Homework1

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Abstract

We use Monte Carlo method to estimate the value of the distribution of N(0,1) at $n \in \{10^2, 10^3, 10^4\}$ at $t \in \{0.0, 0.67, 0.84, 1.28, 1.65, 2.32, 2.58, 3.09, 3.72\}$. Then we form the table including the mean value of 100 times experiments and the true value. Also, we generate the box plots of the bias at all t. $\Phi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-y^2/2} dy$ This is a template mainly designed for data science lab projects. In this template, we review most common components of a single R Markdown document with the power of the **bookdown** package and demonstrate their basic usage through examples.

The application of Monte Carlo methods

The distribution function of N(0,1),

$$\Phi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-y^2/2} dy, \tag{1.1}$$

We use the formular below to estimate the value of the formular 1.1.

$$\hat{\Phi}(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} I(X_i \le t), \tag{1.2}$$

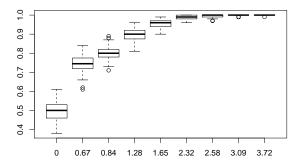
where X_i 's are iid N(0,1) variables. We wrote the function phi_cal to calculate the $\hat{\Phi}(t)$ given specific t and n. The R code chunk like this:

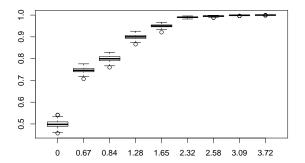
```
phi_cal <- function(t,n){
    x <- rnorm(n,0,1)
    I_x <- array(n)
    for (i in 1:n) {
        if(x[i]>t)
            I_x[i] <- 0
        else
            I_x[i] <- 1
    }
    phi <- sum(I_x)/n
    return(phi)
}</pre>
```

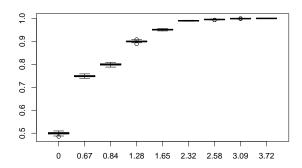
Then similarly, we wrote the function phi_real to get the real value of the cdf of N(0,1). The R code chunk like this:

```
phi_real <- function(t){
  y <- pnorm(t,0,1)
  return(y)
}</pre>
```

The next step is to experiment for 100 times and draw the box plts of the bias at all t. The results are shown as the follow 3 pictures.







Then we calculate the mean of the \mathbf{phi} _cal. We use a table to present out results compared with the real value of the normal distribution, whose first three lines corespond to n = 100, 1000, 10000 respectively and the last line of table is the real value. Here is the table:

	0	0.67	0.84	1.28	1.65	2.32	2.58	3.09	3.72
n=100	0.501300	0.7530000	0.8021000	0.9041000	0.9507000	0.9914000	0.995900	0.9990000	0.9998000
n=1000	0.500560	0.7483900	0.7994300	0.9019300	0.9510400	0.9898700	0.994930	0.9988600	0.9998900
n=10000	0.499588	0.7477820	0.7994170	0.8994280	0.9509850	0.9899150	0.995065	0.9989880	0.9998910
${\rm real_value}$	0.500000	0.7485711	0.7995458	0.8997274	0.9505285	0.9898296	0.995060	0.9989992	0.9999004