





Statistical Computing and Simulation HW3

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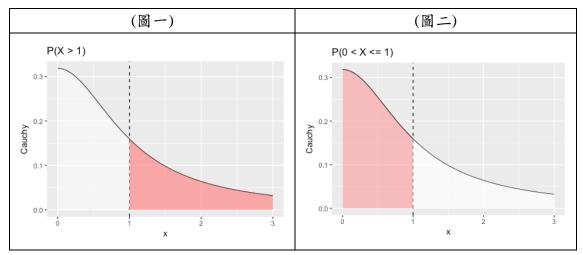
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Question 01.

Experiment with as many variance reduction techniques as you can think of to apply the problem of evaluating P(X > 1) for $X \sim Cauchy$.



以 Monte-Carlo Integration 為基準,並使用其他變異數縮減方法去降低估計的誤差,使用方法有以下幾種: Hit or miss、Antithetic Variate、Importance Sampling、Control variate 以及 Stratified Sampling。每一個方法皆取 1000 個隨機樣本生成一個 $\hat{\theta}$,再生成 1000 樣本 $\hat{\theta}$,並運用其平均去估計真實的 θ 及計算樣本變異數。

使用方法介紹

(a) Monte-Carlo Integration:

 $P(0 < X \le 1)$ 可以經由 Monte-Carlo Integration 模擬,x 從 uniform(0,1)抽取 1000 筆資料,並將每筆資料帶入 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$ 得到每筆資料的對應值,再取這 1000 筆資料對應值的平均值為 $P(0 \le X \le 1)$ 的估計值。因此 P(X > 1)的估計值為 $0.5 - P(0 < X \le 1)$ 的估計值。我們重複這動作 1000 次取得 1000 個 P(X > 1)的估計值,計算這 1000 個 P(X > 1)的估計值的平均與變異數為 0.24997910 與 0.00000272,此為 Monte-Carlo Integration。

(b) Hit or miss

從 $X\sim$ Cauchy 中隨機抽取 1000 筆資料,計算幾筆資料超過 1 的比例即為 $\theta=P(X>1)$ 的估計值,重複這個動作直到取得 1000 筆 $\theta=P(X>1)$ 的估計值,最後取這 1000 筆估計值的平均與變異數,分別為 0.2498500 與 0.000193,此為 Hit or miss 估計方法。

(c) Antithetic Variate

做法類似 Monte-Carlo Integration,x 從 Uniform(0,1)抽取 500 筆,再將這 500 筆資料用 1-x 的方式生成另外 500 筆資料,形成 1000 筆資料。後續步驟雷同 Monte-Carlo Integration 的步驟,得到 P(X>1)的估計值的平均與變異數為 0.24999466 與 0.000000004,此為 Antithetic Variate 縮小變異數方法。

(d) Importance Sampling

先選找另一個函數 g(x)(此題使用的為 $\frac{1}{x^2}$),令 $Y = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$, $\int g(x) dx = \int \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} f(x) dx = E(Y)$, 再利 用 Monte Carlo 方法去估計 E(Y) 。當 Y 越接近常數,變異數縮減效果越好。因此我們透過此方 法,形成 1000 筆 P(X>1)的估計值,並取這 1000 筆 P(X>1)的估計值的平均數與變異數為 0.24997706 與 0.00000244,

此為 Importance Sampling 縮小變異數方法。

(e) Control variate

先找一個與本題函數 $f(x)=\frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$ 類似的函數(此題使用 $g(x)=\frac{1}{1+x}$),這個函數要能求取期望值,利用 $\widehat{\theta_a}=f(x)$ + a(g(x)-E(g(x))),a = $-\frac{Cov(f(x),g(x))}{Var(g(x))}$, x 從 uniform(0,1)隨機抽取 1000 筆,將這 1000 筆 x 代入 $\widehat{\theta_a}$ 並取平均即為 P(0 < X \leq 1)的估計值,0.5 - $\widehat{\theta_a}$ 為 P(X > 1)的估計值。總共取 1000 筆 P(X > 1)的估計值,並取並取這 1000 筆 P(X > 1)的估計值的平均數與變異數為 0.24982097 與 0.00000983,此為 Control variate 縮小變異數方法。

(f) Stratified Sampling

做法類似於 Monte-Carlo Integration,我們將 x 的範圍(0,1)切成 5 等分,即(0,0.2),(0.2,0.4),…,(0.8,1),每做一次 $P(0 \le X \le 1)$ 的估計值,要抽取 1000 個 x 樣本,這邊將 x 範圍等分成 5 等份,因此樣本也平均分配成每一區間各抽取 200 個樣本並帶入 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$,目的是為了讓樣本的分散程度足夠、代表性足夠,將這 5 組資料分別取平均後得到 $\widehat{\theta_{11}}$, $\widehat{\theta_{12}}$,…, $\widehat{\theta_{15}}$,再將這 5 個估計值取平均即為 $P(0 < X \le 1)$ 的估計值 $\widehat{\theta_1}$,而P(X > 1)的估計值為 $0.5 - \widehat{\theta_1}$ 。重複上述動作 1000 次,最後取這 1000 筆估計值的平均與變異數,分別為 0.25001367 與 0.000000009,此為 Stratified Sampling 估計方法。

實際 $\theta \approx P(X > 1) = 0.25$

以 Monte-Carlo Integration 為基準,並使用其他變異數縮減方法去降低估計的誤差,使用方法有以下幾種: Hit or miss、Antithetic Variate、Importance Sampling、Control variate 以及 Stratified Sampling

(其中用於 Control variate 的另一函數為 $\frac{1}{1+x}$, $x=0\sim1$,Stratified Sampling 將定義域分為 5 層並平均分配抽樣數,用於 Importance Sampling 的另一函數為 $\frac{1}{x^2}$, $x=0\sim1$ 。)

每一個方法皆取 1000 個隨機樣本生成一個 $\hat{\theta}$,再生成 1000 樣本 $\hat{\theta}$,並運用其平均去估計真實的 θ 及計算樣本變異數。

統整六種方法估計 P(X>1)的估計值樣本平均數與樣本變異數:

	MonteCarlo	Hit or miss	Antithetic	Importance	Control	Stratified(5)
$\mathrm{E}(\widehat{\theta})$	0.24997910	0.2498500	0.24999466	0.24997706	0.25017903	0.25001367
var(θ̂)	0.00000272	0.0001932	0.00000004	0.00000244	0.00000983	0.00000009

