

# AnalysisAssignment1

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## 1 Analysis Assignment 1

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```
[1]: import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[2]: rng = np.random.default_rng(seed=42) # Random Number Generator Function  
mean_x=0;  
sigma_1 = 1.5; sigma_2 = 1  
N=10_000
```

- i) Plot a histogram of  $x_1$  values and of  $x_2$  values for the case  $a = 1$  and verify that the calculated sample standard deviations match what you expect from the theory calculation in (a).

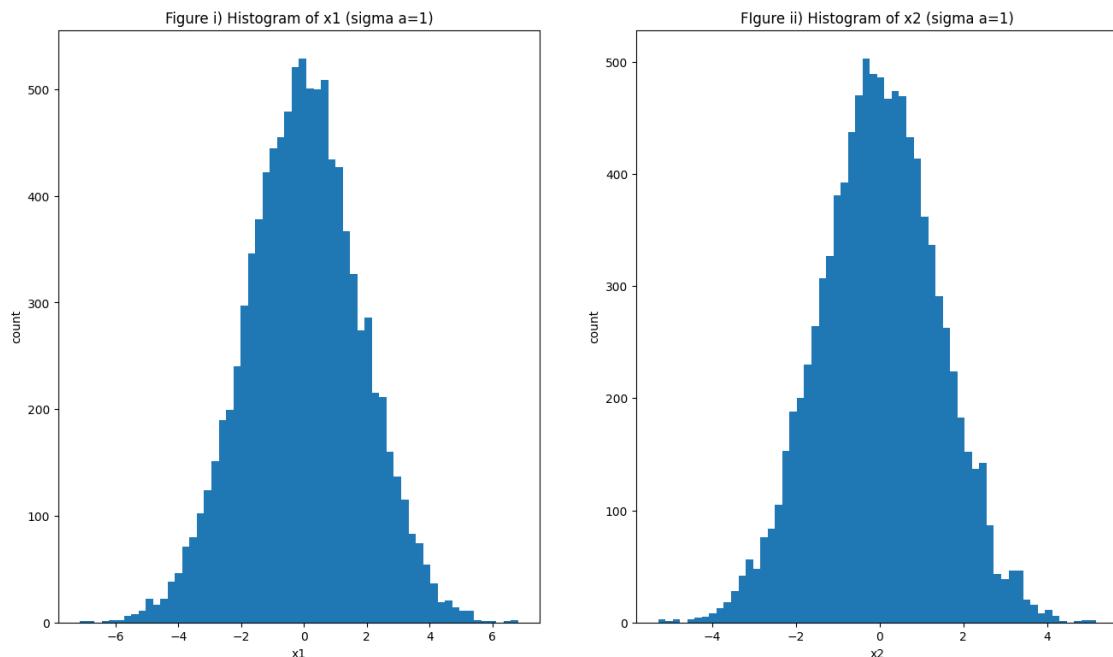
```
[11]: sigma_a = 1  
mean_a = 0.0  
  
def simulate(sigma_a):  
    x1R = rng.normal(mean_x,sigma_1,N)  
    x2R = rng.normal(mean_x,sigma_2,N)  
  
    a = rng.normal(mean_x,sigma_a,N)  
  
    x1 = x1R + a  
    x2 = x2R + a  
    return x1, x2  
  
  
x1 , x2 = simulate(sigma_a)  
  
plt.figure(figsize=(16,9))  
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)  
  
plt.hist(x1, bins=60)  
plt.title("Figure i) Histogram of  $x_1$  ( $\sigma_a=1$ )")  
plt.xlabel("x1")  
plt.ylabel("count")
```

```

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.hist(x1, bins=60)
plt.title("Figure i) Histogram of x1 (sigma a=1)")
plt.xlabel("x1")
plt.ylabel("count")

# plt.tight_layout() # Ensures proper spacing and prevents overlapping
plt.show()

```



```

[4]: def sample_stats(x1, x2):
    # ddof=1 gives standard deviation
    s1 = np.std(x1, ddof=1)
    s2 = np.std(x2, ddof=1)
    cov = np.cov(x1, x2, ddof=1)[0, 1]
    rho = cov / (s1 * s2)
    return s1, s2, cov, rho

def theory(sigma_a):
    var1 = sigma_1**2 + sigma_a**2
    var2 = sigma_2**2 + sigma_a**2
    cov = sigma_a**2
    rho = cov / np.sqrt(var1 * var2)
    return np.sqrt(var1), np.sqrt(var2), cov, rho

```

```

s1, s2, cov, rho = sample_stats(x1, x2)
t_s1, t_s2, t_cov, t_rho = theory(sigma_a)

print("sigma_a = 1")
print(f"Sample std x1 = {s1:.6f} | Theory std x1 = {t_s1:.6f}")
print(f"Sample std x2 = {s2:.6f} | Theory std x2 = {t_s2:.6f}")

```

```

sigma_a = 1
Sample std x1 = 1.806713 | Theory std x1 = 1.802776
Sample std x2 = 1.409751 | Theory std x2 = 1.414214

```

The Values Match and are within 1% of the expected Values.

ii) Covariance and correlation for sigma\_a = 0 and 1

```

[5]: for sigma_a in [0.0, 1.0]:
    x1, x2 = simulate(sigma_a)
    s1, s2, cov, rho = sample_stats(x1, x2)
    t_s1, t_s2, t_cov, t_rho = theory(sigma_a)

    print(f"sigma_a = {sigma_a}")
    print(f"Sample cov = {cov:.6f} | Theory cov = {t_cov:.6f}")
    print(f"Sample rho = {rho:.6f} | Theory rho = {t_rho:.6f}")
    print()

```

```

sigma_a = 0.0
Sample cov = -0.011205 | Theory cov = 0.000000
Sample rho = -0.007468 | Theory rho = 0.000000

```

```

sigma_a = 1.0
Sample cov = 1.041582 | Theory cov = 1.000000
Sample rho = 0.399611 | Theory rho = 0.392232

```

Yes we match with a.

iii) Scatter plots for sigma\_a = 0 and 1

```

[9]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14, 6), sharex=True, sharey=True)
sigmas = [0.0, 1.0]
labels = ["Figure (iii)", "Figure (iv)"]

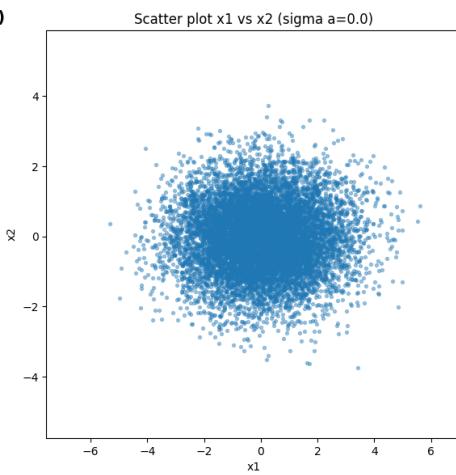
for sigma_a, ax, label in zip(sigmas, axs, labels):
    x1, x2 = simulate(sigma_a)

    ax.scatter(x1, x2, s=8, alpha=0.4)
    ax.set_title(f"Scatter plot x1 vs x2 (sigma_a={sigma_a})")
    ax.set_xlabel("x1")
    ax.set_ylabel("x2")

```

```
ax.text(-0.1, 1.05, label, transform=ax.transAxes,  
        fontsize=14, fontweight='bold', va='top', ha='right')  
  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

**Figure (iii)**



**Figure (iv)**

