Statistics Software Lab Report - 4 (Outputs file)

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> IIT Kharagpur Statistics Software Lab

Output for Exercise-1

```
> # a) Generating random permutations
  > set.seed(67)
  > generate_random_permutation <- function (n, p) {</pre>
     k <- n
     while(k>=1){
      u <- runif(1, 0, 1)
9
       I <- floor(k*u) + 1</pre>
10
       temp <- p[I]
11
12
      p[I] <- p[k]
       p[k] <- temp
13
       k <- k-1
    }
15
16
    return(p)
17
  + }
18
19
  > n <- 10
20
 > p < - seq(1, n, 1)
 > cat("Initial Permutation is: \n")
 Initial Permutation is:
 > cat(p)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 > q <- generate_random_permutation(n, p)
  > cat("\nFinal Permutation is: \n")
  | Final Permutation is:
  > cat(q, "\n")
  3 1 5 6 8 10 7 4 2 9
```

Output for Exercise-2

```
> # b) Generation of a stationery Poisson Process
  > generate_stationery_poisson <- function(T, S, lambda){</pre>
      t <- 0
     I <- 0
      while(t < T){</pre>
       u <- runif(1, 0, 1)
       t \leftarrow t - (1/lambda)*log(u)
10
       if (t>T)
11
         break
12
        I \leftarrow I + 1
      S[I] \leftarrow t
13
14
15 +
      return(S)
```

```
16 + }
17
   > T <- 10
   > S <- c()
   > lambda <- 5
20
21
   > S <- generate_stationery_poisson(T, S, lambda)</pre>
   > cat("The resultant array is as follows: ", S)
   The resultant array is as follows: 0.7132501 0.7247624 0.8298674 0.8608822
       0.9322894 \ 1.131573 \ 1.303386 \ 1.321246 \ 1.346822 \ 1.6533 \ 1.675817 \ 1.771621
       1.966995 \ \ 2.240367 \ \ 2.383362 \ \ 2.680529 \ \ 3.166485 \ \ 3.385787 \ \ 4.295339 \ \ 4.316184
       4.42878 \ \ 4.837133 \ \ 5.159777 \ \ 5.199202 \ \ 5.23906 \ \ 5.704794 \ \ 5.862096 \ \ 6.163606
       6.165663 \ 6.323427 \ 6.386015 \ 6.58073 \ 6.595207 \ 6.65816 \ 7.061228 \ 7.22715
       7.594829 \ \ 7.730231 \ \ 7.88249 \ \ 8.211276 \ \ 8.418683 \ \ 8.518424 \ \ 8.970141 \ \ 9.040554
       9.438016 9.59068 9.604993 9.774426
```

Output for Exercise-3a

```
> # c)
  > # Algorithm - 1 : Generation of a non-stationery Poisson Process
  > intensity_function <- function (t, lambda) {</pre>
      return(lambda*exp(-t))
  + }
6
  > generate_non_stationery_poisson_algo_1 <- function(T, S, lambda_upper_
      bound, fn){
      t <- 0
9
      I <- 0
11
12
      while(t < T){</pre>
13
        u <- runif(1, 0, 1)
        t \leftarrow t - (1/lambda)*log(u)
14
        if (t>T)
15
16
          break
        if(u <= fn(t, lambda)/lambda_upper_bound){</pre>
17
          I <- I + 1
18
          S[I] <- t
19
20
      }
21
      return(S)
22
  + }
  > T <- 1000
  > S <- c()
  > lambda <- 40
28
  > S <- generate_non_stationery_poisson_algo_1(T, S, lambda, intensity_
      function)
  > cat("The resultant array is as follows: ", S)
```

Output for Exercise-3b

```
> # Algorithm - 2 : Generation of a non-stationery Poisson Process
   > intensity_function <- function (t, lambda) {</pre>
       return(lambda*exp(-t))
   + }
   > generate_non_stationary_poisson_algo2 <- function(fn, intervals, 1, k){</pre>
      t <- 0
       J <- 1
       I <- 0
       S <- numeric(0)
11
       flag <- FALSE
12
13
       while(flag == FALSE){
14
        u1 <- runif(1)
15
         X \leftarrow (-(1/1[J])*log(u1))
16
         while(TRUE){
17
           if(t+X <= intervals[J]){</pre>
18
             t<- t+X
19
             u2 <- runif(1)
20
             if(u2 <= fn(t,1[J])/1[J]){</pre>
21
22
               I <- I+1
               S[I] <- t
23
             }
24
25
             break
           }
26
           if(J == k+1){
27
             flag <- TRUE
28
             break
29
30
           X \leftarrow (X-intervals[J]+t)*l[J]/l[J+1]
31
           J < - J + 1
32
33
       }
34
35
       return(S)
   + }
36
37
   > intervals <- seq(10,100,5)</pre>
   > k <- length(intervals)-1</pre>
   > 1 <- numeric(0)
40
41
```