CDT Module 1 - R Review

Valerie Bradley 6/10/2018

1. Sequences.

```
Generate the following sequences using rep(), seq() and arithmetic:
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```
(a) 1,3,5,7,\ldots,21.
seq(1,21,2)
## [1] 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21
 (b) 1,10,100,\ldots,10^{9}.
10^seq(0,9,1)
## [1]
                                                                10000
                                                                           100000
                              10
                                         100
                                                    1000
## [7]
            1000000
                       10000000 100000000 1000000000
 (c) 0,1,2,3,0,\ldots,3,0,1,2,3 [with each entry appearing 6 times]
rep(seq(0,3,1),6)
## [1] 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3
 (d) 0,0,0,1,1,1,2,\ldots,4,4,4.
sort(rep(seq(0,4,1),6))
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 (e) 50,47,44,\ldots,14,11.
seq(50,11,-3)
```

[1] 50 47 44 41 38 35 32 29 26 23 20 17 14 11

(f) $1,2,5,10,20,50,100,\ldots,5\times10^4$.

2. Arithmetic

```
(a) cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{3}\right), for n = 0, ..., 10

n = 0:10

cos(pi * n / 3)

## [1] 1.0 0.5 -0.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.5 1.0 0.5 -0.5 -1.0 -0.5

(b) 1,9,98,997,...,999994.

x = seq(0,6,1)

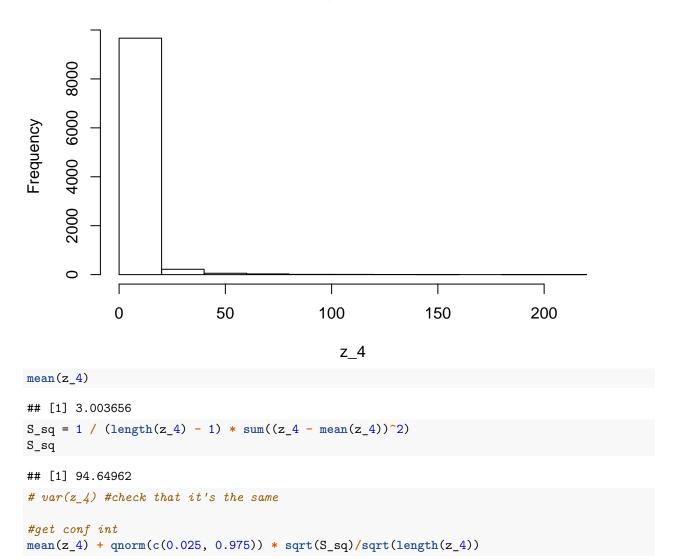
10^x - x
```

[1] 1 9 98 997 9996 99995 999994 (c)
$$e^n - 3n$$
, for $n = 0, ..., 10$.

```
n = 0:10
exp(1)^n - 3*n
            1.0000000
## [1]
                          -0.2817182
                                          1.3890561
                                                        11.0855369
                                                                       42.5981500
                         385.4287935 1075.6331584 2956.9579870 8076.0839276
## [6]
          133.4131591
## [11] 21996.4657948
 (d) 3n \mod 7, for n = 0, ..., 10.
n = 0:10
(3 * n) \% 7
## [1] 0 3 6 2 5 1 4 0 3 6 2
 (e) Let
                                   S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{2i-1} \lim_{n \to \inf} S_n = \frac{\pi}{4}
     evaluate 4S_{10}, 4S_{100} and 4S_{1000}
myseq = function(n){
 i = seq(1,n,1)
  4*sum((-1)^(i+1)/(2*i-1))
}
data.frame(s_10 = myseq(10), s_100 = myseq(100), s_1000 = myseq(1000))
               s_100 s_1000
##
        s 10
## 1 3.04184 3.131593 3.140593
3. Subsetting
set.seed(123)
x = rnorm(100)
 (a) the 25th, 50th and 75th elements;
x[c(25,50,75)]
## [1] -0.62503927 -0.08336907 -0.68800862
 (b) the first 25 elements;
x[1:25]
  [1] -0.56047565 -0.23017749 1.55870831 0.07050839 0.12928774
## [6] 1.71506499 0.46091621 -1.26506123 -0.68685285 -0.44566197
## [11] 1.22408180 0.35981383 0.40077145 0.11068272 -0.55584113
## [16] 1.78691314 0.49785048 -1.96661716 0.70135590 -0.47279141
## [21] -1.06782371 -0.21797491 -1.02600445 -0.72889123 -0.62503927
 (c) all elements except those from the 31st to the 40th.
x[-(31:40)]
## [1] -0.560475647 -0.230177489 1.558708314 0.070508391 0.129287735
## [6] 1.715064987 0.460916206 -1.265061235 -0.686852852 -0.445661970
## [11] 1.224081797 0.359813827 0.400771451 0.110682716 -0.555841135
## [16] 1.786913137 0.497850478 -1.966617157 0.701355902 -0.472791408
```

```
## [21] -1.067823706 -0.217974915 -1.026004448 -0.728891229 -0.625039268
## [31] -0.694706979 -0.207917278 -1.265396352 2.168955965 1.207961998
## [36] -1.123108583 -0.402884835 -0.466655354 0.779965118 -0.083369066
## [41]
       0.253318514 -0.028546755 -0.042870457 1.368602284 -0.225770986
## [46]
       1.516470604 -1.548752804 0.584613750 0.123854244 0.215941569
       0.379639483 -0.502323453 -0.333207384 -1.018575383 -1.071791226
## [51]
       0.303528641 0.448209779 0.053004227 0.922267468 2.050084686
## [56]
## [61] -0.491031166 -2.309168876 1.005738524 -0.709200763 -0.688008616
## [66]
       1.025571370 -0.284773007 -1.220717712 0.181303480 -0.138891362
## [71]
       ## [76]
       0.331781964 1.096839013 0.435181491 -0.325931586 1.148807618
## [81]
       0.993503856  0.548396960  0.238731735  -0.627906076  1.360652449
## [86] -0.600259587 2.187332993 1.532610626 -0.235700359 -1.026420900
 (d) all values larger than 1.5 (how many are there?);
length(x[x>1.5])/100
## [1] 0.08
1-pnorm(1.5)
## [1] 0.0668072
 (e) what about the entries that are either > 1.5 or < -1?
x[x>1.5 | x < -1]
   [1] 1.558708 1.715065 -1.265061 1.786913 -1.966617 -1.067824 -1.026004
  [8] -1.686693 -1.138137 -1.265396 2.168956 -1.123109 1.516471 -1.548753
## [15] -1.018575 -1.071791 2.050085 -2.309169 -1.220718 2.187333 1.532611
## [22] -1.026421
4. Monte Carlo Integration
z = rnorm(10000)
z_4 = z^4
mean(z_4)
## [1] 3.003656
hist(z_4)
```

Histogram of z_4



[1] 2.812975 3.194337