Proyecto1

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#librerias

Prueba de cuadrados magicos

```
magic(6)
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6]
## [1,]    7    6   35   34   15   14
## [2,]    8    5   33   36   16   13
## [3,]   27   26   19   18   11   10
## [4,]   25   28   20   17    9   12
## [5,]   23   22    3    2   31   30
## [6,]   21   24    1    4   29   32
```

```
import numpy as np
x = np.abs(10)
print(x)
```

```
## 10
```

Octave

```
z1 = complex(1,2)
class(z1)
```

```
## z1 =  1 + 2i
## ans = double
```

Pass a vector to sum, and it will add the elements together.

sum(1:5)

Pass several numbers to sum, and it also adds the elements.

sum(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

In fact, you can pass vectors into several arguments, and everything gets added.

sum(1:2, 3:5)

If there are missing values, the sum is unknown, i.e., also missing, ...

sum(1:5, NA) ## ... unless we exclude missing values explicitly: sum(1:5, NA, na.rm = TRUE)