

200010021_Lab_1

August 13, 2022

1 Lab 1 : Probability Theory

1. Sampling from uniform distribution
2. Sampling from Gaussian distribution
3. Sampling from categorical distribution through uniform distribution
4. Central limit theorem
5. Law of large number
6. Area and circumference of a circle using sampling
7. Fun Problem

There are missing fields in the code that you need to fill to get the results but note that you can write your own code to obtain the results

1.1 1.Sampling from uniform distribution

- a) Generate N points from a uniform distribution range from [0 1]

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

N = 100 # Number of points (Example = 10)
X = np.random.uniform(0,1,N)# Generate N points from a uniform distribution
    ↳range from [0 1] # Ref : https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/random/
    ↳generated/numpy.random.uniform.html
print(X[:10])
```

```
[0.22697721 0.06498763 0.70209712 0.52723525 0.7640076 0.10032463
0.35071077 0.39478703 0.5429365 0.28295515]
```

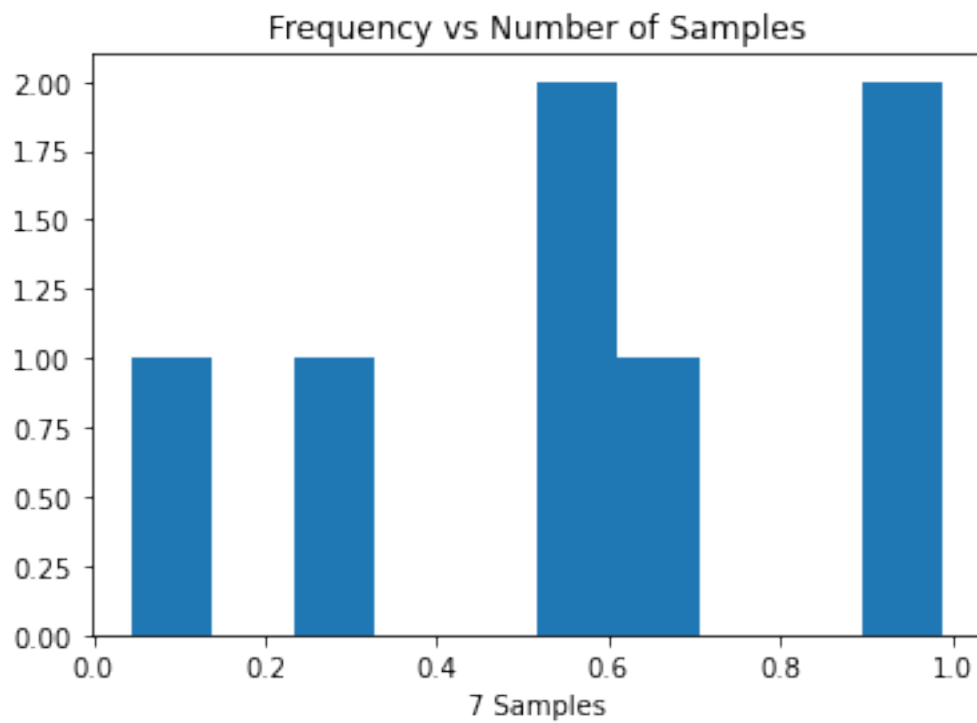
- b) Show with respect to no. of sample, how the sampled distribution converges to parent distribution.

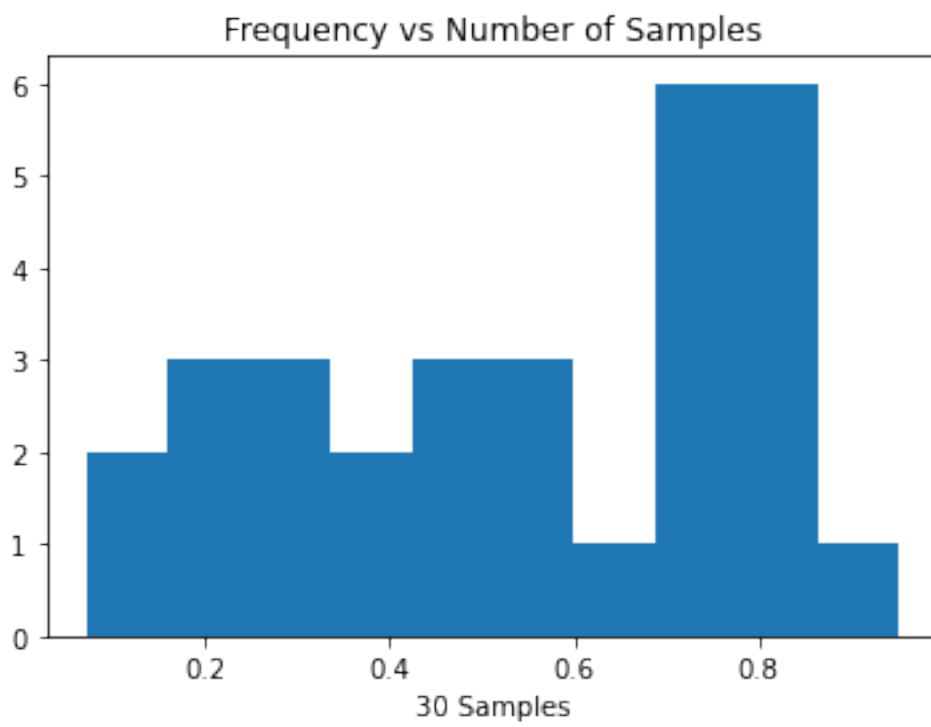
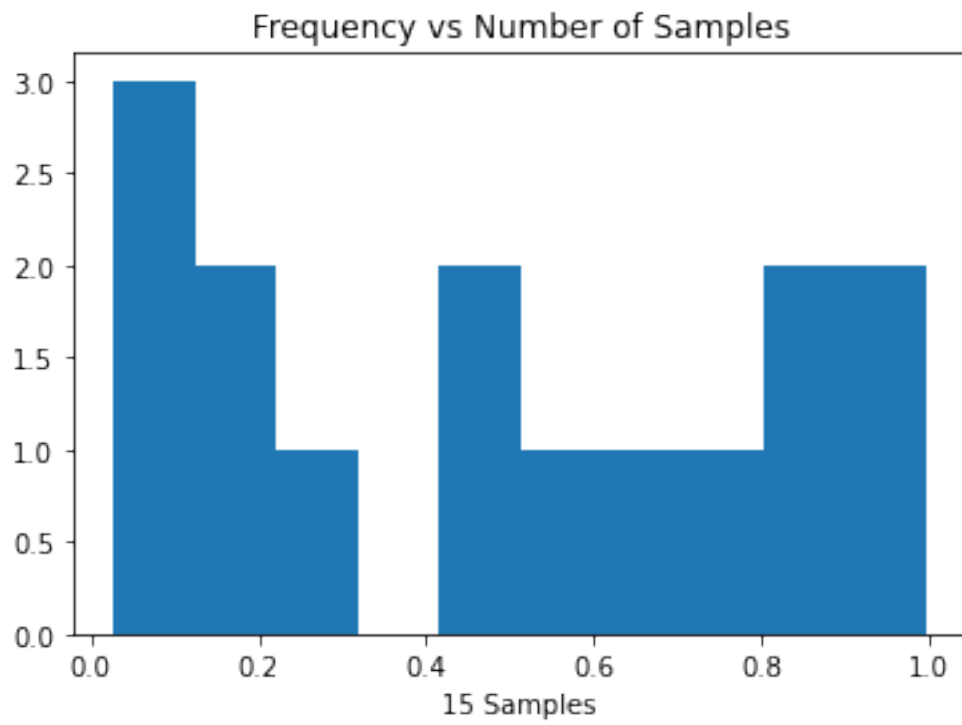
```
[5]: arr = np.array([7, 15, 30, 60, 100, 500, 1000, 5000, 10000])# Create a numpy
    ↳array of different values of no. of samples # Ref : https://numpy.org/doc/
    ↳stable/reference/generated/numpy.array.html

