

ECS {Course} - Homework 0

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Problem 1

Begin writing your solution ¹ to a problem here. If you've used Markdown or LaTeX before, this isn't all that different. Use LaTeX to typeset mathematical equations. LaTeX code is inserted using `$<code>$`

For example: Let P be the probability that I do well in this class. Then, $Q = \bar{P} = 1 - P$ is the probability that I don't do well in this class.

Problem 2

Sometimes a problem might have multiple parts to it. You can nest into different depths like this:

2.1

2.2

2.2.1

2.2.2

Clicking **Knit** will generate a document that includes markdown output as well as output from embedded *R code chunks*. R code chunks are discussed in the next section.

Problem 3

You will often write out R code, run it, and add it to your homework. Add R code chunks to your R markdown document like this:

```
for(i in 1:10){  
  print(i)  
}
```

```
## [1] 1  
## [1] 2  
## [1] 3  
## [1] 4  
## [1] 5  
## [1] 6  
## [1] 7  
## [1] 8  
## [1] 9  
## [1] 10
```

3.1

RMarkdown displays the code, runs it and then outputs it. To display the code and hide its output, use `echo=FALSE`:

¹Template written by Aakash Prabhu, Class of 2019.

```
## [1] 1
## [1] 2
## [1] 3
## [1] 4
## [1] 5
## [1] 6
## [1] 7
## [1] 8
## [1] 9
## [1] 10
```

3.2

If you only want to display the R code but not the output, use `results='hide'`:

```
for(i in 1:10){
  print(i)
}
```

Problem 4

To have a code chunk depend on another, use `dependson`:

```
x = 10
y = 15

z = (x + y) * 10
print(z)

## [1] 250
```

Classmate Collaborators

Include the names and email IDs of everyone you collaborated with.

1. Person A, {personA} [at] ucdavis [dot] edu
2. Person B, {personB} [at] ucdavis [dot] edu