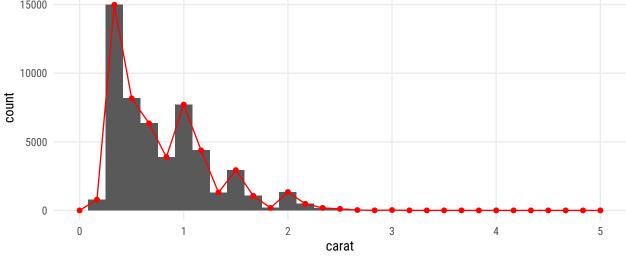
## Homework 4

## Emmie Jenkins and Bradley Thompson

## 10/25/2020

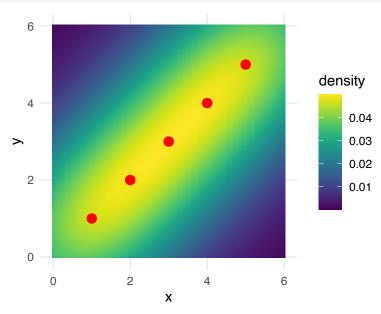
```
a)
library("tidyverse")
library("extrafont")
library("viridis")
library("MASS")
library("patchwork")
#theme_set(theme_minimal())
theme_set(theme_minimal(base_family = "Roboto Condensed"))
#theme_update(panel.grid.minor = element_blank())
ggplot(diamonds) +
  geom_histogram(aes(carat), binwidth = 1/6) +
  geom_freqpoly(aes(carat), color="red", binwidth=1/6) +
  geom_point(stat="bin", aes(carat), binwidth=1/6, color="red")+
  scale_y_continuous(minor_breaks = NULL)+
  scale_x_continuous(minor_breaks = NULL,
                     limits = c(0,5))
  15000
```



```
b)
n <- 101
df <- expand.grid(
   "x" = seq(0, 2*pi, length.out = n),
   "y" = seq(0, 2*pi, length.out = n)
)</pre>
```

```
df <- df %>%
  mutate("fuzz" = (sin(2*x) + sin(2*y)) / 2)
a <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y, fill = fuzz))+
  geom tile()+
  theme minimal()+
  scale_fill_viridis(limits = c(-1,1), breaks = c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1))+
  scale x continuous(name = "",
                       breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 2*pi, by = pi/2),
                       minor_breaks = NULL,
    labels = expression(0, pi/2, pi, 3*pi/2, 2*pi))+
   scale_y_continuous(name = "",
                       breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 2*pi, by = pi/2),
                       minor_breaks = NULL,
    labels = expression(0, pi/2, pi, 3*pi/2, 2*pi))+
  labs(fill = "f(x,y)")+
  coord_equal()
b \leftarrow ggplot(df, aes(x, y, z = fuzz))+
  geom contour(aes(color = stat(nlevel)))+
  theme minimal()+
  scale_color_viridis(limits = c(-1,1), breaks = c(-1,-0.5,0,0.5,1))+
  scale x continuous(name = "",
                       breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 2*pi, by = pi/2),
                       minor breaks = NULL,
    labels = expression(0, pi/2, pi, 3*pi/2, 2*pi))+
   scale_y_continuous(name = "",
                       breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 2*pi, by = pi/2),
                       minor_breaks = NULL,
    labels = expression(0, pi/2, pi, 3*pi/2, 2*pi))+
  labs(color = "f(x,y)")+
  coord_equal()
a + b
  2\pi
                                                  2\pi
                                 f(x,y)
                                                                                 f(x,y)
                                      1.0
                                                                                      1.0
3\pi/2
                                                3\pi/2
                                                                                      0.5
                                      0.5
  \pi
                                                  \boldsymbol{\pi}
                                      0.0
                                                                                      0.0
\pi/2
                                                 \pi/2
                                      -0.5
                                                                                      -0.5
                                      -1.0
                                                                                      -1.0
  0
                                                   0
                 \pi
                     3\pi/2 2\pi
                                                                 \pi
     0
                                                     0
          \pi/2
                                                          \pi/2
                                                                     3\pi/2
                                                                            2\pi
  c)
d_df \leftarrow data.frame(x = 0:6, y = 0:6)
df \leftarrow data.frame(x = 1:5, y = 1:5)
dens_df <- data.frame(1:5, 1:5, kde2d(0:6, 0:6))</pre>
```

```
ggplot()+
  stat_density2d(data = d_df,
   aes(x, y, fill = stat(ndensity)/20),
   geom = "raster",
   contour = FALSE
  scale_fill_viridis(limits = c(0.00001,.049999))+
  theme minimal()+
  geom_point(data = df, aes(x,y), color = "red", size = 3)+
  coord_equal()+
  scale_x_continuous(
                     breaks = c(0,2,4,6),
                     minor_breaks = NULL,
   labels = c("0", "2", "4", "6"))+
   scale_y_continuous(
                     breaks = c(0,2,4,6),
                     minor_breaks = NULL,
   labels = c("0", "2", "4", "6"))+
  labs(fill="density")
```