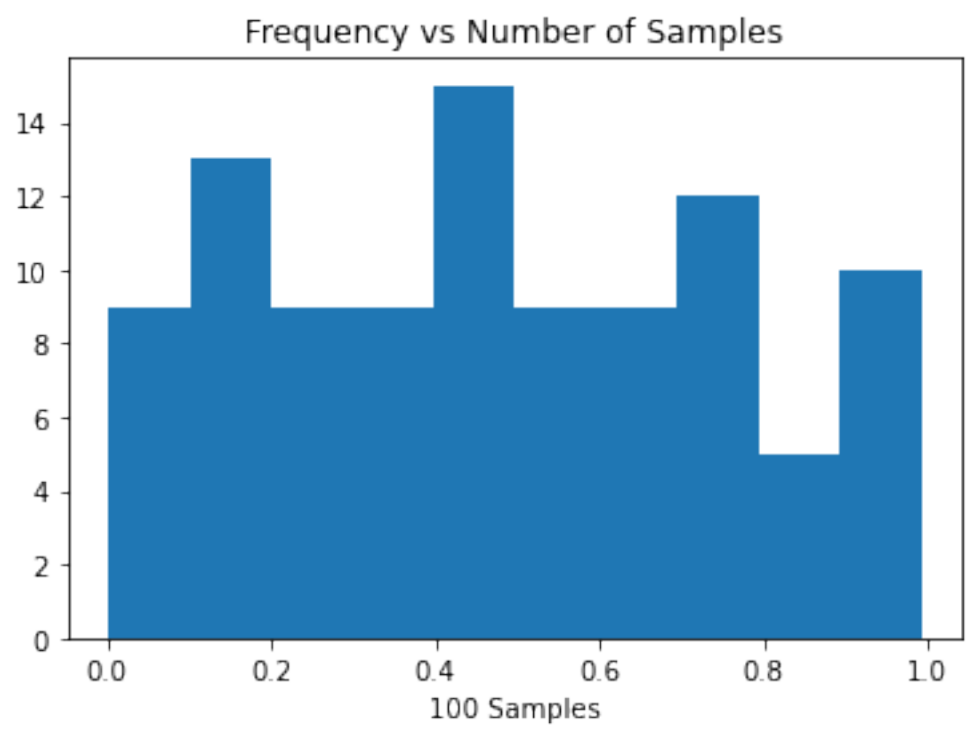
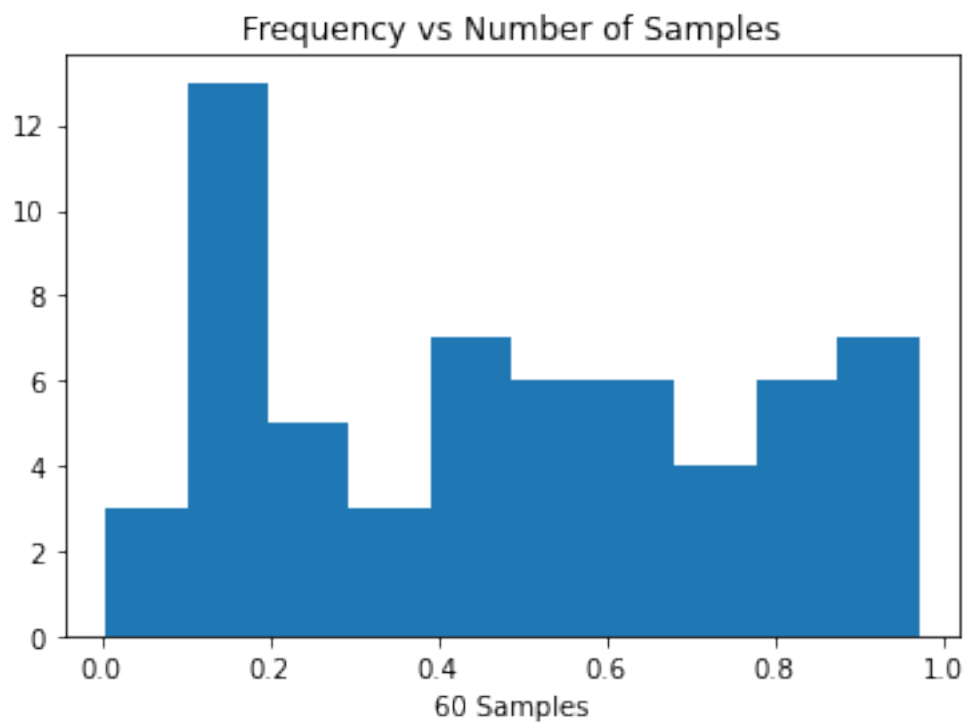
for i in arr:
    x = np.random.uniform(0,1,i) # Generate i points from a uniform distribution
    ↳range from [0 1]
```

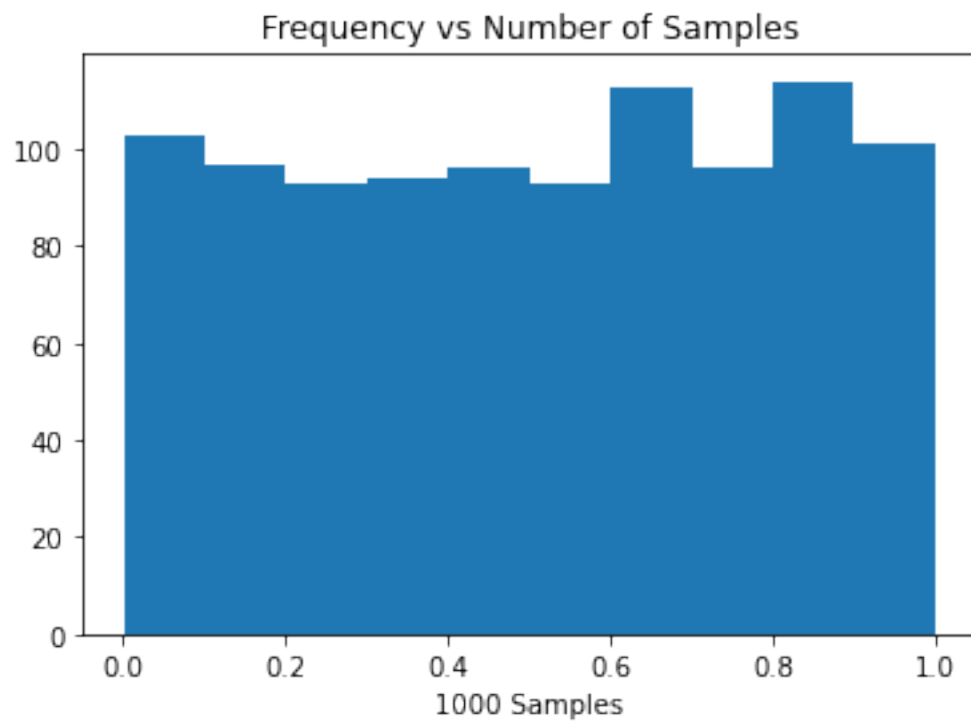
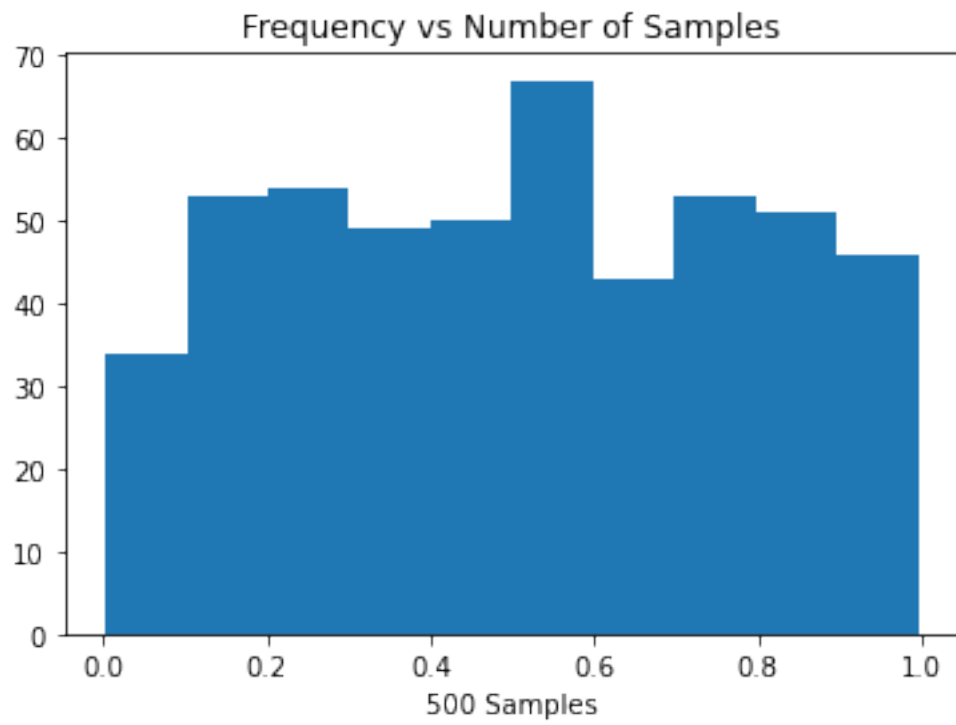
```
plt.hist(x)
plt.xlabel(str(i)+" Samples")
plt.title(f"Frequency vs Number of Samples")
plt.show()
```

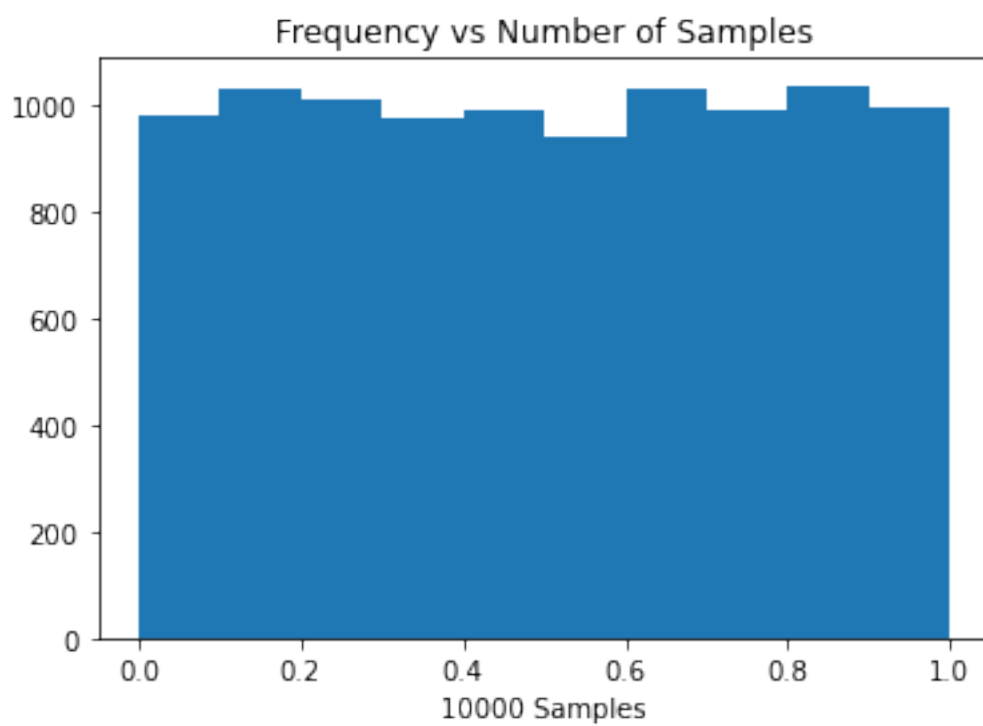
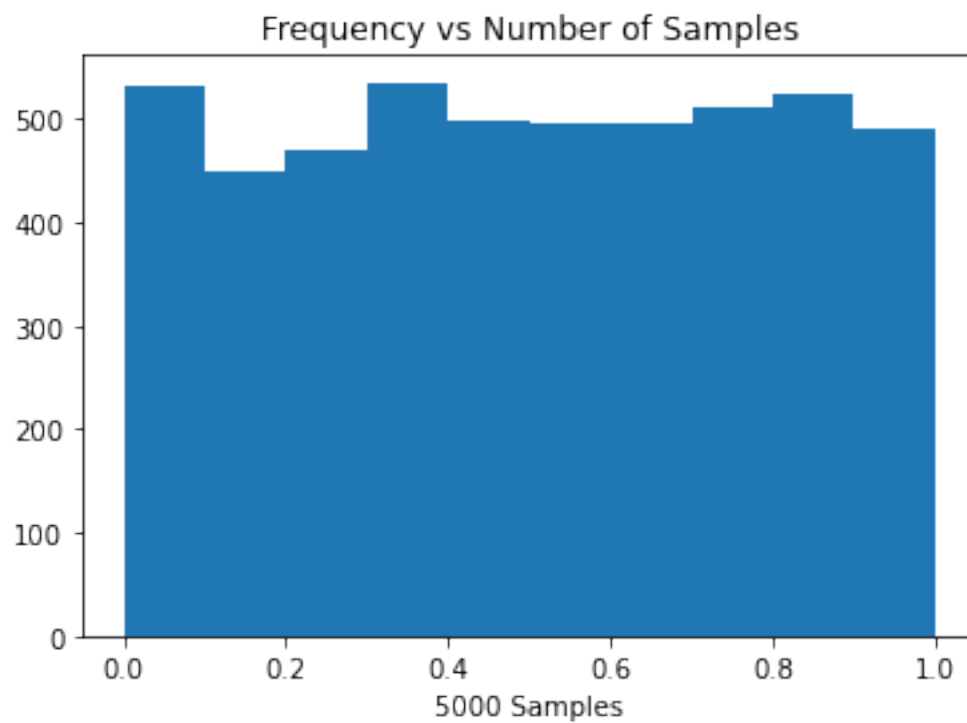
write the code to plot the histogram of the samples for all values in arr
→ Ref : https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.hist.html











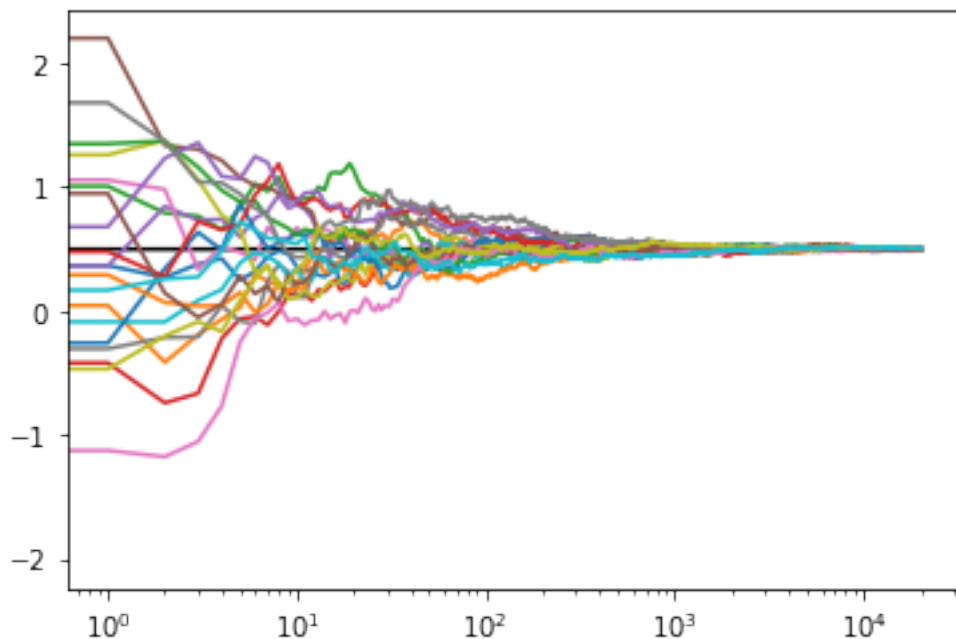
c) Law of large numbers: $average(x_{sampled}) = \bar{x}$, where x is a uniform random variable of range $[0,1]$, thus $\bar{x} = \int_0^1 xf(x)dx = 0.5$

