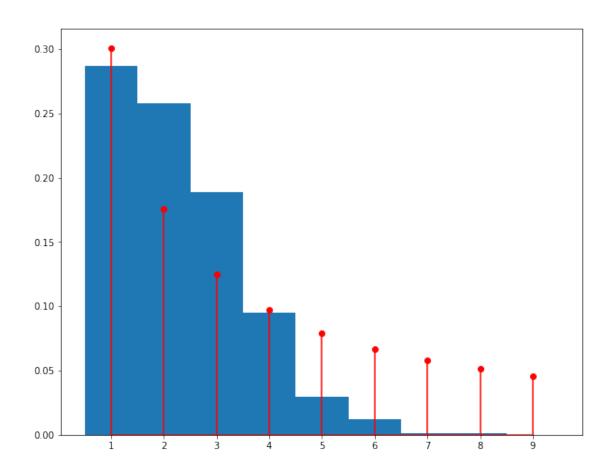
test1

March 18, 2023

```
[]: import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
[]:
[]: #arr = np.random.normal(2, 3, 1000) #DOES NOT FOLLOW BENFORD'S LAW
     #arr = np.random.uniform(2, 3, 1000) #DOES NOT FOLLOW BENFORD'S LAW
     #arr= np.random.randint(1, 1000, 1000) #DOES NOT FOLLOW BENFORD'S LAW
     # arr = np.random.exponential(2, 1000) #FOLLOWS BENFORD'S LAW
     # arr = np.random.lognormal(2, 3, 1000) #FOLLOWS BENFORD'S LAW
     arr = np.random.poisson(2, 1000) #FOLLOWS BENFORD'S LAW
[]: ndigits = 10
     p_ndigits = np.log(1 + 1/np.arange(1, ndigits))/np.log(ndigits)
     a = np.zeros(ndigits)
     for i in arr:
         a[int(str(i).replace('0.', '').replace('-', '')[0])] += 1
    a = [a[(i+1)\%ndigits]/ndigits for i in range(ndigits)]
[]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
     plt.bar(range(1, ndigits), a[1:]/np.sum(a), width=1)
     plt.stem(range(1, ndigits), p_ndigits, linefmt='r-', markerfmt='ro', u
      ⇔basefmt='r-')
     plt.xticks(range(1, ndigits))
     plt.show()
```



```
[]: a
[]: array([127., 287., 258., 189., 95., 30., 12., 1., 1., 0.])
[]: def benford_law_test(arr, ndigits=10):
    a = np.zeros(ndigits)
    for i in arr:
        a[int(str(i).replace('0.', '').replace('-', '')[0])] += 1

    return a[1:]/np.sum(a)

def ideal_benford_law(ndigits=10):
    return np.log(1 + 1/np.arange(1, ndigits))/np.log(ndigits)

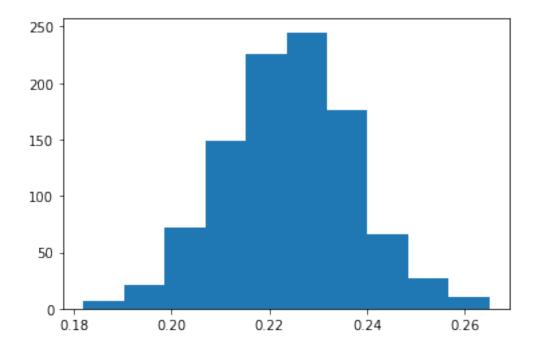
[]: all_a = []
    for i in range(1000):
        arr = np.random.normal(2, 3, 1000)
        all_a.append(benford_law_test(arr)[0])
        #assert np.allclose(a, b, atol=0.05)
```

```
[]: all_a = np.asarray(all_a)
```

[]: plt.hist(all_a, bins=10)

[]: (array([7., 21., 72., 149., 226., 245., 176., 66., 27., 11.]), array([0.182, 0.1903, 0.1986, 0.2069, 0.2152, 0.2235, 0.2318, 0.2401, 0.2484, 0.2567, 0.265]),

<BarContainer object of 10 artists>)



[]: