Case Study 1

AKSTA Statistical Computing 107.258

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Ratio of Fibonacci numbers

Using a for Loop

```
fibonacci_for <- function(n) {
   f_i <- 1
   zahl1 <- 0
   zahl2 <- 1
   for(i in 0:(n-1)) {
      f_i = zahl1 + zahl2
      zahl1 = zahl2
      zahl2 = f_i
   }
   return(zahl2/zahl1)
}</pre>
```

Using a while Loop

```
fibonacci_while <- function(n) {
    i = 0
    f_i <- 1
    zahl1 <- 0
    zahl2 <- 1
    while(i <= (n-1)) {
        f_i = zahl1 + zahl2
        zahl1 = zahl2
        zahl2 = f_i
        i = i + 1
    }
    return(zahl2/zahl1)
}</pre>
```

Benchmark

```
library(microbenchmark)
n <- 100
m <- 1000</pre>
```

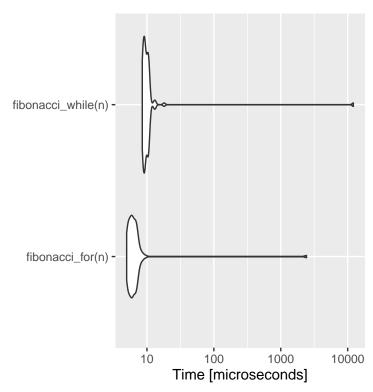
```
mbm_n <- microbenchmark(fibonacci_for(n), fibonacci_while(n))</pre>
mbm_n
## Unit: microseconds
##
                   expr
                          min
                                 lq
                                         mean median
                                                          uq
                                                                   max neval
##
      fibonacci_for(n) 4.971 5.366 30.3941
                                               6.031
                                                      6.851
                                                              2426.431
                                                                          100
    fibonacci_while(n) 8.511 8.911 131.3288 9.381 10.346 12166.209
                                                                          100
mbm_m <- microbenchmark(fibonacci_for(m), fibonacci_while(m))</pre>
mbm_m
## Unit: microseconds
##
                   expr
                           min
                                   lq
                                           mean median
                                                            uq
                                                                   max neval
      fibonacci_for(m) 49.201 54.166 56.93390 57.911 59.216
##
                                                                65.891
                                                                          100
    fibonacci_while(m) 83.601 88.526 92.67347 93.546 95.721 114.351
                                                                          100
##
```

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Plot

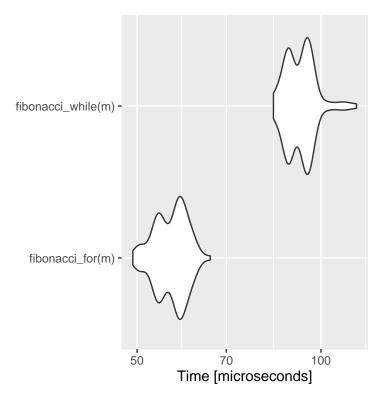
```
library(ggplot2)
autoplot(mbm_n) #n = 100
```

Coordinate system already present. Adding new coordinate system, which will replace the existing one



```
autoplot(mbm_m) #m = 1000
```

Coordinate system already present. Adding new coordinate system, which will replace the existing one



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The golden ratio

```
golden_ratio_fib_test <- function(n) {
  print(fibonacci_for(n)/fibonacci_for(n-1))
  print((fibonacci_for(n) + fibonacci_for(n-1)) / fibonacci_for(n))
}

golden_ratio <- (sqrt(5) + 1)/2

test_vals = c(1, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, 100, 500, 1000)

check_golden_ratio_1 <- function(vals) {
  for(i in vals){
    print(paste("fibonacci(", i, "): ", fibonacci_for(i) == golden_ratio))
  }
}</pre>
```

```
check_golden_ratio_1(test_vals)
```

```
## [1] "fibonacci( 1 ): FALSE"
## [1] "fibonacci( 5 ): FALSE"
## [1] "fibonacci( 10 ): FALSE"
## [1] "fibonacci( 25 ): FALSE"
## [1] "fibonacci( 40 ): TRUE"
## [1] "fibonacci( 50 ): TRUE"
## [1] "fibonacci( 100 ): TRUE"
## [1] "fibonacci( 500 ): FALSE"
## [1] "fibonacci( 1000 ): FALSE"
```

Game of craps

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```
game of craps <- function() {</pre>
  #First round
  round <- 1
  dice_1 \leftarrow sample(1:6, 1)
  dice_2 \leftarrow sample(1:6, 1)
  dice_sum <- dice_1 + dice_2
  first_x <- dice_1 + dice_2
  if(dice_sum == 7 || dice_sum == 11){
    return(paste("Game won in round ", round, "| x = ", dice_sum))
  #Following rounds
  while(TRUE) {
    round = round + 1
    dice_1 \leftarrow sample(1:6, 1)
    dice_2 \leftarrow sample(1:6, 1)
    dice_sum <- dice_1 + dice_2
    if(dice_sum == first_x){
      return(paste("Game won in round ", round, "| x = ", dice sum))
    if(dice_sum == 7 || dice_sum == 11){
      return(paste("Game lost in round ", round, "| x = ", dice_sum))
    }
  }
```

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dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Readable and efficient code

foobar0

```
foobar0 <- function(x, z) {</pre>
  set.seed(1)
  if (sum(x \ge .001) < 1) {
    stop("step 1 requires 1 observation(s) with value >= .001")
  fit \leftarrow lm(x \sim z)
  r <- fit$residuals
  x \leftarrow \sin(r) + .01
  if (sum(x \ge .002) < 2) {
    stop("step 2 requires 2 observation(s) with value >= .002")
  fit <-lm(x ~ z)
  r <- fit$residuals
  x \leftarrow 2 * sin(r) + .02
  if (sum(x >= .003) < 3) {
   stop("step 3 requires 3 observation(s) with value >= .003")
  fit \leftarrow lm(x \sim z)
  r <- fit$residuals
  x < -3 * sin(r) + .03
  if (sum(x >= .004) < 4) {
    stop("step 4 requires 4 observation(s) with value >= .004")
 fit \leftarrow lm(x \sim z)
  r <- fit$residuals
  x \leftarrow 4 * \sin(r) + .04
  return(x)
}
```

Rewrite

```
check_input <- function(x, step) {
  if (sum(x >= (step * .001)) < step) {
    stop(paste("step ", step, " requires ", step, " observation(s) with value >= ", (step * .001)))
  }
}
```

```
compute <- function(x, z, step) {</pre>
  fit \leftarrow lm(x \sim z)
  r <- fit$residuals
 x \leftarrow step * sin(r) + (.01 * step)
 return(x)
}
foobar <- function(x, z) {</pre>
  set.seed(1)
  check_input(x, 1)
  x \leftarrow compute(x, z, 1)
  check_input(x, 2)
  x \leftarrow compute(x, z, 2)
  check_input(x, 3)
  x \leftarrow compute(x, z, 3)
  check_input(x, 4)
  x \leftarrow compute(x, z, 4)
  return(x)
}
```

Equality

```
all.equal(foobar0(rnorm(100), rnorm(100)), foobar(rnorm(100), rnorm(100)))
```

[1] TRUE