



#### General instructions:

- Utilize Python programming language for implementation.
- Ensure the program is well-documented to enhance comprehension.
- Employ functions and loops for efficient code organization.
- Implement error handling to manage invalid inputs or unexpected scenarios.
- Optimize the code for performance and readability where applicable.

1. (a) Calculate the entropy of a fair coin. Now suppose that the coin is biased, i.e., probability of head is not equal to 0.5. Plot the entropy curve where  $x$ -axis represents the probability of head and  $y$ -axis is the corresponding entropy.  
(b) Generate and plot two Gaussian distributions with different mean and variance. Calculate the KL divergence and cross-entropy between these two distributions. Repeat this experiment for different mean and variance, and observe the value of KL divergence and cross-entropy when these two distributions:
  - i. overlap each other,
  - ii. partially overlap,
  - iii. do not overlap.

2. (a) Simulate a random number generator for the following distributions:
  - i. Uniform distribution
  - ii. Normal distribution
  - iii. Truncated exponential distribution

Generate a sample dataset of 1000 points for each case. Plot the histogram of the samples and the density function of the given distributions in a single subplot.

- (b) Let

$$f_X = \frac{1}{40}(2x + 3), \quad 0 < x < 5$$

be a density function. Generate a random number simulator for this density function and sample 1000 random draws. Plot the graph of given density function and histogram plot of the drawn samples in a single figure.

3. Generate atleast five different random samples of size  $n$  from Normal distribution (where the mean and standard deviation are given as input by the user) and
  - (a) Plot any three random samples in a single plot and compare them with the parent distribution to visually assess their similarities or differences.
  - (b) Calculate the mean and variance of the random samples and compare them with the statistics of the parent distribution.
  - (c) Observe how the characteristics of the random samples change as the sample size  $n$  increases. Check for any trends or patterns observed in the plots and statistical summaries.
4. Repeat the same procedure as asked in Q3 by sampling from Exponential distribution, where the parameter  $\lambda$  is given as input by the user.
5. Let the marks of students in a class are normally distributed with mean 65 and standard deviation 15. Then,
  - (a) Generate five random samples of size 50 and calculate their statistics. Also, plot the histogram of these samples and the total population in a single graph.
  - (b) Again generate random samples of size 100, 150 and 250, and observe their statistics and histogram.

- (c) Think of any other sampling strategy different from random sampling. Use it to generate samples of different sizes from the population. Calculate their statistics and plot the histogram.
- (d) Compare the statistics of the random sampling and the sampling from part *c*. Are they close to what is in the population? Is there any bias one way or the other? Is the variance too high or too low?