Simple R Functions

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1.

(a) Write functions `tmpFn1` and `tmpFn2` such that if `xVec` is the vector $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$, then `tmpFn1(xVec)` returns vector $(x_1, x_2^2, ..., x_n^n)$ and `tmpFn2(xVec)` returns the vector $(x_1, \frac{x_2^2}{2}, ..., \frac{x_n^n}{n})$.

Here is `tmpFn1`

```
tmpFn1 <- function(xVec){
  return(xVec^(1:length(xVec)))
}

## simple example
a <- c(2, 5, 3, 8, 2, 4)

b <- tmpFn1(a)
b
```

```
## [1]    2   25   27 4096   32 4096
```

and now `tmpFn2`

```
tmpFn2 <- function(xVec2){

  n = length(xVec2)

  return(xVec2^(1:n)/(1:n))
}




c <- tmpFn2(a)
c
```

```
## [1]    2.0000   12.5000    9.0000 1024.0000    6.4000  682.6667
```

(b) Now write a fuction `tmpFn3` which takes 2 arguments x and n where x is a single number and n is a strictly positive integer. The function should return the value of

$$1 + \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + ... + \frac{x^n}{n}$$

```
tmpFn3 <- function(x,n){
  return(1+sum(x^(1:n)/(1:n)))
}
```

2. Write a funciton `tmpFn(xVec)` such that if `xVec` is the vector $x = (x_1, ..., x_n)$ then `tmpFn(xVec)` returns the vector of moving averages:

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}, \frac{x_2 + x_3 + x_4}{3}, ..., \frac{x_{n-2} + x_{n-1} + x_n}{3}$$

Try out your function. `tmpFn`(c(1:5,6:1))

```
tmpFn <- function(xVec){
  r <- c()
  r <- c(r,(xVec[1:(length(xVec)-2)]+xVec[2:(length(xVec)-1)]+xVec[3:length(xVec)])/3)
return(r)
}
tmpFn(c(1:5,6:1))
```

```
## [1] 2.000000 3.000000 4.000000 5.000000 5.333333 5.000000 4.000000 3.000000
## [9] 2.000000
```

3. Consider the continuous function

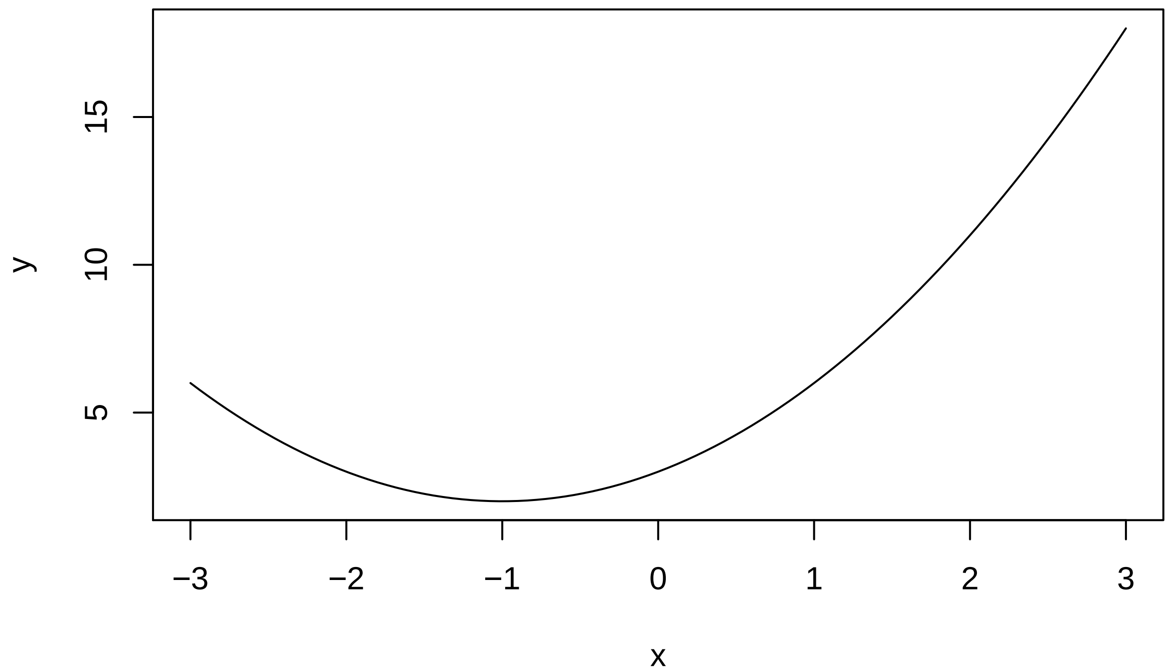
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 3 & if \quad x < 0 \\ x + 3 & if \quad 0 \le x < 2 \\ x^2 + 4x - 7 & if \quad 2 \le x \end{cases}$$

