

## Group work: review

Consider the function

$$z = f(x, y) = \left(1 - \frac{x}{k}\right) \left(1 + \frac{x}{k}\right) \left(1 - \frac{y}{k}\right) \left(1 + \frac{y}{k}\right) \left[ -(y + 47) \sin \left( \sqrt{\left| y + \frac{x}{2} + 47 \right|} \right) - x \sin \left( \sqrt{|x - (y + 47)|} \right) \right]$$

over the region  $-k < x < k$  and  $-k < y < k$ , where  $k = 120$ .

(See <http://www.stat.wisc.edu/~jgillett/327-3/f.R> for code for `f()`.)

Answer as many of these questions as you can during the available class time:

- Graph  $f$ . Hint: Try `persp3d` in package `rgl` to make a graph you can rotate. (If `rgl` doesn't work for your Mac, try installing XQuartz from <https://www.xquartz.org>. If that fails, try `?persp` and see `gradientDescent.R` from the first week.)
  - Find a local maximum and mark it with a red dot. Hint: Try `points3d` in package `rgl`. (If `rgl` doesn't work, try `points(trans3d(...))` as in `?persp`'s examples.)
  - Find other local maxima and mark each with a red dot.
  - Find the global maximum and mark it with a green dot.
  - Find  $n$ , the number of distinct local maxima.
  - Speed up your program.
    - Profile your code. Where is the program spending its time?
    - Make your program faster:
      - \* Consider ideas from `5profile.pdf`
      - \* See `6multicore.pdf` and use `parallel` to make your code use all your laptop's CPUs
      - \* See `7Rcpp.pdf` and use `Rcpp` to implement the bottleneck code in C++
- Time your code before and after each change to ensure that it's really an improvement. Which improvement helped most?

## What to turn in

Please submit one “.R” file including, near the top, a line like this for each group member:

```
"Last name, First name" <NetID@wisc.edu>
```

(Note that we can't use a “.Rmd” file because the HTML output of KnitHTML doesn't allow the interactive `rgl` graph we want to use to see  $f$ 's maxima.)