0.1 The answers are:

```
> 3 + 5

[1] 8

> 123 + 321

[1] 444

> 123^2

[1] 15129

> 12/(3 + 4)

[1] 1.714286
```

0.2

```
> calls <- c(2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13)
```

0.3

```
> IQ <- c(110, 120, 115, 105, 140, 95, 110, 135, 100)
```

0.4 `max` finds the largest value in a data set, `min` the smallest value, and `length` returns the number of values in the data set.

0.5

```
> mean(calls)

[1] 6.833333
```

0.6

```
> max(IQ)

[1] 140

> min(IQ)

[1] 95
```

```
> range(IQ)

[1]  95 140
```

0.7

```
> stem(IQ)

  The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |

   9 | 5
  10 | 05
  11 | 005
  12 | 0
  13 | 5
  14 | 0
```

0.8

```
> mean(IQ)

[1] 114.4444

> mean(IQ, trim = 0.2)

[1] 113.5714
```

0.9 For example

```
> hist(calls)
```

0.10

```
> length(rivers)

[1] 141

> mean(rivers)

[1] 591.1844

> mean(rivers, trim = 0.1)

[1] 490.9469
```

```
> hist(rivers)
```

0.11

```
> library(MASS)
> length(deaths)

[1] 72

> c(mean(deaths), mean(deaths, trim = 0.1))

[1] 2056.625 2005.241

> hist(deaths)
```

0.12 We use `str` then count to get 9.

0.13

```
> hist(Cars93$MPG.highway)
> hist(Cars93$Price)
> hist(Cars93$Weight)
```

0.14

```
> f <- "http://www.math.csi.cuny.edu/verzani/classes/MTH214/R/Data/ex01_060.txt"
> d <- read.table(f, header = TRUE)
> x <- d$Score
> stem(x)

  The decimal point is at the |

   1 | 00000000000000000
   2 | 0000
   3 | 0
   4 | 0
   5 | 00000
   6 | 000
   7 | 0
   8 | 000000
   9 | 00000
  10 | 000000000000000000
```

```
> hist(x)
> stripchart(x, method = "stack")
> boxplot(x)
```

All but the boxplot show the full amount of data. The boxplot is a *poor* choice here with this data set as the "U" shape is not identified at all by the 5 number summary.