# Arrays Operations in R

### Fan Wang

#### 2020-05-27

#### Contents

1	Arr	ray Basics	1
	1.1	Multidimesional Arrays	1
		1.1.1 Repeat one Number by the Size of an Array	1
		1.1.2 Generate 2 Dimensional Array	1
	1.2	Array Slicing	2
		1.2.1 Remove Elements of Array	2
	1.3	NA in Array	2
		1.3.1 Check if NA is in Array	2
	1.4	Notations	:
		1.4.1 e notation	•

## 1 Array Basics

Go to the RMD, R, PDF, or HTML version of this file. Go back to fan's REconTools Package, R Code Examples Repository (bookdown site), or Intro Stats with R Repository (bookdown site).

#### 1.1 Multidimesional Arrays

#### 1.1.1 Repeat one Number by the Size of an Array

```
ar_a <- c(1,2,3)
ar_b <- c(1,2,3/1,2,3)
rep(0, length(ar_a))
## [1] 0 0 0</pre>
```

#### 1.1.2 Generate 2 Dimensional Array

[,1] [,2]

##

```
# Multidimensional Array
# 1 is r1c1t1, 1.5 in r2c1t1, 0 in r1c2t1, etc.
# Three dimensions, row first, column second, and tensor third
x <- array(c(1, 1.5, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0, 3), dim=c(2, 2, 2))
dim(x)
## [1] 2 2 2</pre>
```

```
## [1] 2 2 2
print(x)
## , , 1
##
```

```
## [1,] 1.0
## [2,] 1.5
##
## , , 2
##
       [,1] [,2]
##
## [1,]
          0
## [2,]
           4
```

#### 1.2**Array Slicing**

#### 1.2.1 Remove Elements of Array

Select elements with direct indexing, or with head and tail functions. Get the first two elements of three elements array.

```
# Remove last element of array
vars.group.bydf <- c('23','dfa', 'wer')</pre>
vars.group.bydf[-length(vars.group.bydf)]
## [1] "23" "dfa"
# Use the head function to remove last element
head(vars.group.bydf, -1)
## [1] "23" "dfa"
head(vars.group.bydf, 2)
## [1] "23" "dfa"
Get last two elements of array.
# Remove first element of array
vars.group.bydf <- c('23','dfa', 'wer')</pre>
vars.group.bydf[2:length(vars.group.bydf)]
## [1] "dfa" "wer"
# Use Tail function
tail(vars.group.bydf, -1)
## [1] "dfa" "wer"
tail(vars.group.bydf, 2)
## [1] "dfa" "wer"
1.3 NA in Array
```

#### 1.3.1 Check if NA is in Array

```
# Convert Inf and -Inf to NA
x \leftarrow c(1, -1, Inf, 10, -Inf)
na_if(na_if(x, -Inf), Inf)
```

```
## [1] 1 -1 NA 10 NA
```

### 1.4 Notations

#### 1.4.1 e notation

1. Case one: 1.149946e+00

• this is approximately: 1.14995

2. Case two: 9.048038e-01

• this is approximately: 0.90480

3. Case three: 9.048038e-01

• this is approximately: 0.90480