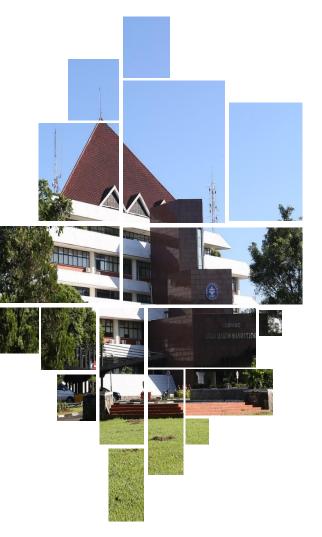
## STK473 – Simulasi Statistika



## Pembangkitan Bilangan Acak Normal



#### Prodi Statistika dan Sains Data

Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam Institut Pertanian Bogor



Pembangkitan Peubah Acak Normal

- Dalil Limit Pusat
- Metode Box-Muller
- Metode Polar Marsaglia



#### Pembangkitan Peubah Acak Normal

Dalil Limit Pusat

$$U_1, U_2, ..., U_n \sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$$
  $\longrightarrow X = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i \sim \text{Normal } (\mu, \sigma^2)$ 

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i \sim \text{Normal } (0, 1)$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i - 6 \sim \text{Normal } (0, 1)$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i - 27 \sim \text{Normal } (\mu, \sigma^2)$$



### Pembangkitan Peubah Acak Normal

Dalil Limit Pusat

Untuk sembarang peubah acak X<sub>i</sub> yang saling bebas dan identik,  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$  akan menyebar normal untuk n cukup besar

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} U_i \sim \text{Normal } (\mu, \sigma^2)$$

 $U_i \sim Uniform(0,1)$ 



### Pembangkitan Peubah Acak Normal

Metode Box-Muller

Untuk dua peubah acak U(0,1) yang saling bebas,  $U_1$  dan  $U_2$ ,

 $N_1 = (-2 \log_e U_1)^{1/2} \cos(2\pi U_2)$ 

 $N_2 = (-2 \log_e U_1)^{1/2} \sin(2\pi U_2)$ 

 $N_1 \sim N(0,1) \, dan \, N_2 \sim N(0,1)$ 



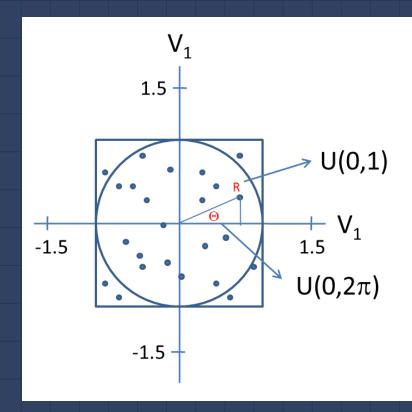
#### Pembangkitan Peubah Acak Normal

Metode Box-Muller

- Fungsi sebelumnya bisa dituliskan menjadi:
  - $\triangleright$  N<sub>1</sub> = R cos  $\Theta$
  - $\triangleright$  N<sub>2</sub> = R sin  $\Theta$
- dengan
  - ightharpoonup R =  $(-2 \log_e U_1)^{1/2}$  ~ Eksponensial (1/2)
  - $\triangleright \Theta = 2\pi U_2 \sim U(0,2\pi)$
- $(N1, N2) \leftrightarrow (R, \Theta)$
- Koordinat Cartesius ↔ koordinat polar

### Pembangkitan Peubah Acak Normal

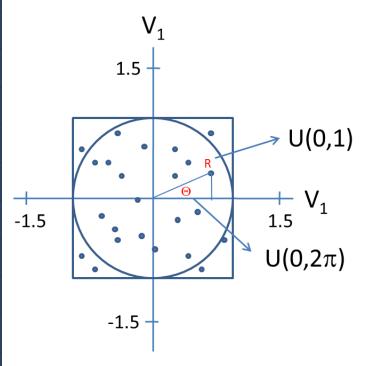
Metode Polar-Marsaglia



- Bila U ~ U(0,1)
  - > 2U ~ U(0,2)
  - $> V = (2U 1) \sim U(-1,1)$
- $V_1, V_2 \sim U(-1,1)$ 
  - $ightharpoonup R^2 = V_1^2 + V_2^2$
  - $\rightarrow$  tan  $\Theta = V_2/V_1$

### Pembangkitan Peubah Acak Normal

Metode Polar-Marsaglia



Dari metode Box-Muller

$$N_{1} = (-2 \log_{e} U_{1})^{1/2} \cos (2\pi U_{2})$$

$$N_{2} = (-2 \log_{e} U_{1})^{1/2} \sin (2\pi U_{2})$$

$$R \qquad \sin \Theta = V_{2}/R$$

$$\cos \Theta = V_{1}/R$$

$$V_{1}(V_{1}^{2}+V_{2}^{2})^{-1/2}$$

$$V_{2}(V_{1}^{2}+V_{2}^{2})^{-1/2}$$

### Pembangkitan Peubah Acak Normal

Metode Polar-Marsaglia

- $ightharpoonup N_1 = (-2 \log_e U_1)^{1/2} \cos (2\pi U_2)$
- $ightharpoonup N_2 = (-2 \log_e U_1)^{1/2} \sin(2\pi U_2)$
- $N_1 = (-2 \log_e R^2)^{1/2} V_1 (V_1^2 + V_2^2)^{-1/2}$
- Arr N<sub>2</sub> =  $(-2 \log_e R^2)^{1/2} V_2 (V_1^2 + V_2^2)^{-1/2}$
- $N_1 = (-2 \log_e (V_1^2 + V_2^2))^{1/2} V_1 (V_1^2 + V_2^2)^{-1/2}$
- $N_2 = (-2 \log_e (V_1^2 + V_2^2))^{1/2} V_2 (V_1^2 + V_2^2)^{-1/2}$
- $N_1 = V_1\{(-2 \log_e W)/W\}^{1/2}$
- $ightharpoonup N_2 = V_2\{(-2 \log_e W)/W\}^{1/2}$
- dengan W =  $V_1^2 + V_2^2$

