RWorksheet_Calvario#1

Jolien

2024-09-04

1.

[1] 57

```
age<-c(34, 28, 22, 36, 27,18, 52, 39, 42, 29, 35, 31, 27, 22, 37, 34, 19, 20, 57, 49, 50, 37, 46, 25, 1
length(age)
## [1] 34
34 data points
  2.
reciprocal <- 1/age
print(reciprocal)
## [1] 0.02941176 0.03571429 0.04545455 0.02777778 0.03703704 0.05555556
## [7] 0.01923077 0.02564103 0.02380952 0.03448276 0.02857143 0.03225806
## [13] 0.03703704 0.04545455 0.02702703 0.02941176 0.05263158 0.05000000
## [19] 0.01754386 0.02040816 0.02000000 0.02702703 0.02173913 0.04000000
## [25] 0.05882353 0.02702703 0.02380952 0.01886792 0.02439024 0.01960784
## [31] 0.02857143 0.04166667 0.03030303 0.02439024
  3.
new_age <- c(age, 0, age)</pre>
print(new_age)
## [1] 34 28 22 36 27 18 52 39 42 29 35 31 27 22 37 34 19 20 57 49 50 37 46 25 17
## [26] 37 42 53 41 51 35 24 33 41  0 34 28 22 36 27 18 52 39 42 29 35 31 27 22 37
## [51] 34 19 20 57 49 50 37 46 25 17 37 42 53 41 51 35 24 33 41
sort (age)
## [1] 17 18 19 20 22 22 24 25 27 27 28 29 31 33 34 34 35 35 36 37 37 37 39 41 41
## [26] 42 42 46 49 50 51 52 53 57
  5.
min (age)
## [1] 17
max (age)
```

17 is the minimum

57 is the maximum

```
6.
data <- c(2.4, 2.8, 2.1, 2.5, 2.4, 2.2, 2.5, 2.3, 2.5, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7)
length(data)
## [1] 12
```

12 data points

7.

the vector results in a new vector where each element is twice the original element.

```
new_vector <-(data)</pre>
data * 2
## [1] 4.8 5.6 4.2 5.0 4.8 4.4 5.0 4.6 5.0 4.6 4.8 5.4
8.1
f < - seq(1:100)
8.2
g \leftarrow seq(20:60)
8.3
h \leftarrow mean(20,60)
8.4
i \leftarrow sum(51,91)
8.5
j \leftarrow seq(1:1000)
length1 <- length(f)</pre>
length2 <- length(g)</pre>
length3 <- length(h)</pre>
length4 <- length(i)</pre>
sum(length1+length2+length3+length4)
```

143 data points from 8.1 to 8.4

b.

[1] 143

```
f <- seq(1:100)
g <- seq(20:60)
h <- mean(20,60)
c.
max
## function (..., na.rm = FALSE) .Primitive("max")</pre>
```