

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/305/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.)