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R语言数据对象II



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内容回顾

- 数据结构定义: c(); matrix(); array(); data.frame(); factor(); list();
- 数据结构访问:下标;下标向量;逻辑向量;负下标;
- 向量: **:**; seq(); rep();
- 算术运算符: +; -; *; /; **; ^; %%; %/%;
- 逻辑运算: >; <; >=; <=; ==; !==; !; |; &; isTRUE(); identical(); any(); all();
- 属性函数: length(); dim(); class(); names(); head(); tail();
- 排序函数: order(); sort(); sort.list(); which(); which.max(); which.min();
- 运算函数: max(); min(); range(); sum(); prod(); sqrt(); abs();
- 类型函数: is.numeric(); is.integer(); is.logical(); is.character(); as.xxxx();
- 其余函数: attach(); detach(); with(); \$; t(); diag(); solve(); eigen();

本节课程内容

- 矩阵运算
- 缺失值处理
- 类型转换
- 数据集合并
- 字符处理
- 日期和时间
- apply函数
- 统计函数

R Data II

矩阵运算

<i>t()</i>	矩阵转置
det()	求矩阵行列式的值
crossprod(x,y)	x和y的内积(%*%)
tcrossprod(x,y)	x和y的外积(%o%), outer()
diag()	生成对角阵和矩阵取对角运算
solve()	解线性方程组,求矩阵的逆
eigen()	求矩阵的特征值和特征向量

矩阵运算例子

```
> x <- 1:5
> y <- 2*1:5
> x %*% y
      [,1]
[1,] 110
> crossprod(x,y)
      [,1]
[1,] 110
```

```
> det(matrix(1:4,ncol = 2))
[1] -2
```

```
> x %o% y
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
                  6
[1,]
                       8
                            10
[2,]
                 12
                            20
                      16
[3,]
      6 12
                            30
                 18
                      24
                            40
[4,]
            16
                 24
[5,]
            20
                 30
                      40
                            50
       10
> tcrossprod(x,y)
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
        2
                  6
[1,]
                       8
                            10
[2,]
                            20
                 12
                      16
[3,]
            12
                            30
                 18
                      24
     6
[4,]
            16
                            40
                 24
                      32
[5,]
            20
                 30
                      40
                            50
       10
```

```
> outer(x,y,FUN = "*")
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]
                          10
[2,]
       4 8 12
                          20
[3,]
      6 12 18
                          30
[4,]
           16
                24
                     32
                          40
[5,]
           20
                          50
```

矩阵运算例子

```
> A <- array(1:9,dim=c(3,3))
> B <- array(1:9,dim=c(3,3))
> C <- A * B
> C
    [,1] [,2] [,3]
    1 16 49
[1,]
[2,] 4 25 64
[3,]
      9 36 81
> D <- A %*% B
> D
    [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] 30
           66 102
[2,] 36 81 126
[3,] 42 96 150
> M <- array(1:9, dim=c(3,3))
> M
    [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] 1 4
[2,] 2 5 8
[3,] 3
              9
> diag(M)
[1] 1 5 9
```

```
> A <- t(array(c(1:8,10), dim = c(3,3)))
 > b <- c(1,1,1)
 > x <- solve(A,b)</pre>
 > X
  [1] -1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 3.330669e-16
  > B <- solve(A)
  > B
             [,1]
                       [,2] [,3]
  [1,] -0.6666667 -1.333333
  [2,] -0.6666667 3.666667
  [3,] 1.0000000 -2.000000
                                          > A
> Sm <- crossprod(A,A)</pre>
                                             [,1] [,2] [,3]
                                          [1,]
> ev <- eigen(Sm)
                                          [2,]
> ev
                                          [3,]
$values
[1] 303.19533618
                   0.76590739
                                0.03875643
$vectors
           [,1]
                        [,2]
                                    Γ.37
[1,] -0.4646675 0.833286355 0.2995295
[2,] -0.5537546 -0.009499485 -0.8326258
[3,] -0.6909703 -0.552759994 0.4658502
```

