

Command Line Exercises for R
(To be completed *before* the R training days)

(1) Creating and manipulating vectors and matrices

- a. Create a vector **a** = [1 0 -1 0 1 2 3] and a vector **b** = [1 1 0 0 -1 -2 -1].
- b. Multiply all elements in **b** with 2, keep the result as the new vector **b**.
- c. Compute the dot product of **a** and **b**
- d. Compute matrix **c** as the outer product of **a** and **b**.

(2) Indexing vectors and matrices

- a. Compute vector **d** as the 3th row of matrix **c**
- b. Compute **e** as the 7th row, 6th column entry of **c**.
- c. Compute vector **f** containing entries [3,1], [6,5], and [1,7], where the first value in each pair of brackets denotes the row and the second value denotes the column of the requested entry.

(3) Logical indexing: Given $x = [7 \ 6 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \ -1 \ 4 \ 3 \ -2 \ 0]$, what are the commands that will execute the following operations:

- a. Sets the negative values of **x** to zero.
- b. Extract the values of **x** greater than 3 in a vector **y**.
- c. Add 3 to the values of **x** that are even.
- d. Set the values of **x** that are less than the mean to zero.
- e. Set the values of **x** that are greater than the mean to their difference with the mean.

(4) Generating and plotting curves

- a. Compute the logistic function $y = 1/(1+\exp(-(x-a)*b))$ for values of x from -3 to 3 in steps of 0.1. Use $b = 1$ and $a = 0$.
- b. Plot y as a function of x
- c. Do the same for $a = 1$, what happens?
- d. Do the same for $a = 0$ and $b = 3$, what happens?

(5) Random numbers and histograms

- a. Generate a vector **m** with 100 values drawn at random from a normal (Gaussian) distribution with mean 0.5 and standard deviation 0.15.
- b. Generate a vector **t** with 100 values drawn at random from an exponential distribution with mean = 0.4.
- c. plot histogram of the sum of **m** and **t**
- d. Generate a vector **n** of 100 normally distributed values (mean = 0.5, SD = 0.15) such that **n** has a correlation of 0.7 with **m**. Add to **n** a new random vector **u** drawn from an exponential distribution with mean 0.8.
- e. Produce a scatterplot of **n+u** as a function of **m+t**.