# STAT3355(HW-1)

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#### Problem 1

```
(a)
result < -8 + 9 - 7/3^{\circ}0.3
round(result, 2)
## [1] 11.97
(b)
result <- log2(sqrt((15 + 16) / (14 + 12)))
round(result, 2)
## [1] 0.13
(c)
result <- ((11 + \sin(pi / 4)) / (factorial(3) + abs(-10)))^2
round(result, 2)
## [1] 0.54
(d)
result < 6 + 5 - (4 / (3^2))
round(result, 2)
## [1] 10.56
(e)
result <- exp(sqrt(14 + 13 ) / (12 + 11))
round(result, 2)
## [1] 1.25
(f)
```

```
result <- ((11 + factorial(12)) / (factorial(13) + 14))^2
round(result, 2)
## [1] 0.01
Problem 2
(a) Monthly rainfall data
RF \leftarrow c(2.60, 3.05, 3.74, 3.48, 5.49, 4.25, 2.57, 2.18, 3.14, 4.82, 3.28, 3.01)
(b) Assigning month abbreviations
names(RF) <- c("Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr", "May", "Jun", "Jul", "Aug", "Sep", "Oct", "Nov", "Dec")</pre>
(c) Finding average
average rainfall <- mean(RF)</pre>
round(average_rainfall, 2)
## [1] 3.47
(d) Min & max months
min_month <- names(RF)[which.min(RF)]
max_month <- names(RF)[which.max(RF)]</pre>
min_month
## [1] "Aug"
{\tt max\_month}
## [1] "May"
Problem 3
(a)
H2 <- c(2700, 2600, 3050, 2900, 3000, 2500, 2600, 3000, 2800, 3200, 2800, 3400)
(b)
names(H2) <- c("Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr", "May", "Jun", "Jul", "Aug", "Sep", "Oct", "Nov", "Dec")</pre>
```

(c)

```
total_sales <- sum(H2)</pre>
total_sales
## [1] 34550
(d)
sales_diff <- diff(H2)</pre>
max_increase_month <- names(H2)[which.max(sales_diff) + 1]</pre>
max_decrease_month <- names(H2)[which.min(sales_diff) + 1]</pre>
list(
  max_increase_month = max_increase_month,
  max_decrease_month = max_decrease_month
## $max_increase_month
## [1] "Dec"
## $max_decrease_month
## [1] "Jun"
Problem 4
(a)
x \leftarrow c(1, -2, 3, -4, 5, 100)
y < -x * -1
y [y > 0]
## [1] 2 4
(b)
z \leftarrow seq(1,50)
even <-z \frac{%2}{2} == 0
z = z[even]
(c)
mean <- function(x){</pre>
  sum(x)/length(x)
}
```

## Problem 5

```
PrintSquare <- function(x){
    for (i in 1:1000) {
        if (sqrt(i) %% 1 == 0) {
            print(i)
        }
    }
}</pre>
PrintSquare()
```

```
## [1] 1
## [1] 4
## [1] 9
## [1] 16
## [1] 25
## [1] 36
## [1] 49
## [1] 64
## [1] 81
## [1] 100
## [1] 121
## [1] 144
## [1] 169
## [1] 196
## [1] 225
## [1] 256
## [1] 289
## [1] 324
## [1] 361
## [1] 400
## [1] 441
## [1] 484
## [1] 529
## [1] 576
## [1] 625
## [1] 676
## [1] 729
## [1] 784
## [1] 841
## [1] 900
## [1] 961
```

### Problem 6

```
is_prime <- function(x) {
  if (x <= 1) return(FALSE)
  if (x == 2) return(TRUE)
  if (x %% 2 == 0) return(FALSE)
  for (i in 2:sqrt(x)) {
    if (x %% i == 0) return(FALSE)</pre>
```

```
}
return(TRUE)
}

print_twin_primes <- function(n) {
   if (n < 2) {
      cat("No twin primes below 3\n")
      return()
}

for (i in 2:(n - 2)) {
      if (is_prime(i) && is_prime(i + 2)) {
        cat("(", i, ", ", i + 2, ")\n", sep = "")
      }
}

n <- 100
print_twin_primes(n)</pre>
```

```
## (3, 5)

## (5, 7)

## (11, 13)

## (17, 19)

## (29, 31)

## (41, 43)

## (59, 61)

## (71, 73)
```