Week 1 Exercises

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Please complete all exercises below WITHOUT using any libraries/packages.

Exercise 1

Assign 10 to the variable x. Assign 5 to the variable y. Assign 20 to the variable z.

```r
x <- 10
y <- 5
z <- 20
```

Exercise 2

Show that x is less than z but greater than y.

Note: your output must be a SINGLE boolean, do not output a boolean for each expression.

```r
x < z & x > y
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

Exercise 3

Show that x and y do not equal z.

Note: your output must be a SINGLE boolean, do not output a boolean for each expression.

```r
x != z & y != z
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

Exercise 4

Show that the formula `x + 2y = z`.

Note: your output must be a SINGLE boolean

```
x + 2 * y == z
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

Exercise 5

I have created a vector (test_vector) of integers for you. Determine if any of x, y, or z are in the vector.

Note: your output must be a SINGLE boolean, do not output a boolean for each expression.

```
test_vector <- c(1,5,11:22)
x %in% test_vector | y %in% test_vector | z %in% test_vector
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

Exercise 6

Show which value is contained in the test vector. To do this you will need to create an element-wise logical vector using operators. `x == vector`. Once you have done that you will need to use slicing to return all indices that have matches. **Note: your output should be two integers**

```
print('Indices of values in test_vector that are quivalent to x, y, or z:')
```

```
## [1] "Indices of values in test_vector that are quivalent to x, y, or z:"
```

```
which(x == test_vector | y == test_vector | z == test_vector)
```

```
## [1]  2 12
```

```
print('Values in test_vector that are quivalent to x, y, or z:')
```

```
## [1] "Values in test_vector that are quivalent to x, y, or z:"
```

```
test_vector[test_vector==x |  test_vector == y | test_vector == z]
```

```
## [1]  5 20
```