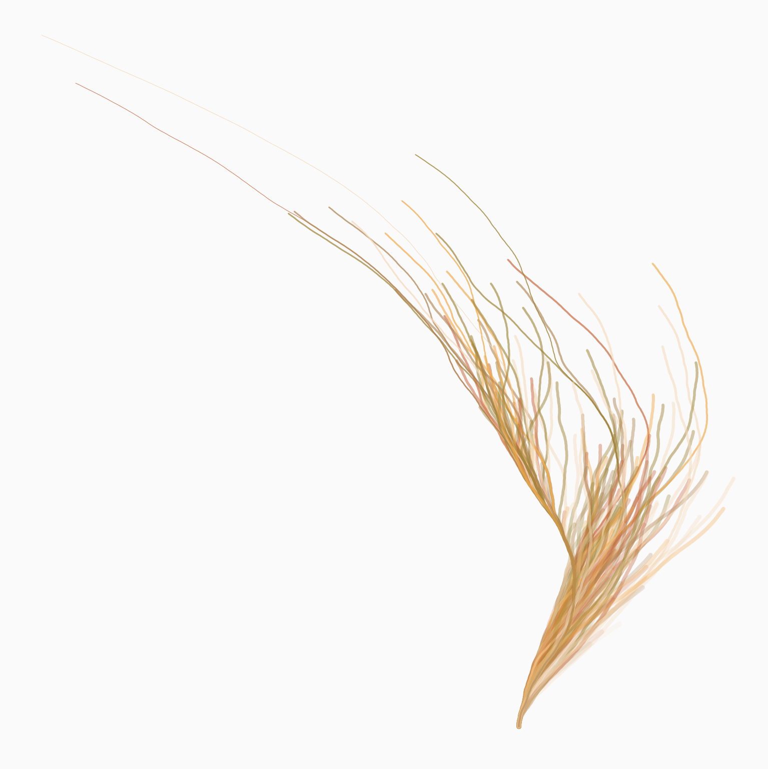

Figure 2: A Canvas Collatz with Seed 1313

(e) Now, create a new Collatz conjecture plot by specifying the following arguments. Note you will find the help file for the `canvas_collatz()` function to be rather helpful. Make sure to update the caption.

- Use the `vrolik4` color palette. Note you can find other by running `?colorPalette` in the console.
- Make the background grey. Note a hexcode for grey is `#dbdbdb`.
- Specify that there should be 72 strands.
- Specify the angle used for bending the sequence for odd numbers as -0.05.
- Specify the angle used for bending the sequence for even numbers as 0.0145 (note this is the default).

Solution:

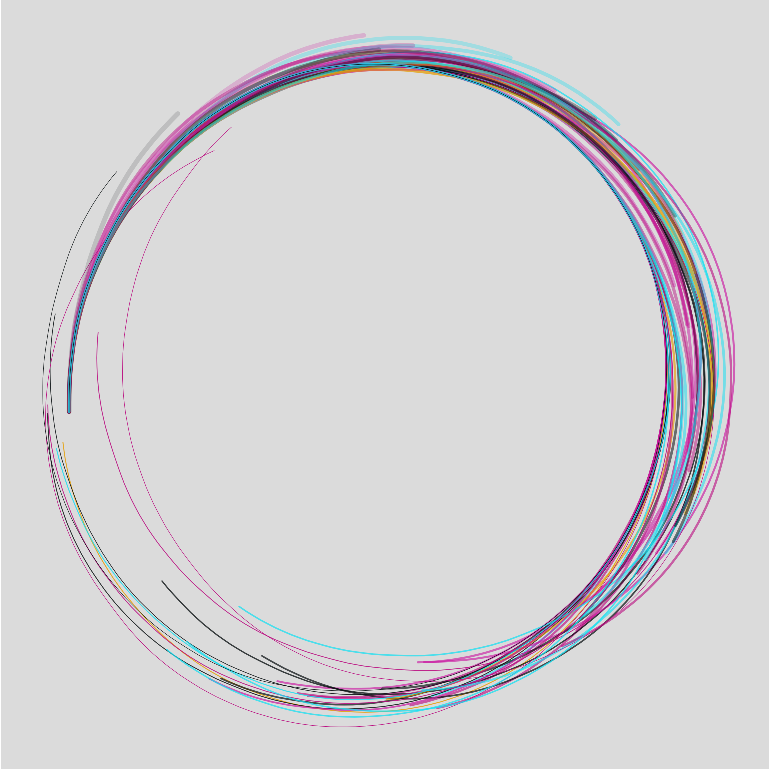

Figure 3: A Canvas Collatz (3) with modifications

(f) Make another plot using the tutorial – feel free to be creative here! Note that I leave creating the R chunk and figure environment to you here. Make sure that your code is well-formatted and your plot is appropriately scaled.
Solution:

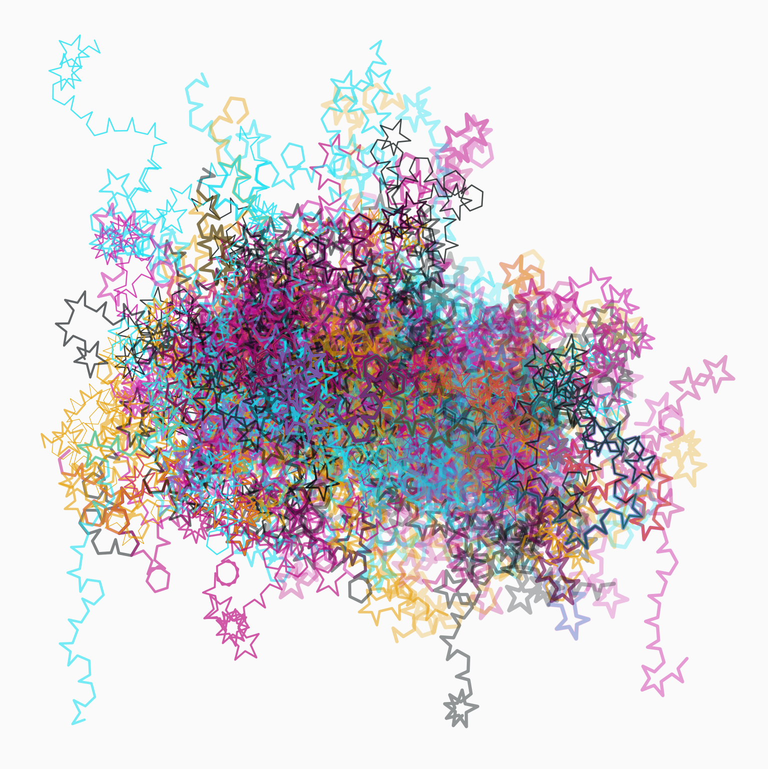

Figure 4: A Canvas Collatz (4) with modifications

(g) Use `citation()` to get the BiBTeX citation for the `aRtsy` package and use `\citep{}` to add a parenthetical citation to the end of the sentence below. **Solution:** We created the generative art in Question 1 using the `aRtsy` package for `R`. (Derks, 2024)

References

Derks, K. (2024). *aRtsy: Generative Art with 'ggplot2'*. R package version 1.0.0.

2. Suppose we wanted to solve $2^{x+1} + 2^{x-1} = 40$ for x. While this is a pretty straightforward algebra problem, it's useful for demonstrating the use of objects in R.

   (a) Create a numeric vector containing the integers from 0 to 10 inclusive. Hint – the solution to this problem is one of these values.
   Solution: num.vector=0:10

   (b) Complete the algebra to compute $2^{x+1} + 2^{x-1}$ for each value in the numerical vector created in step 1. Make sure to save the result to a new numeric vector.
   Solution: algebra.vector= $2^(num.vector + 1) + 2^(num.vector - 1)$

   (c) Use the which() function to ask which result is 40.
   Solution: which(algebra.vector==40)

   (d) What is the solution? That is, what value of x yields $2^{x+1} + 2^{x-1} = 40$?
   Solution: x.value=num.vector[5]

   (e) Explain why this approach wouldn't work for something like $3^{x+2} + 5(3^x) = 84$ where the solution is $x \approx 1.6309$.
   Solution:

This approach would only work for the integers or a group of numbers of a finite size because the potential values of x need to fit in a vector. If the answer was not a potential value of x in the vector, the which statement would return it being in the 0th index which does not exist.