

# MTH208: Worksheet 3

## Simulating Experiments

In this worksheet, we will learn about simulating random experiments in R. Let's start simple.

1. One of the simplest random experiment is tossing a fair coin. R can do this for us using command `rbinom()`.

```
# n = number of coin tosses
# size = 1 (tells R we are tossing a coin)
# prob = probability of success
rbinom(n = 1, size = 1, prob = 0.5)
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
# 1 = success (heads), 0 = failure (tails)
```

We can also do multiple coin tosses

```
rbinom(n = 10, size = 1, prob = 0.5)
```

```
[1] 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0
```

Now that you've understood the commands, write R code for the following:

- a. Simulate 1000 fair coin tosses and calculate the proportion of heads.
  - b. Simulate 1000 tosses of a coin that has probability of heads equal to 0.30. Calculate the proportion of heads.
2. We can simulate other experiments, like rolling a die:

```
# Rolling a die
sample(x = 1:6, size = 1)
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
# Rolling an unfair die
sample(x = 1:6, size = 1, prob = c(.1, .2, .1, .1, .3, .2))
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
# drawing a random number between [a,b]
# n = number of random numbers
# min = a
# max = b
runif(n = 1, min = 0, max = 1)
```

```
[1] 0.3841037
```

Now that you understand simulating the experiments above, try the following exercises:

- In a bag, there are 7 balls of 3 different colors: 3 are red, 2 are green, 2 are blue. Write a code to randomly draw a ball from the bag.
- Consider the following matrix  $A$  and let  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  denote the columns of  $A$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
A <- matrix(c(3, 1, -2, 4, 5, 3, -1, 2, -2), nrow = 3, ncol = 3)
A
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]     3     4    -1
[2,]     1     5     2
[3,]    -2     3    -2
```

Write an R code to choose column  $i$  with probability  $p_i$ :

$$p_i = \frac{\|A_i\|}{\sum_{j=1}^3 \|A_j\|}.$$

Here, for  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$ ,  $\|x\| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_k^2}$  denotes Euclidean norm.

- Suppose I throw a dart anywhere at random on a thread of length 5 cm (assume I will always throw the dart on the thread and never miss the thread – I am very good at throwing darts). Write an R code to simulate where the dart lands on the thread.

- We will try to run a simulation whose answer should be close to `exp(1)`. You will need to use a few new commands in this. Note that, to define a vector of length 1000, you can use command

```
new <- numeric(length = 1000)
```

Also, we have learned `for()` loops, which can be used to implement a loop when the number of loopings are known. However, when the number loops are unknown and based on some condition, we can use

the `while(condition){---}` loop. This runs the loop as long as the `condition` within the `while` command is satisfied.

- a. Write an R function called `exceed()` to count the number of random  $[0, 1]$  draws it takes for their sum to exceed 1. The function should have no inputs and should return just one numeric output. The syntax will look like:

```
exceed <- function()
{
  count <- 0
  while(...)
  {
    ...
  }
  return(count)
}
```

- b. Write an R program to call the above function 1000 times and store all 1000 outputs in a numeric vector. The code will look like:

```
store <- numeric(length = 1000)
for(r in 1:1000)
{
  store[r] <- ...
}
```

- c. Return the average of the 1000 outputs. This should be close to `exp(1)`.
4. It's your 25th birthday, and your friends bought you a cake with 25 candles on it. You make a wish and try to blow them out. Every time, you blow out a random number of candles between one and the number that remain.
    - a. Write an R function that `age` as an input and returns the number of attempts it takes to blow out all the candles. You may need the `break` command to write this function or use the `while` loop.
    - b. Write an R program to call the above function 1000 times and store all 1000 outputs in a numeric vector. You now have 1000 simulated candle blowing experiments.
    - c. How many times, **on average**, do you need to blow at the cake until all the candles are extinguished?
    - d. Repeat the above for you 30th birthday.