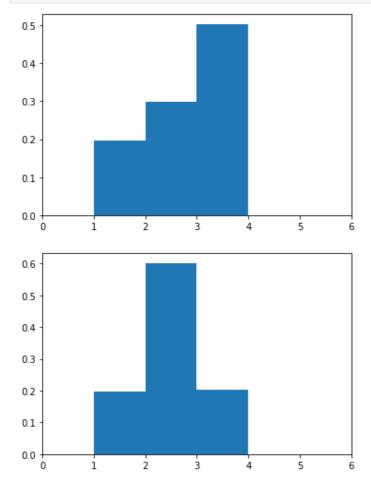
```
In [1]:
# Бондарев И. М., гр. 853501
In [2]:
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from scipy.special import kolmogorov
from scipy import stats
In [3]:
n = 3
m = 3
X = [1, 2, 3]
Y = [1, 2, 3]
P = [[0.05, 0.1, 0.05],
    [0.05, 0.2, 0.05],
     [0.1, 0.3, 0.1]]
In [4]:
q = np.sum(P, axis=1)
1 = np.cumsum(q)
def rand():
    rv_X = np.random.uniform()
    k = np.searchsorted(1, rv X)
    r = np.cumsum(P[k]) / q[k]
    rv Y = np.random.uniform()
    s = np.searchsorted(r, rv Y)
    return X[k], Y[s]
In [5]:
rand()
Out[5]:
(1, 1)
In [6]:
N = 10000
samples = [rand() for i in range(N)]
In [7]:
P empirical = np.zeros((n, m))
for item in samples:
    P_{empirical[item[0] - 1][item[1] - 1] += 1
P empirical /= N
P empirical
Out[7]:
array([[0.051, 0.0956, 0.0509],
       [0.0484, 0.2031, 0.0472],
       [0.0967, 0.3033, 0.1038]])
In [8]:
```

```
def plot_hist(points, weights):
    plt.hist(points, bins=list(points) + [points[-1] + 1], weights=weights, align='mid',
histtype='stepfilled')
    plt.xlim(0, n + m)
    plt.show()

plot_hist(X, P_empirical.sum(axis=1))
plot_hist(Y, P_empirical.sum(axis=0))
```



## In [9]:

```
P_x_t = np.sum(P, axis=1)
P_y_t = np.sum(P, axis=0)

M_x = 0
M_y = 0

for i in range(n):
    M_x += P_x_t[i] * X[i]

for j in range(m):
    M_y += P_y_t[j] * Y[j]

print(f'Theoretical M_x = {M_x}, M_y = {M_y}')
```

Theoretical  $M_x = 2.3$ ,  $M_y = 2.0$ 

## In [10]:

```
def get_M_Emp(X):
    return X.mean()

def get_D_Emp(X):
    m_x = X.mean()
    return ((X - m_x) ** 2 / (len(X) - 1)).sum()
```

## In [11]:

complac Y = nn orrow(nn campaga(nn motriv(complac)[. 0]))[0]

```
sambres \overline{v} - ub.arral(ub.sdaeere(ub.macrrv(sambres)[... \wedge]))[\wedge]
samples Y = np.array(np.squeeze(np.matrix(samples)[:, 1]))[0]
M \times e = get M Emp(samples X)
M y e = get M Emp(samples Y)
print(f'Empirical M x = \{M \times e\}, M y = \{M y e\}')
Empirical M x = 2.3063, M y = 2.0058
In [12]:
D x = 0
D_y = 0
for i in range(n):
    D x += P x t[i] * (X[i] - M x) **2
for j in range(m):
   D_y += P_y t[j] * (Y[j] - M_y) **2
print(f'Theoretical D x = \{D x\}, D y = \{D y\}')
Theoretical D x = 0.61, D y = 0.4
In [13]:
D \times e = get D Emp(samples X)
D y e = get D Emp(samples Y)
print(f'Empirical D x = {D x e}, D y = {D y e}')
Empirical D x = 0.6075410641064106, D y = 0.39800616061606164
In [14]:
def M interval(M, D, n, p):
    alpha = 1 - p
    return M - stats.norm.ppf(1 - alpha / 2) * np.sqrt(D) / np.sqrt(n), M + stats.norm.p
pf(1 - alpha / 2) * np.sqrt(D) / np.sqrt(n)
def D interval(M, D, n, p):
   alpha = 1 - p
   return (n - 1) * D / stats.chi2(n - 1).ppf(1 - alpha / 2), (n - 1) * D / stats.chi2
(n - 1).ppf(alpha / 2)
In [15]:
M \times interval = M interval(M \times e, D \times e, N, 0.95)
M_y_{interval} = M_{interval}(M_y_e, D_y_e, N, 0.95)
print(f'Interval: M \times = \{M \times interval\}, Interval: M y = \{M y interval\}')
Interval: M \times = (2.2910230762925075, 2.321576923707492), Interval: <math>M y = (1.9934350322427)
06, 2.0181649677572935)
In [16]:
D \times interval = D interval(M \times e, D \times e, N, 0.95)
D y interval = D interval(M y e, D y e, N, 0.95)
print(f'Interval: D_x = {D_x_interval}, Interval: D_y = {D_y_interval}')
Interval: D x = (0.5910459050537809, 0.6247398583102958), Interval: D y = (0.387200018758)
071, 0.4092732608216786)
In [17]:
def get_R(X, M_x, Y, M_y, D_x, D_y):
   numerator = 0
   for i in range(N):
```

```
numerator += (X[i] - M_x) * (Y[i] - M_y)

return numerator / (np.sqrt(D_x * D_y * ((N - 1) ** 2)))

R = get_R(samples_X, M_x, samples_Y, M_y, D_x, D_y)
print(f'R = {R}')

R = 0.011054552362178428

In [18]:

def test_chi_square(alpha=0.05):
    statistics = len(P) * np.sum(np.nan_to_num((P - P_empirical) ** 2 / P))
    p_value = 1 - stats.chi2.cdf(statistics, len(P) - 1)
    return statistics, p_value, p_value > alpha

test_chi_square()

Out[18]:
(0.0023263500000000004, 0.9988375012258253, True)
```