另外亦有探討抽樣樣本數的問題,分別取 100、1000、10000 樣本數,去探討樣本平均以及樣本變異數之間的關係。

在此以表格方式呈現

n = 100	Monte-Carlo	Hit or miss	Antithetic	Importance	Control	Stratified(5)
$\mathrm{E}(\hat{\theta})$	0.25028315	0.24937000	0.25002894	0.24989915	0.24878815	0.2500383
var(θ̂)	0.00002736	0.00185055	0.00000041	0.00002551	0.00009001	0.0000008

n = 1000	Monte-Carlo	Hit or miss	Antithetic	Importance	Control	Stratified(5)
$\mathrm{E}(\hat{\theta})$	0.24997910	0.2498500	0.24999466	0.24997706	0.25017903	0.25001367
var(θ̂)	0.00000272	0.0001932	0.00000004	0.00000244	0.00000983	0.00000009

n = 10000	Monte-Carlo	Hit or miss	Antithetic	Importance	Control	Stratified(5)
$\mathrm{E}(\widehat{\theta})$	0.25001537	0.24978600	0.2499985	0.24997728	0.25001918	0.25000063
var(θ̂)	0.00000025	0.00001847	0.0000001	0.00000024	0.00000099	0.00000001

(g) 結論:

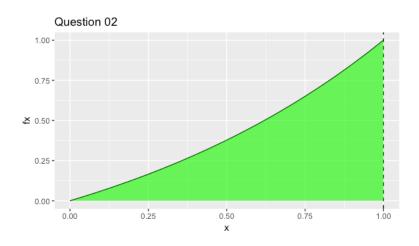
實際 $\theta = P(X>1) = 0.25$,由上表可知,每個方法都估計的數值相差無幾,只有 Antithetic Variate 與 Stratified Sampling 的樣本變異數來得非常小,而 Control variate 與 Hit or miss 來得相對大滿多,其中 Control variate 可能與取得函數有關,若是能取得更適合的函數,也許可以將樣本變異數降低更多。

而抽樣樣本數也是一個問題,當樣本數由小至大會發現樣本數的樣本變異數會下降很快,會近乎接近0。因此,在本題使用的估計方法以Antithetic Variate與Stratified Sampling為優,樣本數則是越多誤差越小。

Question 02.

Hammersley and Handscomb (1964) used the integration of $\$\theta = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x - 1}{e - 1} dx$ on (0,1) as a test problem of variance reduction techniques (which is about 0.4180233). Achieve as large a variance reduction as you can. (They achieved 4 million.)

實際
$$\theta = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{x}-1}{e^{-1}} dx \approx 0.4180233$$



以 Monte-Carlo Integration 為基準,並使用其他變異數縮減方法降低估計的誤差,使用方法有以下幾種: Antithetic Variate、Importance Sampling、Control variate 以及 Stratified Sampling。每一個方法皆取 1000 個隨機樣本生成一個 $\hat{\theta}$,再生成 1000 樣本 $\hat{\theta}$,並運用其平均去估計真實的 θ 及計算樣本變異數。

其中本題運用方法方式與第一題類似,而用於 Control variate 的另一函數為x, 0 < x < 1, Stratified Sampling 將 x 的範圍 $0 \sim 1$ 平均分為 5 層並平均分配抽樣數,

用於 Importance Sampling 的另一函數為 $g(x) = \frac{4}{\pi(1+x^2)}$, $0 < x < \infty$ \circ

另外本題亦有多做縮減變異數混搭,在 Importance Sampling 的方法之中,

套入 Antithetic Variate 抽取 x 樣本的方法以藉此來縮小只做 Importance Sampling 的變異數。

統整六種方法估計 $\theta = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x-1}{e-1} dx$ 估計值的樣本平均數與樣本變異數:

	Monte-Carlo	Antithetic	Importance	Control	Stratified(5)
$\mathrm{E}(\widehat{\theta})$	0.41787975	0.41805356	0.41824956	0.4180233	0.41804309
var(θ̂)	0.00008453	0.00000281	0.00015477	9.253717e-36	0.00000345

結論:

實際 $\theta = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x - 1}{e - 1} dx \approx 0.4180233$,由上表可知,每個方法估計 $\theta = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x - 1}{e - 1} dx$ 的數值相差無幾,多落在 $0.417 \sim 0.418$ 附近。

在本題中,我們亦有做縮減變異數方法的混搭,透過兩個方法的結合 (Importance Sampling 與Antithetic Variate),來讓 Importance Sampling 方法中的變異數進一步縮減,從 0.00015477 縮減至 0.00004137。因此本題以 Antithetic Variate、Stratified Sampling 與 Control variate 三個方法為優,另外能透夠增加抽樣樣本數來降低所有方法之變異數。

Question 03.

Let X_i , i = 1,2,3,4,5 be independent exponential random variables each with mean 1, and consider the quantity $\theta = P(\sum_{i=1}^{5} iX_i \ge 21.6)$.

Propose at least three simulation methods to estimate \$\theta\$ and compare their variances.

以 Monte-Carlo Integration 為基準,並使用其他變異數縮減方法去降低估計的誤差,使用方法有以下幾種:Hit or miss、Antithetic Variate 以及 Stratified Sampling。在使用 Monte-Carlo Integration、Antithetic Variate 以及 Stratified Sampling 時,需要 $\sum_{i=1}^{5} iX_i$ 的機率分配形式,透過變數後,

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{5} iX_i$$
的機率分配: $\frac{312.5}{60}e^{-\frac{y}{5}} - \frac{640}{60}e^{-\frac{y}{4}} + \frac{405}{60}e^{-\frac{y}{3}} - \frac{4}{3}e^{-\frac{y}{2}} + \frac{1}{24}e^{-y}$, $y \ge 0$

先計算P(y < 21.6)的估計值,再透過 $1 - P(y < 21.6) = P(y \ge 21.6)$ 的方式取得估計值。

以 Monte-Carlo Integration 為例,先從 uniform(0,21.6)抽取 1000 筆樣本,帶入 y 的機率形式中並乘上 21.6 後去取平均數即為一個P(y < 21.6)的估計值,再計算1 - P(y < 21.6)的估計值即為 P $(y \ge 21.6)$ 的估計值。

