

# Data Exploration

BIO401-01/598-02

2021-03-31 Wed

The **essence of mathematics**  
is not to make  
*simple things complicated*, but to  
**make complicated  
things simple.**

– Stan Gudder  
*Mathematician*

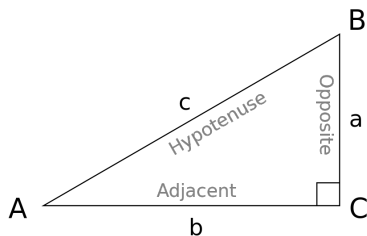


If people do not believe that  
mathematics is simple, it is only  
because they do not realize how  
complicated life is.

— *John von Neumann* —

AZ QUOTES

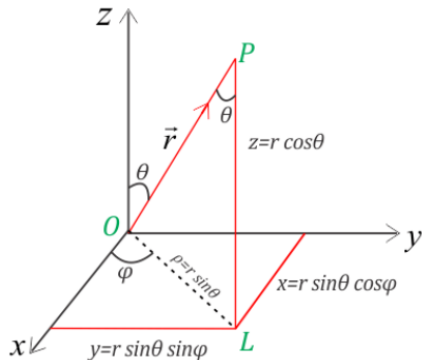
# REVIEW : Trigonometry



$$\sin(A) = a/c$$

$$\cos(A) = b/c$$

# REVIEW : Spherical Geometry



Spherical law of cosines

$$\cos(\gamma) = \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta) \cos(c)$$

$$\cos(c) = \cos(a) \cos(b) + \sin(a) \sin(b) \cos(\gamma)$$

Geodesic :  $d(X, Y)$  being the distance between two points on Earth

$$d(X, Y) = R \cos^{-1} \{ \sin(\phi_X) \sin(\phi_Y) + \cos(\phi_X) \cos(\phi_Y) \cos(\Delta\lambda) \}$$

where  $\phi_X$  and  $\phi_Y$  are latitudes for  $X$  and  $Y$ , and  $\Delta\lambda$  is the longitude difference.

# Example

Consider two locations in north America, A(80.554 W,25.740 N) and B(162.786 W,68.802 N), calculate their geodesic distance.

# REVIEW : Derivative properties

## Extrema

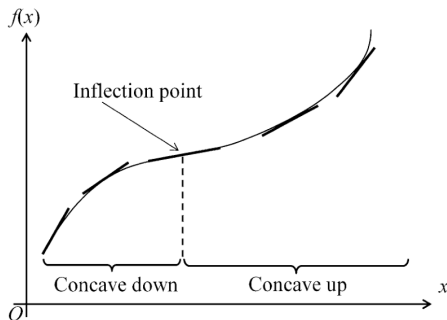
If  $f(a)$  is local minimum or maximum for  $f$ , the  $f'(a) = 0$

- Concavity

When the first derivative of a function is decreasing, then the function is **concave** ( $f''(x) < 0$ ).

When the first derivative of a function is increasing, then the function is **convex** ( $f''(x) > 0$ ).

Then change of concavity occurs at the **inflection point**, where  $f''(x) = 0$



# Grading

```
# total is sum of the scores for all questions except for the bonus
# bonus is a fraction, say .1 = 10%
# final score is scaled to 10*(1+bonus)

grdMerge <- function(week,raters,total,bonus){
  lstGrd <- vector(mode='list')
  for (grader in raters){
    sheetname <- paste0("grading_sheet_",grader,"_",week,".csv")
    lstGrd[[grader]] <- read.csv(sheetname,header=FALSE)
    nQ <- ncol(lstGrd[[grader]]) - 1
    colnames(lstGrd[[grader]])[1] <- "name"
    colnames(lstGrd[[grader]])[-1] <- paste0("Q",1:nQ)
    lstGrd[[grader]][,-1] <- lapply(lstGrd[[grader]][,-1],as.numeric)
    lstGrd[[grader]]$sum <- rowSums(lstGrd[[grader]][,-1],na.rm=TRUE)
    lstGrd[[grader]]$scale <- lstGrd[[grader]]$sum*(10*(1+bonus)/total)
  }
  lstGrd[[raters[1]]]$ave <- (lstGrd[[raters[1]]]$scale + lstGrd[[raters[2]]]$scale)/length(raters)
  lstGrd[[raters[2]]]$ave <- (lstGrd[[raters[1]]]$scale + lstGrd[[raters[2]]]$scale)/length(raters)
  for (grader in raters){
    sheetname <- paste0("grading_sheet_",grader,"_",week,"_merg.csv")
    lstGrd[[grader]][,1] <- formatC(lstGrd[[grader]][,1],width=18)
    lstGrd[[grader]][,-1] <- lapply(lstGrd[[grader]][,-1],formatC,format="f",digits=1,width=5)
    colnames(lstGrd[[grader]])[1] <- formatC(colnames(lstGrd[[grader]])[1],width=18)
    colnames(lstGrd[[grader]])[-1] <- formatC(colnames(lstGrd[[grader]])[-1],width=5,digits=1,format="f")
    write.table(lstGrd[[grader]],sheetname,sep="," ,row.names=FALSE,quote=FALSE)
  }
}
```



# HW return

- BB
- email
- slack : encryption or not

## Encryption

```
$ gpg --gen-key
```

answer questions along and set up your password  
this may take a bit of time

```
$ gpg --list-keys
```

```
$ gpg --export --armor --output your_name.asc your_email
```

## Decryption

```
$ gpg --output decrypted_filename --decrypt encrypted_filename
```

message me your option in the slack private channel by 4 pm April 1st.

- 1 No. I don't want marked HW
- 2 Yes. Please send via email
- 3 Yes. Please send via slack w/ encryption
- 4 Yes. Please send via slack w/o encryption

If (3), please send along the file `your_name.asc` in the slack private channel by 4 pm April 1st.

If I did not receive any response from you by the due time, I take it as you chose option (1).

# References



Geomorphometry Concepts, Software, Applications (2004) ISBN : 978-012-374345-9



P. Dale. Mathematical Techniques in GIS (2004)



C. Fleurant and S. Bodin-Fleurant. Mathematics for Earth Science and Geography (2019)



Z. Li, Q. Zhu, and C. Gold. Digital Terrain Modeling: Principles and Methodology (2005)



<https://study.com/academy/answer/plot-the-point-whose-spherical-coordinates-are-7-pi-3-pi-6-then-find-the-rectangular-coordinates-of-the-point.html>



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trigonometry>



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/194147433908808713/>



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