## HW2

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## Question 1

a)

```
f_1 <- function(x){x^3 - 2*x + 5}
fp_1 <- function(x){3*x^2 - 2}
xvec <- c()
xvec[1] <- 1000
for (i in 2:41){
xvec[i] <- xvec[i-1] - f_1(xvec[i-1])/fp_1(xvec[i-1])}
}
xvec</pre>
```

```
[1] 1000.0000000 666.6671094 444.4454025 296.2979266 197.5334321
## [6] 131.6911620 87.7973869
                                 58.5364377
                                               39.0313994
                                                           26.0312302
## [11]
        17.3687818
                    11.5992963
                                   7.7589223
                                                5.2025429
                                                           3.4928157
                                                            1.6407888
## [16]
          2.3186328
                                   0.1547749
                                                2.5893346
                     1.4106713
## [21]
          0.6310513
                      5.5845907
                                   3.7497757
                                                2.4998430
                                                            1.5670330
## [26]
         0.5023478
                      3.8187376
                                   2.5480204
                                                1.6069815
                                                            0.5741443
## [31]
          4.5708547
                      3.0652738
                                   2.0086534
                                                1.1093140
                                                           -1.3417048
## [36]
                      -2.3110527
                                  -2.1170025
                                             -2.0948302
                                                           -2.0945515
         -2.8909141
## [41]
         -2.0945515
```

Root: -2.0945836

Starting at 1000, it took 40 iterations to find the negative root

b)

```
secant <- function(f, x0 = c(1000,1000.1), max.iter = 100, tol = 0.00001){
    x <- x0
    n <- 2
    eps <- 1000
    while (n < max.iter & eps > tol) {
        x[n + 1] <- x[n] - f(x[n]) * ((x[n] - x[n - 1]) / (f(x[n]) - f(x[n - 1])))
        eps <- abs(f(x[n+1]))
        n <- n + 1</pre>
```

```
}
 return(x)
}
secant(f_1)
## [1] 1000.0000000 1000.10000000 666.70044053 526.35169598 390.38050658
## [6] 296.68026028 223.37707184 168.79217712 127.37022759 96.16548079
         72.59208480
                      54.80332568
                                                                 23.59070797
## [11]
                                    41.37464739
                                                  31.23962260
## [16]
        17.81909604
                       13.46498358
                                   10.18121400
                                                    7.70535162
                                                                 5.83849017
## [21]
         4.42883053
                        3.35854162 2.53223066
                                                   1.86384375 1.24927332
## [26]
        0.41930231 -15.84948824 0.40185492
                                                    0.38431908
                                                                 3.17539385
## [31]
         -0.06939367 -0.72251027
                                      3.54154101
                                                   -1.43589431
                                                                -2.08907361
## [36]
         -2.09728192
                       -2.09454305
                                     -2.09455147
38 iterations
Question 2
dumb <- function(lol, n=100){</pre>
  i <- 0:n
 y<- sum((-1)^i * lol^i / (factorial(i))^2)</pre>
 return(y)
}
dumb(2)
## [1] -0.1965481
secant(dumb, c(0,1))
## [1] 0.000000 1.000000 1.288478 1.424367 1.444675 1.445788
Root: 1.445788
Question 3
  a)
rrb <- (26/52) * (25/51) * (26/50)
rbr <- (26/52) * (26/51) * (25/50)
brr <- (26/52) * (26/51) * (25/50)
choose(26,2) * choose(26,1) / choose(52,3)
```

## [1] 0.3823529

```
prob_win <- rrb + rbr + brr</pre>
prob_win
## [1] 0.3823529
.3824 probability to win
  b)
(1-prob_win) * -1
## [1] -0.6176471
win <- function(greg_is_lame) {</pre>
  ((-1) * (1-prob_win)) + ((greg_is_lame) * (prob_win))
Expected Value: 0.3824x - 0.6176
  c)
secant(win, c(0,1))
## [1] 0.000000 1.000000 1.615385
To be a fair game, x = $1.62
Question 4
silly <- function(x) {(x^3) - 1957*(x^2) + 1187296 * x - 210305472}
uniroot(silly, c(0,1000))
## $root
## [1] 312
##
## $f.root
## [1] 0.1569403
##
## $iter
## [1] 11
## $init.it
## [1] NA
##
## $estim.prec
## [1] 6.103516e-05
```

```
uniroot(silly, c(0,350))
## $root
## [1] 312
## $f.root
## [1] 0.01055354
##
## $iter
## [1] 9
##
## $init.it
## [1] NA
## $estim.prec
## [1] 6.103516e-05
uniroot(silly, c(350, 800))
## $root
## [1] 773
## $f.root
## [1] 0.2810857
##
## $iter
## [1] 6
## $init.it
## [1] NA
##
## $estim.prec
## [1] 6.103516e-05
uniroot(silly, c(800, 1000))
## $root
## [1] 872
## $f.root
## [1] -0.110182
##
## $iter
## [1] 8
## $init.it
## [1] NA
##
## $estim.prec
## [1] 6.103516e-05
Roots: 312, 773, 872
```

## Question 5

```
a)
exp_CDF <- function(x,lam=2) {</pre>
 1-(\exp(-(x*lam)))
exp_CDF(1,lam=1)
## [1] 0.6321206
CDF = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}
  b)
find_med <- function(x, lam=2) {</pre>
  exp_CDF(x,lam) - 0.5
uniroot(find_med, c(0,1))$root
## [1] 0.3465728
Median: x = 0.3466
  c)
a <- function(x) {</pre>
  exp_CDF(x,lam) - (perc*0.01)
mp <- function(lam,perc){</pre>
med_p <- function(x,lam,perc) {</pre>
 pexp(x,lam) - (perc * 0.01)
uniroot(med_p,c(-3,3),lam,perc)$root
}
mp(2,50)
## [1] 0.3465772
  d)
dat <- data.frame(i = numeric(), p = numeric(), root = numeric())</pre>
percs <-c(5,25,50,75,95)
for (i in 1:100) {
```

```
for (p in percs) {
  root <- mp(i,p)
  dat <- rbind(dat, data.frame(i=i,p=p,root=root))
  }
}</pre>
```

```
dat |>
    ggplot(
    aes(x=i,y=root,color=factor(p))
) +
    geom_point() +
    labs(
    x = "Lambda",
    y = "Median"
) +
    scale_color_discrete(name="Percentile")
```

