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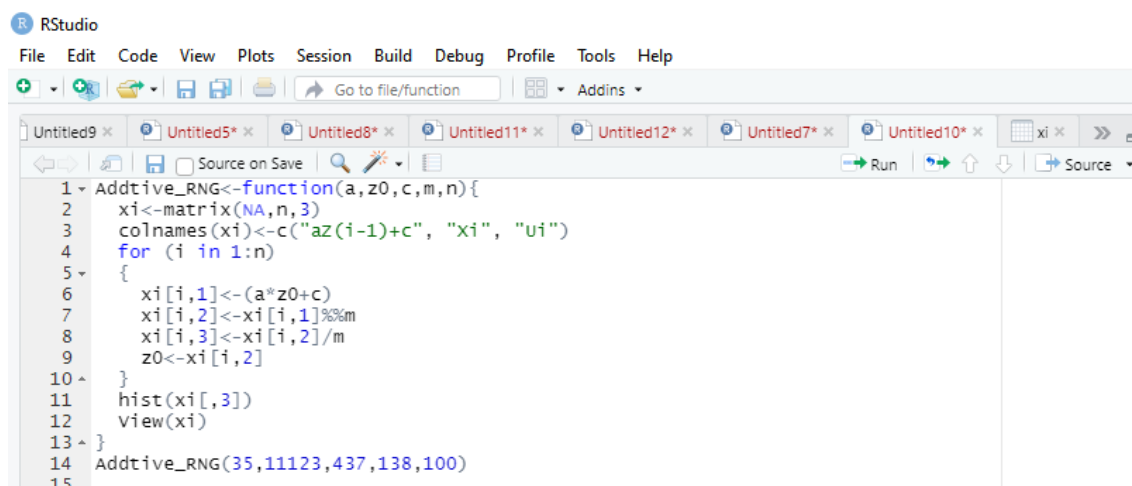
Rombel : A

### Nim Ganjil

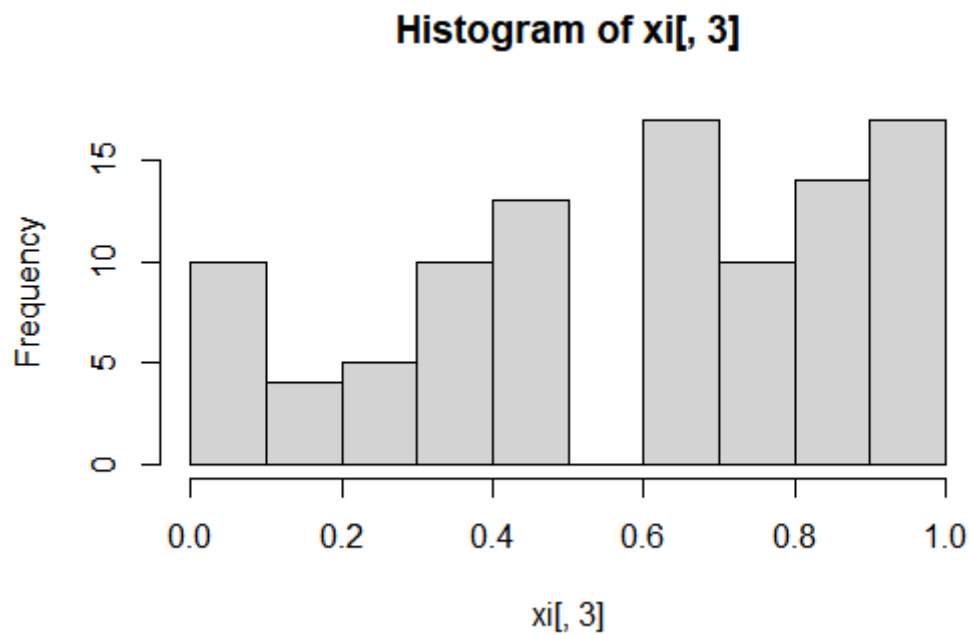
#### ➤ Syntax

```
Addtive_RNG<-function(a,z0,c,m,n){  
  
  xi<-matrix(NA,n,3)  
  
  colnames(xi)<-c("aZ(i-1)+c", "Xi", "Ui")  
  
  for (i in 1:n)  
  
  {  
  
    xi[i,1]<-(a*z0+c)  
  
    xi[i,2]<-xi[i,1]%%m  
  
    xi[i,3]<-xi[i,2]/m  
  
    z0<-xi[i,2]  
  
  }  
  
  hist(xi[,3])  
  
  View(xi)  
  
}  
  
Addtive_RNG(35,11123,437,138,100)
```

#### ➤ Console



➤ **Plot**



**Bernouli**

➤ **Syntax**

```
Bernouli_2<-function(n,p){  
  i<-n  
  p<-p  
  X<-runif(i)  
  Y<-NULL  
  for(z in 1:i) ifelse(X[z]<=p, Y[z]<-1,Y[z]<-0)  
  (tabel<-table(Y)/length(Y))  
}  
Bernouli_2(1000, 0.75)  
#Angka 5=5  
Bernouli_2(5, 0.65)  
#Angka 11=5  
Bernouli_2(11, 0.65)  
#Angka 17=4  
Bernouli_2(17, 0.65)  
#Angka 30=5  
Bernouli_2(30, 0.65)  
#Angka 42=5  
Bernouli_2(42, 0.65)  
#Angka 53=5  
Bernouli_2(53, 0.65)
```

