冯婷婷：

1. 8sequence(c(6,9))
2. a. v1=50; v2=30; t1=t2=t=2; s=v1*t1+v2*t2
   b. classes=15; number=144; beiyong=40; totol_number=classes*number+beiyong
   c. n1=15; time1=24; n2=18; total=n1*time1; time2=totl/n2
   d. c1=24; k1=20; total=c1*k1; n=15; t=totol/n
3. name=c(“zhangsan”,”lixi”,”wangwu”)
   gender=c(“male”,”female”,”male”)
   score=c(80,90,75)
   df=data.frame(name,gender,score)
   df$score=as.character(df$score)

刘京明：

1. seq(1,99,2); seq(2,100,2); matrix1 = matrix(seq(1,100,1),nrow = 2,ncol = 50);
   或者 a=seq(1,99,2) b=seq(2,100,2) c=rbind(a,b)
2. name = c("a","b","c","d"); gender = c("f","m","m","f"); score = c(90,91,89,92); data2 = data.frame(name,gender,score);
   for(i in 1:length(data2$name)){
   if ((data2$score[i]>=90)&(data2$gender==”f”)){
   print(data2[i,])
   }
   }
3. data3=data.frame(name="x",gender="m",score="100");
   data_new=rbind(data2[1:2,],data3,data2[3:4,]);

刘绍思：

1. name = c("zhangsan","lisi","wangwu","xiaoming"); math = c(98,95,85,78); Chinese = c(90,88,85,75); data3 = data.frame(name,math,Chinese); english = c(85,94,96,88); data3 = cbind(data3,english);
2. total = math + Chinese + english; data3 = cbind(data3,total); data3a = data3[order(data3$total, decreasing=T/F),]
3. data_math=for(i in 1: length(data3$math)){
   if (data3$math[i]>90){
   print(data3[i,])
   }
   }
   同理可得 Chinese 和 English

周娅：

1.
```
> Age=c(18,19,18)
> Grade=c(89,90,100)
> df.name.age.grade=data.frame(Name,Age,Grade)
> for(i in c(1:3))
+ {if(Grade[i] >=90)
+ {
+ print(Age[i])
+ }}
[1] 19
[1] 18
```

或者：

```
> a=data.frame(name=c("zhangsan","wangwu","lisi"),age=c(18,19,18),score=c(89,90,100))
> cor.test(a$age,a$score)

        Pearson's product-moment correlation

data:  a$age and a$score
t = -0.47238, df = 1, p-value = 0.7191
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
       cor
-0.4271211
```

呈现一定的负相关。大家可以发表一下看法~

2.
```
> Name=c("zhangsan","lisi","wangwu")
> Chinese_num=c(98,87,90)
> Math_num=c(78,89,100)
> df.name.c.m=data.frame(Name,Chinese_num,Math_num)
> Total.grade_num=(Chinese_num+Math_num)/2
> df.name.c.m1=cbind(df.name.c.m,Total.grade_num)
>
```

3.
```
> a=seq(1,100,2)
> b=rep(1,100)
> rm(b)
> vector
function (mode = "logical", length = 0L)
.Internal(vector(mode, length))
<bytecode: 0x0000000010e8c490>
<environment: namespace:base>
> a=as.character(a)
```

刘诗佳：

1. mean1=mean(77,97,96);　mean2=mean(83,99,88);　mean3=mean(90,89,91)
   均为 90
   var1=var(77,97,96);　var2=var(83,99,88);　var3=var(90,89,91)
   柯南最小，选柯南
2. fruit[fruit==”banan”]=”banana”?
   fruit=c(“apple”,”banan”,”orange”)
   fruit=c(“apple”,”banana”,”orange”)?

均未作出趋势图

吴仪

#1

```
> name = c("zhangsan","lisi","wangwu","zhaoliu")
> score = c(68,55,93,81)
> age = c(18,18,19,18)
> gender = c("M","F","M","M")
> df = data.frame(name,score,age,gender)
> df[3,2] = 77
> a = df[order(a$score,decreasing = T)]
> df1 = data.frame(a,row.names= c("第一名","第二名","第三名","第四名"))
```

#2

额。。。出完才后知后觉地发现好像和质量没有关系。。。唔。。。不管这道题吧。。。

```
> t = 1
> h = 5
> g = 2*h/t^2
> g
[1] 10
```

#3

```
> a = matrix(5:10,2,3)
> a[2,3] = 8
> a
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    5    7    9
[2,]    6    8    8
> rm(a)
```

吴珂

#1

```
> a=c(1:10)
> b=a[(a>2)&(a<5)]
> b
[1] 3 4

> xiaohong=5
> xiaoming=2
> xiaogang=b
```

#2

```
> for(i in c(xiaohong,xiaoming,xiaogang)){if(i>=3){print(i)}}
[1] 5
[1] 3
[1] 4
```

#3

```
> rice_num=10
> pig_num=100
> days=50
> a=rice_num*pig_num*days
> a
[1] 50000
```

吴霞芬

#1

没有找到合适的答案

#2

```
>male = 138
>female = 2*male-7
>z = male+female
>z
```

#3

```
 > rep("a",20)
  [1] "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "a" "
 a"
```

向凌君

#1

```
 > name = c("SunYang","Phelps","Horton")
 > ranking = c("champion","secong winner","loser")
 > swimming_scores_in_Olympic = data.frame(name,ranking)
```

#2

```
 > nationality = c("China","US","Stupid Austrilia")
 > swimming_scores_in_Olympic1 = data.frame(swimming_scores_in_Olympic,nati
 onality)
```

	name	ranking	nationality
1	SunYang	champion	China
2	Phelps	secong winner	US
3	Horton	loser	Stupid Austrilia

#3

没有人做出这道题，没有能够参考的答案

卜紫乔

```r
#1
movie_star = read.table("movie_star.txt",col.name = c("movie","star"))
top = sort(table(movie_star$star), decreasing = T)
top_3 = top[(1:3)]
hist(top,xlab=star,ylab=frequency)
barplot(table(movie_star$star), ylab = "Number of Movies", col = "light blue")
```

```r
#2
max = max(top)
min = min(top)
mean = mean(top)
median = median(top)
four_m = c("max","min","mean","median")
data = c(max,min,mean,median)
df = data.frame(four_m,data)
```

```r
#3
3:37
number = seq(3,37,1)
sum = 0
for (i in 1:34)
if(number[i] >20)
  {
    sum=sum+number[i]
    i=i+1
}
sum
character = as.character(number)
```