Organisations: Lab 1

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```
## -- Attaching packages --------------------------------------- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.5     v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.2     v dplyr   1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.3     v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   1.4.0     v forcats 0.5.1
## -- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
##
## Attaching package: 'kableExtra'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##     group_rows
```

Exercise 1: Introducing myself

1 Picture and stuff

2 Statistics and me

3. Use nested lists, and a link. . .

Exercise 2: Manually presenting tables with data

la lal allallala kjfklajdfkja sd;klfj

Exercise 3: using mathematical notation in RMarkdown

akdfadfka jkj oi nk kl

1 Take a picture of yourself, your cat or something else that is personal to you. And explain what it is about: ANSWER HERE:

2 Write a little introduction about your relationship with statistics and sustainable organisations. Do you have any background in statistics? How would learning statistics benefit you in the future? ANSWER HERE:

3. Use nested lists. . .

3 For example, what are the things you are looking forward to? (add links, emphasis) * A link to web-pages about anything you feel could be relevant * Doing cool stuff with fonts, such as Using italic font to emphasize really important ideas! Using bold fonts. * A link to a video. . . !

Exercise 2: Manually presenting tables with data

Here is a table - oh now we need some code...

I found the data here...

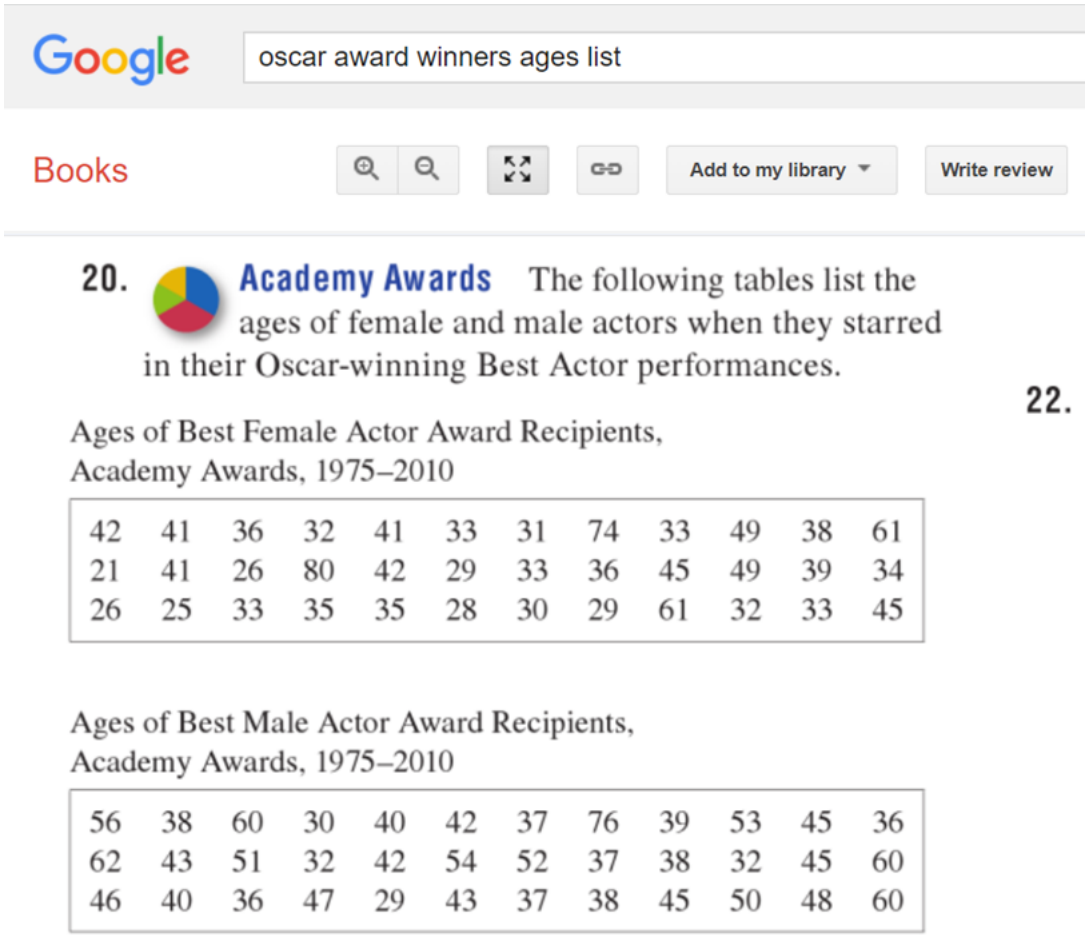
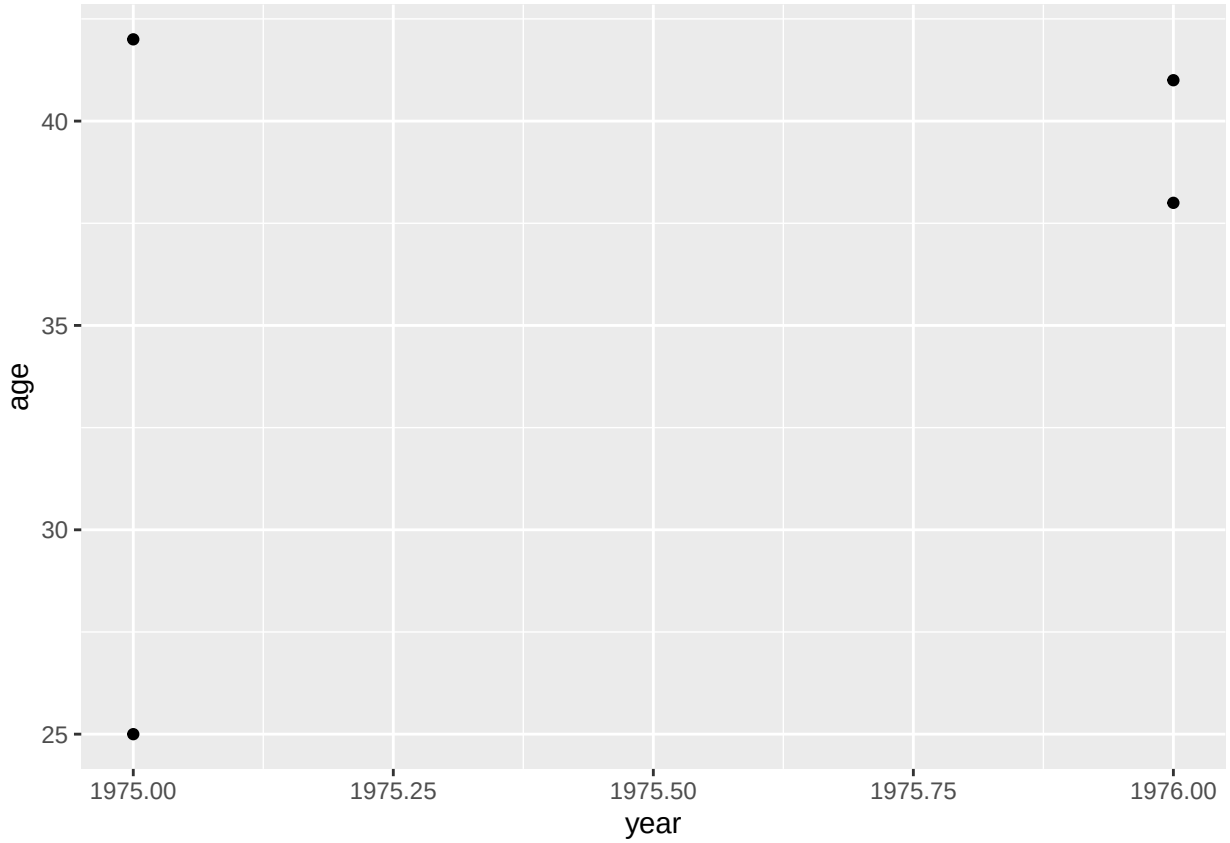


Figure 1: my dat

age	year	sex
42	1975	female
41	1976	female
25	1975	male
38	1976	male


40
35
30
25
age
1975.00
1975.25
1975.50
1975.75
1976.00
year

Exercise 3: using mathematical notation in RMarkdown

Ok let's look for example at a geometric sequence. So we all know that if we have a geometric sequence like so:

$$1, q, q^2, q^3 .... q^{100}$$

The sum of the terms would then be...

$$1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + ... + q^{100} = S_{100} = \frac{q^{100} - 1}{q - 1}$$

So let's say $q = 0.75$ and we have

$$0.75^0 + 0.75 + 0.75^2 + ... + 0.75^{100} = S_{100} = \frac{0.75^{100} - 1}{0.75 - 1}$$

So if we add them all up $0.75^0 + 0.75 + .. + 0.75^{100}$, we get 4. Another way, is to use the formula: $\frac{0.75^{100}-1}{0.75-1}$ The result will be 4. We can see that whether we sum up the numbers or use the formula, we get the same result. Hooray!