Write a function `tmpFn` which takes a single argument `xVec`. the function should return the vector the values of the function $f(x)$ evaluated at the values in `xVec`.
Hence plot the function $f(x)$ for $-3 < x < 3$.

```
tmpFn <- function(x){
  if(x<0){
    return(x^2+2*x+3)
  }
  if(x>=0 & x<2){
    return(x+3)
  }
  if(x>=2){
    return(x^2+4*x-7)
  }
}

curve(tmpFn, from=-3, to=3, xlab="x", ylab="y")
```

```
## Warning in if (x < 0) {: the condition has length > 1 and only the first
## element will be used
```



4. Write a function which takes a single argument which is a matrix. The function should return a matrix which is the same as the function argument but every odd number is doubled.

Hence the result of using the function on the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 6 \\ -2 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

should be:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 10 & 2 & 6 \\ -2 & -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
doubleOdds <- function(matrix){
  x <- matrix
  x[x%%2!=0] <- x[x%%2!=0]*2
  return(x)
}
doubleOdds(matrix(c(1,1,3,5,2,6,-2,-1,-3), nrow = 3, byrow =TRUE))
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]    2    2    6
## [2,]   10    2    6
```

```
## [3,]   -2   -2   -6
```

5. Write a function which takes 2 arguements n and k which are positive integers. It should return the nxn matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} k & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & k & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & k & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & k \end{bmatrix}$$

```r
diagonalMatrix <- function(n,k){
  x <- matrix(rep(c(0), time=n^2), nrow = n, byrow = TRUE)
  x[abs(col(x)-row(x))==1] <- 1
  for(i in 1:n){
    for(j in 1:n){
      if(i==j){
        x[i,j] <- k
      }
    }
  }
  return(x)
}
```

6. Suppose an angle α is given as a positive real number of degrees.

If $0 \leq \alpha < 90$ then it is quadrant 1. If $90 \leq \alpha < 180$ then it is quadrant 2.
if $180 \leq \alpha < 270$ then it is quadrant3. if $270 \leq \alpha < 360$ then it is quadrant 4.
if $360 \leq \alpha < 450$ then it is quadrant 1.
And so on ...

Write a function `quadrant(alpha)` which returns the quadrant of the angle α.

```r
quadrant <- function(alpha){
  x <- alpha%%360
  if(x>=0 & x<90){
    return(1)
  }
  if(x>=90 & x<180){
    return(2)
  }
  if(x>=180 & x<270){
    return(3)
  }
  if(x>=270 & x<360){
    return(4)
  }
}
```

7.

(a) Zeller's congruence is the formula:

$$f = ([2.6m - 0.2] + k + y + [y/4] + [c/4] - 2c) mod 7$$

where $[x]$ denotes the integer part of x; for example $[7.5] = 7$.

Zeller's congruence returns the day of the week f given:

k = the day of the month
y = the year in the century
c = the first 2 digits of the year (the century number)
m = the month number (where January is month 11 of the preceding year, February is month 12 of the preceding year, March is month 1, etc.)
For example, the date 21/07/1'963 has $m = 5, k = 21, c = 19, y = 63$;
the date 21/2/63 has $m = 12, k = 21, c = 19, andy = 62$.
Write a function `weekday(day,month,year)` which returns the day of the week when given the numerical inputs of the day, month and year.
Note that the value of 1 for f denotes Sunday, 2 denotes Monday, etc.

```
int <- function(x){
  return(x%/%1)
}
weekday <- function(day, month, year){
  m <- month
  k <- day
  y <- year
  c <- year%%100
  return((int(2.6*m-0.2)+k+y+int(y/4)+int(c/4)-2*c)%%7)
}
```

(b) Does your function work if the input parameters day, month, and year are vectors with the same length and valid entries?

```
weekday(c(1,2,3),c(12,12,12),c(2017,2017,2017))
```

```
## [1] 3 4 5
```

Yes, the function works if the input parameters have the same length and have valid entries.