```
[6]: N = 20000 # Number of points (>10000)
k = 20 # set a value for number of runs

## Below code plots the semilog scaled on x-axis where all the samples are
    ↳ equal to the mean of distribution
m = 0.5 # mean of uniform distribution
m = np.tile(m,x.shape)
#print(x.shape)
plt.semilogx(m,color='k') # Ref : https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/_as_gen/
    ↳matplotlib.pyplot.semilogx.html

for j in range(k):

    i = np.arange(1,N+1) # Generate a list of numbers from (1,N) # Ref : https://
    ↳numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.arange.html
    x = np.random.normal(0.5,1,N) # Generate N points from a uniform
    ↳distribution range from [0 1]
    mean_sampled = np.cumsum(x)/(i) # Ref : https://numpy.org/doc/stable/
    ↳reference/generated/numpy.cumsum.html
    plt.semilogx(mean_sampled)
    ## Write code to plot semilog scaled on x-axis of mean_sampled, follow the
    ↳above code of semilog for reference
```



1.2 2. Sampling from Gaussian Distribution

a) Draw univariate Gaussian distribution (mean 0 and unit variance)

```
[7]: from math import e, pi, sqrt
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

X = np.linspace(-10,10,1000) # Generate 1000 points from -10 to 10 # Ref : https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.linspace.html

# Define mean and variance
mean = 0
variance = 1

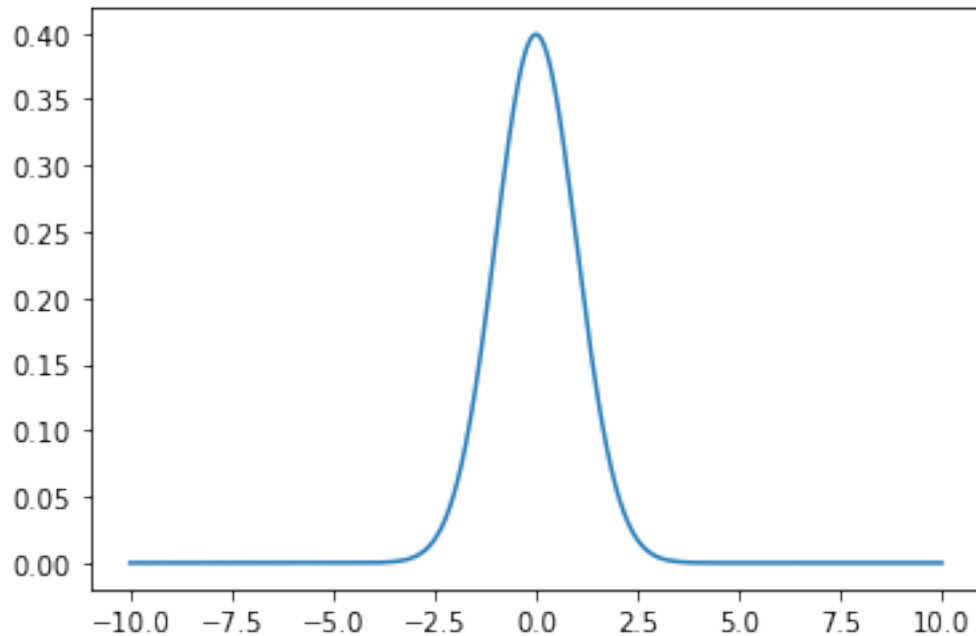
X_square = X * X

#print(X_square.shape)
gauss_distribution =(1/sqrt(2*pi)) * np.power(np.array([e]),(-1/2)*X_square) # https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.power.html
# Define univariate gaussian distribution (Hint : Probability Distribution https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.power.html)
# Function of normal distribution

plt.plot(X,gauss_distribution)