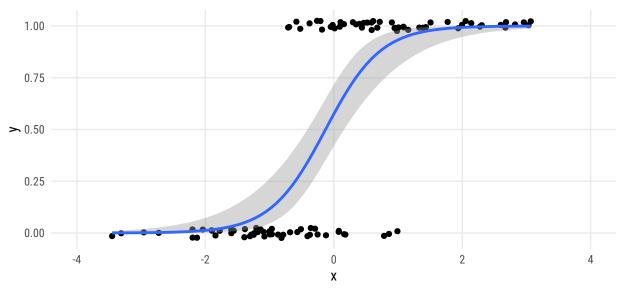
- d) What is the difference between cut\_interval(),cut\_number(), and cut\_width()?
- cut\_interval takes the given vector and cuts it into the given n number of parts, assuring that the range is the same for each of the intervals.
- cut\_number takes a given vector and cuts it into n number of equal parts, although the range may not be the same for each of the groups.
- cut\_width cuts the given vector into groups with equal range, but instead of being cut into n number of parts, it is cut into parts by a given width

```
e)
set.seed(2)
logistic <- function(x) 1 / (1 + exp(-x))
n <- 50
df <- tibble(</pre>
```

```
x = c(rnorm(n, -1),rnorm(n, 1)),
p = logistic(0 + 2*x),
y = rbinom(2*n, 1, p)
)

ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
geom_jitter(height=.025) +
stat_smooth(method = "glm", method.args=list(family = "binomial"))+
scale_y_continuous(minor_breaks = NULL)+
scale_x_continuous(minor_breaks = NULL, limits = c(-4,4))
```

## `geom\_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'



2pre)
a)

```
make_positive <- function(x) sign(x[1]) * x

emax <- function(A, tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps)) {
    y <- c(1, rep(0, ncol(A)-1))
    new_norm <- 1
    old_norm <- 0
    while(abs(new_norm - old_norm) > tol){
        old_norm <- new_norm
        y <- A %*% y
        new_norm <- norm(y)
        y <- normalize(y)
        y <- make_positive(y)
    }

    list("value" = t(y) %*% A %*% y, "vector" = y)
}

#testing function
(A <- matrix(c(1:4, 6:10), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE))</pre>
```

## [,1] [,2] [,3]

```
## [1,]
          1
               2
                      3
## [2,]
           4
                6
                     7
## [3,]
                     10
eigen(A)
## eigen() decomposition
## $values
## [1] 18.0321458 -1.3251013 0.2929554
## $vectors
##
               [,1]
                          [,2]
                                      [,3]
## [1,] -0.2071014 -0.6238002 0.3599805
## [2,] -0.5424913 -0.3344309 -0.8132015
## [3,] -0.8141328  0.7064201  0.4572935
emax(A)
## $value
            [,1]
## [1,] 18.03215
##
## $vector
##
              [,1]
## [1,] 0.2071014
## [2,] 0.5424913
## [3,] 0.8141328
 b)
make_first_row_positive <- function(A) apply(A, 2, make_positive)</pre>
eigen_qr <- function(A, tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps)){</pre>
 \# initialize A_i and U_i
 A_i <- A
 U_i <- diag(ncol(A))</pre>
  while (TRUE) {
    # do the QR decomposition
    Q_i \leftarrow gs(A_i)
   R_i <- t(Q_i) %*% A_i
    # reorganize and update U
   U_i_1 <- U_i
    A_i <- R_i %*% Q_i
    U_i <- make_first_row_positive(U_i %*% Q_i)</pre>
    if (norm(U_i - U_i_1) <= tol) break</pre>
 list("values" = diag(A_i), "vectors" = U_i)
}
#testing function
(A \leftarrow matrix(c(1:4, 6:10), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE))
```

##

[,1] [,2] [,3]

```
## [1,] 1 2
                    3
## [2,]
                   7
        4 6
## [3,]
                  10
A <- crossprod(A)
eigen(A)
## eigen() decomposition
## $values
## [1] 357.91047441 2.02181118 0.06771441
## $vectors
              [,1]
                         [,2]
                                    [,3]
## [1,] -0.4715411 0.8359628 0.2807404
## [2,] -0.5813187 -0.0552796 -0.8117960
## [3,] -0.6631120 -0.5459948 0.5120274
eigen_qr(A)
## $values
## [1] 357.91047441 2.02181118 0.06771441
##
## $vectors
##
             [,1]
                        [,2]
                                   [,3]
## [1,] 0.4883746 0.8442564 0.2207293
## [2,] 0.5795159 -0.1246686 -0.8053689
## [3,] 0.6524198 -0.5212379 0.5501449
  c)
det_qr <- function(A){</pre>
 x <- eigen_qr(A)
 y <- x$values
 xsum <- 0
  for(i in seq_along(y)) xsum <- xsum + log(y[i])</pre>
  exp(xsum)
}
#testing
set.seed(2)
A <- matrix(rpois(64, lambda = 5), nrow = 8)
A <- crossprod(A)
det(A)
## [1] 220047556
det_qr(A)
```

## [1] 220047556