

Simulation laboratory 1: Random number generation and Poisson process

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Goals

1. Random number generation:

- Understand how to draw from a distribution
- Apply the inverse transform method

2. Poisson process:

- Understand how to generate events
- Understand difference between homogeneous and nonhomogeneous Poisson processes
- Apply the thinning algorithm

Overview

Implementation:

- ① Exponential random numbers
- ② Homogeneous Poisson process
- ③ Nonhomogeneous Poisson process

Steps:

- ① Read the specifications (written in the distributed Python codes)
- ② Implement the requested functions
- ③ Test the functions

- 1 Exponential random numbers
- 2 Homogeneous Poisson process
- 3 Nonhomogeneous Poisson process
- 4 My results

TO DO:

- Use the inverse transform method given a uniform distributed random number
- Explore your programme: change number of draws and/or parameter, compare to theoretical distribution

- 1 Exponential random numbers
- 2 Homogeneous Poisson process**
- 3 Nonhomogeneous Poisson process
- 4 My results

Homogeneous Poisson process

TO DO:

- Use the function for exponential random number generation
- Let $\lambda = 4$ and $T = 1$.
- Plot empirical arrival time distribution.

- 1 Exponential random numbers
- 2 Homogeneous Poisson process
- 3 Nonhomogeneous Poisson process**
- 4 My results

Nonhomogeneous Poisson process

TO DO:

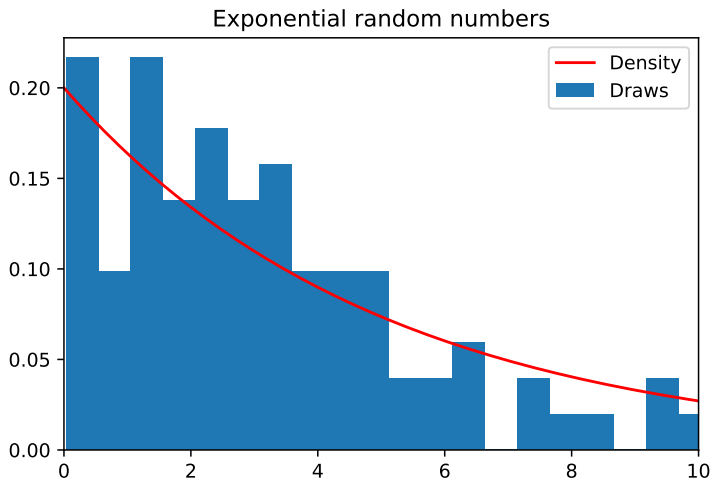
- Use the thinning algorithm: be aware of a function for $\lambda(t)$
- Let $\lambda(t) = \lambda \cdot \sin(t) + \lambda$ with $\lambda = 4$ and $T = 10$.
- Compare results to homogeneous Poisson process.

Extra questions

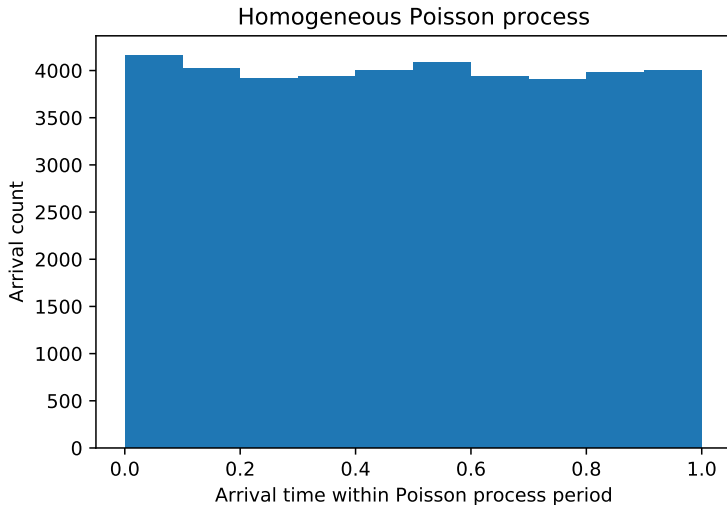
- 1 What is the efficiency, i.e., the number of accepted values over the total number of generated values, of this non homogeneous Poisson process with a unique λ where $\lambda(t) \leq \lambda$?
- 2 Can the efficiency be improved using several piecewise constant λ_i where $\lambda(t) \leq \lambda_i$, $t_{i-1} \leq t \leq t_i$?
- 3 Implement a non homogeneous Poisson process with multiple λ_i s. What is the new efficiency? Attention at the transition between λ_i and λ_{i+1} .

- 1 Exponential random numbers
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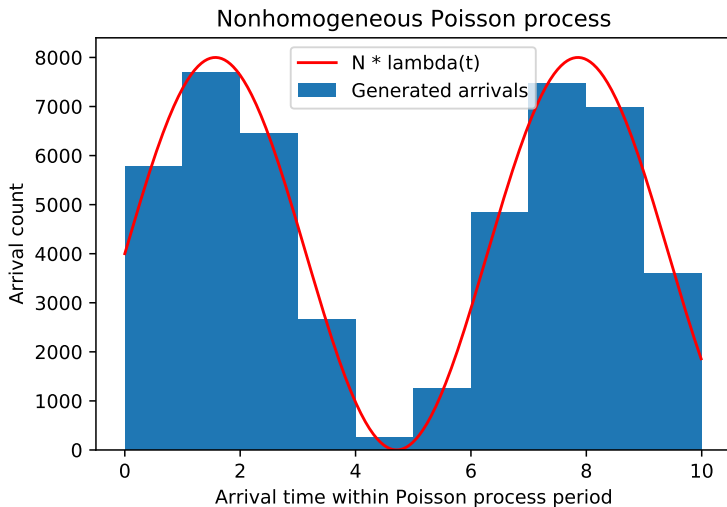
Exponential random numbers



Homogeneous Poisson process



Non-homogeneous Poisson process



Non-homogeneous Poisson process - Extra questions

- ① **Q:** What is the efficiency, i.e., the number of accepted values over the total number of generated values, of this non homogeneous Poisson process with a unique λ where $\lambda(t) \leq \lambda$?

A: 0.59

- ② **Q:** Can the efficiency be improved using several piecewise constant λ_i where $\lambda(t) \leq \lambda_i$, $t_{i-1} \leq t \leq t_i$?

A: Yes

- ③ **Q:** Implement a non homogeneous Poisson process with multiple λ_i s. What is the new efficiency?

A: $\lambda_i \in \{\lambda/2, \lambda\}$ and $t_i = i\pi$ so that $\lambda(t) \leq \lambda_i \leq \lambda$ is satisfied throughout the interval. New efficiency equals to **0.73**.