重復此動作 1000 次,取得 1000 筆 $P(y \ge 21.6)$ 的估計值後,取此 1000 筆估計值的平均數與變異數,即為 0.16960651 與 0.00018478。

而 Antithetic Variate 與 Stratified Sampling 做法類似 Question 01 的做法,便能取得該方法所估計 $P(y \ge 21.6)$ 估計值的平均數與變異數。

Hit or miss 方法則是直接從X ~ $\exp(1)$ 分配中抽取 5 筆資料,並計算 $\sum_{i=1}^5 iX_i$ 的數值,重複取 1000 筆 $\sum_{i=1}^5 iX_i$ 並計算超過 21.6 的比例為一個P($\sum_{i=1}^5 iX_i \geq 21.6$)的估計值。 重復抽取 1000 筆P($\sum_{i=1}^5 iX_i \geq 21.6$)的估計值,取其平均數與變異數為 0.16906200 與 0.00015192。

在此以表方式統整四種方法估計 $\theta = P(\sum_{i=1}^5 iX_i \ge 21.6)$ 估計值的樣本平均數與樣本變異數:

	Monte-Carlo	Antithetic	Stratified(5)	Hit or miss
$\mathrm{E}(\widehat{\theta})$	0.16810602	0.16730692	0.16894173	0.16816900
$var(\hat{\theta})$	0.00019783	0.00029715	0.00002004	0.00013109

結論:

在本題四種方法中,估計的 $\hat{\theta}$ 大多都落在 0.168 附近,唯獨 Antithetic Variate 與 0.168 有一點落差,變異數的部分則是 Stratified Sampling 最小,Antithetic Variate 最大。

因此,本題以 Stratified Sampling 為優。

Question 04.

First, simulate 100 observations from Beta(2,3) and then use 3 density estimating methods to smooth the observations. You need to specify the parameters in the smoothing methods, and compare the results.

我們使用了下列三個方法來估計我們的密度函數Beta(2,3),分別是

(a) Histogram

我們將亂數取出來 $\min(x)$ 、 $\max(x)$ 作為我們兩端的範圍,將此範圍切割成適當的大小 $\max(x)$ (依照亂數的個數決定), $\alpha=a_0<\alpha_1<\dots<\alpha_{m-1}<\alpha_m=b$,此密度函數的估計值為

$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{n_j}{h} \times I\{x \in [a_{j-1}, a_j]\}$$
 $n_j \triangleq [a_{j-1}, a_j]$ 裡的個數

其中h為環寬,寬度會影響整個估計函數矩形的形狀及大小

(b) The Naïve Density Estimator

我們將亂數取出來 min(x)、max(x) 作為我們兩端的範圍,將此範圍切割成適當的大小 m (依照亂數的個數決定), $a=a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_{m-1} < a_m = b$,此密度函數的估計值為

$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{h} w\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h}\right) \cdot w\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{, when } \left|\frac{x - x_i}{h}\right| < 1$$

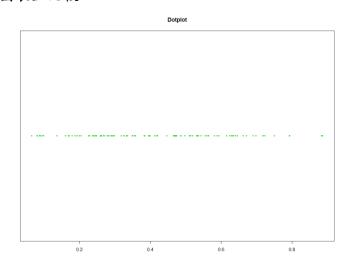
其中h為環寬,寬度會影響整個估計函數曲線的起伏程度

(c) Kernel Estimator

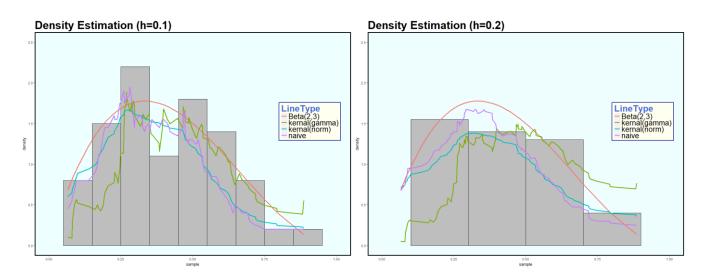
我們將亂數取出來 min(x)、max(x) 作為我們兩端的範圍,將此範圍切割成適當的大小 m (依照亂數的個數決定), $a=a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_{m-1} < a_m = b$,此密度函數的估計值為

$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{h} K\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h}\right) , \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(x) dx = 1$$

其中 h 為環寬,寬度會影響整個估計函數曲線的平滑程度, K 為一機率密度函數,這裡我們使用標準常態分配作為核密度函數, 並用此算式來計算新的估計值,並將結果繪製成圖表。 這是我們模擬出的 X 散佈圖,接者將這先模擬出的亂數帶入上面提及之方法函數,將各方法所得出的新值繪製在相同圖表上比較,



我們使用上述三種方法來將模擬出的新數值進行繪製,並將圖形堆疊至相同圖表進行比較



(橘色線為 Beta(2,3); 綠色線為 kernel(Gamma); 藍綠色線為 kernel(norm); 紫色線為 naïve)

從上述兩圖中我們可以發現不同 h 的選擇會讓曲線的平滑程度跟起伏程度有所改變,以此題分配模擬出的 100 個亂數中,我們發現 h=0.1 所繪製的圖表較為準確,而 h=0.2 所繪製的圖表其高度都有所下降,與前述的圖表比較有稍微平滑一點。

這裡我們選擇了兩種核密度函數來估計函數,從繪製的圖形中我們可以看出,使用 Gamma 函數來估計函數沒有比使用常態函數來估計的好,這裡是個之後可以再深入探討的點,該使用哪種核密度函數來估計會是比較好的方法,而在此題之中,我們一致認定使用常態分配的函數會有較好的準確程度

Question 05.

Let x be 100 equally spaced points on $[0,2\pi]$ and let $y_i = \sin x_i + \epsilon_i$ with $\epsilon_i \sim N(0,0.09)$. Apply at least 3 linear smoothers and compare the differences, with respect to mean squares error (i.e., bias² and variance) from 1,000 simulation runs.

