Vector Arithmetic:

- Loops are seldom needed:
  Most functions work
  vectorized.

- If vector operations use
  different-length vectors, the
  shorter one will be recycled.

- Vector logic is very useful:
  As indices
     (vectors, data.frames)
  or to replace selected values:

  Data[Data$TASX < 130,] <- NA

  E.g, print each 10 s in sequence:
     a[a %% 10 == 0]

R input and response:

```
a <- sin((x <- 0:240) * pi/8)   # period is 80 s
r <- (x*5) %% 75 == 0           # sample at 75 s
plot(x*5, a, type='l', col='blue')
lines(x[r]*5, a[r], type='b', pch=19, col='red')
title("Classic Demonstration of Aliasing")
```


Classic Demonstration of Aliasing