Homework1

Zhipeng Chen

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1

a

```
a <- 0.7
b <- 0.2
c <- 0.1
```

```
\begin{array}{l} 0.7_{10}{=}0.10110011001_2 \\ 0.2_{10}{=}0.00110011001_2 \\ 0.1_{10}{=}0.00011001100_2 \end{array}
```

b, c, d

```
(a + b) + c == 1
```

[1] FALSE

```
a + (b + c) == 1
```

[1] TRUE

```
(a + c) + b == 1
```

[1] TRUE

 \mathbf{e}

The question b is false and the other two are both true. This may be caused by the rounding error. The real number cannot be exactly represented by floating-point computation. For example, the decimal number 0.1 has a finite decimal representation, in binary it has an infinite repeating representation.

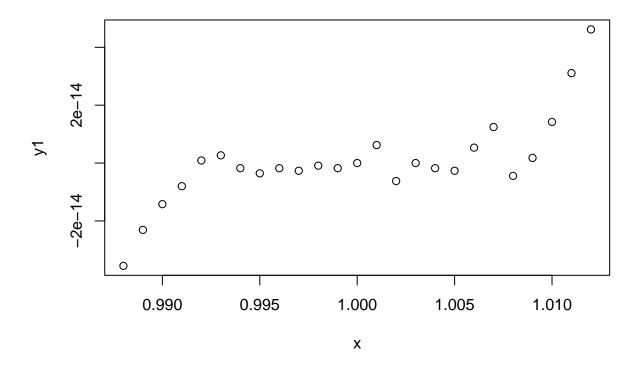
2

 \mathbf{a}

```
x \leftarrow 0.001 * (988:1012)

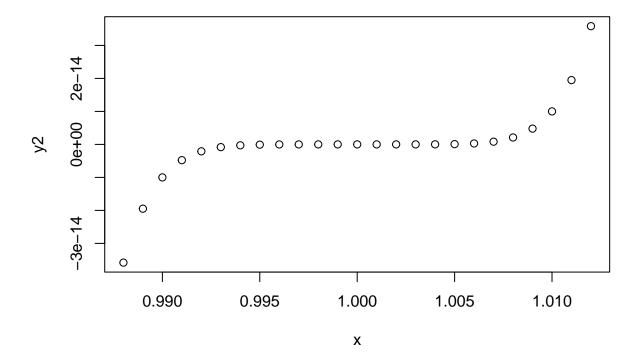
y1 \leftarrow x^7 - 7*x^6 + 21*x^5 - 35*x^4 + 35*x^3 - 21*x^2 + 7*x - 1

plot(x, y1)
```



b

 $y2 < (x - 1)^7$ plot(x, y2)



c The plot a is more precise than plot b. This may be caused by rounding error in floating-point computation.

 $\mathbf{3}$

 \mathbf{a}

```
u \leftarrow matrix(c(1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1), 6, 1)
ut <- t(u)
d <- ut %*% u
part2 <- (2/as.vector(d)) * (u %*% ut)</pre>
U <- diag(6) - part2
U
               [,1]
                           [,2]
                                      [,3]
                                                 [,4]
                                                             [,5]
                                                                         [,6]
## [1,] 0.92857143 -0.1428571 -0.2142857 -0.2142857 -0.1428571 -0.07142857
## [2,] -0.14285714 0.7142857 -0.4285714 -0.4285714 -0.2857143 -0.14285714
## [3,] -0.21428571 -0.4285714 0.3571429 -0.6428571 -0.4285714 -0.21428571
## [4,] -0.21428571 -0.4285714 -0.6428571 0.3571429 -0.4285714 -0.21428571
## [5,] -0.14285714 -0.2857143 -0.4285714 -0.4285714 0.7142857 -0.14285714
## [6,] -0.07142857 -0.1428571 -0.2142857 -0.2142857 -0.1428571 0.92857143
```

```
\mathbf{b}
```

```
C <- U %*% U
largest_off_diag <- max(C[lower.tri(C) | upper.tri(C)])</pre>
largest_off_diag
## [1] -2.775558e-17
smallest_off_diag <- min(C[lower.tri(C) | upper.tri(C)])</pre>
smallest_off_diag
## [1] -1.491862e-16
\mathbf{c}
largest_diag <- max(diag(C))</pre>
largest_diag
## [1] 1
smallest_diag <- min(diag(C))</pre>
smallest_diag
## [1] 1
\mathbf{d}
U %*% u
         [,1]
##
## [1,]
         -1
## [2,]
         -2
## [3,] -3
## [4,] -3
## [5,] -2
         -1
## [6,]
\mathbf{e}
s <- max(rowSums(abs(U)))
## [1] 2.285714
\mathbf{f}
```

```
print(U[3,])
\mathbf{g}
print(U[3,2])
## [1] -0.4285714
h
A \leftarrow U[,1:3]
P <- A %*% t(A)
##
                [,1]
                             [,2]
                                          [,3]
                                                        [,4]
                                                                     [,5]
## [1,] 9.285714e-01 -1.428571e-01 -2.142857e-01 -2.775558e-17 -2.775558e-17
## [2,] -1.428571e-01 7.142857e-01 -4.285714e-01 -5.551115e-17 -2.775558e-17
## [3,] -2.142857e-01 -4.285714e-01 3.571429e-01 -2.775558e-17 -5.551115e-17
## [4,] -2.775558e-17 -5.551115e-17 -2.775558e-17 6.428571e-01 4.285714e-01
## [5,] -2.775558e-17 -2.775558e-17 -5.551115e-17 4.285714e-01 2.857143e-01
## [6,] -1.387779e-17 -1.387779e-17 -2.775558e-17 2.142857e-01 1.428571e-01
##
                [,6]
## [1,] -1.387779e-17
## [2,] -1.387779e-17
## [3,] -2.775558e-17
## [4,] 2.142857e-01
## [5,] 1.428571e-01
## [6,] 7.142857e-02
i
max(rowSums(abs(((P %*% P) - P))))
## [1] 2.299748e-16
library(matrixcalc)
is.idempotent.matrix(P)
```

