Solutions to Exercises from Chapter 7

1.1-. The `windows()` command is used to open a graphical device. The `dev.off()` command closes the window specified by *device-number* (if no device number is given, the active window is closed).

1.2-. `savePlot(filename="myplot",type="pdf",device=dev.cur())`

1.3-. The instruction `par(mfrow=c(3,2))` opens a graphical window where plots are successively displayed in a "matrix" with 3 rows and 2 columns (filled by rows).

1.4-. Function `layout()` enables one to obtain a more evolved splitting of the graphical window than using function `par()`.

1.5-. `points()`

1.6-. `type="l"`

1.7-. `abline()`

1.8-. Function `curve()` enables one to draw any function of x.

1.9-. The argument `col`.

1.10-. Function `image()`. The instruction

```
image(as.matrix(rev(as.data.frame(t(X)))))
```

enables one to display coherently the image whose values are given in matrix X.

1.11-. Function `text()`.

1.12-. Function `identify()` or `locator()`.

1.13-. The instruction `par(ask=TRUE)` outputs a message asking the user to press the `Enter` key before each new plot is drawn.

1.14-. `lty`

1.15-. `pch`

1.16-.
```
curve(cos(x),xlim=c(-10,10),xlab="X axis",col="blue",
main="Sinus and cosinus curves",ylim=c(-2,2),ylab="sin(x)")
curve(sin(x),add=TRUE)
abline(h=0,col="red")
abline(v=0,col="red")
arrows(3*pi/2,1,pi/2,1)
text((3*pi)/2,1,expression(hat(beta)[1]))
```