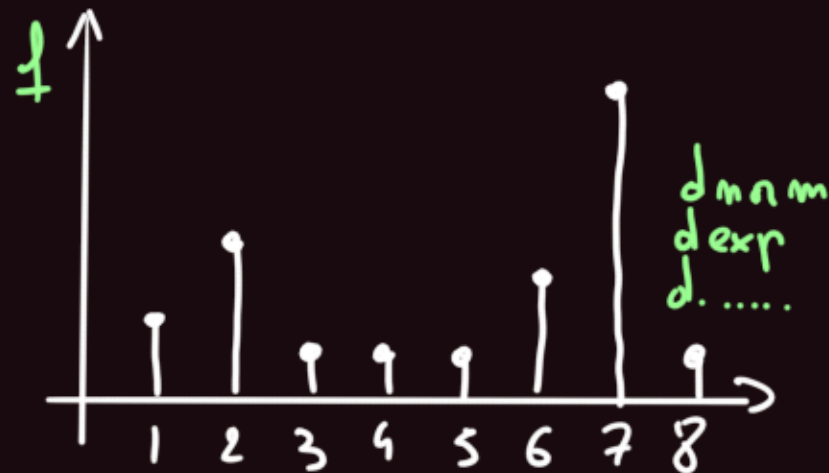
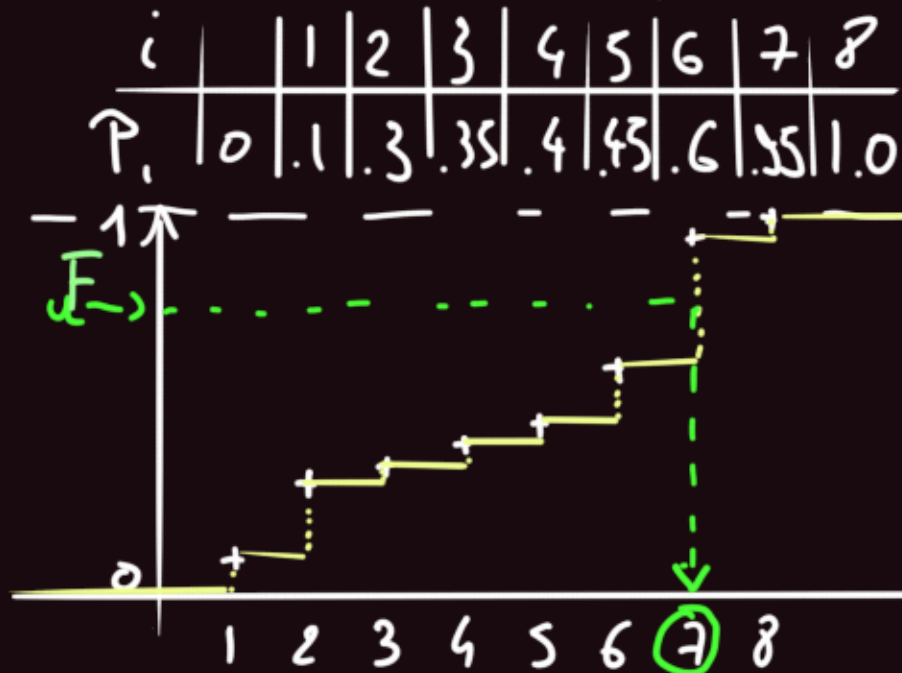


$X \sim f$ density function

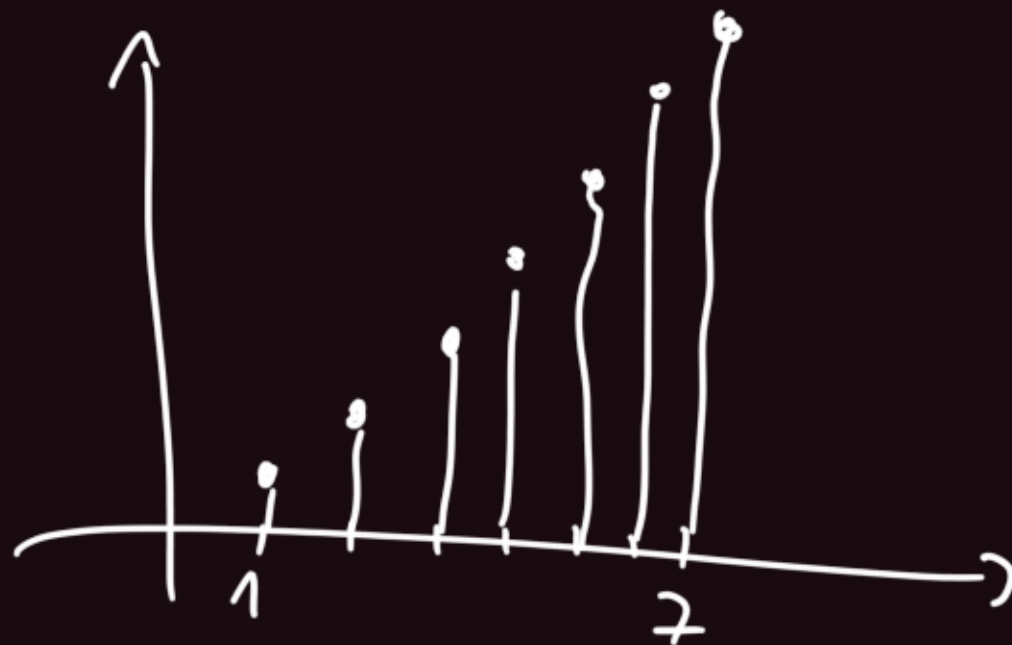
i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
p_i	.1	.2	.05	.05	.05	.15	.35	.05