[1] TRUE

The result is not zero. P is not idempotent. However, when I use the package "matrixcalc" to verify my answer, the result shows that P is a idempotent matrix.

j

```
B <- U[,(ncol(U)-2):ncol(U)]</pre>
Q <- B %*% t(B)
                  [,1]
                                 [,2]
                                                [,3]
                                                              [,4]
                                                                             [,5]
##
## [1,]
         7.142857e-02 1.428571e-01
                                       2.142857e-01 -2.602085e-17 -1.214306e-17
         1.428571e-01 2.857143e-01 4.285714e-01 -5.204170e-17 -2.428613e-17
## [2,]
## [3,] 2.142857e-01 4.285714e-01 6.428571e-01 -2.775558e-17 -3.816392e-17
## [4,] -2.602085e-17 -5.204170e-17 -2.775558e-17 3.571429e-01 -4.285714e-01
## [5,] -1.214306e-17 -2.428613e-17 -3.816392e-17 -4.285714e-01 7.142857e-01
## [6,] -1.387779e-17 -2.775558e-17 -2.775558e-17 -2.142857e-01 -1.428571e-01
                  [,6]
##
## [1,] -1.387779e-17
## [2,] -2.775558e-17
## [3,] -2.775558e-17
## [4,] -2.142857e-01
## [5,] -1.428571e-01
## [6,] 9.285714e-01
\mathbf{k}
max(rowSums(abs(((Q %*% Q) - Q))))
## [1] 2.299748e-16
is.idempotent.matrix(Q)
## [1] TRUE
The result is not zero. Q is not idempotent. However, when I use the package "matrixcalc" to verify my
answer, the result shows that Q is a idempotent matrix.
1
```

```
P + Q
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## [1,] 1.000000e+00 -2.775558e-17 -5.551115e-17 -5.377643e-17 -3.989864e-17
## [2,] -2.775558e-17 1.000000e+00 -1.110223e-16 -1.075529e-16 -5.204170e-17
## [3,] -5.551115e-17 -1.110223e-16 1.000000e+00 -5.551115e-17 -9.367507e-17
## [4,] -5.377643e-17 -1.075529e-16 -5.551115e-17 1.000000e+00 -1.665335e-16
## [5,] -3.989864e-17 -5.204170e-17 -9.367507e-17 -1.665335e-16 1.000000e+00
## [6,] -2.775558e-17 -4.163336e-17 -5.551115e-17 -5.551115e-17 -2.775558e-17
## [1,] -2.775558e-17
```

```
## [2,] -4.163336e-17
## [3,] -5.551115e-17
## [4,] -5.551115e-17
## [5,] -2.775558e-17
## [6,] 1.00000e+00
4
oringp <- read.table("E:\\OneDrive\\Study\\PhD of Biostatistics\\4-Data Analysis\\HW1\\oringp.dat")
oringp <- oringp[complete.cases(oringp),]</pre>
cor(oringp$V4, oringp$V5)
## [1] -0.5613284
5
\mathbf{a}
   • All R functions have three parts:
       - the formals(), the list of arguments which controls how you can call the function
       - the body(), the code inside the function
       - the {\tt environment} (), the "map" of the location of the function's variables
b
x <- 10
f1 <- function(x){</pre>
    function(){
        x + 10
    }
}
f1(1)()
## [1] 11
\mathbf{c}
mean(x = c(1:10, NA), na.rm = TRUE)
## [1] 5.5
```

 \mathbf{d}

```
f2 <- function(a, b){
  return(a * 10)
}
f2(10, stop("This is an error!"))</pre>
```

[1] 100

There is no error when called since we don't use b when call the function.

