

Data Analysis Using R: Chapter07

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1 通过本章你将学会

- 掌握数学函数
- 掌握统计函数
- 掌握字符函数
- 使用循环
- 条件语句
- 编写自己的函数
- 错误捕获
- 调试函数

2 Mathematal Functions

- `abs(x)`
- `sqrt(x)`
- `ceiling(x)`
- `floor(x)`
- `trunc(x)`
- `round(x,digits=n)`

- signif(x,digits=n)
- cos(x),sin(x),tan(x)
- acos(x),asin(x),atan(x)
- cosh(x), sinh(x), tanh(x)
- acosh(x), asinh(x), atanh(x)
- log(x,base=n) log(x) log10(x) exp(x)

3

- ceiling takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the smallest integers not less than the corresponding elements of x.
- floor takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the largest integers not greater than the corresponding elements of x.
- trunc takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the integers formed by truncating the values in x toward 0.
- round rounds the values in its first argument to the specified number of decimal places (default 0).
- signif rounds the values in its first argument to the specified number of significant digits.

4 Statistical Functions

- mean(x, trim = 0.1, na.rm=TRUE)
- median(x)
- sd(x)

- `var(x)`
- `mad(x)` Median Absolute Deviation
- `quantile(x, probs)`
- `range(x)`
- `sum(x)`
- `diff(x, lag=1)`
- `min(x)` `max(x)`
- `scale(x, center=TRUE, scale=TRUE)`

5 Probability Functions

5.1 dpqr

- `dpqr:distribution_abbreviation`
- `d=density`
- `p=distribution function`
- `q=quantile function`
- `r=random generation (random deviates)`

6

6.1 Probability distributions

- The common probability functions are listed below

Dist	Abbre	Dist	Abbre
Beta	beta	Logistic	logis

Dist	Abbre	Dist	Abbre
Binomial	binom	Multinomial	multinom
Cauchy	cauchy	Negative binomial	nbinom
Chi-quared (noncentral)	chisq	Normal	norm
Exponential	exp	Poisson	pois

7

Dist	Abbre	Dist	Abbre
F	f	Wilcoxon Signed Rank	signrank
Gamma	gamma	T	t
Geometric	geom	Uniform	unif
Hypergeometric	hyper	Weibull	weibull
Lognormal	lnorm	Wilcoxon Rank Sum	wilcox

8

```
#Plot the standard normal curve on the interval [-3,3]
x <- pretty(c(-3,3), 30)
y <- dnorm(x)
plot(x, y, type='l',xlab="Normal Deviate",
      ylab="Density",yaxs = "i" )

#What is the area under the standard normal
#curve to the right of z = 1.96?
pnorm(1.96)

#What is the value of the 90th percentile
#of a normal distribution with
#a mean of 500 and a standard deviation of 100?
```

```
qnorm(.9, mean=500, sd=100)

#Generate 50 random normal deviates with
#a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10.

rnorm(50, mean=50, sd=10)
```

9

9.1 SETTING THE SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION

```
runif(5)
runif(5)

set.seed(1234)
runif(5)

set.seed(1234)
runif(5)
```

10

10.1 GENERATING MULTIVARIATE NORMAL DATA

- The `mvrnorm` function in the MASS package
- `mvrnorm(n, mean, sigma)`
- `n` is the desired sample size

- mean is the vector of means
- sigma is the variance-covariance (or correlation) matrix

11

```
library(MASS)
mean <- c(230.7, 146.7, 3.6)
sigma <- matrix(c(15360.8, 6721.2, -47.1, 6721.2,
                  4700.9, -16.5, -47.1, -16.5,
                  0.3), nrow=3, ncol=3)
set.seed(1234)
mydata <- mvrnorm(500, mean, sigma)
mydata <- as.data.frame(mydata)
names(mydata) <- c("y", "x1", "x2")
head(mydata)
```

12

12.1 Character functions

- nchar(x)
- substr(x, start, stop)
- grep(pattern, x, ignore.case=FALSE, fixed=FALSE)
- sub(pattern, replacement, x, ignore.case=FALSE, fixed=FALSE)
- strsplit(x, split)
- paste(..., sep="")
- toupper(x)
- tolower(x)

13

13.1 Other useful functions

`length(x)` `seq(from , to, by)` `rep(x, ntimes)` `cut(x, n)` `pretty(x, n)` `cat(??)`

14

14.1 Control flow

14.1.1 Repetition and looping

- `for (var in seq) statement`
- `while (cond) statement`

14.1.2 Conditional execution

- `if (cond) statement`
- `if (cond) statement1 else statement2`
- `ifelse(cond, statement1, statement2)`
- `switch(expr, ...)`

15 User-written functions

```
myfunction <- function(arg1, arg2, ... )  
  { statements return(object) }
```

16 Google's R Style Guide

- [Google's R Style Guide](#)

17 操作环境对象

函数	描述
<code>assign(x,value)</code>	在 <code>envir</code> 环境中将名称 <code>x</code> 赋给 <code>value</code> 对象
<code>get(x)</code>	在 <code>envir</code> 环境中获得与名称关联的对象
<code>exists()</code>	判断在环境 <code>envir</code> 中是否定义了名称 <code>x</code>
<code>attach()</code>	将列表、数据框或者数据文件中的对象添加到当前的搜索路径
<code>detach()</code>	将列表、数据框或者数据文件中的对象从当前的搜索路径中删除

18 调试函数

- `tryCatch()`