

In this example we illustrate some basic **R** programming ideas. We will illustrate functions, loops and matrix operations by generating tables such as the Cumulative Binomial Tables in Appendix A of the text.

R Session:

```
R version 2.11.1 (2010-05-31)
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```

```
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Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.
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```
Natural language support but running in an English locale
```

```
R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.
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```
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.
```

```
[R.app GUI 1.34 (5589) i386-apple-darwin9.8.0]
```

```
>
> ##### DEFINE A FUNCTION #####
>
> # This function will compute h(s,t)=10*s + t.
>
> h <- function (s,t) { 10*s + t }
>
> # Let us produce a 5 x 6 matrix mx whose [j,k] entry is h(j,k)
> # Here is the double loop method to fill in the matrix.
> # We loop through the j from 1 to 5 and k from 1 to 6
>
> mx <- matrix(1:30,ncol=6)
> for (j in 1:5)
+   {
+     for( k in 1:6 )
+       {
+         mx[j,k]<- h(j,k)
+       }
+   }
```

```

> mx
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6]
[1,]   11   12   13   14   15   16
[2,]   21   22   23   24   25   26
[3,]   31   32   33   34   35   36
[4,]   41   42   43   44   45   46
[5,]   51   52   53   54   55   56
>
> # R is a vector oriented language. There are vector short cuts.
> # outer(x,y,"f") takes vectors x,y of lengths l,m and produces an l x m matrix
> # whose [j,k] entry is f(x[j],y[k]). (Same as the double loop above!)
>
> outer(1:5,1:6,"h")
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6]
[1,]   11   12   13   14   15   16
[2,]   21   22   23   24   25   26
[3,]   31   32   33   34   35   36
[4,]   41   42   43   44   45   46
[5,]   51   52   53   54   55   56
>
> ##### TABLES OF PROBABILITIES #####
>
> # The cumulative Poisson Probability is called ppois(x,lambda).
> hh <- function (s,t) { ppois(s,t) }
>
> # Let's make a table with x from 0 to 5 and lambda from .125 to 1 by eighths.
> x <- 0:5; y <- (1:8)/8; x; y
[1] 0 1 2 3 4 5
[1] 0.125 0.250 0.375 0.500 0.625 0.750 0.875 1.000
> outer(x,y,"hh")
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]      [,7]      [,8]
[1,] 0.8824969 0.7788008 0.6872893 0.6065307 0.5352614 0.4723666 0.4168620 0.3678794
[2,] 0.9928090 0.9735010 0.9450228 0.9097960 0.8697998 0.8266415 0.7816163 0.7357589
[3,] 0.9997035 0.9978385 0.9933478 0.9856123 0.9743431 0.9594946 0.9411963 0.9196986
[4,] 0.9999908 0.9998666 0.9993884 0.9982484 0.9961229 0.9927078 0.9877404 0.9810118
[5,] 0.9999998 0.9999934 0.9999547 0.9998279 0.9995260 0.9989353 0.9979220 0.9963402
[6,] 1.0000000 0.9999997 0.9999972 0.9999858 0.9999514 0.9998694 0.9997037 0.9994058
>

```

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> # Let us make sequence of tables for Cumulative Binomial Probabilities
> # for n running from 2 to 8 and printing the fifteen values of p
> # as x runs from 0 to n. The Cumulative Binomial Probability is called
> # pbinom(x, n, p) where x is the number of successes in n trials whose prob
> # of success is p.
>
> # round() rounds the value to the given number of digits. (To fit it all on the page!)
> # I've named the matrix tbl. To jazz it up, if named the cols and rows print.
> # The columns are named by the numbers of y and the rows by x.
> # cat() writes the string concatenating the listed alphabetic and numerical values.
> # \n is the "next line" character and "\\" is the backslash.
> # print() outputs the tables from within the loop.
> # y is given the values for prob of success p as in the text.
> #
y <- c(.01,.05,.1,.2,.25,.3,.4,.5,.6,.7,.75,.8,.9,.95,.99)
> y
[1] 0.01 0.05 0.10 0.20 0.25 0.30 0.40 0.50 0.60 0.70 0.75 0.80 0.90 0.95 0.99
>
> for( i in 2:8){
+       x<- 0:(i-1)
+       gg <- function(s,t) round(pbinom(s,i,t),3)
+       tbl <- outer(x,y,"gg")
+       rownames(tbl)<- x
+       colnames(tbl) <- y
+       cat("\n","x \\ p    CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES.   n = ",i,"\n")
+       print(tbl)
+     }

x \ p    CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES.   n = 2
 0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.25 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.75 0.8 0.9 0.95 0.99
0 0.98 0.902 0.81 0.64 0.563 0.49 0.36 0.25 0.16 0.09 0.063 0.04 0.01 0.003 0.00
1 1.00 0.998 0.99 0.96 0.938 0.91 0.84 0.75 0.64 0.51 0.437 0.36 0.19 0.098 0.02

