$\underset{\mathit{Jie\ Min}}{Hw4}$

9/24/2019

Problem 4

After reading these two links I discovered a good coding style can help others quickly understand what I was doing, which is very important in teamwork. I will check my codes every time after coding and correct my bad coding style.

Problem 5

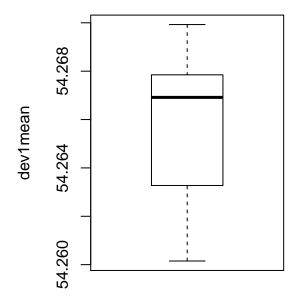
```
library(lintr)
lint(filename = "C:\\courses\\rpackage\\STAT_5014_2019_jiem\\HW3_Min.Rmd")
```

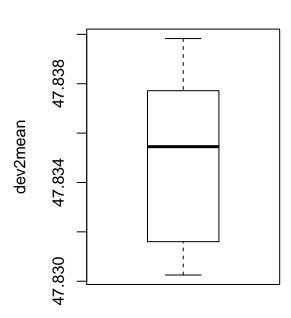
I need to change all single quotes to double quotes, put space after commas, put spaces around infix operators, and use '<-' instead of '=' in coding.

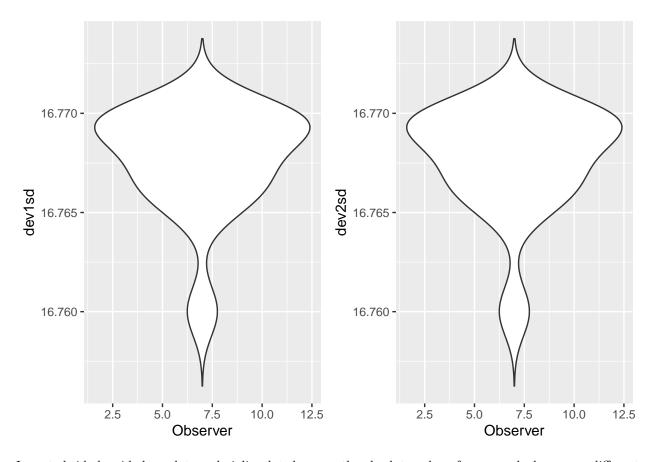
Problem 6

```
.summary_dev <- function(data){</pre>
 re <- NULL
 obs <- unique(data[, 1])</pre>
 for(i in 1:max(obs)){
 idx <- which(data[, 1]==i)</pre>
 n <- length(idx)</pre>
 mean1 <- mean(data[idx, 2])</pre>
 mean2 <- mean(data[idx, 3])
 sd1 <- sd(data[idx, 2])</pre>
 sd2 <- sd(data[idx, 2])</pre>
 corr <- cor(data[idx, 2],data[idx, 3])</pre>
 r <- cbind(i, mean1, mean2, sd1, sd2, corr)
 re <- rbind(re, r)
 colnames(re) <- cbind(c("Observer", "dev1mean", "dev2mean", "dev1sd", "dev2sd", "correlation"))</pre>
 resut <- as.data.frame(re)</pre>
 return(resut)
 }
```

```
## 5
             5 54.26030 47.83983 16.76774 16.76774 -0.06034144
## 6
             6 54.26144 47.83025 16.76590 16.76590 -0.06171484
## 7
             7 54.26881 47.83545 16.76670 16.76670 -0.06850422
             8 54.26785 47.83590 16.76676 16.76676 -0.06897974
## 8
## 9
             9 54.26588 47.83150 16.76885 16.76885 -0.06860921
## 10
            10 54.26734 47.83955 16.76896 16.76896 -0.06296110
## 11
            11 54.26993 47.83699 16.76996 16.76996 -0.06944557
            12 54.26692 47.83160 16.77000 16.77000 -0.06657523
## 12
## 13
            13 54.26015 47.83972 16.76996 16.76996 -0.06558334
```







I created side-by-side box plots and violin plots because the absolute value of mean and sd are very different between dev1 and dev2 so if I put two box plots(violin plots) together with same ylim, each box would be too small.

Problem 7

```
.Reimann_int <- function(width){</pre>
    grid <- seq(0, 1, width)</pre>
    y \leftarrow \exp(-(grid^2)/2)
    lefts <- sum(width*y[1:(length(y)-1)])</pre>
    rights <- sum(width*y[2:length(y)])
    re <- (lefts+rights)/2
    return(re)
}
width \leftarrow c(0.5, 0.1, 0.05, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001)
re <- NULL
for(i in 1:length(width)){
  r <- .Reimann_int(width[i])
  re <- cbind(re, r)
}
true <- 0.855624
err <- 10^(-6)
```

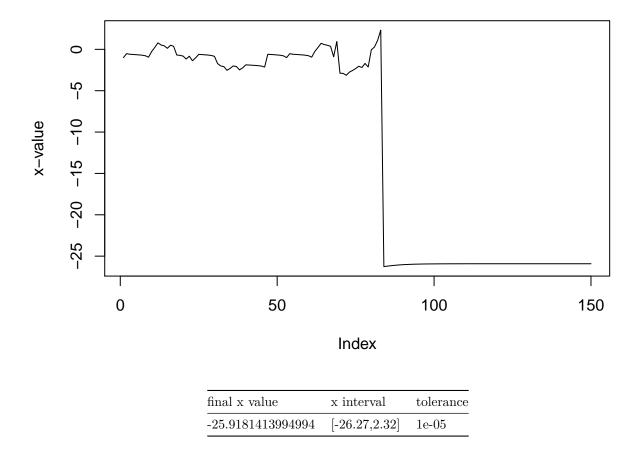
```
er <- abs(true-re)
re <- rbind(re,er)
colnames(re) <- c('0.5', '0.1', '0.05', '0.01', '0.005', '0.001')
rownames(re) <- c('Sum', 'error')</pre>
print(re)
##
                              0.1
                                           0.05
                                                         0.01
                                                                     0.005
         0.84288112 0.8551187811 0.8554980208 8.556193e-01 8.556231e-01
## Sum
## error 0.01274288 0.0005052189 0.0001259792 4.662547e-06 8.717144e-07
##
                0.001
         8.556243e-01
## Sum
## error 3.413479e-07
id <- width[which(er<=err)]</pre>
```

Among my choices, the width that small enough to obtain an answer within $1e^-6$ of the analytic solution is 0.005 and 0.001.

Problem 8

```
f(x) = 3^{x} - \sin(x) + \cos(5x)
f'(x) = x\log 3 - \cos(x) - 5\sin(5x)
```

```
.find_root <- function(x1, tolerance=10^(-5)){
    error <- 1
        xx <- x1
    while(error>=tolerance){
        x <- x1
        f <- 3^x-sin(x)+cos(5*x)
        fd <- x*log(3)-cos(x)-5*cos(5*x)
        x1 <- x-f/fd
        f1 <- 3^x1-sin(x1)+cos(5*x1)
        error <- abs(f1-0)
        xx <- c(xx,x1)
    }
    return(xx)
}</pre>
```



Starting from x=-1, with tolerance = 1e-5, the final x-value and interval is listed in the table above.