```
> rep(6,5)
[1] 6 6 6 6 6
一、计算(2分)
                                                              seq(1,20,4)
     请熟悉相关函数,并计算下列值:
                                                                       9 13 17
                                                                 1
                                                                    5
                                                              pmax(rep(6,5), seq(1,20,4))
                                                              11 6 6 9 13 17
which(c(1,5,3,4,6)>=3)
   1. rep(6,5) =
                                                            [1] 2 3 4 5
   2. \text{seg}(1.20.4) =
                                                              t(matrix(1:12,3)
                                                                  [,1] [,2] [,3]
   3. pmax(rep(6,5), seq(1,20,4)) =
                                                            [1,]
                                                            [2,]
                                                                           5
                                                                                 6
   4. which(c(1.5.3.4.6) >= 3) =
                                                            [3,]
                                                                     7
                                                                           8
                                                                                 9
                                                            [4,]
                                                                    10
                                                                          11
                                                                                12
                                                            > det(matrix(c((1:3)^0, (1:3)^1, (1:3)^2), 3))
   5. t(matrix(1:12.3)) =
                                                             [1] 2
                                                             > matrix(1:12,3)*matrix(1:12,3)
   6. det(matrix(c((1:3)^0,(1:3)^1,(1:3)^2),3)) =
                                                                   [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
                                                             [1,]
                                                                       1
                                                                            16
                                                                                  49
                                                                                       100
   7. matrix(1:12,3)*matrix(1:12,3)=
                                                             [2,1
                                                                            25
                                                                       4
                                                                                  64
                                                                                       121
                                                             [3,]
                                                                            36
                                                                                  81 144
   8. diff(diff(diff((1:5)^3)))=
                                                            > diff(diff(diff((1:5)^3)))
                                                            [1] 6 6
   9. cov(c(1,2,3,3),c(-2,0,2,2))=
                                                            > cov(c(1,2,3,3),c(-2,0,-2,2))
                                                            [1] 0.8333333
  10. integrate(sin,-pi,pi)=
                                                              integrate(sin,-pi,pi)
                                                            0 with absolute error < 4.4e-14
二、编译(3分)
  1. (a) 生成等差数列: 1,3,5,7,9,...,99; (b) 求该数列的和。
                                                           dengcha()
      dengcha <- function(){</pre>
                                                             1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15
17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31
33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47
49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63
                                                         [1]
[9]
[17]
[25]
        x < -seq(from=1, to=99, length=50);
```

[49] [1] 2500

65 67 69 71 73 75 77

81 83 85 87 89 91 93 95

清 > juzhen()

[,1] 54 [,2] [,3] 37.7

[2,] [3,]

[2,] [3,]

[,1] [,2] [,3] 1 5.4 63.0

6 16.8 56.0 35 61.8 18.9

83.2

80 131.4 105.9

71.8

剧能

67 107.3

1.643398e+01

-2.433981e+00 1.774194e-15

2. 已知矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 5 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2.7 & 9 \\ 2 & 4.2 & 7 \\ 7 & 10.3 & 2.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) 按照对应元素*、矩阵运算 \dagger 两种方式,计算 A 与 B 的乘积。
- (b) 求 A 的全体特征值。

print(x); $sum_x=(1+99)*50/2;$

print(sum_x);

3. 已知标准正态分布的密度函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right).$$

- (a) 求标准正态分布在 0.1 和 0.7 处的分位数‡;
- (b) 画出标准正态分布的**分布函数**。

> normal() [1] -1.281552 [1] 0.5244005

结果:

