

# HW 1

임효진

April 16, 2021

1

(a)

```
cdf=function(x){  
    sum=x  
    temp=x  
    k=1  
    while(abs(temp)>.Machine$double.eps){  
        temp=(-1)^k*x^(2*k+1)/(factorial(k)*2^k*(2*k+1))  
        sum=sum+temp  
        k=k+1  
    }  
    return((1/sqrt(2*pi))*sum)  
}  
  
cdf(1)+0.5  
  
## [1] 0.8413447  
pnorm(1)  
  
## [1] 0.8413447  
0.5+cdf(-1)  
  
## [1] 0.1586553  
pnorm(-1)  
  
## [1] 0.1586553
```

(b)

```
library(dplyr)  
library(tidyverse)  
  
g=function(x, n){
```

```

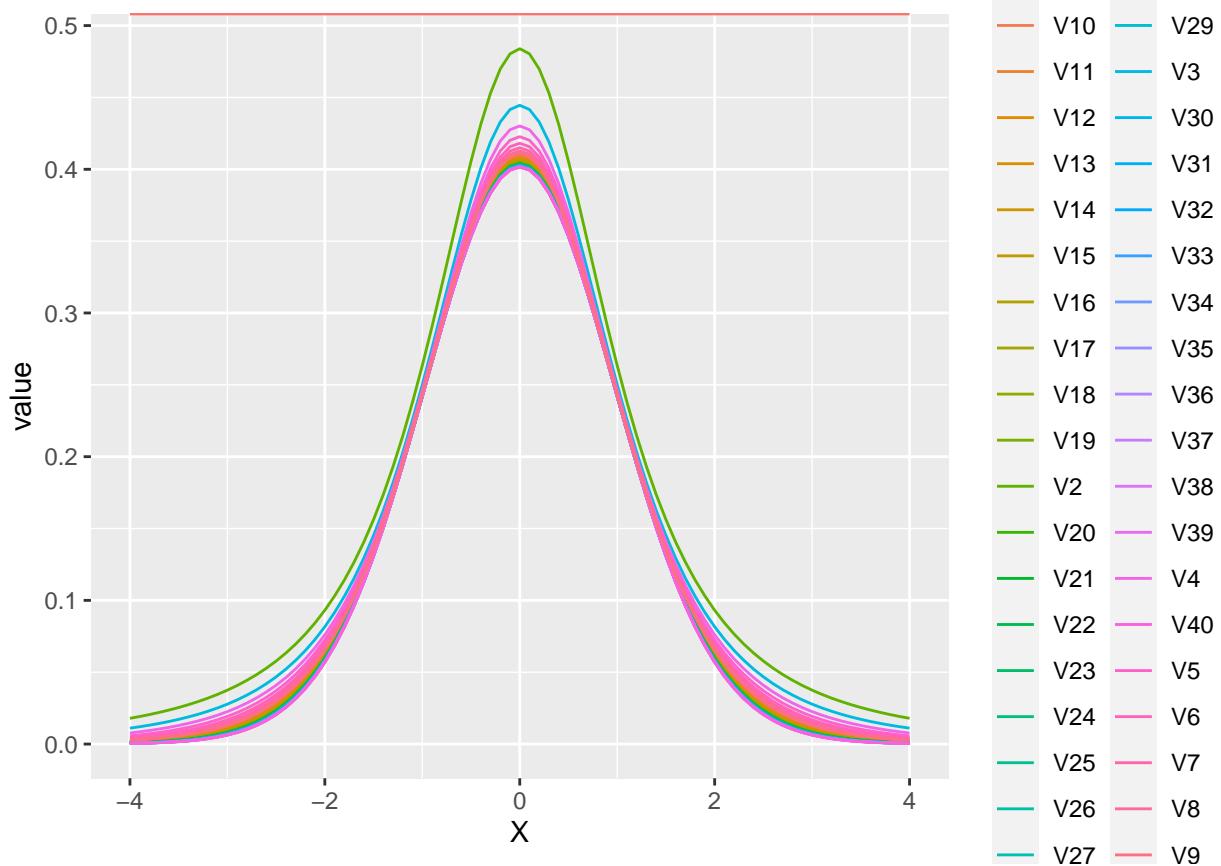
a=sqrt(2*pi*n/2)*(n/2/exp(1))^(n/2)
b=(n*pi)^(1/2)
c=sqrt(2*pi*(n-1)/2)*((n-1)/2/exp(1))^(n-1)/2)
d=(1+(x^2)/n)^(-(n+1)/2)

(a*d)/(b*c)
}

x=seq(-4, 4, by=0.1)

df=as.data.frame(sapply(1:40, function(n) g(x, n)))
df %>% mutate(X=x) %>%
  gather(key, value, 1:40) %>%
  ggplot(aes(X, value, col=key))+geom_line()

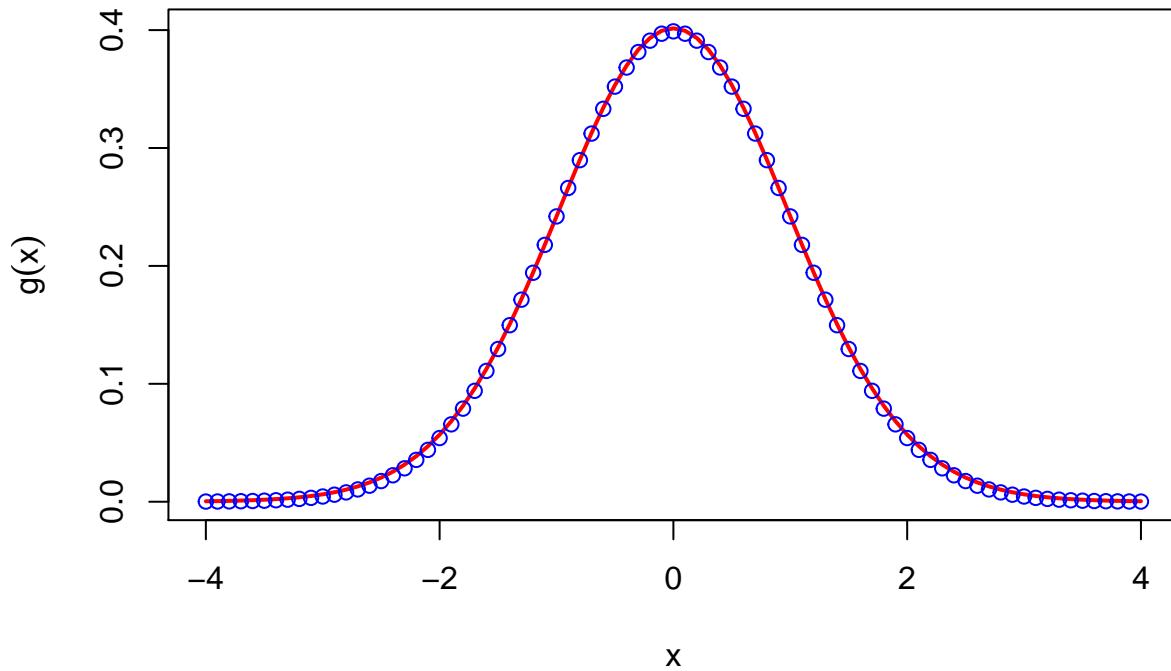
```



```

plot(x, g(x, 40), xlab="x",
      ylab=expression(g(x)), col="red", lwd=2, type="l")
lines(x, dnorm(x), col="blue", type="p")

```



We can see that as  $n$  increases the distribution gets closer to the standard normal distribution.

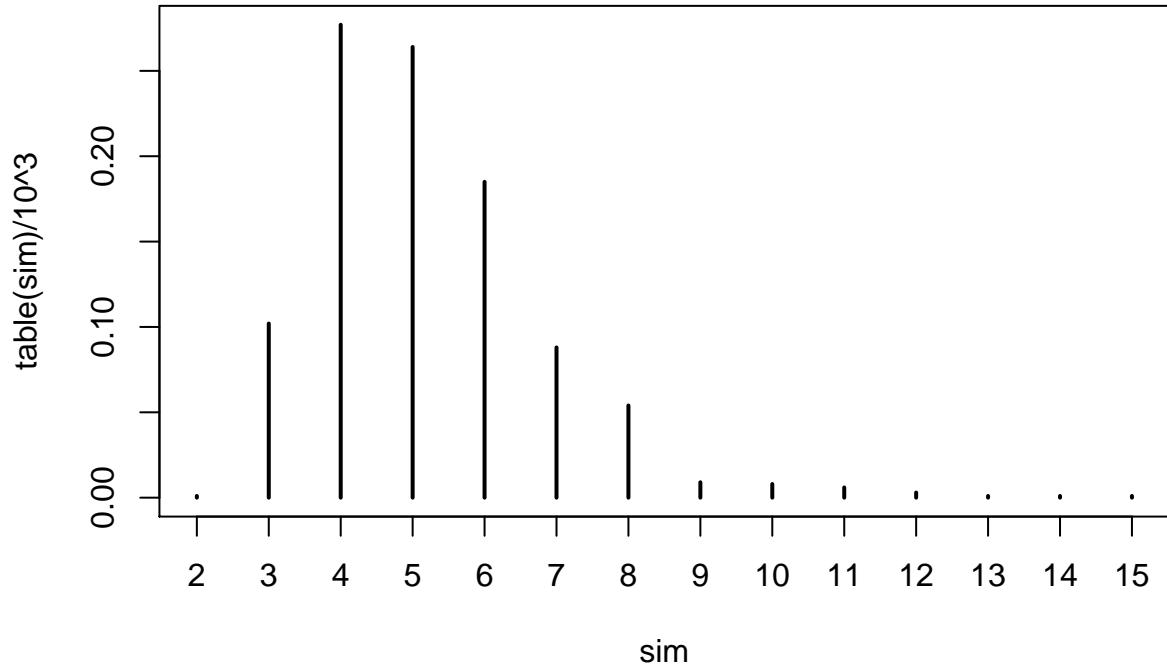
2

```
library(dplyr)
seqTail=function(n){
  run=rle(rbinom(n, size=1, prob=0.5))
  x1=run$values
  x2=run$lengths
  x=data.frame(x1, x2)
  x %>% filter(x1==1) %>% max(x2)
}

sim=replicate(10^3, seqTail(30))
table(sim)

## sim
##   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10  11  12  13  14  15
##   1 102 277 264 185 88 54 9 8 6 3 1 1 1
```

```
plot(table(sim)/10^3)
```



3

##(a)  $P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3)$

```
round(choose(40, 10)/choose(60, 10), 6)
```

```
## [1] 0.011243
```

(b)

$P(A_1) \cap P(A_2) = P(A_1) \cap P(A_3) = P(A_2) \cap P(A_3)$

```
round(choose(20, 10)/choose(60, 10), 6)
```

```
## [1] 2e-06
```

(c)

```
round(3*(choose(40, 10)/choose(60, 10))-
  3*(choose(20, 10)/choose(60, 10)), 6)
```

```

## [1] 0.033722
##(d)

ball=function(){
  choose=sample(1:3, 10, replace = T)
  res=0
  if(length(unique(choose))!=3){
    res=1
  }
  return(res)
}

sim=replicate(10^3, ball())
mean(sim)

## [1] 0.056

```

## 4

```

##(a)

aWin=sample(c(-1, 1), size=1000, replace = T)
bWin=0-aWin

m=rbind(aWin, bWin)
m[, 1:10]

##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10]
## aWin     -1    1   -1   -1   -1   -1   -1   -1   -1   -1
## bWin      1   -1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1

```

### (b)

```

# using for loop
system.time({
  cumA=numeric(10^3)
  cumA[1]=aWin[1]
  for(i in 2:10^3){
    cumA[i]=cumA[i-1]+aWin[i]
  }
})

##    user  system elapsed
##    0.02    0.00    0.01

cumA[1:10]

## [1] -1  0 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8

```

```

# using built-in function
system.time({cumsum(aWin)})

##      user    system elapsed
##        0        0        0
cumsum(aWin)[1:10]

## [1] -1  0 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8

```

(c)

```

# using for loop
system.time({
  cumB=numeric(10^3)
  cumB[1]=bWin[1]
  for(i in 2:10^3){
    cumB[i]=cumB[i-1]+bWin[i]
  }

  b=cumB[1]
  for(i in 2:10^3){
    if(cumB[i]>b){
      b=cumB[i]
    }
  }
})

##      user    system elapsed
##        0.03    0.00    0.03
b

## [1] 35

# using built-in function
system.time(max(cumsum(bWin)))

##      user    system elapsed
##        0        0        0
max(cumsum(bWin))

## [1] 35

```

5

(a)

```

x=vector()
n=1L
for(i in 1:1750){
  if(i%%2!=0&i%%3!=0&i%%7!=0){
    x[n]=i
    n=n+1
  }
}
h=matrix(x, 100, 5, byrow = F)

library(psych)
a1=apply(h, 1, geometric.mean)
a1

## [1] 205.3197 284.0642 334.4660 346.8327 367.4462 376.7899 394.0178 402.0959
## [9] 415.5293 422.6173 440.5364 450.8362 456.9919 466.3843 480.2425 485.1193
## [17] 493.8405 498.4728 507.8949 512.6938 520.2207 524.8522 536.2634 542.8972
## [25] 547.5394 553.9232 563.9663 567.7523 574.3787 578.0799 585.7860 589.7925
## [33] 595.7268 599.6663 609.0449 614.4156 618.5371 623.7911 632.3268 635.6708
## [41] 641.4035 644.7051 651.6545 655.3023 660.4870 664.0990 672.4750 677.1994
## [49] 681.0591 685.7159 693.4408 696.5464 701.7808 704.8612 711.3852 714.8283
## [57] 719.5764 722.9973 730.7746 735.1051 738.8082 743.0947 750.3130 753.2703
## [65] 758.1863 761.1268 767.3788 770.6896 775.1521 778.4477 785.8269 789.8921
## [73] 793.4914 797.5256 804.3979 807.2542 811.9492 814.7937 820.8572 824.0754
## [81] 828.3369 831.5441 838.6394 842.5138 846.0396 849.8911 856.5123 859.2958
## [89] 863.8283 866.6031 872.5285 875.6784 879.7909 882.9325 889.8154 893.5462
## [97] 897.0172 900.7303 907.1612 909.8899

```

## (b)

```

a2=apply(h, 1, harmonic.mean)
a2

## [1] 4.970556 24.283752 51.675702 60.426513 77.392459 85.633499
## [7] 101.681314 109.507342 124.639032 132.078785 153.518034 167.159668
## [13] 173.971685 186.982773 205.854110 212.035835 224.062382 230.012153
## [19] 241.808849 247.667119 258.727723 264.405724 280.535291 290.782328
## [25] 296.200231 306.108789 320.762831 325.692364 335.218441 340.022991
## [31] 349.700570 354.580228 363.447044 368.228240 381.469020 389.798763
## [37] 394.492003 402.616349 414.846310 419.069725 427.135773 431.283978
## [43] 439.749418 444.070417 451.604507 455.865605 467.340149 474.465047
## [49] 478.735740 485.725134 496.417785 500.202345 507.330449 511.066092
## [55] 518.769654 522.739566 529.395117 533.325613 543.629320 549.938919
## [61] 553.942077 560.156718 569.804291 573.296461 579.779528 583.237993
## [67] 590.428690 594.161800 600.202927 603.908519 613.388822 619.115994
## [73] 622.938929 628.596459 637.495966 640.782892 646.799239 650.061889
## [79] 656.888919 660.453473 666.045228 669.589663 678.464310 683.757873
## [85] 687.453396 692.694041 701.036377 704.173268 709.838434 712.957214

```

```

## [91] 719.515683 722.955098 728.206499 731.630659 740.043894 745.003997
## [97] 748.605908 753.524646 761.438719 764.462322
a2<=a1

## [1] TRUE TRUE
## [16] TRUE TRUE
## [31] TRUE TRUE
## [46] TRUE TRUE
## [61] TRUE TRUE
## [76] TRUE TRUE
## [91] TRUE TRUE

```

## 6

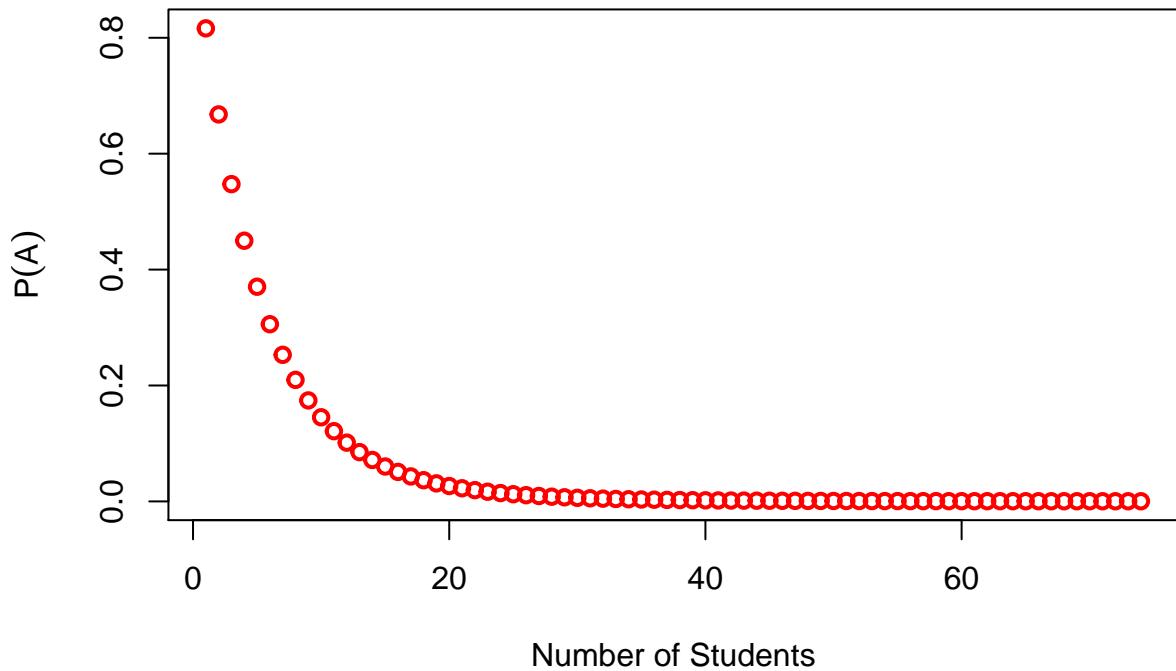
(a)

```

pbday=function(n, x){
  temp=lfactorial(365)+(n-x)*log(365-x)-
    lfactorial(365-x)-n*log(365)
  return(exp(temp))
}

nstudents=1:74
prob=pbday(75, nstudents)
plot(nstudents, prob, xlab="Number of Students",
      ylab=expression(P(A)), col="red", lwd=2)

```



(b)

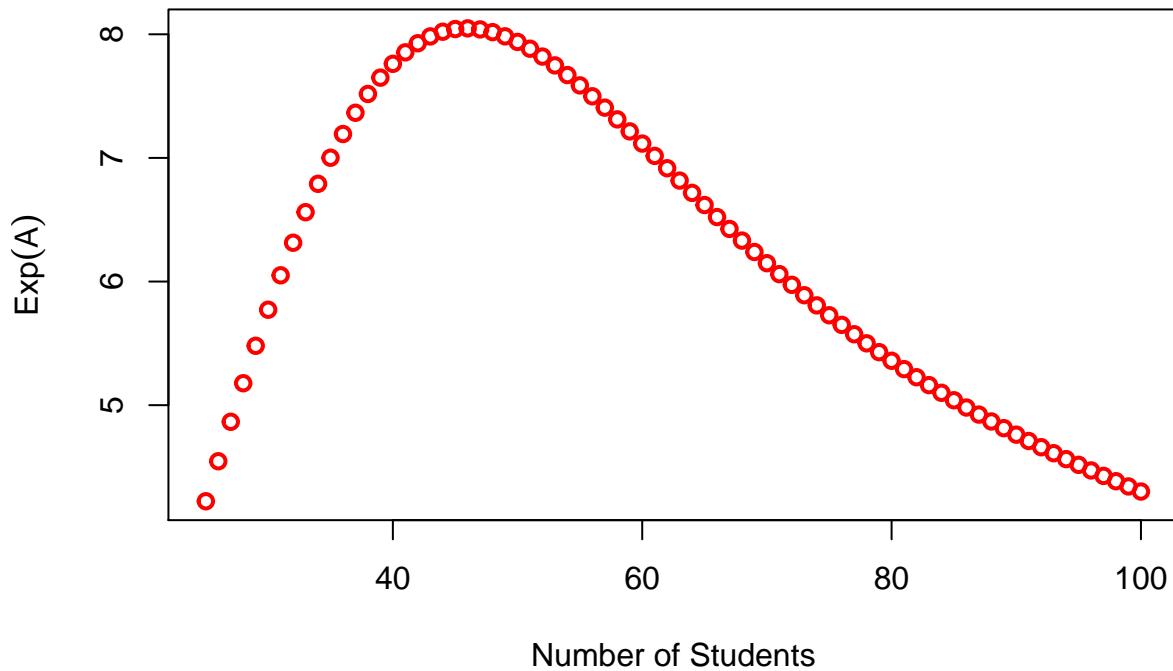
```

meanPbday=function(n){
  x=c(1:n)
  sum=sum(x*(pbday(n,(x-1))-pbday(n,x)))
  return(sum)
}

nstudents=25:100
temp=numeric(length(nstudents))
for (i in nstudents){
  temp[i-24]=meanPbday(i)
}

plot(nstudents, temp, xlab="Number of Students",
      ylab=expression(Exp(A)), col="red", lwd=2)

```



(c)

```

simPbday=function(n){
  temp=sample(365, n, replace = T)
  idx=0
  for(i in 2:n){
    if(temp[i] %in% temp[1:i-1]){
      idx=i
      break
    }
  }
  return(idx)
}

sim=replicate(10^3, simPbday(75))
mean(sim)

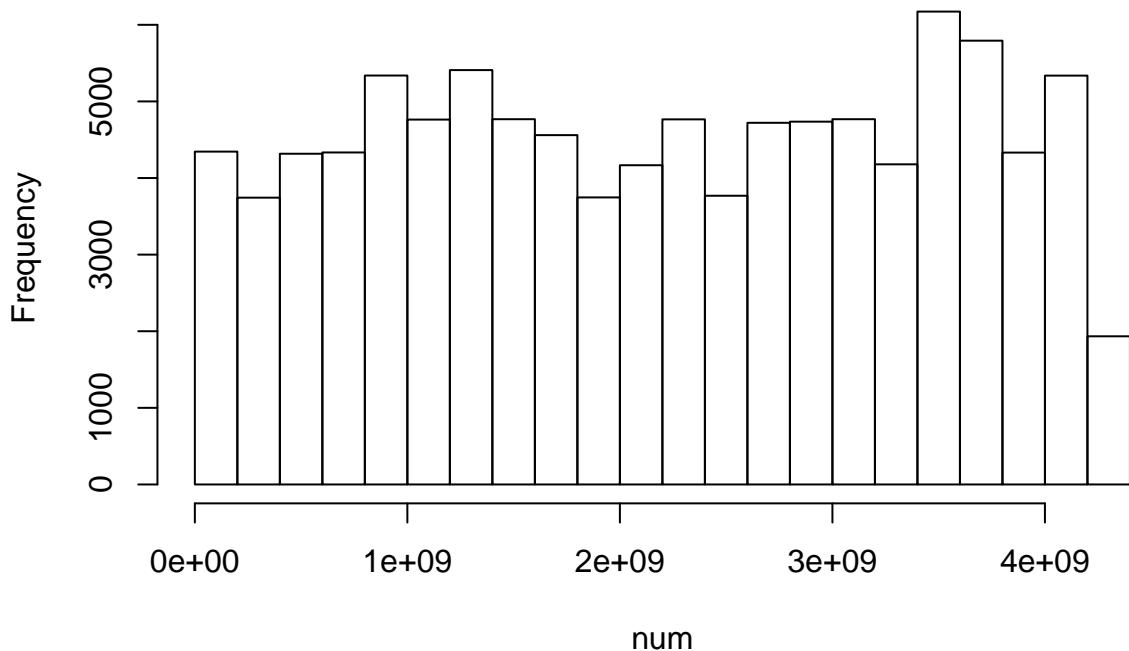
## [1] 24.87

```

7

```
LCG=function(n, m, a, c, x0){  
  x=numeric(n)  
  xn=x0  
  for(i in 1:n){  
    xn=(a*xn+c)%%m  
    x[i]=xn  
  }  
  return(x)  
}  
  
num=LCG(10^5, 2^32, 1103515245, 12345, 1)  
length(unique(num))  
  
## [1] 15595  
hist(num, nclass=30)
```

