

RWorksheet_Gonzaga#1

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```
age <- c(34, 28, 22, 36, 27, 18, 52, 39, 42, 29, 35, 31, 27, 22, 37, 34, 19, 20, 57, 49, 50, 37, 46, 25)
```

a. How many data points?

```
length(age)
```

```
## [1] 34
```

b. Write the R code and its output.

```
age <- c(34, 28, 22, 36, 27, 18, 52, 39, 42, 29, 35, 31, 27, 22, 37, 34, 19, 20, 57, 49, 50, 37, 46, 25, 17, 37, 42, 53, 41, 51, 35, 24, 33, 41)
```

2. Find the reciprocal of the values for age. Write the R code and its output.

```
reciprocal <- 1/age  
print(reciprocal)
```

```
## [1] 0.02941176 0.03571429 0.04545455 0.02777778 0.03703704 0.05555556  
## [7] 0.01923077 0.02564103 0.02380952 0.03448276 0.02857143 0.03225806  
## [13] 0.03703704 0.04545455 0.02702703 0.02941176 0.05263158 0.05000000  
## [19] 0.01754386 0.02040816 0.02000000 0.02702703 0.02173913 0.04000000  
## [25] 0.05882353 0.02702703 0.02380952 0.01886792 0.02439024 0.01960784  
## [31] 0.02857143 0.04166667 0.03030303 0.02439024
```

3. Assign also new_age <- c(age, 0, age) What happen to the new_age?

```
new_age <- c(age, 0, age)  
print(new_age)
```

```
## [1] 34 28 22 36 27 18 52 39 42 29 35 31 27 22 37 34 19 20 57 49 50 37 46 25 17  
## [26] 37 42 53 41 51 35 24 33 41 0 34 28 22 36 27 18 52 39 42 29 35 31 27 22 37  
## [51] 34 19 20 57 49 50 37 46 25 17 37 42 53 41 51 35 24 33 41
```

When printed, it shows

4. Sort the values of age. Write the R code and its output.

```
sorted_age <- sort(age)  
sorted_age
```

```
## [1] 17 18 19 20 22 22 24 25 27 27 28 29 31 33 34 34 35 35 36 37 37 39 41 41  
## [26] 42 42 46 49 50 51 52 53 57
```

5. Find the minimum and maximum value for age. Write the R code and its output.

```
min_age <- min(age)  
max_age <- max(age)  
print(min_age)
```

```
## [1] 17
```

```
print (max_age)
```

```
## [1] 57
```

6. Set up a vector named data, consisting of 2.4, 2.8, 2.1, 2.5, 2.4, 2.2, 2.5, 2.3, 2.5, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.7.

```
data <- c(2.4, 2.8, 2.1, 2.5, 2.4, 2.2, 2.5, 2.3, 2.5, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7)
```

a. How many data points?

```
length(data)
```

```
## [1] 12
```

b. Write the R code and its output

```
data <- c(2.4, 2.8, 2.1, 2.5, 2.4, 2.2, 2.5, 2.3, 2.5, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7)
```

7. Generates a new vector for data where you double every value of the data. | What happen to the data?

```
doubled_data <- 2 * data  
doubled_data
```

```
## [1] 4.8 5.6 4.2 5.0 4.8 4.4 5.0 4.6 5.0 4.6 4.8 5.4
```

8. Generate a sequence for the following scenario:

8.1 Integers from 1 to 100.

```
int_seq <- seq(1, 100)  
int_seq
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
## [19] 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36  
## [37] 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54  
## [55] 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72  
## [73] 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90  
## [91] 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
```

8.2 Numbers from 20 to 60

```
num_seq <- seq(20, 60)  
num_seq
```

```
## [1] 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44  
## [26] 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
```

8.3 Mean of numbers from 20 to 60

8.4 Sum of numbers from 51 to 91

8.5 Integers from 1 to 1,000

a. How many data points from 8.1 to 8.4?_____

b. Write the R code and its output from 8.1 to 8.4.

c. For 8.5 find only maximum data points until 10.