這裡我們使用了下列四種方法使模擬點的曲線變得更平滑

(a) Kernel Smoothers

$$\hat{y}_i = \sum_{j \in N_i} w_{ij} y_j \quad , w_{ij} = \frac{K(\frac{x_i - x_j}{h})}{\sum_{j \in N_i} K(\frac{x_i - x_j}{h})}$$

根據上式函數,我們將模擬值帶入並計算出新的估計值,因為 K 為機率密度函數, 當我們將新的估計值繪出線段時會較原本模擬值來的平滑許多。

(b) Lowess (局部加權迴歸)

我們將模擬值依序排列,可以設定每次使用多少個鄰近模擬值,配飾出該點的迴歸線, 並計算該點新的模擬值,最後將其繪出成較平滑的線段。

(c) Spline smooth

首先將原始觀察值分成 k+1 個區間,其中k1,k2,...,k_k為這 k+1 個區段內多項式的交接點, 我們一般在每個區間內使用一個三次多項式,並利用模擬值來配飾出各區間的三次式, 再依照各區間及三次式匯出成較平滑的線段。 (其線段會一節點選擇而有不同的平滑程度)

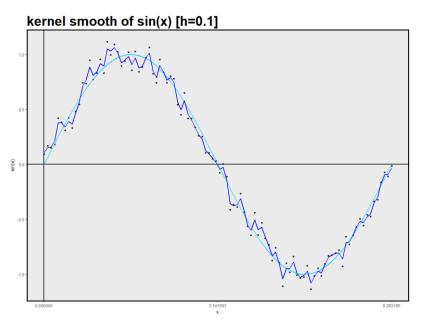
(d) Running means (移動平均法)

我們將模擬值依序列出,並設定我們想要的移動平均的個數,其新的模擬值為該點周圍 K 個模擬值的平均,最後將其新值繪出成線段。

當曲線使用這四種方法平滑後,我們分別模擬不同方法 1000 次,並計算各方法之均方誤差 MSE,其為預測誤差平方值總和的平均。

(a) Kernel smooth

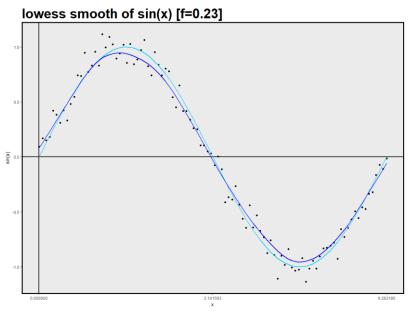
在這裡我們使用了核密度函數為標準常態分配的方法來繪製線段,可以看出線段有比模擬值點雨點間的連線來的稍微平滑,如果我們選取的核密度函數不同,則會有不同的平滑程度。



(淺藍色線段為 sin(x); 深藍色線段為 kernel smooth line)

(b) Lowess

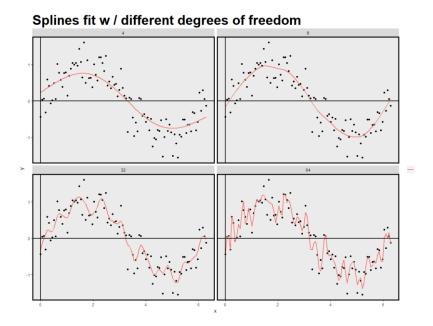
這裡我們先在 R 軟體設定 f 變數為 0.23,這給出了影響每個值平滑的圖中點的比例,而較大的值會使平滑度更高,我們找到一個適合我們原本圖形的平滑程度的比例,並將其繪製出線段。



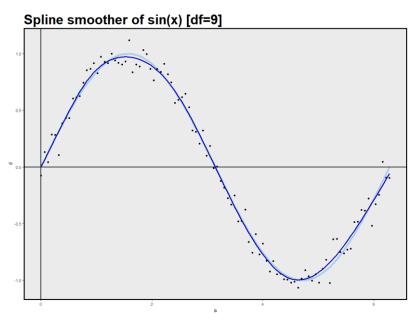
(淺藍色線段為 sin(x); 深藍色線段為 lowess smooth line)

(c) Spline smooth

我們先按照節點選取的數量分別畫出平滑線來觀看,並發現不同節點的選擇會讓平滑線的曲度不一樣,這裡我們選取了自由度分別為4、9、32、64,共四組來畫出不同自由度下的平滑曲線。

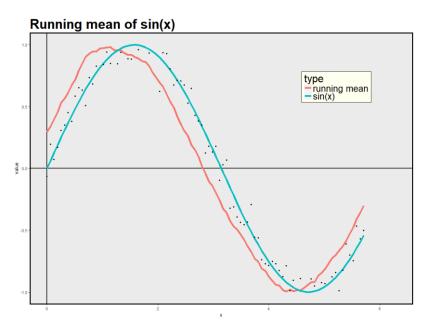


我們發現當自由度選擇過大時,平滑線的曲線反而會變得震盪許多,接著我們將各自由度帶入計算其 MSE,發現在模擬 1000 次後的結果中,自由度為 9 的平滑曲線其 MSE 最小,並將其自由度繪出圖形觀看,發現其曲線與真實的 Sin 函數圖形幾乎重疊。



(淺藍色線段為 sin(x); 深藍色線段為 Spline smooth line)

(d) Running mean smooth



(淺藍色線段為 sin(x); 紅色線段為 Running mean smooth line)

(e)結論

我們使用這四種方法,模擬 1000 次並計算其 MSE,呈現在下列表格中

	Kernel smooth	Lowess smooth	Cubic Spline	Running Means
MSE(θ̂)	0.004201074	0.00161815	0.0006245836	0.004054571

從上圖表格我們可以發現 Spline smoother 的 MSE 最小,而從我們上述所繪出的線段判斷來 說,Spline smooth 的線段確實很靠近我們想要估計的 sin 函數線段。

我們覺得 Cubic Spline smooth 的方法最好,但如果當模擬值過多時,我們發現其運算會很耗費時間,因為當結點數越多時,其矩陣的大小就越大,會因為矩陣的大小影響運行速度。

□ 附錄 (R code)

