

Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$$

$$= 55$$

$$\Sigma$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{10}$$

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$$= 55$$

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$$2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + \dots 20$$

$$2(1) + 2(2) + 2(3) + 2(4) + 2(5) + \dots 2(10)$$

$$\Sigma$$

$$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5$$

$$\Sigma$$

$$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + \dots 2^n$$

$$\Sigma$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{1}{2} i(i+1)$$

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Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

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$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 \\ = 55$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

```
for(i in 1:10) {  
  "do something"  
}
```

Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 \\ = 55$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

```
for(i in 1:10) {  
  "take the sum of ..."  
}
```

Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 \\ = 55$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

```
for(i in 1:10) {  
  "take the sum of i"  
}
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Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$$

$$= 55$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

```
for(i in 1:10) {  
  " take the sum of i"  
}
```

Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10

= 55

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

```
sum = 0
```

```
for(i in 1:10) {  
  sum = sum + i  
}
```

Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$$

$$= 55$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

```
sum = 0
```

```
for (i in 1:10) {  
  sum = sum + i  
}
```


Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10

= 55

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

```
sum = 1
```

```
for (i in 1:10) {  
  sum = sum + i  
}
```

Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10

= 55

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

```
sum = 3
```

```
for (i in 1:10) {  
  sum = sum + i  
}
```

Take the sum of the numbers 1-10

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10

= 55

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

```
sum = 45
```

```
for (i in 1:10) {  
  sum = sum + i  
}
```

Implement each of these using a for loop in R.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} 2i$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^5 i^2$$

Similar to the sum, we can use \prod To represent the **product** of numbers. Calculate the following using a loop in R.

HINT: you can adapt the loop from our first example.

$$\prod_{i=1}^{10} i$$

You completed several class assignments over the semester. Your grade in the class is the mean of your assignment grades. Use a for loop to compute your mean grade manually (don't use mean()). Then represent this formula in mathematical notation.

scores = 55, 67, 80, 77

Math

R

You completed several class assignments over the semester. Your grade in the class is the mean of your assignment grades. Use a for loop to compute your mean grade manually (don't use mean()). Then represent this formula in mathematical notation.

scores = 55, 67, 80, 77

Math

R

```
s <- c(55, 67, 80, 77)
      s[1]  s[2]  s[3]  s[4]  ...s[n]

sum = 0

for(i in 1:length(s))
sum = sum + s[i]
}

grade <- sum / length(s)
```

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scores = 55, 67, 80, 77

Math

R

```
s <- c(55, 67, 80, 77)
      s[1]  s[2]  s[3]  s[4] ...s[n]
```

```
sum = 55
```

```
for(i in 1:length(s))
  sum = sum + s[i]
}
```

```
grade <- sum / length(s)
```


You completed several class assignments over the semester. Your grade in the class is the mean of your assignment grades. Use a for loop to compute your mean grade manually (don't use mean()). Then represent this formula in mathematical notation.

scores = 55, 67, 80, 77

Math

R

```
s <- c(55, 67, 80, 77)
      s[1]  s[2]  s[3]  s[4]  ...s[n]
```

```
sum = 279
```

```
for(i in 1:length(s))
  sum = sum + s[i]
}
```

```
grade <- sum / length(s)
```

You completed several class assignments over the semester. Your grade in the class is the mean of your assignment grades. Use a for loop to compute your mean grade manually (don't use mean()). Then represent this formula in mathematical notation.

scores = 55, 67, 80, 77

Math

$$S = \{ \underset{s_1}{55}, \underset{s_2}{67}, \underset{s_3}{80}, \underset{s_4}{77} \} \dots s_n$$

$$\Sigma$$

R

```
s <- c(55, 67, 80, 77)
      s[1] s[2] s[3] s[4] ...s[n]
```

```
sum = 0
```

```
for(i in 1:length(s))
  sum = sum + s[i]
}
```

```
grade <- sum / length(s)
```

Double summation

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 (i + j)$$

Double summation

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\sum_{j=1}^4 (i + j) \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 [(i + 1) + (i + 2) + (i + 3) + (i + 4)]$$

$$[(1 + 1) + (1 + 2) + (1 + 3) + (1 + 4)] + [(2 + 1) + (2 + 2) + (2 + 3) + (2 + 4)] + [(3 + 1) + (3 + 2) + (3 + 3) + (3 + 4)]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 [(i + 1) + (i + 2) + (i + 3) + (i + 4)] \\ = [4i + 10]$$

OR

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 4i + 10$$