# R Markdown Extra Credit Practice 

Your Name

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Directions: Recreate this document using $R$ Markdown. Make sure that you use inline $R$ to report your answers. Your document should look like this document when it is knitted including the directions but have your name in place of the current Your Name. Please print (before class) and turn in both the *. Rmd file and the knitted $*$.pdf file stapled to the back of your $*$. Rmd file at the start of class $9 / 18 / 17$. Name your file firstname_lastname. Rmd (mine would be alan_arnholt.Rmd). Use global options to set the height and width of your figures to 1.5 and 2.5 inches, respectively. My YAML looks like the following:

```
---
title: "R Markdown Extra Credit Practice"
author: "Your Name"
date: '`r format(Sys.time(), "%B %d, %Y")`'
toc: false
output:
    bookdown::pdf_document2
```

---

## 1 Some Code

```
set.seed(31)
x <- rnorm(1000, 100, 10)
xbar <- round(mean(x), 2)
DF <- data.frame(x = x)
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = DF, aes (x = x)) +
    geom_histogram(binwidth = 2, fill = "pink", color = "black") +
    theme_bw() +
    labs(title = paste("The mean $\\bar{x} = $", xbar))
```

The mean of the graph shown below is $\bar{x}=100.31$. The standard deviation of the graph below is $s=10.13$. Make sure your answers update properly and are rounded to two decimal places when the value passed to set.seed() changes.

```
summary(DF$x)
```

    Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
    \(\begin{array}{llllll}71.78 & 93.60 & 100.12 & 100.31 & 107.10 & 128.85\end{array}\)
    The third quartile, $Q_{3}$, is 107.1.

### 1.1 A Graph

We can refer to the simulated histogram in Figure 1.


Figure 1: A simulated normal distribution

### 1.2 Additional Resources

- http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/
- Cheat Sheets
- bookdown


### 1.3 Another Graph

Set the width and height to be 3 and 2 inches, respectively.

```
ggplot(data = DF, aes(x = x)) +
    geom_density(fill = "pink", alpha = 0.4) +
    theme_bw() +
    labs(x = "$\\int_{-\\infty}^{\\infty}\\,f(x)\\,dx = 1$", y = "") +
    stat_function(fun = dnorm, args = list(100, 10), color = "red")
```



### 1.4 Area Under a Normal

Given $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$, find $\mathcal{P}(-1<X<1)$. Recall that the density of a Normal distribution is defined in (1).

$$
\begin{equation*}
f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi \sigma^{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2 \sigma^{2}}}, \quad-\infty<x<\infty \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

ans <- round(pnorm(1) - pnorm(-1), 4)
ans
[1] 0.6827

```
f <- function(x){1/sqrt(2*pi)*exp(-x^2/2)}
ans2 <- integrate(f, -1, 1)$value
round(ans2, 4)
```

[1] 0.6827

### 1.5 Shaded Normal

For help getting started read this article. Set the width and height to be 4 and 3 inches, respectively.
$X \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$