Github: https://github.com/CaoCharles/Statistical-Computing-and-Simulation-HW3 R Markdown:

```
# Cauchy為中心點為O的對稱分佈
# P(X>1)=0.25 \cdot P(0<X<1)=0.25
# 接著我們使用下列方法來降低變異數
# 都取1000個theta.hat去估計theta
# Monte-Carlo Integration ----
N <- 1000
cauchy <- function(x){</pre>
  return(1/(pi*(1+x^2)))
theta.hat <- NULL
for(i in 1:1000){
 # 從cauchy抽取樣本
 x <- runif(N)
 x \leftarrow cauchy(x)
  theta.hat[i]<-mean(x)}</pre>
Mc.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
Mc.var <- var(theta.hat)</pre>
# Hit or miss1 --
N <- 1000
theta.hat <- NULL
for ( i in 1:1000){
x <- rcauchy(N)
theta.hat[i] <- mean(x > 1)}
Hm1.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
Hm1.var <- var(theta.hat)</pre>
# Hit or miss2 -----
N <- 1000
theta.hat = NULL
for(i in 1:1000){
  x <- rcauchy(1000) %>% abs()
  theta.hat[i] \leftarrow 0.5*mean(x > 1)
Hm2.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
Hm2.var <- var(theta.hat)
# Hit or miss3 -----
N <- 1000
theta.hat <- NULL
cauchy <- function(x){</pre>
  return(1/(pi*(1+x^2)))}
for(i in 1:1000){
 x <- runif(N)
  theta.hat[i] <- (1- mean(2*cauchy(x)))/2
Hm3.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
Hm3.var <- var(theta.hat)
```

```
# Antithetic Variate

N <- 1000
AD = NULL
for( i in 1:1000){
    x <- runif(N/2)
    y <- 1 - x
    temp1 <- cauchy(x)
    temp2 <- cauchy(y)
    theta.hat[i] <-0.5 - 0.5*(mean(temp1)+mean(temp2))}
AV.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
AV.var <- var(theta.hat)</pre>
```

```
# 對偶變量
N = 500
theta.hat = NULL
for( i in 1:1000){
x <- runif(N)
y <- 1 - x
temp1 <- cauchy(x)
temp2 <- cauchy(y)
theta.hat[i] <- 0.5 - 0.5*(mean(temp1) + mean(temp2))}
AV.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
AV.var <- var(theta.hat)
```

```
# Importance Sampling

N <- 1000
hes <- function(x){
   return(1/(pi*(1 + x^(-2))))
}

theta.hat <- NULL
for(i in 1:1000){
   U <- runif(N)
   x <- 1/U
   theta.hat[i] <- mean(hes(x))
}
Is.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
Is.var <- var(theta.hat)</pre>

ID <- (Mc.var - Is.var)/Mc.var</pre>
```

```
# Control variate -----
# 令另一個function為1/(1+x)
N = 1000
f <- function(x){</pre>
  return(1/(1+x))
cauchy <- function(x){</pre>
  return(1/(pi*(1+x^2)))
theta.hat = NULL
for(i in 1:N){
u <- runif(1000)
B \leftarrow f(u)
A <- cauchy(u)
a <- -cov(A,B) / var(B) #est of c*
x <- runif(N)
T1 <- cauchy(x)
theta.hat[i]<- mean(T1 + a * (f(x) - log(2, base = exp(1))))
Cv.mean <- mean(theta.hat)</pre>
Cv.var <- var(theta.hat)</pre>
```

```
# Stratified Sampling -
# 切5層
cauchy <- function(x){</pre>
  return(1/(pi*(1+x^2)))
N <- 1000
SS = NULL
for(i in 1:N){
x1 <- runif(N/5, 0, 0.2)
x2 <- runif(N/5, 0.2, 0.4)
x3 <- runif(N/5, 0.4, 0.6)
x4 <- runif(N/5, 0.6, 0.8)
x5 <- runif(N/5, 0.8, 1)
S1 <- mean(cauchy(x1))
S2 <- mean(cauchy(x2))
S3 <- mean(cauchy(x3))
S4 <- mean(cauchy(x4))
S5 <- mean(cauchy(x5))
SS[i] <- mean(c(S1, S2, S3, S4, S5))
SS.mean <- mean(SS)
SS.var <- var(SS)
tmp1 <- c(Mc.mean, Hm1.mean, Hm2.mean, Hm3.mean, AV.mean, Is.mean, Cv.mean, SS.mean)
tmp2 <- c(Mc.var, Hm1.var, Hm2.var, Hm3.var, AV.var, Is.var, Cv.var, SS.var)
table <- rbind(tmp1, tmp2)</pre>
rownames(table) <- c("Mean","Variance")</pre>
table
```

```
set.seed(15) # 3 + 12
# define function
Q2 \leftarrow function(x){
 y \leftarrow (\exp(x)-1)/(\exp(1)-1)
 return(y)}
x = seq(0,1,by = 0.001)
fx = Q2(x)
data <- data.frame(x = x, fx = Q2(x))
ggplot()+
  geom\_line(data = data,aes(x = x, y = fx))+
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1,linetype = 2)+
  geom\_ribbon(data = data, aes(x = x,ymin = 0, ymax = fx), fill = "#00FF00", alpha = 0.7)+
  labs(title = "Question 02")
# Monte-Carlo Integration -----
theta.hat = NULL
for(i in 1:100){
x <- runif(10000)
\label{eq:continuous_problem} \mbox{theta.hat[i] <- mean(Q2(x))} \mbox{}
Mc.mean <- mean(theta.hat)</pre>
Mc.var <-var(theta.hat)</pre>
N = 1000
theta.hat = NULL
for(i in 1:N){
x \leftarrow runif(N/2)
y <- 1 - x
temp1 <- mean(Q2(x))
```

temp2 <- mean(Q2(y))

AV.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
AV.var <- var(theta.hat)