6

 \mathbf{a}

```
matrixA <- function(n){
  stA <- matrix(0, nrow = n, ncol = n)
  for (i in 1:n){
    for (j in 1:n){
      stA[i, j] = 1 / (abs(i - j) + 1)
    }
  }
  stA
}</pre>
```

b

matrixA(10)

```
##
                        [,2]
                                  [,3]
                                            [,4]
                                                       [,5]
                                                                 [,6]
                                                                           [,7]
              [,1]
   [1,] 1.0000000 0.5000000 0.3333333 0.2500000 0.2000000 0.1666667 0.1428571
   [2,] 0.5000000 1.0000000 0.5000000 0.3333333 0.2500000 0.2000000 0.1666667
##
   [3,] 0.3333333 0.5000000 1.0000000 0.5000000 0.3333333 0.2500000 0.2000000
   [4,] 0.2500000 0.3333333 0.5000000 1.0000000 0.5000000 0.3333333 0.2500000
##
   [5,] 0.2000000 0.2500000 0.3333333 0.5000000 1.0000000 0.5000000 0.3333333
   [6,] 0.1666667 0.2000000 0.2500000 0.3333333 0.5000000 1.0000000 0.5000000
##
   [7,] 0.1428571 0.1666667 0.2000000 0.2500000 0.3333333 0.5000000 1.0000000
##
   [8,] 0.1250000 0.1428571 0.1666667 0.2000000 0.2500000 0.3333333 0.5000000
   [9,] 0.1111111 0.1250000 0.1428571 0.1666667 0.2000000 0.2500000 0.3333333
## [10,] 0.1000000 0.1111111 0.1250000 0.1428571 0.1666667 0.2000000 0.2500000
##
              [,8]
                        [,9]
                                 [,10]
##
   [1,] 0.1250000 0.1111111 0.1000000
   [2,] 0.1428571 0.1250000 0.1111111
   [3,] 0.1666667 0.1428571 0.1250000
##
  [4,] 0.2000000 0.1666667 0.1428571
  [5,] 0.2500000 0.2000000 0.1666667
  [6,] 0.3333333 0.2500000 0.2000000
##
   [7,] 0.5000000 0.3333333 0.2500000
##
## [8,] 1.0000000 0.5000000 0.3333333
## [9,] 0.5000000 1.0000000 0.5000000
## [10,] 0.3333333 0.5000000 1.0000000
```

 \mathbf{c}

chol(matrixA(10))

```
##
              [,2]
                     [,3]
                             [,4]
                                    [,5]
                                            [,6]
                                                   [,7]
      [,1]
        1 0.5000000 0.3333333 0.2500000 0.2000000 0.1666667 0.1428571
##
  [1,]
  [2,]
        0 0.8660254 0.3849002 0.2405626 0.1732051 0.1347151 0.1099715
##
  [3,]
        0 0.0000000 0.8606630 0.3765400 0.2323790 0.1656776 0.1278699
  [4,]
        0 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.8589803 0.3735049 0.2291962 0.1626144
##
        0 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.8581924 0.3719766 0.2275279
##
  [5,]
##
  [6,]
        ##
  [7,]
        ##
   [8,]
##
  [9,]
        ##
  [10,]
                   [,9]
                          [,10]
##
           [,8]
##
   [1,] 0.12500000 0.11111111 0.10000000
  [2,] 0.09278844 0.08018754 0.07056503
##
  [3,] 0.10374063 0.08709090 0.07494940
  [4,] 0.12499247 0.10105651 0.08458911
##
  [5,] 0.16096174 0.12340555 0.09955033
##
  [6,] 0.22651321 0.15993584 0.12240439
## [7,] 0.37047945 0.22583697 0.15924172
  [8,] 0.85726783 0.37006563 0.22535737
## [9,] 0.00000000 0.85712760 0.36976194
## [10,] 0.00000000 0.00000000 0.85702216
```

d

```
det(matrixA(10))
```

[1] 0.06476168