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### MTH 209 Lab 02 ###
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```
# Question 1 #
```

```
repeats = 1e4
```

```
U = runif(repeats, min = 0, max = 1)
```

```
# let  $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(1/2)$  then  $p = q = 1/2$ 
```

```
for(i in 1: repeats) {
```

```
  if (U[i] < 1/2){
```

```
    X[i] = 0
```

```
  }
```

```
  else{
```

```
    X[i] = 1
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

```
X
```

```
mean(X)
```

```
var(X)
```

```
# sample mean: 0.52
```

```
# sample variance: 0.249
```

```
# population mean: 0.5
```

```
# population variance: 0.25
```

```
# poisson(4)
```

```
lambda = 4
```

```
n_samples = 1e4
```

```
gen_poisson = function(lambda) {
```

```

U = runif(1)

F = 0

k = 0

while (F < U) {

  F = F + (lambda^k * exp(-lambda) / factorial(k))

  k = k + 1

}

return(k - 1)

}

poisson_samples = replicate(n_samples, gen_poisson(lambda))

mean(gen_poisson(lambda))

var(gen_poisson(lambda))

# Sample Mean: 4.012

# Sample Variance: 3.973456

# Theoretical Mean: 4

# Theoretical Variance: 4

# binomial(10,1/3)

n = 10

p = 1/3

factorial = function(x) {

  if (x == 0) return(1)

  prod(1:x)

}

binom_coeff = function(n, k) {

```

```
factorial(n) / (factorial(k) * factorial(n - k))  
}
```

```
gen_binomial = function(n, p) {  
  U = runif(1)  
  F = 0  
  k = 0  
  while (F < U) {  
    F = F + binom_coeff(n, k) * (p^k) * ((1 - p)^(n - k))  
    k = k + 1  
  }  
  return(k - 1)  
}
```

```
binomial_samples = replicate(n_samples, gen_binomial(n, p))  
mean(gen_binomial(n, p))  
var(gen_binomial(n, p))
```

```
# Sample Mean: 3.3152
```

```
# Sample Variance: 2.223904
```

```
# Theoretical Mean: 3.333333
```

```
# Theoretical Variance: 2.222222
```