
ENGINEERING TRIPPOS PART IIA

EIETL

MODULE EXPERIMENT 3F3

RANDOM VARIABLES and RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION Short Report

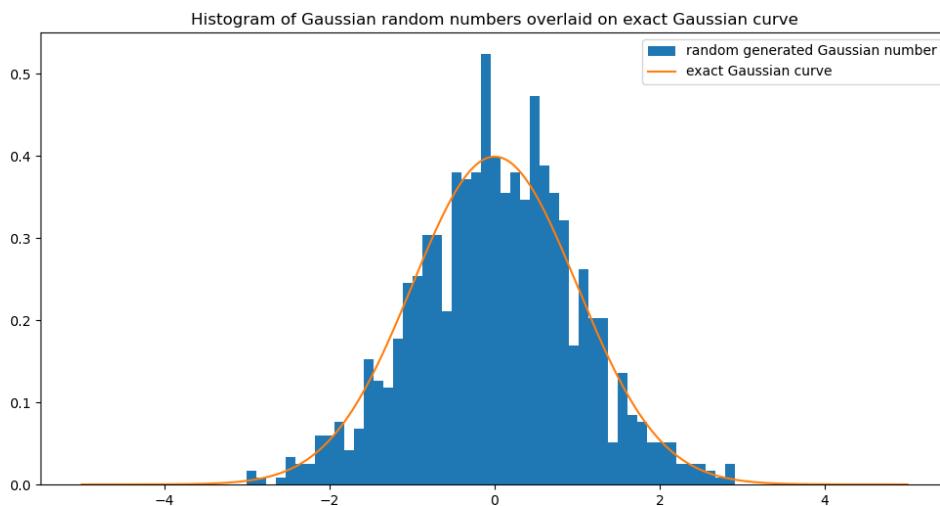
Name: Yongqing Jiang

College: Peterhouse

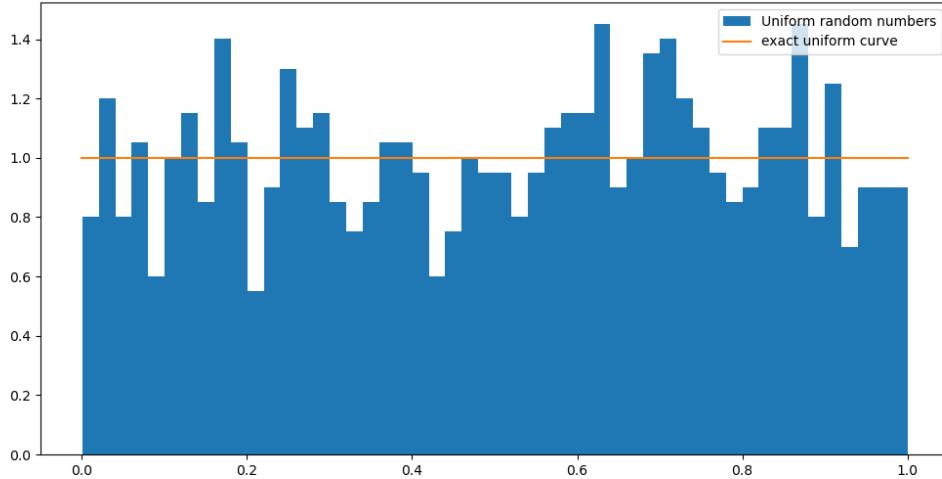
crsid: yj375

1. Uniform and normal random variables.

Histogram of Gaussian random numbers overlaid on exact Gaussian curve (scaled):



Histogram of Uniform random numbers overlaid on exact Uniform curve (scaled):



Kernel density estimate for Gaussian random numbers overlaid on exact Gaussian curve:

Include your graphic here

Kernel density estimate for Uniform random numbers overlaid on exact Gaussian curve:

Include your graphic here

Comment on the advantages and disadvantages of the kernel density method compared with the histogram method for estimation of a probability density from random samples:

Text answer here

Theoretical mean and standard deviation calculation for uniform density as a function of N :

Text/maths answer here

Explain behaviour as N becomes large:

Text/maths answer here

Plot of histograms for $N = 100$, $N = 1000$ and $N = 10000$ with theoretical mean and ± 3 standard deviation lines:

Include your graphic here

Are your histogram results consistent with the multinomial distribution theory?

Text/math answer here

2. **Functions of random variables** For normally distributed $\mathcal{N}(x|0, 1)$ random variables, take $y = f(x) = ax + b$. Calculate $p(y)$ using the Jacobian formula:

Text/math answer here

Explain how this is linked to the general normal density with non-zero mean and non-unity variance:

Text/math answer here

Verify this formula by transforming a large collection of random samples $x^{(i)}$ to give $y^{(i)} = f(x^{(i)})$, histogramming the resulting y samples, and overlaying a plot of your formula calculated using the Jacobian:

Include your graphic here

Now take $p(x) = \mathcal{N}(x|0, 1)$ and $f(x) = x^2$. Calculate $p(y)$ using the Jacobian formula:

Text/math answer here

Verify your result by histogramming of transformed random samples:

Include your graphic here

3. Inverse CDF method

Calculate the CDF and the inverse CDF for the exponential distribution:

The pdf of an exponential distribution Y with mean 1 is:

$$f_Y(y) = e^{-y}$$

The corresponding cdf is found by integration:

$$F_Y(y) = \int_0^y f_Y(t)dt = \int_0^y e^{-t}dt = 1 - e^{-y}$$

The inverse of this function is found by: $x = F_Y(y), y = F_Y^{-1}(x)$.

$$F_Y^{-1}(x) = -\ln(1-x)$$

Matlab/Python code for inverse CDF method for generating samples from the exponential distribution:

Listing 1: MATLAB

```
x_data = np.random.uniform(0,1,1000)
y_data = -np.log(1-x_data)

y = np.linspace(0,5,1000)
exp_theoretical = np.e**(-y)
```

Plot histograms/ kernel density estimates and overlay them on the desired exponential density:

Include your graphic here

4. Simulation from a ‘non-standard’ density.

Matlab/Python code to generate N random numbers drawn from the distribution of X :

Plot some histogram density estimates with $\alpha = 0.5, 1.5$ and several values of β .

Hence comment on the interpretation of the parameters α and β .

A Link to worked files

The worked python files are uploaded to a repository which can be found at: https://github.com/OliverJiang2025/3F3_lab.git