theta.hat[i] <- 0.5*(temp1+temp2)}</pre>

```
# Importance Sampling ----
theta.hat1 = NULL
theta.hat2 = NULL
theta.hat3 = NULL
theta.hat4 = NULL
for( i in 1:N){
  u <- runif(N) #f3, inverse transform method
  x \leftarrow -\log(1 - u * (1 - \exp(-1)))
  fg \leftarrow Q2(x) / (exp(-x) / (1 - exp(-1)))
  theta.hat1[i] <- mean(fg)</pre>
  u \leftarrow runif(N/2)
                       #f3, inverse transform method + Antithetic Variate
  v <- 1 - u
  x1 \leftarrow -\log(1 - u * (1 - \exp(-1)))
  x2 \leftarrow - \log(1 - v * (1 - \exp(-1)))
  fg1 \leftarrow Q2(x1) / (exp(-x1) / (1 - exp(-1)))
  fg2 \leftarrow Q2(x2) / (exp(-x2) / (1 - exp(-1)))
  fg <- 0.5*(fg1+fg2)
  theta.hat2[i] <- mean(fg)</pre>
  u <- runif(N) #f4, inverse transform method
  x \leftarrow tan(pi * u / 4)
  fg <- Q2(x) / (4 / ((1 + x^2) * pi))
  theta.hat3[i] <- mean(fg)</pre>
  u <- runif(N/2) #f4, inverse transform method + Antithetic Variate
  v <- 1 - u
  x1 <- tan(pi * u / 4)
  x2 <- tan(pi * v / 4)
  fg1 \leftarrow Q2(x1) / (4 / ((1 + x1^2) * pi))
  fg2 \leftarrow Q2(x2) / (4 / ((1 + x2^2) * pi))
  fg <- 0.5*(fg1+fg2)
  theta.hat4[i] <- mean(fg)</pre>
mean11 <- c(mean(theta.hat1 ), mean(theta.hat2 ), mean(theta.hat3 ), mean(theta.hat4 ))</pre>
```

var11 <- c(var(theta.hat1),var(theta.hat2),var(theta.hat3),var(theta.hat4))</pre>

Is.mean1 <- mean(theta.hat3)
Is.mean2 <- mean(theta.hat4)
Is.var1 <- var(theta.hat3)
Is.var2 <- var(theta.hat4)</pre>

```
f <- function(x){
    x}
theta.hat = NULL
for( i in 1:N){
    u <- runif(10000)
    B <- f(u)
    A <- Q2(u)
    a <- -cov(A,B) / var(B)
    u <- runif(N)
    T1 <- Q2(u)
    T2 <- T1 + a * (f(u) - 1/2)
    theta.hat[i] <- mean(T2)
    }
Cv.mean <- mean(theta.hat)</pre>
Cv.var <- var(theta.hat)
```

```
Q2 <- function(x){
 y \leftarrow (exp(x)-1)/(exp(1)-1)
 return(y)}
N <- 1000
SS = NULL
for(i in 1:N){
 x1 <- runif(N/5, 0, 0.2)
 x2 <- runif(N/5, 0.2, 0.4)
 x3 <- runif(N/5, 0.4, 0.6)
 x4 <- runif(N/5, 0.6, 0.8)
 x5 <- runif(N/5, 0.8, 1)
 S1 <- mean(Q2(x1))
 S2 \leftarrow mean(Q2(x2))
 S3 <- mean(Q2(x3))
 S4 \leftarrow mean(Q2(x4))
 S5 <- mean(Q2(x5))
 SS[i] \leftarrow mean(c(S1, S2, S3, S4, S5))
}
SS.mean <- mean(SS)
SS.var <- var(SS)
```

```
Q3<-function(x){
  (312.5/60)*exp((-1/5)*x)-
   (640/60)*exp((-1/4)*x)+
   (405/60)*exp((-1/3)*x)+
   (1/24)*exp((-1)*x)+
   (-4/3)*exp((-1/2)*x)
}
```

```
set.seed(15) # 3 + 12
temp2 <- NULL
for(j in 1:1000){
  temp <- NULL
  for( i in 1:1000){
    tmp <- rexp(5)
    temp[i] <- sum(tmp*c(1:5))}
  temp2[j] <- sum(temp>21.6)/1000
}
Hm.mean <- mean(temp2)
Hm.var <- var(temp2)</pre>
```

```
N <- 1000
theta.hat <- NULL
for(i in 1:1000){
    x <- runif(N,0,21.6)
    theta.hat[i] <-1 - mean(Q3(x)*21.6)
}
Mc.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
Mc.var <- var(theta.hat)</pre>
```

```
N <- 1000
theta.hat <- NULL
for(i in 1:1000){
    x <- runif(N/2,0,21.6)
    y <- 21.6 - x
    theta.hat[i] <- (2 - mean(Q3(x)*21.6) - mean(Q3(y)*21.6))*0.5
}
Av.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
Av.var <- var(theta.hat)</pre>
```

```
N <- 1000
theta.hat <- NULL
for(i in 1:1000){
   tmp <- c()
   for(j in 1:5){
        x <- runif(N/5,(j - 1)/5*21.6,j/5*21.6)
        tmp <- c(tmp, Q3(x)*21.6)
   }
   theta.hat[i] <- 1 - mean(tmp)
}
SS.mean <- mean(theta.hat)
SS.var <- var(theta.hat)</pre>
```

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(magrittr)
library(tidyverse)
```

```
# First, simulate 100 observations from a mixed distribution of beta(2,3),
# each with probability 0.5. Then, use at least 3 density estimating methods
# to smooth the observations.
# You need to specify the parameters in the smoothing methods,
# and compare the results.

# 取出我們要的亂數
set.seed(106354012)
m = 100
x = rbeta(m,2,3)
# 蓋個點的散佈圖
stripchart(x,pch=16,cex=0.5,col=3,main="Dotplot")
```

```
# 然後畫個直方圖
y = seq(0,1,length=100)
hist(x, breaks = 10, probability = T, ylim = c(0,3), xlim = c(0,1), col = "#AAAAAA", main = "Density Estimation (h=
0.1)")
# 這是真實的beta(2,3)圖形
lines(y , dbeta(y,2,3) , col = "#00AAFF" , lwd = 3)
legend("topright" , "Beta(2,3)" , lty = 1 , col="#00AAFF" , lwd = 3)
# 這是直接用套件模擬出來的函數值
kernal_g = density(x, kernel = c("gaussian"), width = 0.1)
kernal_r = density(x, kernel = c("rectangular"), width = 0.1)
kernal_t = density(x, kernel = c("triangular"), width = 0.1)
# 把他們畫在plot裡面囉
lines(kernal_g, col = "#FF0000" , lwd = 2)
lines(kernal_r, col = "#00FF00" , lwd = 2)
lines(kernal t, col = "#FFFF00" , lwd = 2)
legend("right",legend=c("gaussian","rectangular","triangular"), col=c("#FF0000","#00FF00","#FFFF00"),lwd=2,cex
=1)
box()
```

