S2S Lab 1

Further Exercises Solutions

Exercise 1

The code below creates the vectors a and b. a randomly takes the value 1 or 2 and b randomly takes the value 2 or 4 (this is done using the sample() function which you can learn more about using the help() function).

```
a <- sample(c(1, 2), 1)
b <- sample(c(2, 4), 1)
```

Create a new vector c which is:

- TRUE if both a and b are equal.
- FALSE if a and b are different.

Create another vector **d** which is:

- FALSE if a is 1 and b is 2.
- TRUE if a is 2 and b is 2.
- FALSE if a is 1 and b is 4.
- FALSE if a is 2 and b is 4.

Solution

```
c <- a == b
d <- a >= b
```

Exercise 2

$$m{P} = egin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 54 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad m{Q} = egin{bmatrix} 18 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Create the vectors \boldsymbol{P} and \boldsymbol{Q} in R.

Write code to complete the calculation $P + 2 \times Q$ and save the result as a new vector called R.

Extract the 2nd and 5th elements of R. Can you predict what these values will be before running your code?

Solution

```
P \leftarrow c(3, 54, 1, 6, 0)
Q \leftarrow c(18, -1)
R \leftarrow P + 2*Q
```

```
R[c(2, 5)]
```

[1] 52 36

Exercise 3

Create the sequence TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE using the rep() function and save the result as a vector called logical. Change logical to a numeric vector called numeric.

Next, create the vector $[5.50, 5.25, 5.00, 4.75, 4.50, 4.25, 4.00, 3.75, 3.50]^{\mathsf{T}}$ using the **seq()** function and call it **sequence**.

Finally add together numeric and sequence and use the subset() function to keep only the elements which are greater than 5.50.

Solution

```
logical <- rep(x = c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE), times = 3)
logical <- rep(rep(x = c(TRUE, FALSE), times = c(2, 1)), times = 3)
numeric <- as.numeric(logical)
sequence <- seq(from = 5.5, to = 3.5, by = -0.25)
subset(x = numeric + sequence, subset = (numeric + sequence > 5.5))
```

[1] 6.50 6.25 5.75