cumulative density function



$u \sim \mathcal{U}[0,1]$
 $x = F^{-1}(u)$
 inverse de la cdf



$$P(X=i) = \alpha \cdot i$$

$i \in \{1, m\}$

$$\alpha \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m i = 1$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m i}_{\frac{m(m+1)}{2}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{m(m+1)}$$

1] Inverse CDF
 $x \sim F \sim F^{-1}(u)$

2] Rejet



3] Adhoc

$$F(1) = \alpha$$

$$F(2) = \alpha + 2\alpha$$

$$F(3) = \alpha + 1\alpha + 3\alpha$$

$$F(k) = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^k i = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \alpha$$

$$F(k) = \frac{k(k+1)}{m(m+1)}$$

$$F(k) = \frac{k(k+1)}{n(n+1)}$$

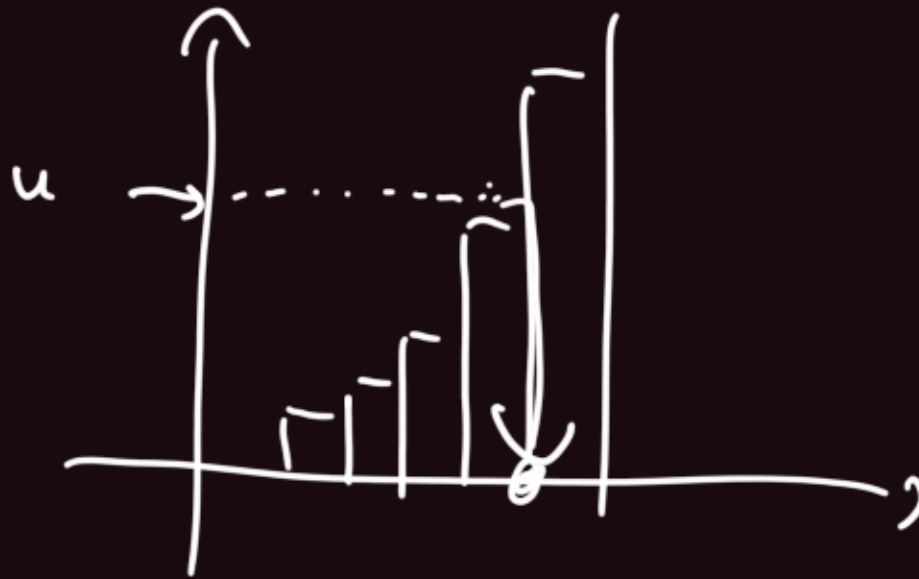
$$F(k) = u$$

$$k^2 + k = n(n+1)u$$

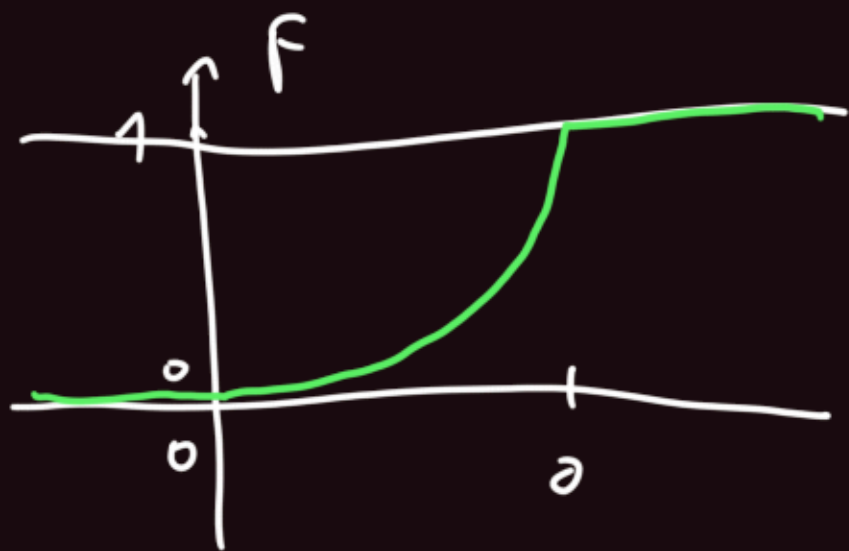
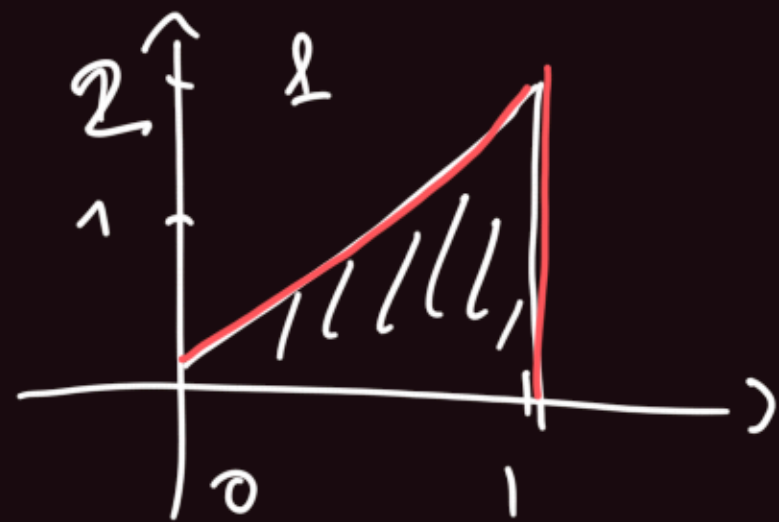
Δ

$\leadsto x_1$

x_2



$$f(x) = 2x \quad \text{pour } x \in [0, 1]$$