缺失值的处理

表4-1	领导行为的性别差界	异
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经理人	日期	国 籍	性别	年 龄	q1	q2	q3	q4	q5
1	10/24/08	US	M	32	5	4	5	5	5
2	10/28/08	US	F	45	3	5	2	5	5
3	10/01/08	UK	F	25	3	5	5	5	2
4	10/12/08	UK	M	39	3	3	4		
5	05/01/09	UK	F	99	2	2	1	2	1

- 例子见教材74页
- NA
- is.na()
- na.rm = TRUE
- na.omit()

```
> y <- c(1,2,3,NA)
> is.na(y)
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE
```

```
> sum(1:5, NA)
[1] NA
> sum(1:5, NA,na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 15
```

看: 例子4-3和4-4

类型转换函数

表4-5 类型转换函数

判断	转 换
is.numeric()	as.numeric()
is.character()	as.character()
is.vector()	as.vector()
is.matrix()	as.matrix()
is.data.frame()	as.data.frame()
is.factor()	as.factor()
is.logical()	as.logical()

● 见教材78页

看: 例子4-5

数据集合并cbind()和rbind()

```
> x1 <- rbind(c(1,2),c(3,4))
> x1
 [,1] [,2]
[1,] 1 2
[2,] 3 4
> x2 < -10 + x1
> x3 <- cbind(x1, x2)
> x3
    [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,] 1 2 11 12
[2,] 3 4 13 14
> x4 <- rbind(x1,x2)</pre>
> x4
   [,1] [,2]
[1,] 1 2
[2,] 3 4
[3,] 11 12
[4,] 13 14
> cbind(1, x1)
    [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] 1 1
[2,] 1 3
              4
```

字符函数

见教材93页

nchar()	计算x中的字符数
substr(s,start,stop)	提取或替换一个字符向量中的子串
strsplit(x,split)	在split处分割字符向量x中的元素
toupper(x), tolower()	大小写转换
paste(, sep="")	连接字符串

grep(pattern,x,ignore.case=FALSE,fixed=FLASE) 搜索



sub(pattern,replacement,x,ignore.case=FALSE,fixed=FLASE) 搜索替换



```
> paste("My","Job")
[1] "My Job"
> labs <- paste("X",1:6, sep="")</pre>
> labs
[1] "X1" "X2" "X3" "X4" "X5" "X6"
>
> paste("Today is", date())
[1] "Today is Wed Mar 2 12:41:21 2016"
>
> paste(c("a","b"),collapse=".")
[1] "a.b"
```

日期函数和格式

● 见教材76页

日期函数	as.Date(x, "input_format")	
%d	数字表示的日期(0-31)	
%a, %A	星期名(缩写,非缩写)	
%m	月份(0-12)	
%b, %B	月份(缩写,非缩写)	
%y, %Y	年份(两位,四位)	
Sys.Date(), date(), difftime(), format()		

日期函数例子

```
> mydates <- as.Date(c("2007-06-22"))</pre>
> mydates
[1] "2007-06-22"
> mydates <- as.Date(c("2007-06-22"))</pre>
>
> strDates <- c("01/05/1965")</pre>
> dates <- as.Date(strDates, "%m/%d/%Y")</pre>
>
> Sys.Date()
[1] "2016-03-02"
> date()
[1] "Wed Mar 2 12:48:52 2016"
```

日期函数例子

```
> today <- Sys.Date()</pre>
> format(today, format = "%B %d %Y")
[1] "March 02 2016"
> format(today, format = "%A")
[1] "Wednesday"
>
> startdate <- as.Date("2004-02-13")</pre>
> enddate <- as.Date("2009-06-22")</pre>
> days <- enddate - startdate</pre>
>
> today <- Sys.Date()</pre>
> format(today, format = "%B %d %Y")
[1] "March 02 2016"
> dob <- as.Date("1956-10-10")</pre>
> format(dob, format = "%A")
[1] "Wednesday"
> difftime(today,dob, units="weeks")
Time difference of 3099 weeks
```

apply(x, MARGIN, FUN, ...)

```
> a <- matrix(1:6,nrow=2)
> a
        [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] 1 3 5
[2,] 2 4 6
> apply(a, 1,sum)
[1] 9 12
> apply(a,2,sum)
[1] 3 7 11
```