## Write code to plot the above distribution # Ref : https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/\_as\_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.plot.html
```

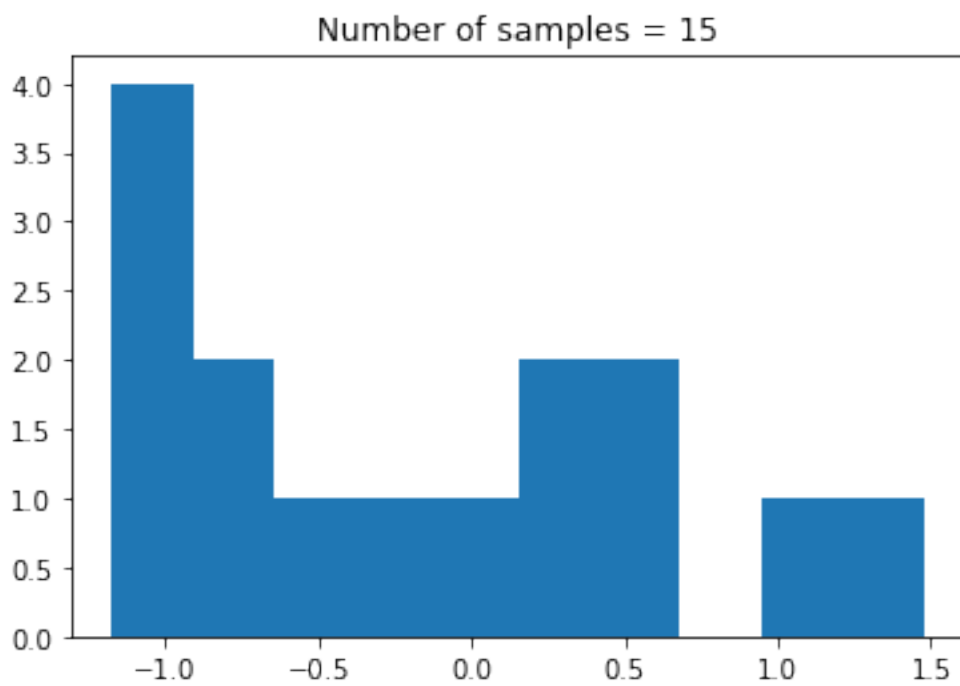
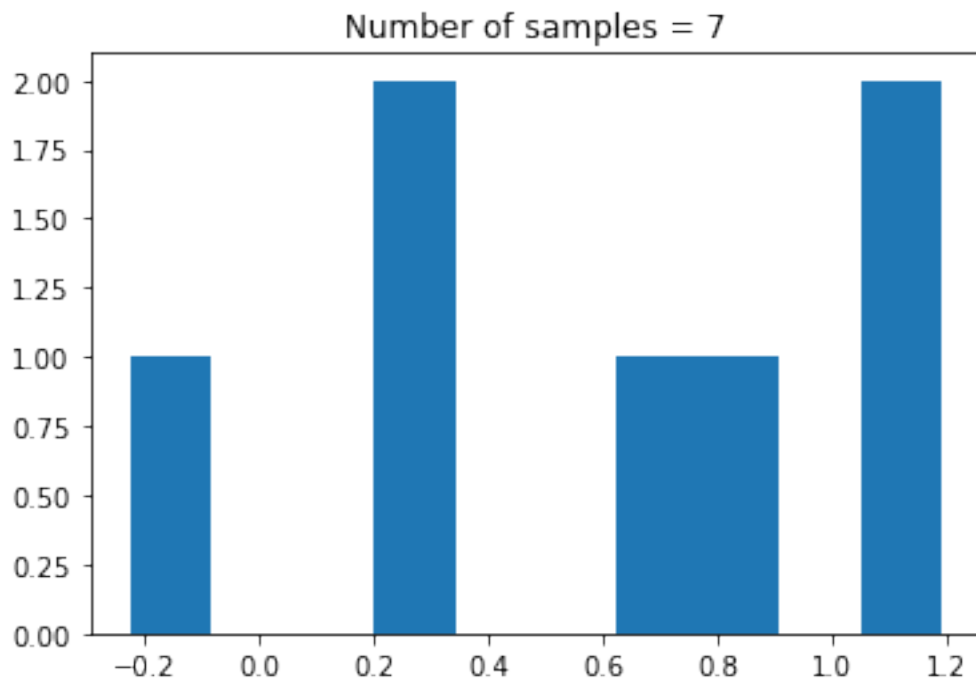
```
[7]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f0d4f134520>]
```

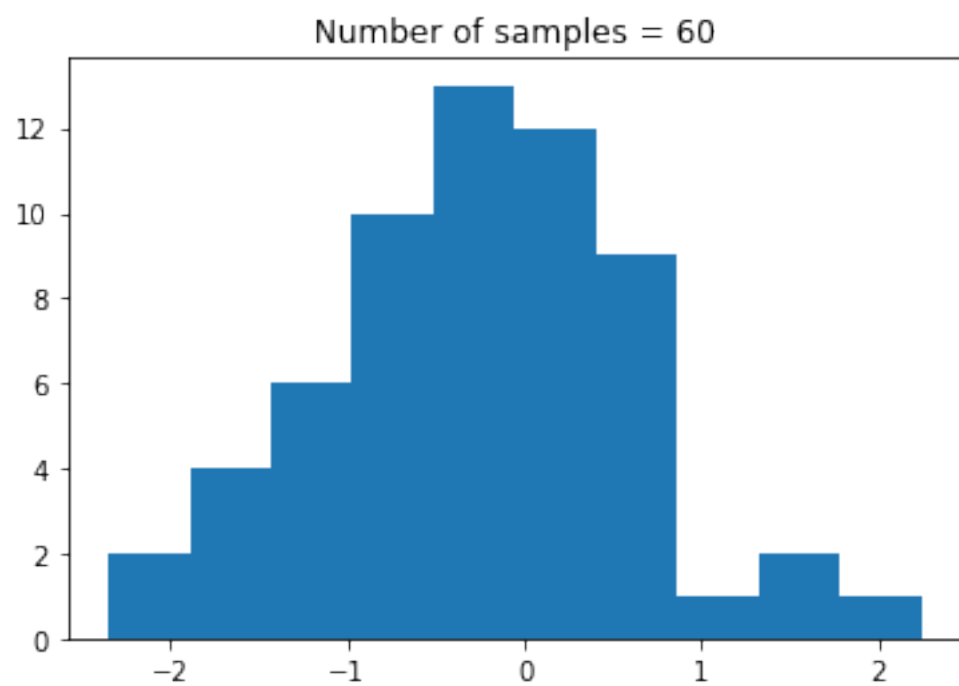
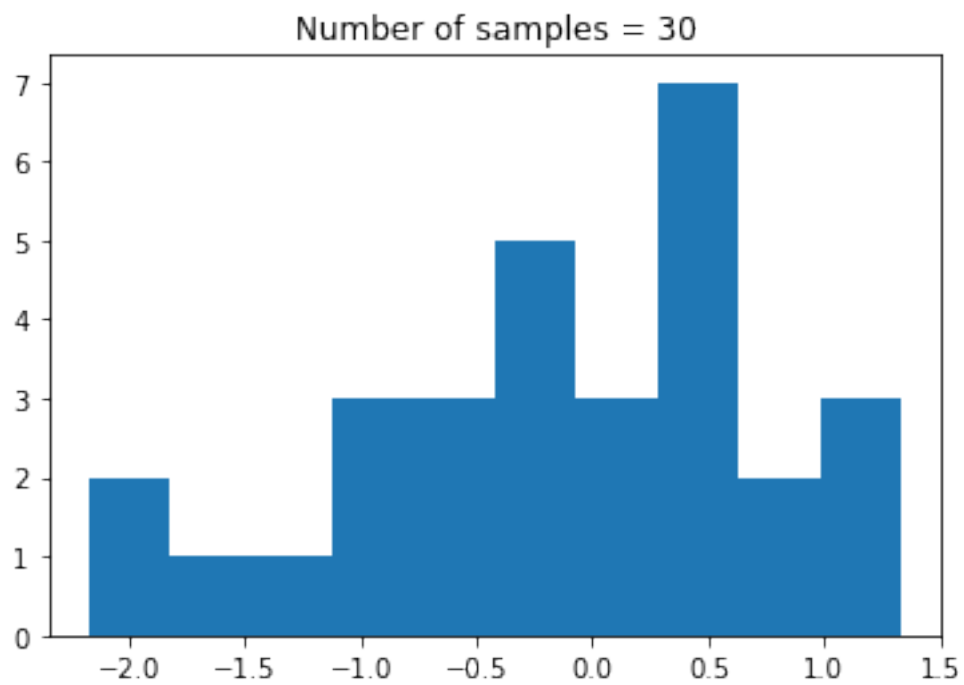



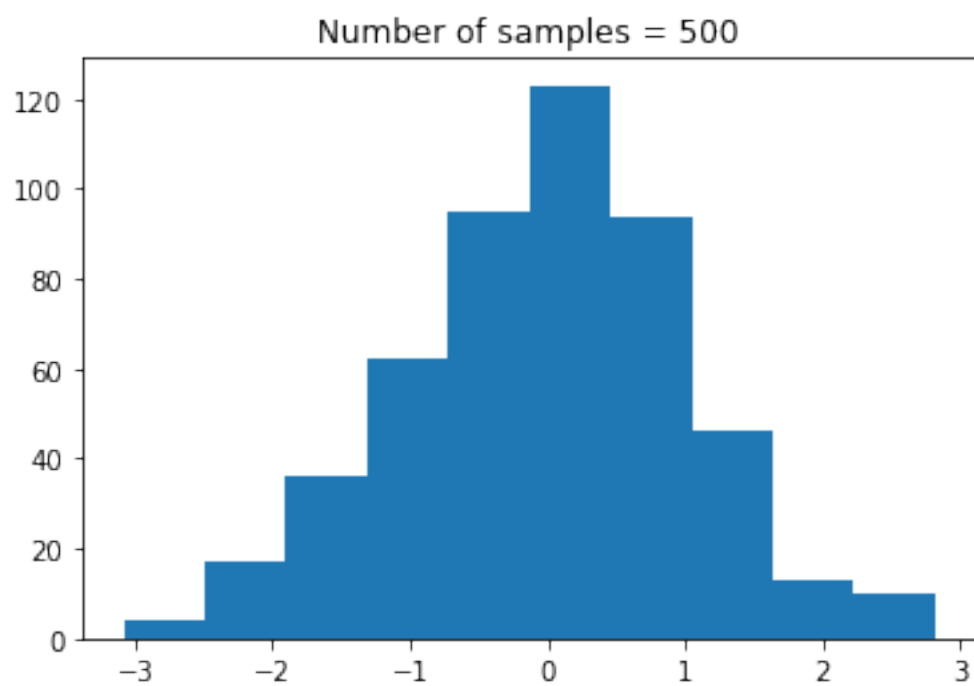
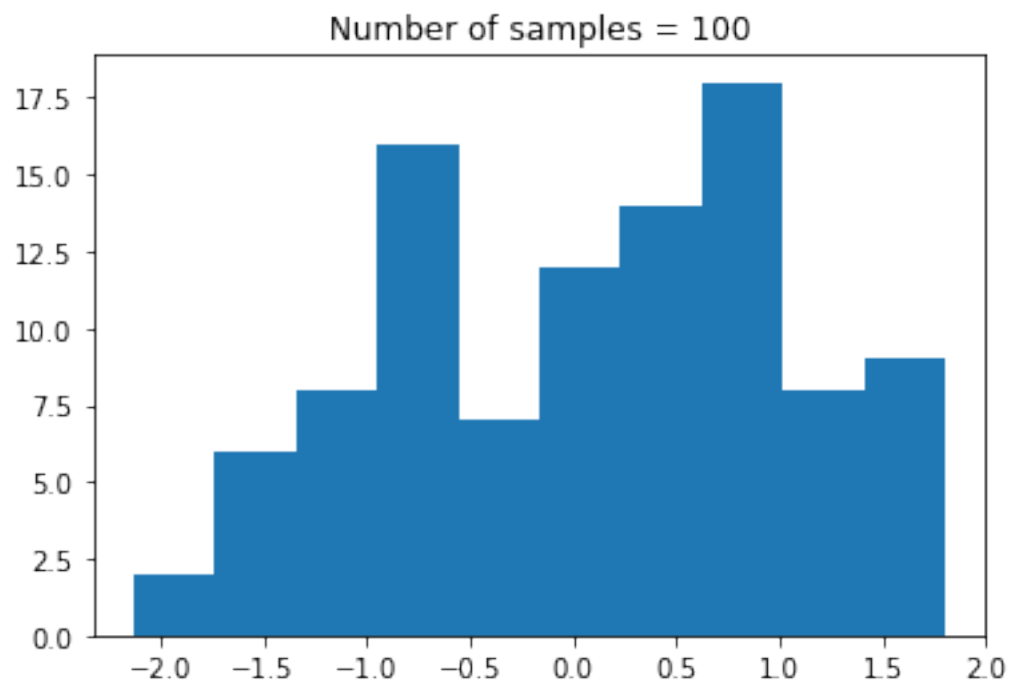
b) Sample from a univariate Gaussian distribution, observe the shape by changing the no. of sample drawn.

```
[8]: arr = np.array([7, 15, 30, 60, 100, 500, 1000, 5000, 10000, 30000]) # Create a
      ↪ numpy array of differnt values of no. of samples and plot the histogram to
      ↪ show the above

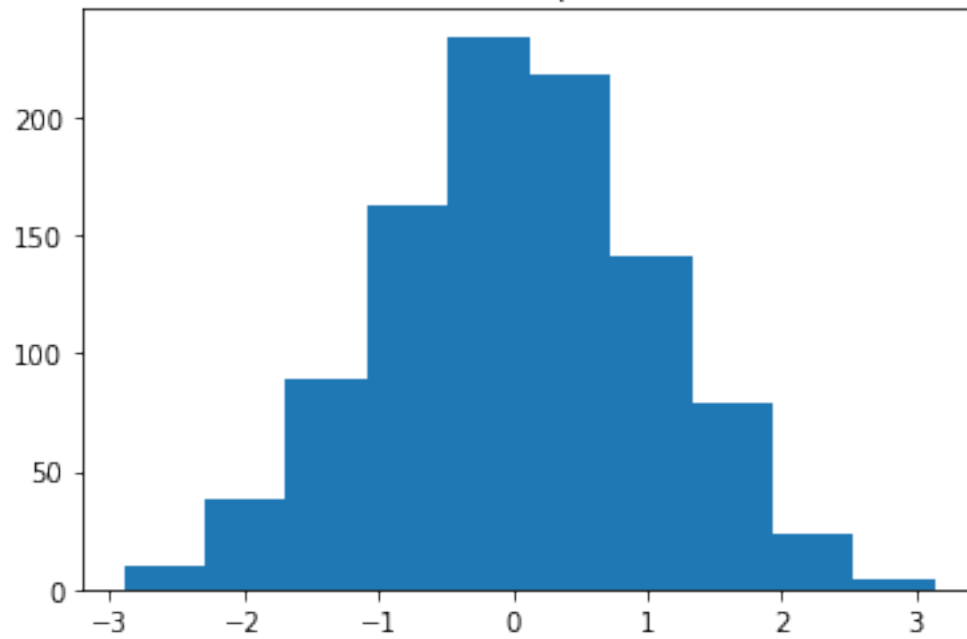
for i in arr:
    x_sampled = np.random.normal(0,1,i) # Generate i samples from univariate
    ↪ gaussian distribution
    plt.hist(x_sampled)
    plt.title(f"Number of samples = {i}")
    plt.show()
    # write the code to plot the histogram of the samples for all values in arr
```



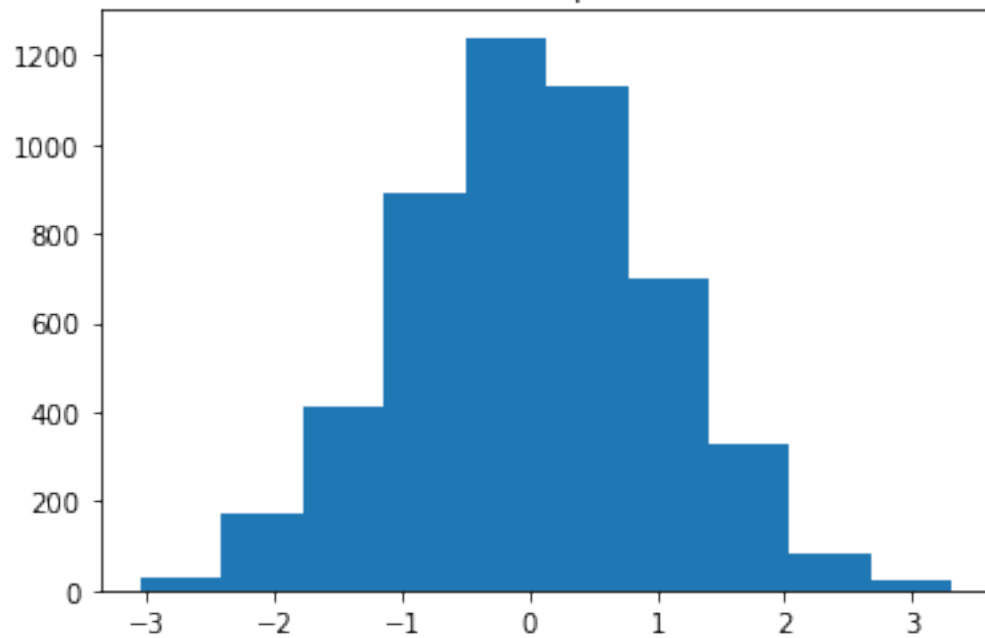


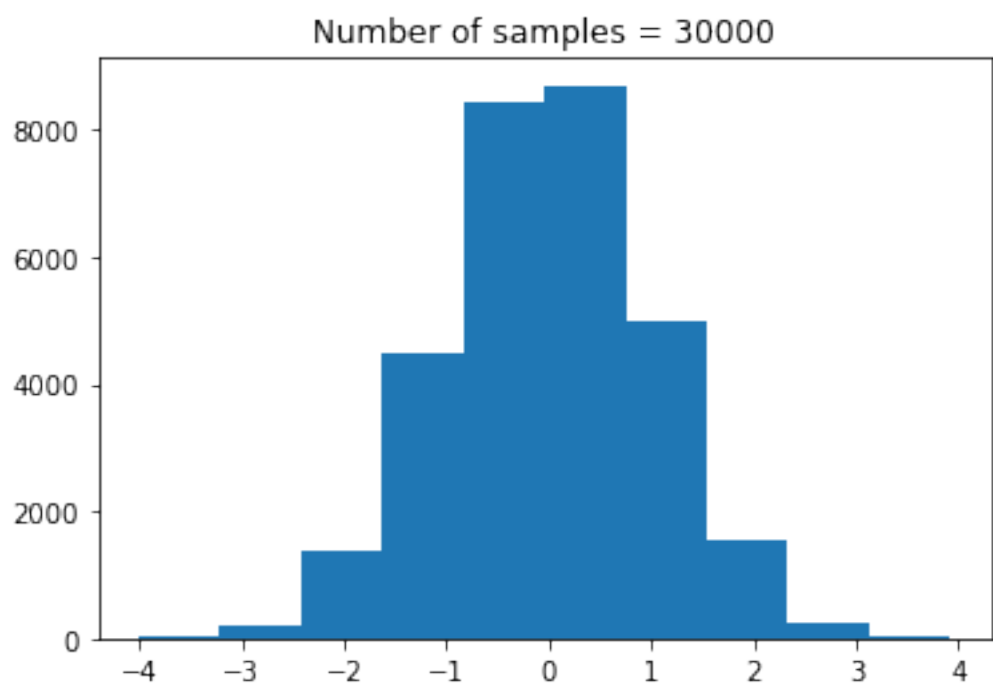
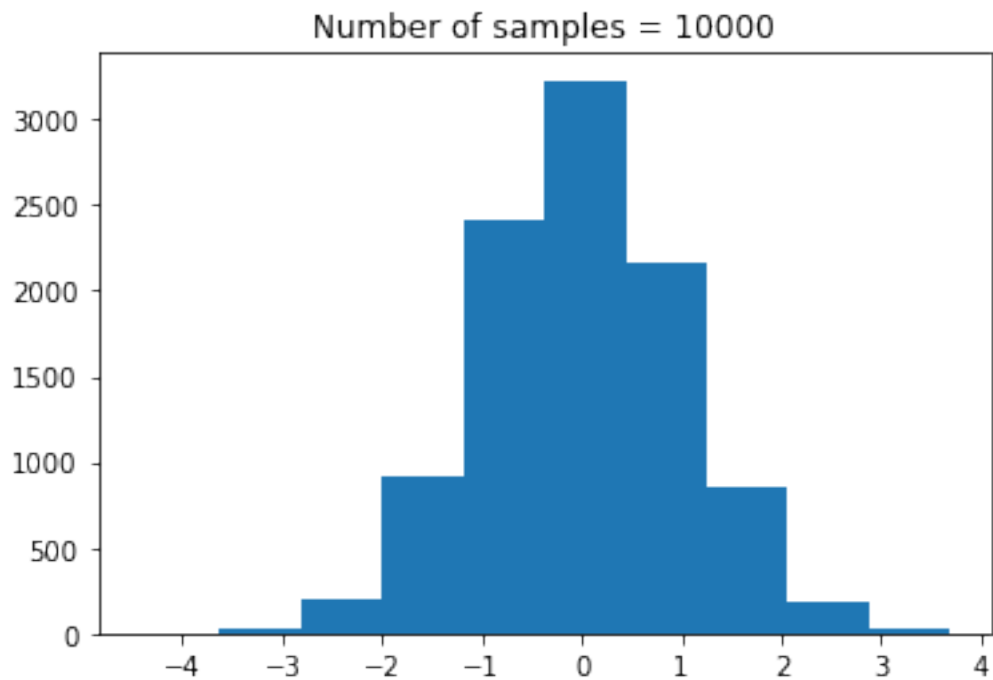


Number of samples = 1000



Number of samples = 5000





c) Law of large number

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

N = 3000000 # Number of points (>1000000)
k = 5 # set a value for number of distributions

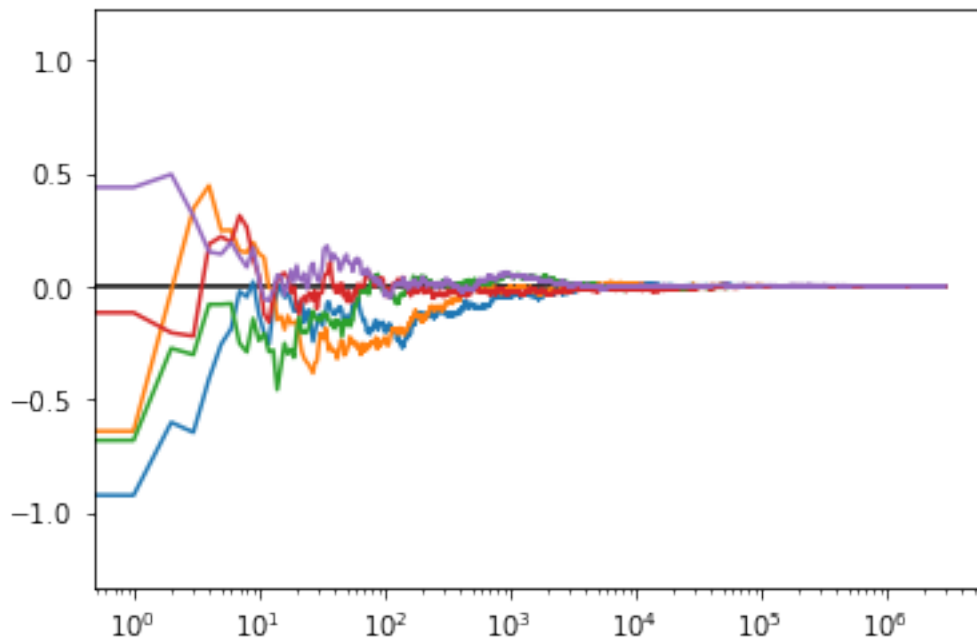
## Below code plots the semilog when all the samples are equal to the mean of
↳distribution

m = np.tile(mean,x.shape)
#print(x.shape)
plt.semilogx(m,color='k')

for j in range(k):

    i = np.arange(1,N+1) # Generate a list of numbers from (1,N)
    x = np.random.normal(0,1,N) # Generate N samples from univariate gaussian
↳distribution # Ref : https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/random/generated/
↳numpy.random.normal.html
    mean_sampled = np.cumsum(x)/(i) # Ref : https://numpy.org/doc/stable/
↳reference/generated/numpy.cumsum.html
    plt.semilogx(mean_sampled) # insert your code here (Hint : Repeat the same
↳steps as in the uniform distribution case)

    ## Write code to plot semilog scaled on x axis of mean_sampled, follow the
↳above code of semilog for reference
```



1.3 3.Sampling of categorical from uniform

- i) Generate n points from uniform distribution range from $[0, 1]$ (Take large n)
- ii) Let $prob_0 = 0.3$, $prob_1 = 0.6$ and $prob_2 = 0.1$
- iii) Count the number of occurrences and divide by the number of total draws for 3 scenarios :
 1. $p_0 : < prob_0$
 2. $p_1 : < prob_1$
 3. $p_2 : < prob_2$

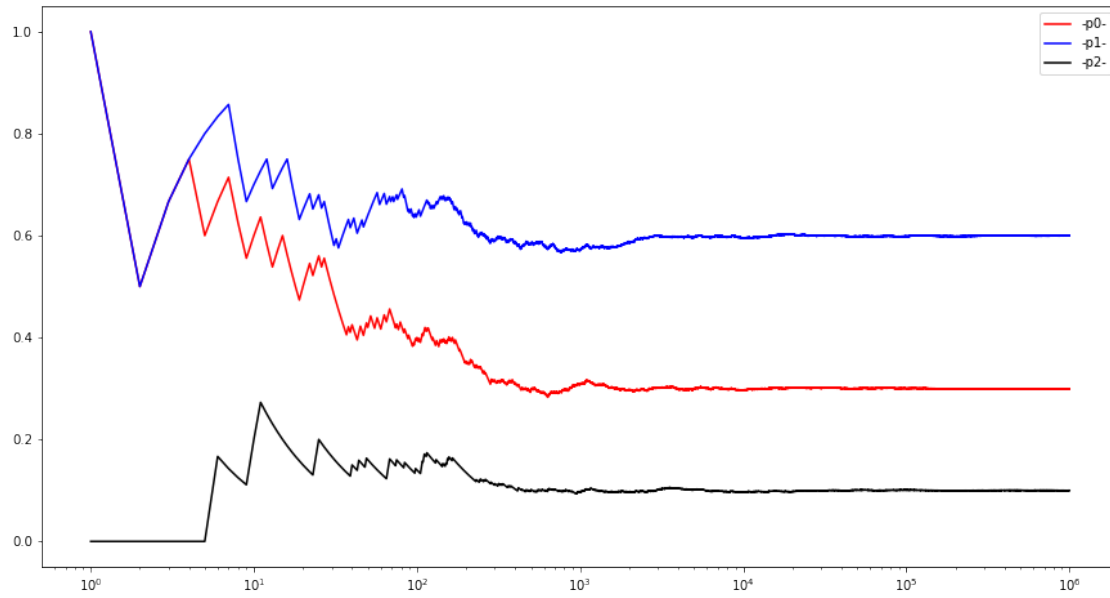
```
[10]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

n = 1000000 # Number of points (>1000000)
y = np.random.uniform(0,1,n) # Generate n points from uniform distribution range
    ↪ from [0 1]
x = np.arange(1, n+1)
prob0 = 0.3
prob1 = 0.6
prob2 = 0.1

# count number of occurrences and divide by the number of total draws
# p0 = y[y < prob0]
#p0 = y[0 if y >= prob0 else 1]
p0 = np.array([ 0 if x >= prob0 else 1 for x in y ]) # insert your code here
p0 = np.cumsum(p0)/x
#p1 = y[y < prob1]/n # insert your code here
p1 = np.array([ 0 if x >= prob1 else 1 for x in y ])
p1 = np.cumsum(p1)/x
#p2 = y[y < prob2]/n # insert your code here
p2 = np.array([ 0 if x >= prob2 else 1 for x in y ])
p2 = np.cumsum(p2)/x
#print(p0.shape)

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))
plt.semilogx(x, p0,color='r')
plt.semilogx(x, p1,color='b')
plt.semilogx(x, p2,color='k')
plt.legend(['-p0-', '-p1-', '-p2-'])
```

[10]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f0d4e61b340>



1.4 4. Central limit theorem

- a) Sample from a uniform distribution $(-1,1)$, some 10000 no. of samples 1000 times ($u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{1000}$). show addition of iid random variables converges to a Gaussian distribution as number of variables tends to infinity.

```
[11]: x = np.array( [np.random.uniform(-1,1,10000) for _ in range(10000)])# Generate
↪ 1000 different uniform distributions of 10000 samples each in range from [-1
↪ 1]

plt.figure()
plt.hist(x[:,0])

# addition of 2 random variables
Add_2_RV=np.sum(x[:,0:2],axis=1)/(np.std(x[:,0:2]))
plt.figure()
plt.hist(Add_2_RV,150)

# Repeat the same for 100 and 1000 random variables

# addition of 100 random variables
# start code here
Add_100_RV = np.sum(x[:,0:100],axis=1)/(np.std(x[:,0:100]))
plt.figure()
plt.hist(Add_100_RV,150)

# addition of 1000 random variables
```

```

# start code here
Add_1000_RV = np.sum(x[:,0:1000],axis=1)/(np.std(x[:,0:1000]))
plt.figure()
plt.hist(Add_1000_RV,150)

# addition of 1000 random variables
# start code here
Add_10000_RV = np.sum(x[:,0:10000],axis=1)/(np.std(x[:,0:10000]))
plt.figure()
plt.hist(Add_10000_RV,150)

