Il Cazul v.a. discrete

Tie X o v.a. discreta cu repartitia:

$$X: \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & \chi_2 & \chi_3 & \dots \\ p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} p_i > 0 & \forall i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_i = 1 \end{array}$$

Pentru a simula valori din v.a. X

folosind me toda inversa procedam astfel:

2) 
$$\begin{cases} \chi_{1}, & dac\bar{a} \ U < p_{1} \\ \chi_{2}, & dac\bar{a} \ p_{1} \leq U < p_{1} + p_{2} \\ \chi_{j}, & dac\bar{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\chi = \begin{cases} \chi_{1}, & dac\bar{a} \ \chi_{2} = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \chi = \begin{cases} \chi_{1}, & dac\bar{a} \ \chi_{2} = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \chi = \begin{cases} \chi_{1}, & dac\bar{a} \ \chi_{2} = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \chi = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x_j$$
, dacă  $\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} p_i \leq U \leq \sum_{i=1}^{j} p_i$ 

Exeruplu

$$X: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{30} & \frac{2}{15} & \frac{7}{30} & \frac{4}{15} \end{pmatrix}$$

· Generez U1= 0.015 Cum 0.015 <  $\frac{1}{3}$  =>  $\frac{X_1}{1} = 1$ 

• General 
$$U_2 = 0$$
; 45  
Cum  $0.45 + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \chi \neq 1$   
Cum  $0.45 \neq \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{30} \Rightarrow \chi \neq 2$   
Cum  $0.45 < \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{2}{15} \Rightarrow \chi = 3$ 

OBS: O eficientizare a procedentui s-ar produce dacă am reordona valorile lui X a.i. probabili-tatile să fie descrescatoare. Dece?

demonstratie.

$$P(X=x_j) = P(\xi_i^{-1}) = P(X=x_j) = P(X=x_j)$$

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} F_{U}\left(\underbrace{\underbrace{\sharp}_{Pi}}_{i=1}\right) - F_{U}\left(\underbrace{\underbrace{\sharp}_{Pi}}_{i=1}\right)$$

(1)  $F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (2)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (2)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (2)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (3)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (4)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (5)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (6)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (7)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (8)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (9)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (19)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (19)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (19)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (19)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (20)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (21)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (22)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (23)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (24)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (25)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (26)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (27)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (28)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right)$ (29)  $f_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{i}\right) - F_{U}\left(\frac{1}{2$ ca X are repartitie derita

Rearrier time:

(1) 
$$F \Rightarrow \text{functive de repartitie}$$

$$P(a < X \le b^{-}) = F(b^{-}) - F(a^{-})$$

$$OBS: \text{ The cazul v.a. continue}$$

$$P(a \le X \le b^{-}) = P(a \le X \le b^{$$

$$P(a \le X \le b) = P(a \le X \le b) = P(a \le X \le b) = P(a \le X \le b)$$

2 UN Unif (9,6)
$$F_{U}(x) = \begin{cases} x-\alpha, & \alpha \le x < 6 \\ \frac{x-\alpha}{2-\alpha}, & \alpha \le x < 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Tentru UN Unif (0,1)}$$

$$F_{U}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Comentaries

Daca F este functia de repartitie a v.a. X atunci algoritmul (\*) devine:

 $X = \chi_j$  pentru  $F(\chi_{j-1}) \leq U \leq F(\chi_j)$ 

(presuperiene ca valorile v.a. sunt ordonate cresiator)

Relația de mai sus arată că algoritmul (x) se reduce la a identifica intervalul (x)  $[F(x_{j-1}), F(x_j)]$  su care se găseste U, cea ce este echivalent cu a inversa F.

aici se foloseste notiunea de inversa generalizata pentru ca F<u>mu</u> e lijectiva Cas particular

Daeca  $X \sim Unif(\{1,2,...m\})$  atunci:

(uniforme pe cas discret) X = j pentru  $\frac{j-1}{m} \leq U \leq j$ , reeca ce

implied  $X = [m \cdot U] + 1$  parte intreage

Tema: Justificati relatia de mai sus, apoi creati o functie în R care implementează relatia de mai sus. Generați 10 valori din v.a. X (alegeti voi un n particular, n > 101) si faceti histograma comparativă a acestor valori cu cele generate de funcția sample din R.

Aplicarea metodei inverse in cazul unor repartii de v.a. discrete ce iau un numar infinit de valori

1) Repartitia geometrica XN Geom (p) V Vou folosi in continuare reprezentarea O.  $P(X=j) = p \cdot g^{j-1} + j \ge 1$  probabilitatea Cume  $\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} P(X=i) = 1 - P(X>j-1)$ = 1 - P(, primele j-1 incercări sunt eșecuri")  $= 1 - 2^{j-1}, \forall j \ge 1$ 

Deci, folosind metoda inversa X = jpentru  $\left| 1 - g^{j-1} \le U \le 1 - g^{j} \right|$ , reea ce este echivalent en gj<1-U = gj-1 Retern reformula astfel: X = Min { j | 2 d < 1 - U} 2 d < 1-U (=> he g d < he (1-U) (=) j. lug < lu(1-U) (=) j > lu(1-U) lug Deci,  $X = \text{Min} \{j \mid j > \frac{\ln(1-U)}{\ln g} \}$ reea ce se poate rescrie:  $X = \left[ \frac{\log(1-U)}{\log(2)} \right] + 1$ porte ûntreaga

(3) Repartitia binomiala XN Binome (n, p)  $X: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & k & \dots & m \\ & C_{n} p_{2} & \dots & & & \\ & & K=0, m \end{pmatrix}$ Similar, ideea centrala in folosirea metodei inverse este legata de o relatie de recurenta:  $Pj+1 = \frac{m-j}{j+1} \cdot \frac{p}{l-p} \cdot pj \quad de \quad demonstra$ Algoritme Pas 1: Generes U ( $\sim Unuf(0,1)$ ) Pas 2: Trictializer  $c = \frac{P}{1-P}$ , i=0, prob=(1-p)Pas3: Daca U < Faturici X = i [STOP]  $3as4: prob = \frac{\kappa(m-i)}{i+1}.prob, F=F+prob, i=i+$ Pas5: Mergi la Pas3.