

# Tutorial 1

## Exercise 1

*Linear congruential generator*

Consider the *multiplicative congruential generator* with modulus  $m = 31$ , multiplier  $a = 7$  and seed  $x_0 = 19$ .

- Compute (by hand) the resulting sequence of pseudo-random numbers.
- What is the period of the sequence?
- Why does it not have maximum period  $m - 1 = 30$ ?
- Find a value for  $a$  such that the generator has maximum period.

## Exercise 2

*Linear congruential generator*

- Implement the *linear congruential generator*, i.e., write a function `lcg(a, c, m, x0)`, which returns a sequence  $(x_1, \dots, x_p)$  of  $p$  (period) integer numbers. Recall:  $a$  is the multiplier,  $c$  the increment,  $m$  the modulus and  $x_0$  the seed.
- Run the function `lcg(a, c, m, x0)`, using the values from Exercise 1, i.e.,  $a = 7$ ,  $c = 0$ ,  $m = 31$  and  $x_0 = 19$ .

## Exercise 3

*Linear congruential generator*

Consider the *linear congruential generator* from Exercise 2, in particular

- (A) `lcg(17, 0, 213-1, 1)`  
(B) `lcg(29, 0, 213-1, 1)`  
(C) `lcg(197, 0, 213-1, 1)`

- What is the period of each generated sequence?
- Plot all pairs of consecutive numbers and consider the auto-correlation for each of the three cases.
- What is the best choice of multiplier  $a$  between (A), (B) and (C)?

## Exercise 4

### *Kolmogorov-Smirnov test*

- a. Write a function `Fks(x)` to compute the Kolmogorov cumulative distribution function, i.e.  $Fks(x) = \mathbb{P}(K \leq x)$ , where  $K$  is the Kolmogorov random variable. Use `Vectorize(Fks)(x)` to apply the function to a vector  $x$ .

*Hint: Define  $Fks(0) = 0$  and truncate the series of the Kolmogorov distribution.*

- b. Define a function `Kalpha(alpha)` having a number  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$  as input and returning a value  $K_\alpha$  such that

$$\mathbb{P}(K \leq K_\alpha) = 1 - \alpha.$$

*Hint: Use `uniroot` or `optim`.*

- c. Write a function `Dno(A)` returning the Kolmogorov distance for a vector  $A$ .
- d. Write a function `pval(A)` returning the  $p$ -value for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.
- e. Write a function `ourkstest(A,alpha)` performing a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test at a  $\alpha$  confidence level, using a dataset  $A$ . In particular, the function should return both the  $p$ -value and the Kolmogorov distance for  $A$ .
- f. Run the following code

```
set.seed(11)
Asim<-runif(50)
```

and perform Kolmogorov Smirnov tests with  $\alpha = 0.01$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$ , using `ourkstest`. Formulate conclusions about the tests. Compare your results with those coming from the R-function `ks.test`.

## Exercise 5

### *Quadratic congruential generator*

Implement the *quadratic congruential generator*, i.e., write a function `qcg(d,a,c,m,x0)`, which returns a sequence  $(x_1, \dots, x_p)$  of  $p$  (period) integer numbers.

## Exercise 6

Consider `qcg(d,a,c,m,x0)` from Exercise 5.

- a. We fix the parameters  $c = 1$ ,  $x_0 = 1$  and  $m = 65536$ . Choose  $d$  and  $a$  such that the generator has full period  $p$ , and run `qcg(d,a,1,65536,1)` with the chosen parameter  $d$  and  $a$ .

- b. Perform a test for uniformity on the corresponding generated sequence  $(u_1, \dots, u_p)$ .
- c. Plot 1000 pairs of corresponding consecutive numbers  $u_{i-1}$  and  $u_i$ .