```

```

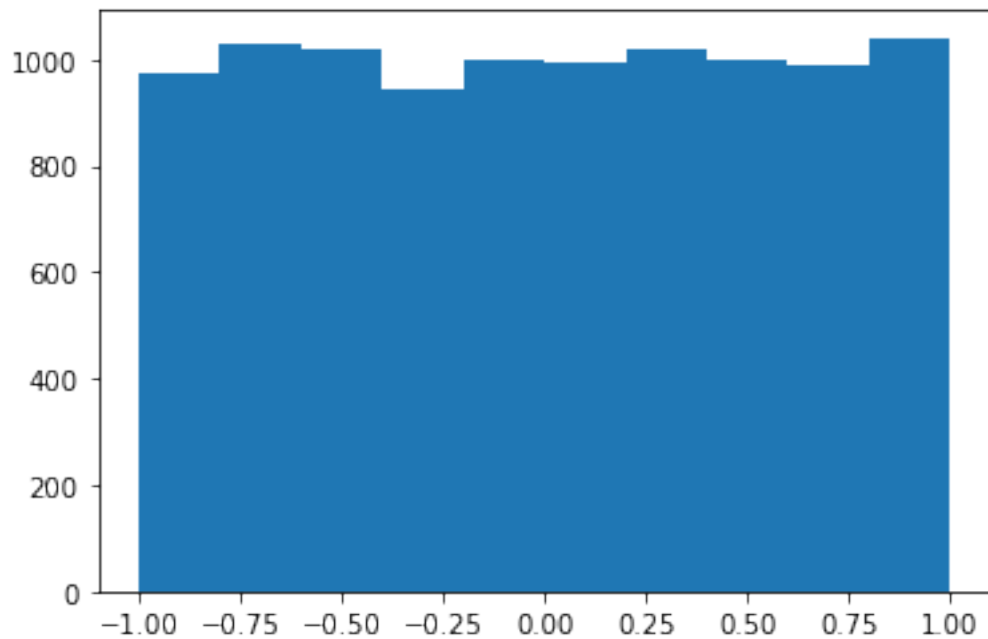
[11]: (array([ 1.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  2.,  0.,  2.,
              2.,  2.,  0.,  2.,  4.,  2.,  4.,  2.,  4.,  3.,  3.,
              2.,  5.,  4.,  7.,  4., 12., 12., 23., 15., 14., 21.,
              35., 28., 26., 36., 43., 39., 25., 40., 48., 69., 66.,
              54., 84., 99., 90., 67., 105., 106., 97., 109., 114., 133.,
              127., 115., 148., 152., 134., 153., 182., 201., 178., 184., 215.,
              204., 181., 199., 189., 201., 185., 218., 225., 231., 193., 208.,
              208., 199., 201., 180., 178., 194., 167., 182., 203., 181., 159.,
              168., 126., 148., 152., 132., 120., 111., 91., 100., 94., 97.,
              73., 84., 71., 56., 67., 64., 50., 54., 42., 46., 30.,
              28., 33., 23., 22., 16., 19., 19., 17., 20., 12., 12.,
              9.,  3.,  7.,  9.,  5.,  4.,  3.,  1.,  3.,  4.,  3.,
              0.,  0.,  2.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  2.,  0.,  1.,  0.,
              1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.]),
       array([-380.06509944, -374.88653565, -369.70797187, -364.52940808,
              -359.35084429, -354.1722805 , -348.99371671, -343.81515292,
              -338.63658913, -333.45802535, -328.27946156, -323.10089777,
              -317.92233398, -312.74377019, -307.5652064 , -302.38664261,
              -297.20807883, -292.02951504, -286.85095125, -281.67238746,
              -276.49382367, -271.31525988, -266.13669609, -260.95813231,
              -255.77956852, -250.60100473, -245.42244094, -240.24387715,
              -235.06531336, -229.88674957, -224.70818579, -219.529622 ,
              -214.35105821, -209.17249442, -203.99393063, -198.81536684,
              -193.63680305, -188.45823927, -183.27967548, -178.10111169,
              -172.9225479 , -167.74398411, -162.56542032, -157.38685653,
              -152.20829275, -147.02972896, -141.85116517, -136.67260138,
              -131.49403759, -126.3154738 , -121.13691001, -115.95834622,
              -110.77978244, -105.60121865, -100.42265486, -95.24409107,
              -90.06552728, -84.88696349, -79.7083997 , -74.52983592,
              -69.35127213, -64.17270834, -58.99414455, -53.81558076,
              -48.63701697, -43.45845318, -38.2798894 , -33.10132561,
              -27.92276182, -22.74419803, -17.56563424, -12.38707045,
              -7.20850666, -2.02994288,  3.14862091,  8.3271847 ,
              13.50574849,  18.68431228,  23.86287607,  29.04143986,
              34.22000364,  39.39856743,  44.57713122,  49.75569501,
              54.9342588 ,  60.11282259,  65.29138638,  70.46995016,

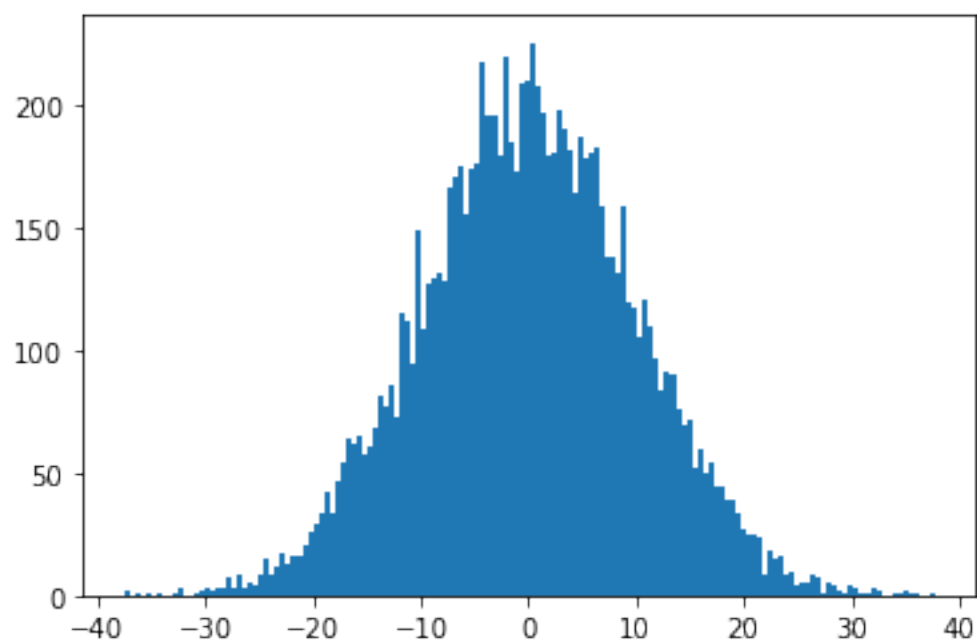
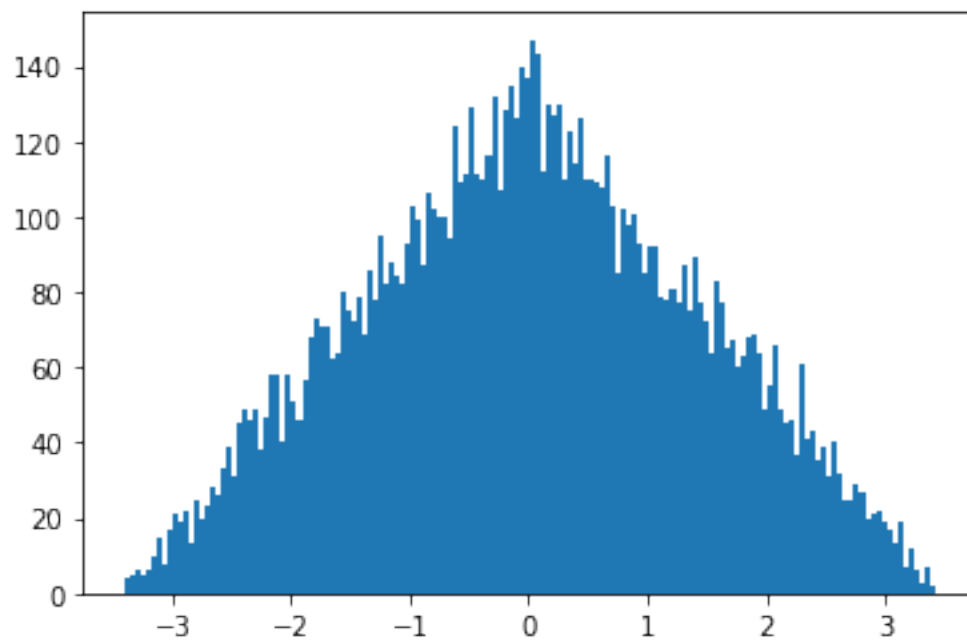
```

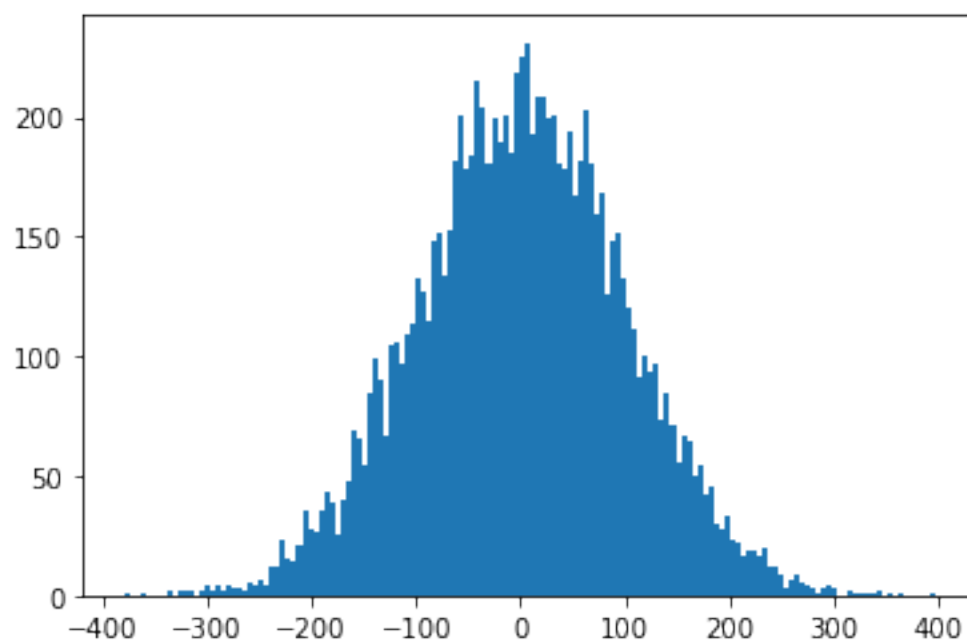
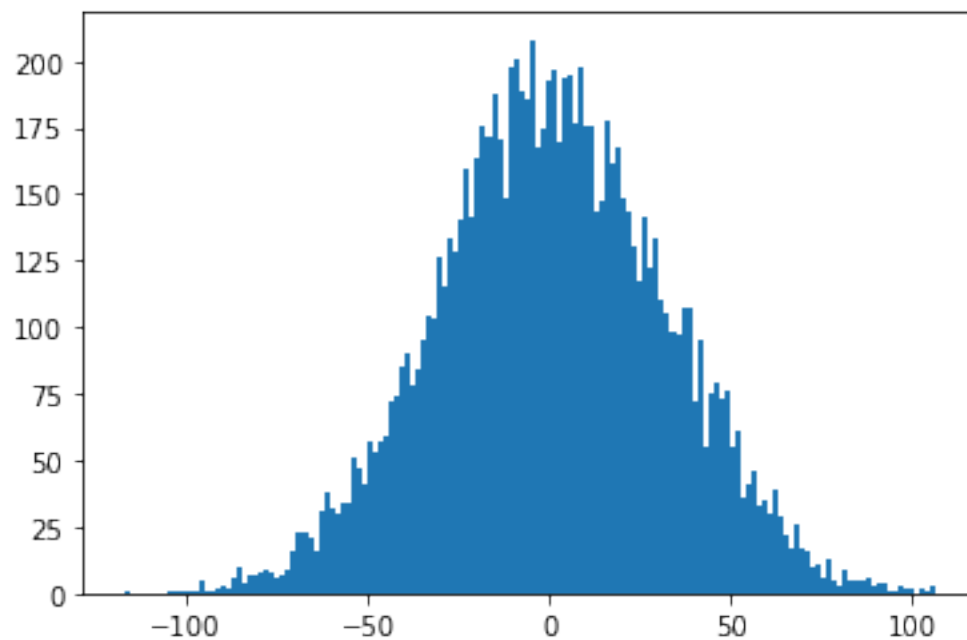
```

75.64851395, 80.82707774, 86.00564153, 91.18420532,
96.36276911, 101.5413329 , 106.71989668, 111.89846047,
117.07702426, 122.25558805, 127.43415184, 132.61271563,
137.79127942, 142.9698432 , 148.14840699, 153.32697078,
158.50553457, 163.68409836, 168.86266215, 174.04122594,
179.21978972, 184.39835351, 189.5769173 , 194.75548109,
199.93404488, 205.11260867, 210.29117246, 215.46973624,
220.64830003, 225.82686382, 231.00542761, 236.1839914 ,
241.36255519, 246.54111898, 251.71968276, 256.89824655,
262.07681034, 267.25537413, 272.43393792, 277.61250171,
282.7910655 , 287.96962928, 293.14819307, 298.32675686,
303.50532065, 308.68388444, 313.86244823, 319.04101202,
324.21957581, 329.39813959, 334.57670338, 339.75526717,
344.93383096, 350.11239475, 355.29095854, 360.46952233,
365.64808611, 370.8266499 , 376.00521369, 381.18377748,
386.36234127, 391.54090506, 396.71946885]),
<BarContainer object of 150 artists>)