x \ p    CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES.   n = 3
 0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.25 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.75 0.8 0.9 0.95 0.99
0 0.97 0.857 0.729 0.512 0.422 0.343 0.216 0.125 0.064 0.027 0.016 0.008 0.001 0.000 0.00
1 1.00 0.993 0.972 0.896 0.844 0.784 0.648 0.500 0.352 0.216 0.156 0.104 0.028 0.007 0.00
2 1.00 1.000 0.999 0.992 0.984 0.973 0.936 0.875 0.784 0.657 0.578 0.488 0.271 0.143 0.03

x \ p    CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES.   n = 4
 0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.25 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.75 0.8 0.9 0.95 0.99
0 0.961 0.815 0.656 0.410 0.316 0.240 0.130 0.062 0.026 0.008 0.004 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000
1 0.999 0.986 0.948 0.819 0.738 0.652 0.475 0.313 0.179 0.084 0.051 0.027 0.004 0.000 0.000
2 1.000 1.000 0.996 0.973 0.949 0.916 0.821 0.688 0.525 0.348 0.262 0.181 0.052 0.014 0.001
3 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.998 0.996 0.992 0.974 0.938 0.870 0.760 0.684 0.590 0.344 0.185 0.039

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x \ p    CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES.    n = 5
  0.01  0.05  0.1  0.2  0.25  0.3  0.4  0.5  0.6  0.7  0.75  0.8  0.9  0.95  0.99
0 0.951 0.774 0.590 0.328 0.237 0.168 0.078 0.031 0.010 0.002 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000
1 0.999 0.977 0.919 0.737 0.633 0.528 0.337 0.187 0.087 0.031 0.016 0.007 0.000 0.000
2 1.000 0.999 0.991 0.942 0.896 0.837 0.683 0.500 0.317 0.163 0.104 0.058 0.009 0.001
3 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.993 0.984 0.969 0.913 0.812 0.663 0.472 0.367 0.263 0.081 0.023
4 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.999 0.998 0.990 0.969 0.922 0.832 0.763 0.672 0.410 0.226

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x \ p    CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES.    n = 6
  0.01  0.05  0.1  0.2  0.25  0.3  0.4  0.5  0.6  0.7  0.75  0.8  0.9  0.95  0.99
0 0.941 0.735 0.531 0.262 0.178 0.118 0.047 0.016 0.004 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
1 0.999 0.967 0.886 0.655 0.534 0.420 0.233 0.109 0.041 0.011 0.005 0.002 0.000 0.000
2 1.000 0.998 0.984 0.901 0.831 0.744 0.544 0.344 0.179 0.070 0.038 0.017 0.001 0.000
3 1.000 1.000 0.999 0.983 0.962 0.930 0.821 0.656 0.456 0.256 0.169 0.099 0.016 0.002
4 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.998 0.995 0.989 0.959 0.891 0.767 0.580 0.466 0.345 0.114 0.033
5 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.999 0.996 0.984 0.953 0.882 0.822 0.738 0.469 0.265

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```

x \ p    CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES.    n = 7
  0.01  0.05  0.1  0.2  0.25  0.3  0.4  0.5  0.6  0.7  0.75  0.8  0.9  0.95  0.99
0 0.932 0.698 0.478 0.210 0.133 0.082 0.028 0.008 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
1 0.998 0.956 0.850 0.577 0.445 0.329 0.159 0.063 0.019 0.004 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000
2 1.000 0.996 0.974 0.852 0.756 0.647 0.420 0.227 0.096 0.029 0.013 0.005 0.000 0.000
3 1.000 1.000 0.997 0.967 0.929 0.874 0.710 0.500 0.290 0.126 0.071 0.033 0.003 0.000
4 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.995 0.987 0.971 0.904 0.773 0.580 0.353 0.244 0.148 0.026 0.004
5 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.999 0.996 0.981 0.938 0.841 0.671 0.555 0.423 0.150 0.044
6 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.998 0.992 0.972 0.918 0.867 0.790 0.522 0.302

```

```

x \ p    CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES.    n = 8
  0.01  0.05  0.1  0.2  0.25  0.3  0.4  0.5  0.6  0.7  0.75  0.8  0.9  0.95  0.99
0 0.923 0.663 0.430 0.168 0.100 0.058 0.017 0.004 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
1 0.997 0.943 0.813 0.503 0.367 0.255 0.106 0.035 0.009 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
2 1.000 0.994 0.962 0.797 0.679 0.552 0.315 0.145 0.050 0.011 0.004 0.001 0.000 0.000
3 1.000 1.000 0.995 0.944 0.886 0.806 0.594 0.363 0.174 0.058 0.027 0.010 0.000 0.000
4 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.990 0.973 0.942 0.826 0.637 0.406 0.194 0.114 0.056 0.005 0.000
5 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.999 0.996 0.989 0.950 0.855 0.685 0.448 0.321 0.203 0.038 0.006
6 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.999 0.991 0.965 0.894 0.745 0.633 0.497 0.187 0.057
7 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 0.999 0.996 0.983 0.942 0.900 0.832 0.570 0.337

```

>