```
hist(x, breaks = 5,probability = T,ylim = c(0,3),xlim = c(0,1),col = "#AAAAAA",main = "Density Estimation (h=
0.2)")
# 這是真實的beta(2,3)圖形
lines(y, dbeta(y,2,3), col = "#00AAFF", lwd = 3)
legend("topright" , "Beta(2,3)" , lty = 1 , col="#00AAFF" , lwd = 3)
# 這是直接用套件模擬出來的函數值
kernal_g = density(x, kernel = c("gaussian"), width = 0.2)
kernal r = density(x, kernel = c("rectangular"), width = 0.2)
kernal t = density(x, kernel = c("triangular"), width = 0.2)
# 把他們畫在plot裡面囉
lines(kernal_g, col = "#FF0000" , lwd = 2)
lines(kernal_r, col = "#00FF00" , lwd = 2)
lines(kernal_t, col = "#FFFF00" , lwd = 2)
legend("right",legend=c("gaussian","rectangular","triangular"), col=c("#FF0000","#00FF00","#FFFF00"),lwd=2,cex
=1)
box()
```

```
# 這是不想用套件的人寫的code~
set.seed(106354012)
x <- rbeta(100,2,3)
h=0.1
# histogram density estimator (直方圖)
histogram = function(x,h){
 g = function(x,a,b){
   if (x<=b & x>=a) {return(1)}
  else {return(0)}}
                     # 寫出一個計算個數前需要的函數
 n <- length(x)
 seq <- seq(min(x),max(x),by=h) # 從(0,1)間隔h做出切割點
 a = seq[-length(seq)] # 每組下界
                           # 每組上界
 b = seq[-1]
 ni = NULL
 for (k in 1:length(a)){
  ni[k] = sum(x <= b[k] & x >= a[k])
 y_hat = NULL
 for (i in sort(x)){
  I=NULL
   for (j in 1:length(a)){
    gi=g(i,a[j],b[j])
    I=c(I,gi)}
                           # 指標函數
   y=1/n*sum(ni/h*I)
                        # 模擬樣本之函數估計值
   y_hat=c(y_hat,y)}
 return(y_hat)}
```

```
# naive density estimator
naive =function(x,h){
 w = function(y){
   if (abs(y)<1) {return(1/2)}
   else {return(∅)}}
                                # 寫出公式裡的函數w
 n = length(x)
 seq = seq(min(x),max(x),length=length(x))
 y hat = NULL
 for (i in seq){
   W=NULL
   for (j in x){
    wi=w((i-j)/h)
    W=c(W,wi)}
                                # 樣本之函數估計值
   y=1/n*sum(1/h*W)
   y_hat=c(y_hat,y)}
 return(y_hat)}
# kernel density estimator
# norm
kernel_norm=function(x,h){
 w=function(y){dnorm(y)}
                                 # 核密度函數(常態)
 n = length(x)
 seq = seq(min(x), max(x), length=length(x))
 y_hat = NULL
 for (i in seq){
   W=NULL
   for (j in x){
     wi=w((i-j)/h)
     W=c(W,wi)}
   y=1/n*sum(1/h*W)
   y_hat=c(y_hat,y)}
 return(y_hat)}
```

```
# Gamma核函數
kernel gamma=function(x,h){
 w=function(y){dgamma(y,shape = 1)}
                                          # 核密度函數(Gamma)
 n = length(x)
 seq = seq(min(x), max(x), length=length(x))
 y_hat = NULL
 for (i in seq){
   W=NULL
   for (j in x){
    wi=w((i-j)/h)
     W=c(W,wi)}
   y=1/n*sum(1/h*W)
   y_hat=c(y_hat,y)}
 return(y_hat)}
# 將亂數帶入函數找出估計函數值(h=0.1)
y1 <- histogram(x,0.1)
                                #h=0.1, 也可使用其他h值
                                #h=0.1,也可使用其他h值
y2 <- naive(x,0.1)
                                #h=0.1,也可使用其他h值
y3 <- kernel_norm(x,0.1)
                                #h=0.1,也可使用其他h值
y4 <- kernel gamma(x,0.1)
```

```
xx <- sort(x)
yy \leftarrow dbeta(xx,2,3)
y2 < - naive(xx, 0.1)
y3 <- kernel_norm(xx,0.1)
y4 <- kernel_gamma(xx,0.1)
data <- cbind(xx,yy,y2,y3,y4) %>% as.data.frame()
colnames(data) <- c("sample", "Beta(2,3)", "naive", "kernal(norm)", "kernal(gamma)")</pre>
LBJ <- gather(data, key = "type", value = "value", 2:5)
colnames(LBJ) <- c("sample","LineType","value")</pre>
library(magrittr)
LBJ$LineType %<>% as.factor()
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = LBJ) + labs(title = "Density Estimation (h=0.1)")+
  xlim(0,1) + ylim(0,2.5) +
  geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x=sample,y=..density..),color="black",fill="gray",binwidth = 0.1)+
  geom_line(mapping = aes(x=sample,y=value,color=LineType,group=LineType),size=1.2)+
  theme(legend.title = element_text(colour="royalblue", size=20, face="bold"))+
  theme(legend.text = element_text(size = 16))+
  theme(legend.position = c(0.87, 0.6))+
  theme(legend.background = element rect(fill="#FFFFF0", size=1, linetype="solid", colour ="darkblue"))+
  theme(panel.grid.major = element blank())+
  theme(panel.grid.minor = element blank())+
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill="#EEFFFF",colour="black",size = 2))
```

```
library(plyr)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyverse)
library(ggplot2)
library(KernSmooth)
library(broom)
library(magrittr)
library(igraph)
```

```
# kernel smooth
set.seed(106354012)
a <- seq(0,2*pi, length=100)
b \leftarrow sin(a) + rnorm(100,0,0.09)
c < - \sin(a)
# kernel smooth (kernel is norm)
data <- ksmooth(a, b, kernel = "normal", bandwidth = 0.1)%>% as.data.frame()
data <- cbind(b,c,data)%>% as.data.frame()
ggplot(data,aes(x=x))+ labs(title="kernel smooth of sin(x) [h=0.1]",x="x",y="sin(x)")+
 geom_point(aes(y=b),col="#333344")+
 geom_vline(xintercept = 0, size=1)+
 geom_hline(yintercept = 0, size=1)+
  geom line(aes(y=y),col="#00DDFF",lwd=1)+
  scale x continuous(breaks = c(0:2*pi))+
  theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(NA)),panel.grid.minor =element_line(NA))+
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(color = "black", size = 2))+
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 30, face = "bold"))+
  theme(legend.title=element_text(size=24))+
  theme(legend.text=element_text(size=20))
```