$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

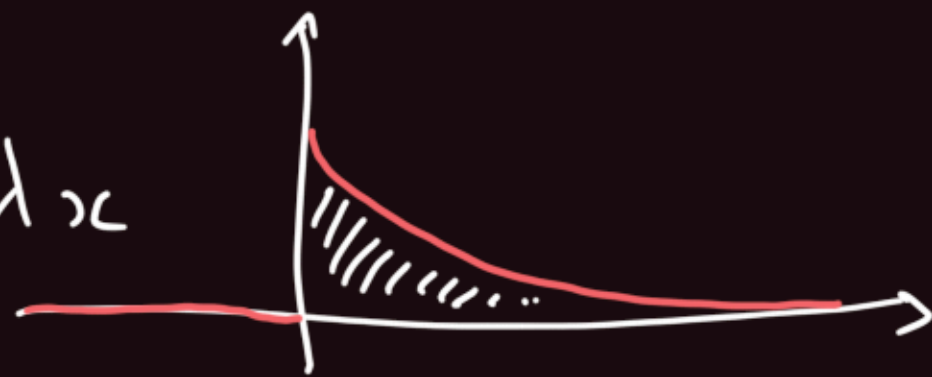
$$= \int_0^x 2t dt = \left[t^2 \right]_0^x = x^2$$

$$x = \text{sqrt}(\text{unif}(n, 0, 1))$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ et } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \\ F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Loi exponentielle.

$$X \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda) \text{ si } f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \\ \text{pour } x \geq 0$$



$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = \left[-e^{-\lambda t} \right]_0^x = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$F(x) = u \Leftrightarrow 1 - e^{-\lambda x} = u$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-\lambda x} = 1 - u$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\lambda x = \ln(1 - u)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln(1 - u)}{-\lambda} = -\log(\text{runif}(N)) / \text{lambda}$$