● 见教材95页

看: 例子5-5和5-6

apply()函数

```
> mydata <- matrix(rnorm(30), nrow=6)</pre>
> mydata
          [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,] 1.1039131 -0.6779796 0.09072753 0.6943354 -0.68360455
[2,] -1.2876154 0.1540778 1.41431948 -0.9622685 2.07486216
[3,] -0.4221483 0.3073955 0.36975022 -0.4124088 0.54614267
[4,] -0.5283792 -0.7510899 -1.58224514 1.1124982 0.24044145
[5,] -1.1322217 1.0616374 0.37744029 0.1879165 -0.03192165
[6,] 0.7633084 0.6153539 0.58158158 0.3485943 0.17747101
> apply(mydata, 1, mean)
[1] 0.10547839 0.27867512 0.07774626 -0.30175492 0.09257018 0.49726184
> apply(mydata, 2, mean)
[1] -0.2505238  0.1182325  0.2085957  0.1614445  0.3872318
> apply(mydata, 2, mean, trim=.4)
[1] -0.4752638 0.2307367 0.3735953 0.2682554 0.2089562
```

统计函数

● 见教材87页

	<u> </u>		
mean(x), median(x)	平均数,中位数		
sd(x), var(x)	标准差,方差		
max(x), min(x)	最大值,最小值		
range(x), sum(x)	★ 值域,求和		
quantile(x, prob)	★ 求分位数		
diff(x, lag=n)	★滞后差分		
scale(x, center=TRUE	, scale=TRUE)		
str(), summary()			

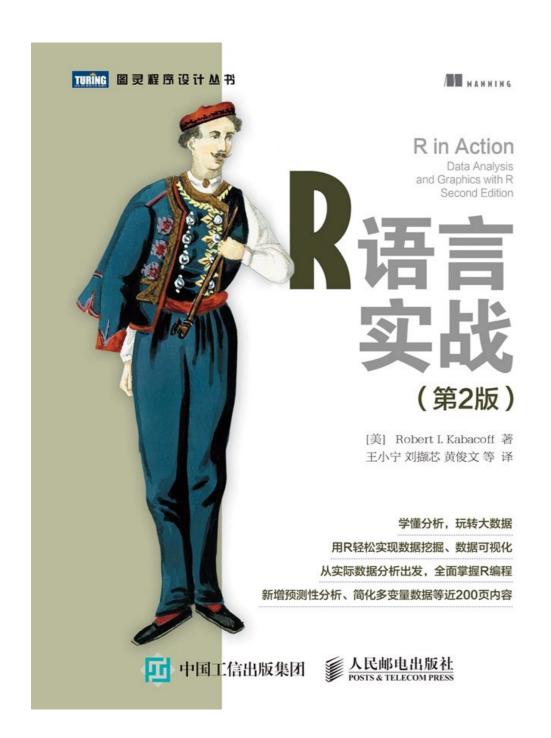
看: 例子5-I

提问时间!

