

Module 1 Homework

Problem 1 (32 points) Choose the answers in the following questions:

(a) What is the class of the object defined by `vec <-c(5,TRUE)` ?

- Numeric
- Integer
- Matrix
- Logical

Answer) **Numeric.**

```
> vec<-c(5,TRUE)
> class(vec)
[1] "numeric"
```

(b) Suppose I have vectors `x <- 1:4` and `y <- 1:2`. What is the result of the expression `x + y`?

- A numeric vector with the values 1, 2, 5, 7
- A numeric vector with the values 2, 4, 2, 4
- An integer vector with the values 2, 4, 4, 6
- An error

Answer) **An integer vector with the values 2, 4, 4, 6**

```
> x<-1:4
> y<-1:2
> x+y
[1] 2 4 4 6
```

(c) What is returned by the R command `c(1,2) %*% t(c(1,2))` ?

- The number 5
- A one by two matrix
- A two by two matrix
- An error is returned because the dimensions mismatch

Answer) **A two by two matrix**

```
> c(1,2)%*%t(c(1,2))
      [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    2
[2,]    2    4
```

(d) Suppose I define the following function in R:

```
f <- function(x) {  
  g <- function(y) {  
    y+z  
  }  
  z<-4  
  x+g(x)  
}
```

If I then run in R the following statements

```
z<-15
```

```
f(3)
```

What value is returned?

- 16
- 7
- 10
- 4

Answer) **10**

```
> f <- function(x) {  
+   g <- function(y) {  
+     y+z  
+   }  
+   z<-4  
+   x+g(x)  
+ }
```

```
> f(3)
```

```
[1] 1
```

Problem 2 (10 points)

Use R to calculate $\sum_{x=1}^{1000} x^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 1000^2$

Please hand in your R commands and the results you produce by running those commands.

Answer:

```
> x<-1:1000
```

```
> sum(x^2)
```

Output:

```
[1] 333833500
```

Question 3 (18 points)

This exercise is to make sure all of you understand how to create a vector in R and do simple operations. **All parts should be done using “R”** obviously.

Consider a group of 10 randomly selected people of **different** ages.

- a) Create a vector named “age” to represent this. You can pick any **reasonable** age (whole numbers only please) for each person.

Answer)

```
> age<-c(12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29)
```

```
> age
```

Output:

```
[1] 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 25 27 29
```

- b) Multiply each person’s age by 12 (to convert into months). (the answer should be a vector, hope you know this)

Answer)

```
> age*12
```

Output:

```
[1] 144 168 192 216 240 264 288 300 324 348
```

c) Find the sum of ages of all these people.

Answer)

```
> sum(age)
```

Output:

```
[1] 207
```

d) Find the age of the youngest person

Answer)

```
> min(age)
```

Output:

```
[1] 12
```

e) Find the age of the oldest person.

Answer)

```
> max(age)
```

Output:

```
[1] 29
```

f) Find the square root of the age of each person. (Not sure what this means, but who cares?) (this also should be a vector)

Answer)

```
> sqrt(age)
```

Output:

```
[1] 3.464102 3.741657 4.000000 4.242641  
[5] 4.472136 4.690416 4.898979 5.000000  
[9] 5.196152 5.385165
```

Question 4 (40 points)

Write an R script that does all of the following:

- g) Create a vector X of length 30, with the k^{th} element in $X = 3k$, for $k=1 \dots 30$. Print out the values of X.

Answer)

```
> X1<-seq(1,30)  
> X<-3*X1  
> X
```

Output:

```
[1] 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39  
[14] 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78  
[27] 81 84 87 90
```

- h) Create a vector Y of length 30, with all elements in Y equal to 0. Print out the values of Y.

Answer)

```
> Y<-rep(0,30)  
> Y
```

Output:

```
[1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
[21] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

- i) Using a “for” loop, reassigns the value of the k -th element in Y, for $k = 1 \dots 30$. When $k < 20$, the k^{th} element of Y is reassigned as the sine of $(2k)$. When the $k \geq 20$, the k^{th} element of Y is reassigned as the value of integral $\int_0^k \sqrt{t} dt$. (You may want to use \$value at the end of the line to get the integration with R clean out unwanted values)

Please run the script and hand in your R execution results. The R script file should be submitted separately as part of the “hw1.r” file.

Answer)

```
for (k in 1:30) {  
  if (k < 20) {  
    Y[k] <- sin(2*k)  
  } else {  
    Y[k] <- integrate(function(t) sqrt(t), lower=0, upper=k)$value  
  }  
}  
print(Y)
```

Output:

```
[1] 0.909297427 -0.756802495 -0.279415498 0.989358247 -0.544021111  
-0.536572918  
[7] 0.990607356 -0.287903317 -0.750987247 0.912945251 -0.008851309  
-0.905578362  
[13] 0.762558450 0.270905788 -0.988031624 0.551426681 0.5290826  
86 -0.991778853  
[19] 0.296368579 59.628486093 64.156066931 68.792772200 73.536091612  
78.383680568  
[25] 83.333342688 88.383014823 93.530754108 98.774726701 104.113197958  
109.544523798
```