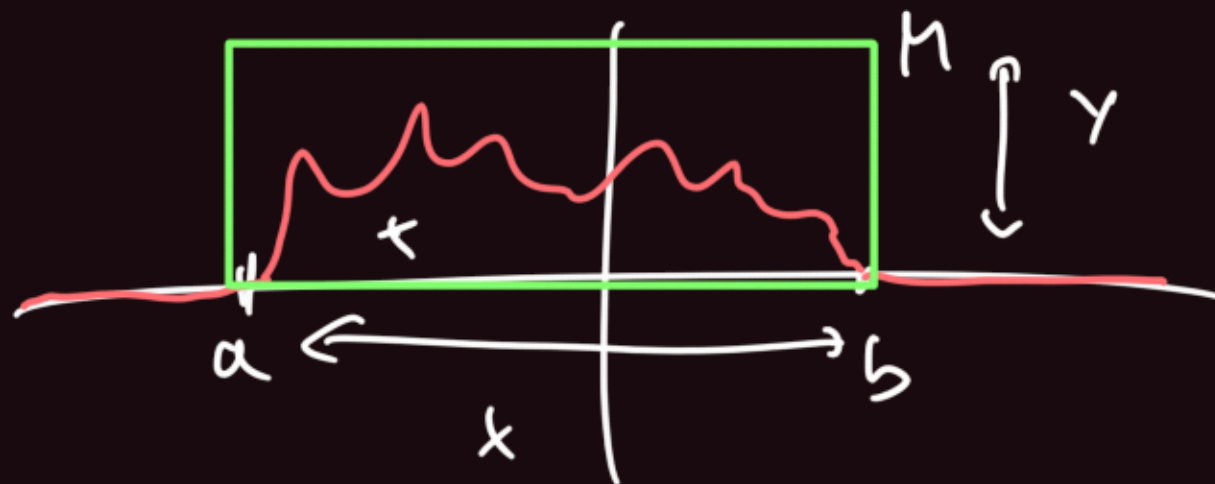
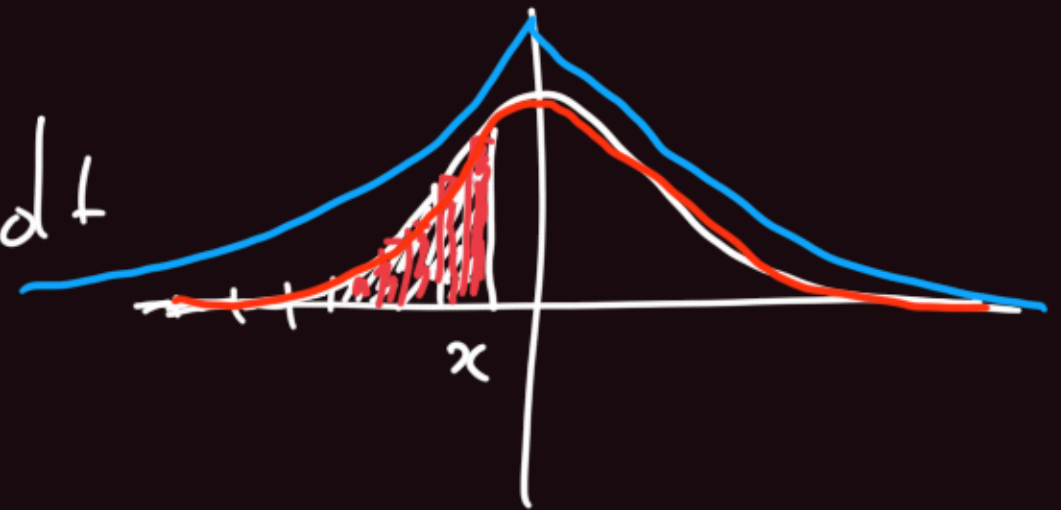
Loi normale: $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

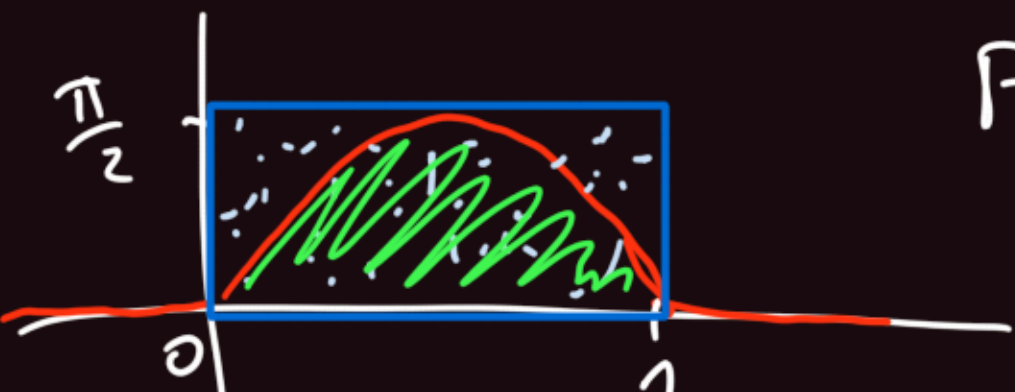
$$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$



$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\pi x) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(0,1)}(x)$$



$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\pi t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\cos(\pi t) \right]_0^x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(\pi x))$$

while(T)

$$\begin{aligned} & x = \text{runif}(1, 0, 1) \\ & y = \text{runif}(1, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ & \text{if } y \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\pi x) \text{ return}(x) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & F(x) = u \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(\pi x)) = u \\ & \Leftrightarrow \cos(\pi x) = 1 - 2u \\ & \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\arccos(1 - 2u)}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Probab. accept} = \frac{\text{green area}}{\text{blue area}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad \mathbb{E}(N) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$