>#2020/12/11(五), 109 學年第一學期 資料科學應用 R 期中考

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> #ex1(a)

> study(x,y)

13 8 10000 2613 9 10600 29.2513 10 11200 32.513 11 11800 35.7513 12 12400 39 14 8 10400 2814 9 11000 31.514 10 11600 3514 11 12200 38.514 12 12800 42 15 8 10800 3015 9 11400 33.7515 10 12000 37.515 11 12600 41.2515 12 13200 45 16 8 11200 3216 9 11800 3616 10 12400 4016 11 13000 4416 12 13600 48 17 8 11600 3417 9 12200 38.2517 10 12800 42.517 11 13400 46.7517 12 14000 51 > data.frame(x,y, U , Tuition, Fit)

ID Calculus English ID.1 Calculus.1 English.1 U Tuition Fit

1 No.1	72	62 No.71	69	96 26	10000	*
2 No.2	88	97 No.72	51	100 26	10000	*
3 No.3	76	66 No.73	37	50 26	10000	*
4 No.4	89	51 No.74	33	92 26	10000	*
5 No.5	46	15 No.75	4	37 26	10000	*

> list(Eng.hr=x, Comp.hr=y, Tuition=Tuition, U=U)

\$Eng.hr

ID Calculus English

1 No.1	72	62
2 No.2	88	97
3 No.3	76	66
4 No.4	89	51
5 No.5	46	15

\$Comp.hr

ID Calculus English

1 No.71	69	96
2 No.72	51	100
3 No.73	37	50
4 No.74	33	92
5 No 75	4	37

\$Tuition

[1] 10000

```
> study <- function(x,y){
    \# x < -c(13:17)
    # y <-c(8:12)
    a <-matrix(0, 25, 5)
    for(x in 13:17){
        for(y in 8:12){
+
           U <- x*(0.5)*y*(0.5)
+
           Tuition <- 400*x+600*y
           fit <- ifelse(Tuition <= 12000, "*", "")
           cat(x,y, Tuition, U)
        }
         cat("\n")
+
+
    }
+ }
> library(readxl)
> readxl_example()
 [1] "clippy.xls"
                    "clippy.xlsx"
                                    "datasets.xls" "datasets.xlsx"
                                      "geometry.xls" "geometry.xlsx"
 [5] "deaths.xls"
                     "deaths.xlsx"
 [9] "type-me.xls"
                      "type-me.xlsx"
> #ex2(a)
> xlsx file<- "Score-109.xlsx"
> excel_sheets(xlsx_file)
[1] "score"
> mydata2<-read excel(xlsx file,sheet="score",na="NA",skip=1)
> x<-as.data.frame(head(mydata2, 5))
> y<-as.data.frame(tail(mydata2, 5))
> x
     ID Calculus English
1 No.1
               72
                         62
2 No.2
               88
                         97
3 No.3
               76
                         66
4 No.4
               89
                         51
5 No.5
               46
                         15
> y
      ID Calculus English
```

```
1 No.71
               69
                         96
2 No.72
               51
                        100
3 No.73
               37
                         50
4 No.74
               33
                         92
5 No.75
                 4
                         37
> #ex2(b)
> mydata2[is.na(mydata2)] <- 0
> ss <- which(mydata2[,2] < 60 & mydata2[,3] < 60)
> mydata2[ss,]
# A tibble: 23 x 3
   ID
          Calculus English
             <dbl>
                      <dbl>
   <chr>
 1 No.5
                 46
                          15
 2 No.7
                 32
                          51
 3 No.8
                 51
                           0
 4 No.11
                  3
                           0
                           6
 5 No.15
                 39
 6 No.18
                 40
                           0
 7 No.21
                 45
                          51
 8 No.26
                 39
                          29
 9 No.30
                 48
                          52
                           0
10 No.33
                 18
# ... with 13 more rows
> # ex2(c)
> x1 <- sum(mydata2[,2])/75
> y1 <- sum(mydata2[,3])/75
> my.cor <-for(i in 1:75){
    k <- (mydata2[i,2] - x1)*(mydata2[i,3] - y1)
+
    g <- (mydata2[i,2] - x1)*2*0.5
    m <- (mydata2[i,3] - y1)*2*0.5
    p <- k/(g*m)
+ }
> # ex2(d)
> cor(mydata2[,2:3])
              Calculus
                            English
Calculus 1.00000000 -0.02334661
English -0.02334661 1.00000000
```

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