

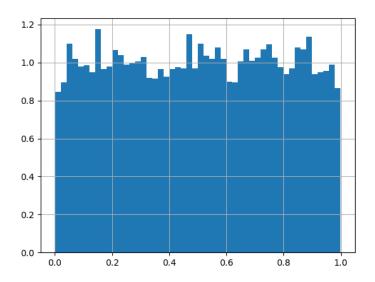
# **ASSIGNMENT:03**

➤ NAME: Arghya Dutta

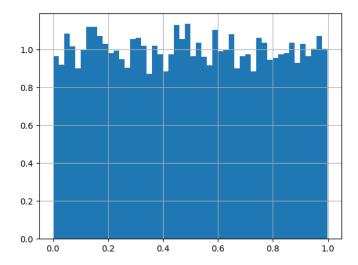
➤ DEPARTMENT: DCMP&MS

> EMAIL ID: <a href="mailto:arghya.dutta@tifr.res.in">arghya.dutta@tifr.res.in</a>

Question 1: It is quiet similar to uniform PDF



Question 2: It is very similar to uniform PDF

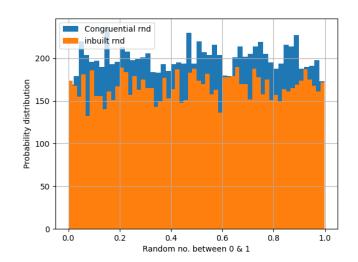


### Question 3:

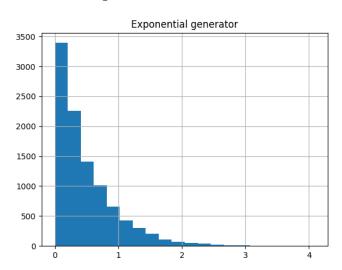
Congruential random number generator took 0.27117085456848145 seconds The inbuilt random no. generator took 0.0005223751068115234 seconds

So , inbuilt rnd took much less time .

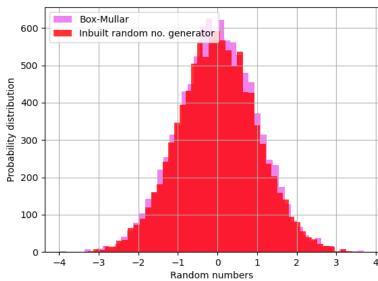
pg. 2



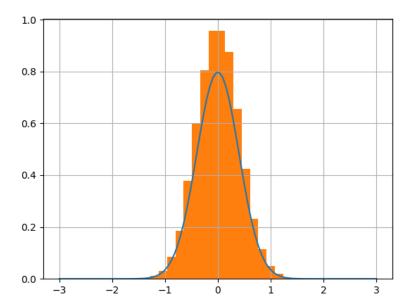
Question 4: At first I generated the random numbers using the answer of the  $1^{st}$  question and then here is the exponential PDF



### Question 5:



#### Question 6:



Question 7:

For the 2<sup>nd</sup> distribution 0.00031493668421800884 It is 'Not sufficiently random

For the 1st distribution chi square = 29.49166666666667 0.9989631111032784 It is 'Not sufficiently random

#### Question 8:

To find the volume of a sphere we'll generate random numbers over some "square" volume and count how many land inside the sphere...

Here for 2 D sphere, we take two uniform distribution of random variable of  $x_1 \& x_2$  between 0 to R. Then the condition for taking count is  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 < R^2$ . (R is radius of sphere)

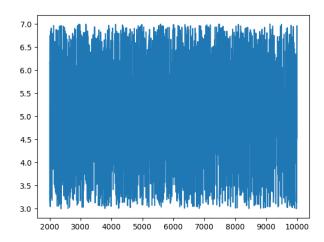
The volume of a 2 D sphere from the Monte Carlo simulation is 3.133 .#output For higher (let n) dimensional case we use the same concept, we should take the uniform random variable for  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$  ...  $x_n$  and the condition is  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < R^2$ . No. of points inside the sphere,  $p = \frac{Z_n}{n} = \frac{V_{sphere}}{2^d}$  or  $V_{sphere} = 2^d * \left(\frac{Z_n}{n}\right)$ .

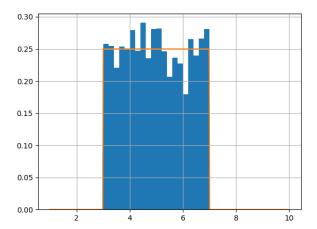
The volume of a 10 D sphere from the Monte Carlo simulation is 2.54976 .#output

#### Question 9:

Here we  $1^{st}$  define a 'func,, which evaluates the given probability density. Then define a 'density' function . Here is the algorithm

- 1. Start with a **random** sample
- 2. Determine the probability **density** associated with the sample
- 3. Propose a **new**, arbitrary sample (and determine its probability density)
- 4. Compare densities (via division), quantifying the **desire** to move
- 5. Generate a random number, compare with desire to move, and decide: move or stay
- 6. Repeat the same





For this program I took help from-

https://towardsdatascience.com/bayesian-statistics-metropolis-hastings-from-scratch-in-python-c3b10cc4382

## Question 10:

# best fit parameters $[-7.84593667e-03\ 3.71609178e+00\ 1.88347025e+01]$