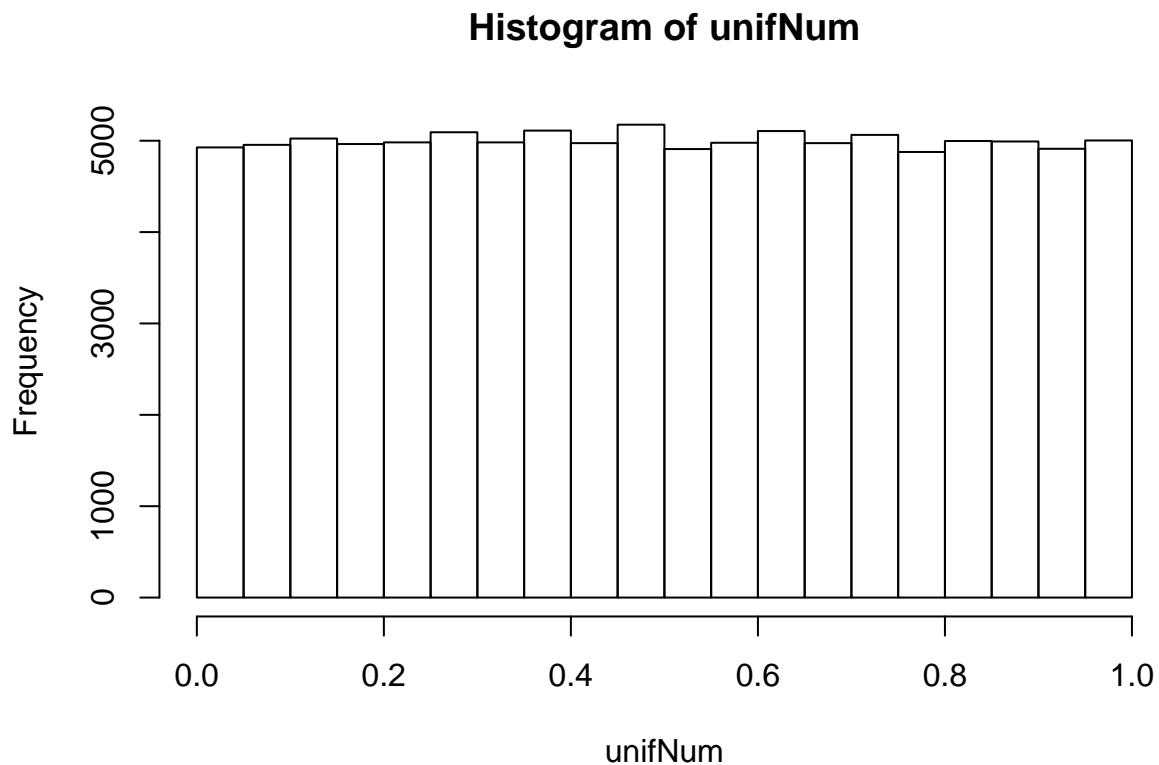
Histogram of num



(b)

```
unifNum=runif(10^5)  
length(unique(unifNum))
```

```
## [1] 100000  
hist(unifNum, nclass=30)
```



(c)

```
# 15595 unique values are achieved from LCG.  
  
expUnique=function(n, m, a, c, x0){  
  num=LCG(n, m, a, c, x0)  
  return(length(unique(num)))  
}  
  
sim=replicate(10,  
             expUnique(10^5, 2^32, 1103515245, 12345, 1))  
mean(sim)  
  
## [1] 15595
```

8

(a)

```
returnPascal=function(n){
  return(choose(n, 0:n))
}

##(b)

cnt=0
plot(0, 0, type="n", xlim=c(-12, 12), ylim=c(1, 12), axes = F,
      xlab = "", ylab = "")
for(i in 1:12){
  for(j in 1:i){
    text(-(i+1)+2*j, (12+1)-i, label=returnPascal(cnt)[j])
  }
  cnt=cnt+1
}
```

```
          1
        1   1
      1   2   1
    1   3   3   1
  1   4   6   4   1
  1   5   10  10  5   1
  1   6   15  20  15  6   1
  1   7   21  35  35  21  7   1
  1   8   28  56  70  56  28  8   1
  1   9   36  84  126 126 84  36  9   1
  1   10  45  120 210 252 210 120 45  10  1
  1   11  55  165 330 462 462 330 165 55  11  1
```