```







1.5 5. Computing π using sampling

- a) Generate 2D data from uniform distribution of range -1 to 1 and compute the value of π .

b) Equation of circle

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

c) Area of a circle can be written as:

$$\frac{\text{No of points } (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)}{\text{Total no. generated points}} = \frac{\pi r^2}{(2r)^2}$$

where r is the radius of the circle and $2r$ is the length of the vertices of square.

```
[12]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig = plt.gcf()
ax = fig.gca()

radius = 1

n = 10000000 # set the value of n (select large n for better results)
x = np.random.uniform(-1,1,(n,2)) # Generate n samples of 2D data from uniform
↳distribution from range -1 to 1 (output will be a (n X 2) matrix) (Ref =
↳https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/random/generated/numpy.random.uniform.
↳html )
ax.scatter(x[:,0],x[:,1],color='y') # Scatter plot of x

# find the number points present inside the circle

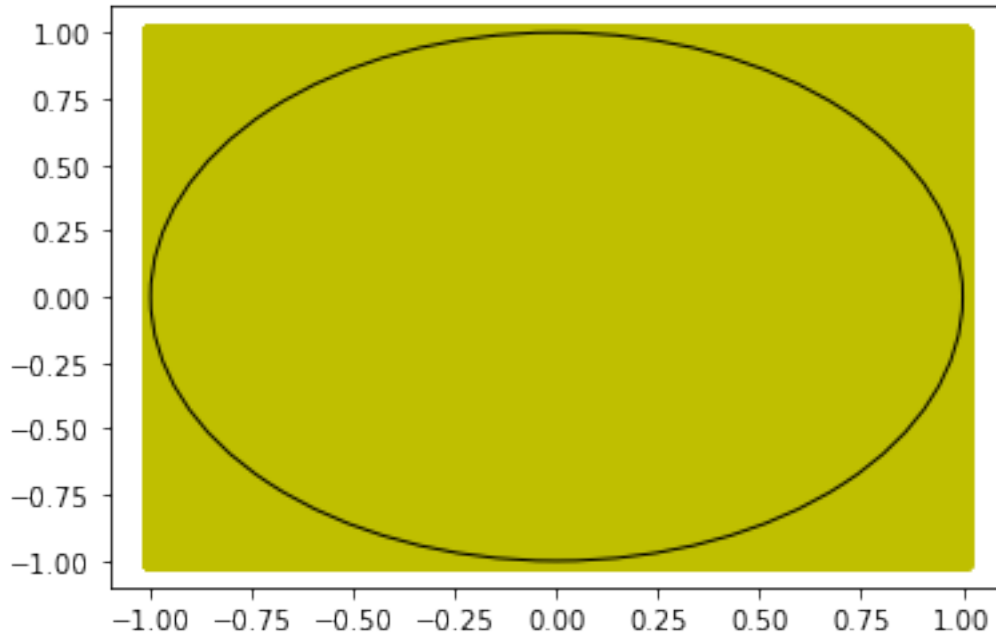
x_cr = [0 if x[i][0]**2 + x[i][1]**2 >= 1 else 1 for i in range(n)] # insert
↳your code here
x_cr = sum(x_cr)

circle1 = plt.Circle((0, 0), 1,fc='None',ec='k')
ax.add_artist(circle1) # plotting circle of radius 1 with centre at (0,0)

pi = 4 * x_cr / n # calculate pi value using x_cr and radius

print('computed value of pi=',pi)
```

computed value of pi= 3.141736



1.6 6. Monty Hall problem

Here's a fun and perhaps surprising statistical riddle, and a good way to get some practice writing python functions

In a gameshow, contestants try to guess which of 3 closed doors contain a cash prize (goats are behind the other two doors). Of course, the odds of choosing the correct door are 1 in 3. As a twist, the host of the show occasionally opens a door after a contestant makes his or her choice. This door is always one of the two the contestant did not pick, and is also always one of the goat doors (note that it is always possible to do this, since there are two goat doors). At this point, the contestant has the option of keeping his or her original choice, or switching to the other unopened door. The question is: is there any benefit to switching doors? The answer surprises many people who haven't heard the question before.

Follow the function descriptions given below and put all the functions together at the end to calculate the percentage of winning cash prize in both the cases (keeping the original door and switching doors)

Note : You can write your own functions, the below ones are given for reference, the goal is to calculate the win percentage

Try this fun problem and if you find it hard, you can refer to the solution [here](#)

```
[13]: """
      Function
      -----
      simulate_prizedoor
```

Generate a random array of 0s, 1s, and 2s, representing hiding a prize between door 0, door 1, and door 2

Parameters

nsim : int

The number of simulations to run

Returns

sims : array

Random array of 0s, 1s, and 2s

Example

```
>>> print simulate_prizedoor(3)
```

```
array([0, 0, 2])
```

```
"""
```

```
def simulate_prizedoor(nsim):
```

```
    answer = np.random.randint(0,3,nsim) # write your code here
```

```
    return answer
```

```
[14]: """
```

Function

simulate_guess

Return any strategy for guessing which door a prize is behind. This could be a random strategy, one that always guesses 2, whatever.

Parameters

nsim : int

The number of simulations to generate guesses for

Returns

guesses : array

An array of guesses. Each guess is a 0, 1, or 2

Example

```
>>> print simulate_guess(5)
```

```
array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
```

```
"""
```



```

#your code here

def simulate_guess(nsim):

    answer = np.ones(nsim)

    return answer

```

```

[15]: """
Function
-----
goat_door

Simulate the opening of a "goat door" that doesn't contain the prize,
and is different from the contestants guess

Parameters
-----
prizedoors : array
    The door that the prize is behind in each simulation
guesses : array
    The door that the contestant guessed in each simulation

Returns
-----
goats : array
    The goat door that is opened for each simulation. Each item is 0, 1, or 2,
    and is different
    from both prizedoors and guesses

Examples
-----
>>> print goat_door(np.array([0, 1, 2]), np.array([1, 1, 1]))
>>> array([2, 2, 0])
"""
# write your code here # Define a function and return the required array

def monty_sim(prize_door, guess_door):
    answer = np.array([0]*prize_door.shape[0])

    for i in range(answer.shape[0]):
        possible_values = [0, 1, 2]
        possible_values.remove(prize_door[i])
        if prize_door[i] == guess_door[i]:
            answer[i] = possible_values[0]
        else:
            possible_values.remove(guess_door[i])

```

```

        answer[i] = possible_values[0]

    return answer

```

```

[16]: """
Function
-----
switch_guess

The strategy that always switches a guess after the goat door is opened

Parameters
-----
guesses : array
    Array of original guesses, for each simulation
goatdoors : array
    Array of revealed goat doors for each simulation

Returns
-----
The new door after switching. Should be different from both guesses and
↳ goatdoors

Examples
-----
>>> print switch_guess(np.array([0, 1, 2]), np.array([1, 2, 1]))
>>> array([2, 0, 0])
"""

# write your code here # Define a function and return the required array

def switch_the_door(guess_door, monty_door):
    return np.array([3 - guess_door[i] - monty_door[i] for i in
↳ range(guess_door.shape[0])])

```

```

[17]: """
Function
-----
win_percentage

Calculate the percent of times that a simulation of guesses is correct

Parameters
-----
guesses : array
    Guesses for each simulation
prizedoors : array
    Location of prize for each simulation

```

Returns

percentage : number between 0 and 100

The win percentage

Examples

```
>>> print win_percentage(np.array([0, 1, 2]), np.array([0, 0, 0]))
```

```
33.333
```

```
"""
```

```
def win_percentage(guesses, prizedoors):  
  
    answer = 100 * (guesses == prizedoors).mean()  
  
    return answer
```

```
[18]: ## Put all the functions together here  
  
nsim = 500000 # Number of simulations  
  
## case 1 : Keep guesses  
# write your code here (print the win percentage when keeping original door)  
  
def keep_guess():  
    prz_door = simulate_prizedoor(nsim)  
    guss_door = simulate_guess(nsim)  
    ans = win_percentage(guss_door, prz_door)  
    print(ans)  
  
## case 2 : switch  
# write your code here (print the win percentage when switching doors)  
  
def switch_guess():  
    prz_door = simulate_prizedoor(nsim)  
    guss_door = simulate_guess(nsim)  
    mnty_door = monty_sim(prz_door, guss_door)  
    swtch_door = switch_the_door(guss_door, mnty_door)  
    ans = win_percentage(swtch_door, prz_door)  
    print(ans)
```

```
[19]: keep_guess()  
switch_guess()
```

```
33.379999999999995
```

66.51