

UKSta18_Liang_Ex01

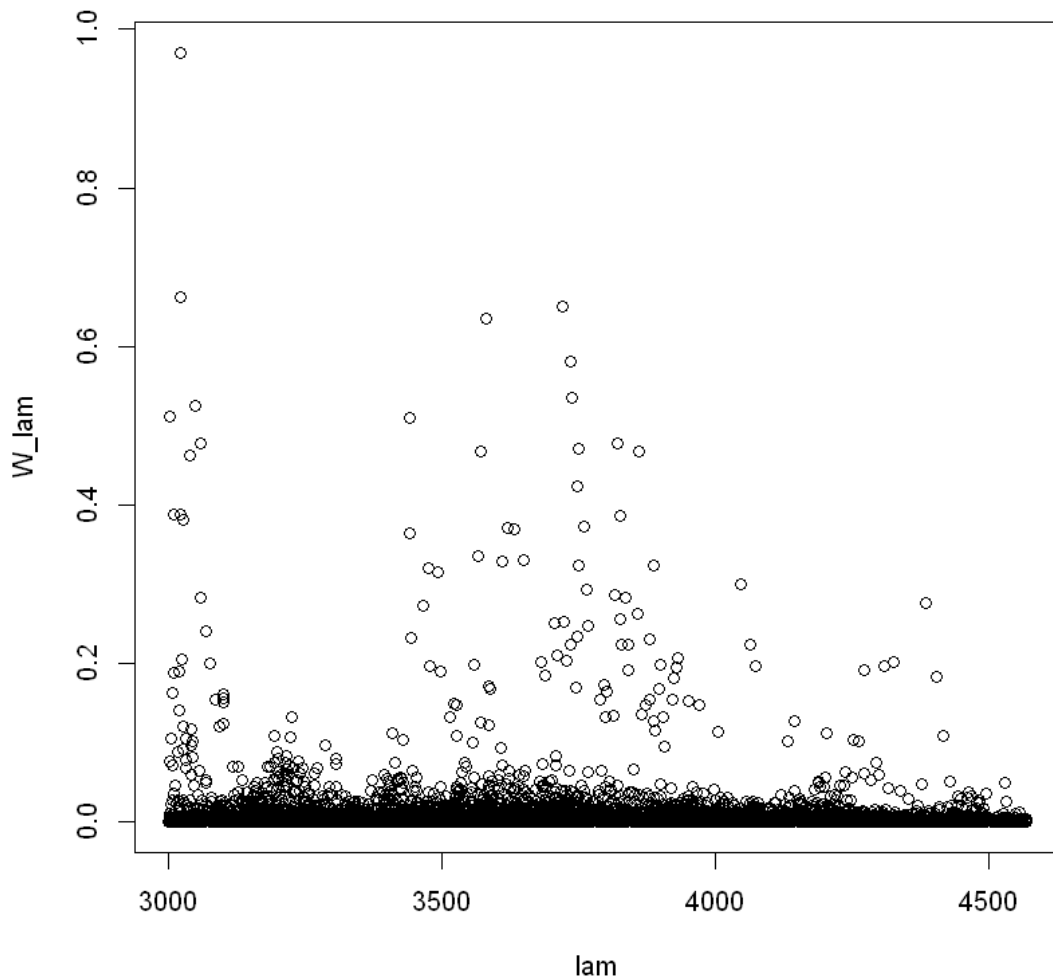
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1 R exercise 03: strong Fe I lines

using the datafile "FeI_lines.txt"

First we compute W_{lam} and plot it against lam :

```
In [1]: data <- read.table("FeI_lines.txt", header = TRUE)
        attach(data)    # the columns are then grouped by the header in the datafile
        W_lam <- exp(loggf - chi)
        plot(lam, W_lam)
```



Unfortunately the function `locator(1)` doesn't work in Jupyter notebook. So instead by working on R console, by clicking on the upper left point and the two upper points in the middle, we get the value of `lam` for the 3 strongest lines:

```
lam_1 = 3018.548, lam_2 = 3578.296, lam_3 = 3726.800
```

Alternatively we can also sort out the highest 4 values of `W_lam`, because the second maximum lies also on the first line. And then find the corresponding value of `lam`.

2 R exercise 05: control statements

We implement a function that prints out the first `n`(as argument of the function) prime numbers:

```

In [17]: Prime <- function(n){
  if(n < 1)
    return("Invalid argument")
  result <- 2
  for (i in 3:(50*n)){
    if (any(i %% 2:(i/2) == 0))
      next
    result <- c(result, i)
    if (length(result) == n)
      return(result)
  }
}
# Test
print(Prime(100))

[1]  2  3  5  7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61
[19] 67 71 73 79 83 89 97 101 103 107 109 113 127 131 137 139 149 151
[37] 157 163 167 173 179 181 191 193 197 199 211 223 227 229 233 239 241 251
[55] 257 263 269 271 277 281 283 293 307 311 313 317 331 337 347 349 353 359
[73] 367 373 379 383 389 397 401 409 419 421 431 433 439 443 449 457 461 463
[91] 467 479 487 491 499 503 509 521 523 541

```