#Angka 60=5  
Bernouli\_2(60, 0.65)  
#Angka 65=4  
Bernouli\_2(65, 0.65)  
#Angka 66=4  
Bernouli\_2(66, 0.65)  
#Angka 83=4  
Bernouli\_2(83, 0.65)  
#Angka 84=4  
Bernouli\_2(84, 0.65)  
#Angka 89=5  
Bernouli\_2(89, 0.65)  
#Angka 90=4  
Bernouli\_2(90, 0.65)  
#Angka 102=5  
Bernouli\_2(102, 0.65)  
#Angka 107=5  
Bernouli\_2(107, 0.65)  
#Angka 113=5  
Bernouli\_2(113,0.65)  
#Angka 114=5  
Bernouli\_2(114, 0.65)  
#Angka 120=4  
Bernouli\_2(120, 0.65)  
#Angka 125=4  
Bernouli\_2(125, 0.65)  
#Angka 126=4  
Bernouli\_2(126, 0.65)  
#Angka 132=5  
Bernouli\_2(132, 0.65)  
#Angka 137=4  
Bernouli\_2(137, 0.65)

➤ **Consule**

The screenshot shows a Windows terminal window with the following content:

```

> bernoulli_2<-function(n,p){
+   i<-n
+   p<-p
+   X<-runif(i)
+   Y<-NULL
+   for(z in 1:i) ifelse(X[z]<=p, V[z]<-1,V[z]<-0)
+   (table<-table(Y)/length(Y))
+ }
> bernoulli_2(1000, 0.75)
V
  0      1
0.238 0.762
> #Angka 1=3
> bernoulli_2(3, 0.65)
V
  0      1
0.2 0.8
> #Angka 11=6
> bernoulli_2(11, 0.65)
V
  0      1
0.2727273 0.7272727
> #Angka 17=4
> bernoulli_2(17, 0.65)
V
  0      1
0.2941176 0.7058824
> #Angka 30=1
> bernoulli_2(30, 0.65)
V
  0      1
0.2333333 0.7666667
> #Angka 42=5
> bernoulli_2(42, 0.65)
V
  0      1
0.2619048 0.7380952
> #Angka 51=9

```

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the console window open. The console displays the results of a Bernoulli distribution simulation for three different values of  $p$  (0.4, 0.5, and 0.6). The output shows the generated random number and the corresponding Bernoulli trial result (0 or 1).

```
R 4.1.2 - 64 bit
> set.seed(1234)
> wangka <- rbinom(1, 1, 0.4)
> Bernoulli_2(w, 0.65)
[1] 0
0.3777778 0.4222222
> wangka <- rbinom(1, 1, 0.5)
> Bernoulli_2(w, 0.65)
[1] 1
0.3137255 0.6862745
> wangka <- rbinom(1, 1, 0.5)
> Bernoulli_2(w, 0.65)
[1] 0
0.4485981 0.5514019
> wangka <- rbinom(1, 1, 0.5)
> Bernoulli_2(w, 0.65)
[1] 1
0.3451327 0.6548673
> wangka <- rbinom(1, 1, 0.5)
> Bernoulli_2(w, 0.65)
[1] 0
0.3157895 0.6842105
> wangka <- rbinom(1, 1, 0.5)
> Bernoulli_2(w, 0.65)
[1] 1
0.3188667 0.6811333
> wangka <- rbinom(1, 1, 0.5)
> Bernoulli_2(w, 0.65)
[1] 0
0.36 0.64
> wangka <- rbinom(1, 1, 0.5)
> Bernoulli_2(w, 0.65)
[1] 1
```

```
RStudio
File Edit Code View Plot Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Source
Console Terminal Jobs
R 4.1.3 -
> Bernoulli_2<-function(n,p){
+   r<-n
+   pc<-p
+   X<-runif(1)
+   Y<-NULL
+   for(i in 1:r) {ifelse(X[i]<=p, Y[i]<-1,Y[i]<-0)}
+   (Tab1<-table(Y))/length(Y)}
> Bernoulli_2(1000, 0.73)
Y
 0 1
0.238 0.762
> #angka 5=5
> Bernoulli_2(5, 0.85)
Y
 0 1
0.2 0.8
> #angka 31=3
> Bernoulli_2(31, 0.85)
Y
 0 1
0.2727273 0.7272727
> #angka 17=4
> Bernoulli_2(17, 0.85)
Y
 0 1
0.2941176 0.7058824
> #angka 30=5
> Bernoulli_2(30, 0.85)
Y
 0 1
0.2333333 0.7666667
> #angka 42=5
> Bernoulli_2(42, 0.85)
Y
 0 1
0.2419048 0.7580952
> #angka 53=5
```