```
# MSE
MSE <- c()
for (i in 1:1000) {
    b <- NULL
    b <- sin(seq(0,2*pi, length=100)) + rnorm(100,0,0.09)
    b1 <- ksmooth(a, b, kernel = "normal", bandwidth = 0.1)$y
    MSE[i] <- mean((b1-c)^2)
}
MSE <- mean(MSE); MSE</pre>
```

```
# spline
# plot
df_values <- c(4, 9, 32, 64)
x = seq(from=0, to=2*pi, length=100)
f_x = \sin(x)
epsilon = rnorm(100, 0, sd = 0.3)
y = f_x + epsilon
values <- data_frame(</pre>
 x = seq(from=0, to=2*pi, length=100),
  f_x = \sin(x),
  epsilon = rnorm(100, 0, sd = 0.3),
  y = f_x + epsilon
overall <- NULL
for(df in df_values){
  overall <- smooth.spline(values$x, values$y, df=df) %>%
    augment() %>%
    mutate(df=df) %>%
    bind_rows(overall)
```

```
overall <- cbind(overall,f_x) %>% as.data.frame()
multiple_df <- overall %>%
 ggplot(aes(x=x)) +
 geom_point(aes(y=y))+
 geom_line(aes(y=.fitted,color="#123456"),size=1) +
 facet_wrap(~df, nrow=2) +
 labs(title="Splines fit w / different degrees of freedom")+
 theme(legend.title=element_blank())+
 theme(legend.text = element blank())+
 theme(panel.background = element_rect(colour = "black"))+
 geom_vline(xintercept = 0,size=1)+
 geom_hline(yintercept = 0,size=1)+
 theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(NA),panel.grid.minor =element_line(NA))+
 theme(panel.background = element_rect(color='#000000',size=2))+
 theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 30, face = "bold"))
multiple df
```

```
MSE <- c(1,1,1)
for (j in 4:64) {
    mse <- c()
    for (i in 1:1000) {
        b <- NULL
        b <- sin(seq(0,2*pi, length=100)) + rnorm(100,0,0.09)
        b1 <- smooth.spline(x = b,df=j)$y
        c <- sin(seq(0,2*pi, length=100))
        mse[i] <- mean((b1-c)^2)
    }
    MSE[j] <- mean(mse)
}

# MSE比較
MSE
```

```
# Lowess
set.seed(106354012)

a <- seq(0,2*pi, length=100)
b <- sin(a) + rnorm(100,0,0.09)
c <- sin(a)

# 計算f 恒為0.23
lowess(x = a, y = b, f = 0.23)
```

```
# plot
data <- lowess(x = a, y = b, f = 0.23) %>% as.data.frame()
data <- cbind(b,c,data)%>% as.data.frame()
ggplot(data,aes(x=x))+ labs(title="lowess smooth of sin(x) [h=0.1]",x="x",y="sin(x)")+
    geom_point(aes(y=b))+
    geom_vline(xintercept = 0,size=1)+
    geom_hline(yintercept = 0,size=1)+
    geom_line(aes(y=y),col="#00D0FF",lwd=1)+
    scale_x_continuous(breaks = c(0:2*pi))+
    theme(panel.background = element_rect(colour = "black",size=2))+
    theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(NA),panel.grid.minor =element_line(NA))+
    theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 30, face = "bold"))+
    theme(legend.title=element_text(size=24))+
    theme(legend.text=element_text(size=20))
```

```
# MSE
MSE <- c()
for (i in 1:1000) {
    b <- NULL
    b <- sin(seq(0,2*pi, length=100)) + rnorm(100,0,0.09)
    b1 <- lowess(x = a, y = b, f = 0.23)$y
    MSE[i] <- mean((b1-c)^2)
}
MSE <- mean(MSE) ; MSE</pre>
```

```
# running mean
set.seed(106354012)
a <- seq(0,2*pi, length=100)
b \leftarrow \sin(seq(0,2*pi, length=100)) + rnorm(100,0,0.09)
c <- sin(seq(0,2*pi, length=100))</pre>
mse = NULL
for (k in 1:20){
r <- running mean(b, binwidth=k)
x = NULL
for(i in 1:(100-k+1)){
x[i] \leftarrow mean(a[i:(i+k-1)])
}
mse[k] \leftarrow mean((sin(x)-r)^2)
num = which(mse==min(mse))
}
mse
```

```
data <- cbind(a[1:length(b)],b,c[1:length(b)])%>%as.data.frame()
colnames(data) <- c("x", "running mean", "sin(x)")</pre>
library(magrittr)
data2 <- gather(data,key = "type",value = "value",2:3)</pre>
data2$type %<>% as.factor()
ggplot(data2)+ labs(title = "Running mean of sin(x)")+
  theme(panel.grid.major=element blank(),panel.grid.minor=element blank())+
 xlim(0,2*pi)+ ylim(-1,1) +
 geom_vline(xintercept = 0, size=1)+
 geom_hline(yintercept = 0,size=1)+
 geom_line(mapping = aes(x=x,y=value,color=type,group=type),lwd=1.87)+
 geom_point(mapping = aes(x=x,y=value),color="blue",size=1)+
 theme(legend.text = element_text(size = 16))+
 theme(legend.position = c(0.8, 0.8))+
 theme(legend.background = element rect(size=0.5, linetype="solid",fill ="#FFFFF0",colour ="black"))+
 theme(panel.background = element_rect(color='#000000',size=2))+
 theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 30, face = "bold"))+
 theme(legend.title=element_text(size=24))+
  theme(legend.text=element text(size=20))
```

```
# 1,000 simulation runs ( 設定k=2 )

a <- seq(0,2*pi, length=100)
b <- sin(seq(0,2*pi, length=100)) + rnorm(100,0,0.09)
c <- sin(seq(0,2*pi, length=100))

# MSE
c <- sin((a[-1]+a[-100])/2)
for (i in 1:1000) {
b <- NULL
b <- sin(seq(0,2*pi, length=100)) + rnorm(100,0,0.09)
b1 <- running_mean(b, binwidth=2)
MSE[i] <- mean((b1-c)^2)
}
MSE <- mean(MSE) ; MSE
```