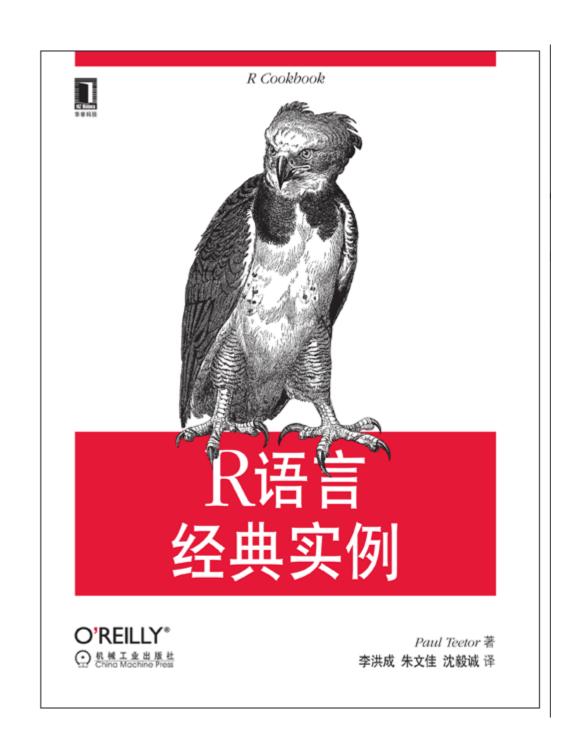
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练习

练习-0008

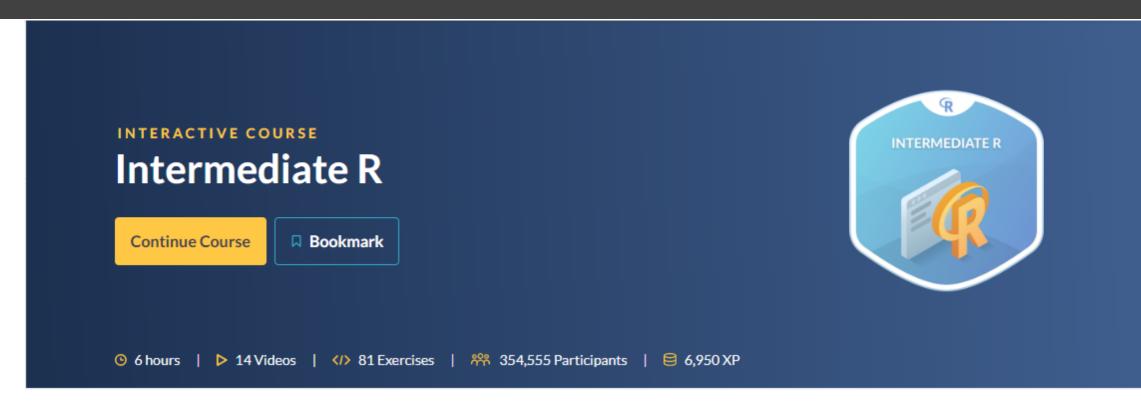


第四章、第五章



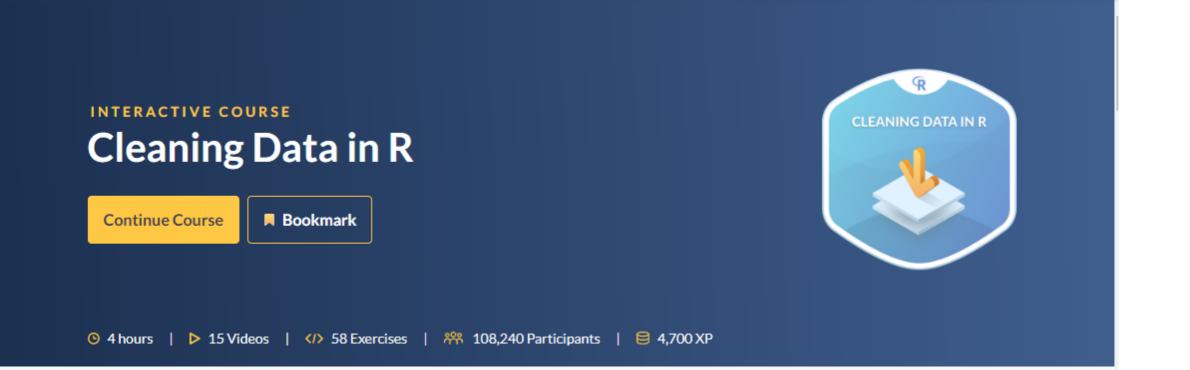
第五章-第七章

练习 - 0009



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https://www.datacamp.com/courses



谢谢!

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