

# Random Numbers

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**Abstract**—This document contains the solution for Random Numbers

**Problem 1.1:** Generate  $10^6$  samples of  $U$  using a C program and save into a file called uni.dat.

**Solution:**

```
wget https://github.com/procodervarun/
RandomNumbers/blob/master/codes/
exrand.c
wget https://github.com/procodervarun/
RandomNumbers/blob/master/codes/coeffs
.h
gcc exrand.c
./a.out
```

**Problem 1.2:** Load the uni.dat file into python and plot the empirical CDF of  $U$  using the samples in uni.dat. The CDF is defined as

**Solution:**

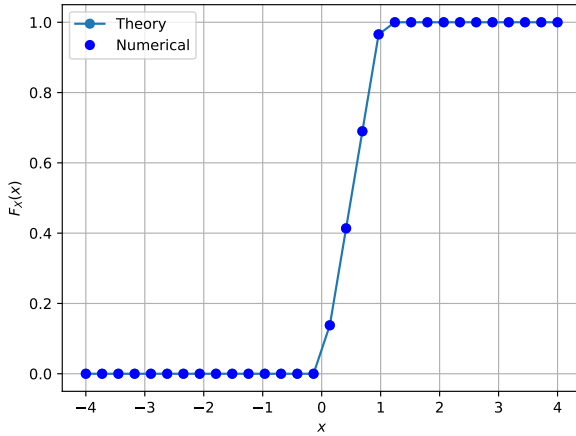


Fig. 1. The CDF of  $U$

**Problem 1.3:** Find a theoretical solution for  $F_U(x)$

**Solution:**

$$F_U(x) = \Pr(U \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p_U(u) du \quad (1)$$

- 1) Case 1:  $x < 0$ :  $p_X(x) = 0 \Rightarrow F_U(x) = 0$
- 2) Case 2:  $0 \leq x < 1$ :  $F_U(x) = \int_0^x du = x$

- 3) Case 3:  $x \geq 1$ : Put  $x = 1$  to get  $F_U(x) = 1$

$$F_U(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

**Problem 1.4:** The mean of  $U$  is defined as

$$E[U] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N U_i \quad (3)$$

and its variance as

$$\text{var}[U] = E[U - E[U]]^2 \quad (4)$$

Write a C program to find the mean and variance of  $U$ .

**Solution:**

```
wget https://github.com/procodervarun/
RandomNumbers/blob/master/codes/uni.c
gcc uni.c
./a.out
```

**Problem 1.5:** Verify your result theoretically given that  $E[U^k] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^k dF_U(x)$

**Solution:**

$$E[U] = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

(6)

$\Rightarrow$  theoretically empirical mean is 0.50 which closely agrees with numerical value of 0.500007

$$E[U^2] = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}[U] &= E[U - E[U]]^2 \\ &= E[U^2 - 2UE[U] + E^2[U]] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$= E[U^2] - E^2[U] = \frac{1}{12} \quad (9)$$

$\Rightarrow$  theoretically empirical variance is 0.083333 which closely agrees with numerical value of 0.083301

**Problem 2.1:** Generate  $10^6$  samples of the random variable

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{12} U_i - 6 \quad (11)$$

using a C program, where  $U_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 12$  are a set of independent uniform random variables between 0 and 1 and save in a file called gau.dat

**Solution:**

```
wget https://github.com/procodervarun/
RandomNumbers/blob/master/codes/
exrand.c
wget https://github.com/procodervarun/
RandomNumbers/blob/master/codes/coeffs
.h
gcc exrand.c
./a.out
```

**Problem 2.2:** Load gau.dat in python and plot the empirical CDF of  $X$  using the samples in gau.dat. What properties does a CDF have?

**Solution:**

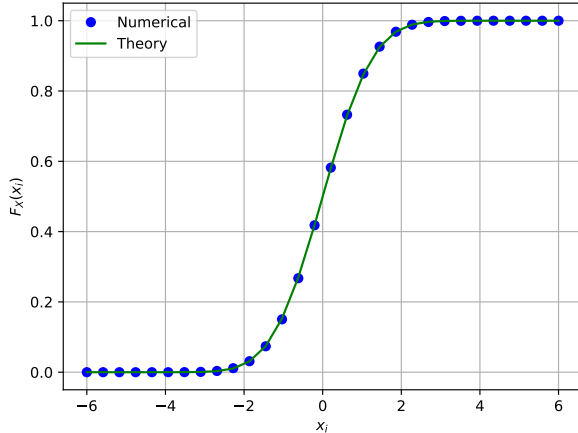


Fig. 2. The CDF of  $X$

**Problem 2.3:** Load gau.dat in python and plot the empirical PDF of  $X$  using the samples in gau.dat. The PDF of  $X$  is defined as

$$p_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x) \quad (12)$$

What properties does the PDF have?

**Solution:**

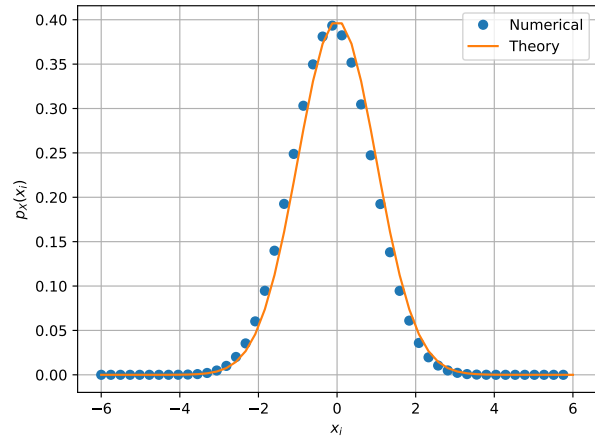


Fig. 3. The PDF of  $X$

**Problem 2.4:** Find the mean and variance of  $X$  by writing a C program.

**Solution:**

```
wget https://github.com/procodervarun/
RandomNumbers/blob/master/codes/gau.c
wget https://github.com/procodervarun/
RandomNumbers/blob/master/codes/coeffs
.h
gcc gau.c
./a.out
```

**Problem 2.5:** Given that  $p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  & repeat the above exercise theoretically.

**Solution:**

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 0 \quad (13)$$

$\Rightarrow$  theoretically empirical mean is 0 which closely agrees with numerical value of 0.000326

$$\text{var}[X] = E[X^2] - E^2[X] \quad (14)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1 \quad (15)$$

$$(16)$$

$\Rightarrow$  theoretically empirical variance is 1 which closely agrees with numerical value of 1.000906

**Problem 3.1:** Generate samples of

$$V = -2 \ln(1 - U) \quad (17)$$

and plot its CDF.

**Solution:**

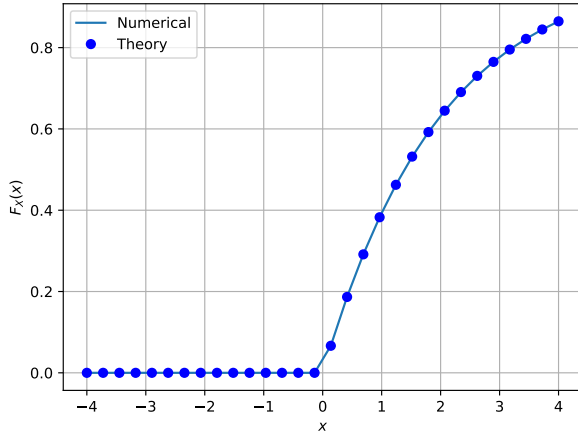


Fig. 4. The PDF of  $X$

**Problem 3.2** Find the theoretical expression for  $F_V(x)$

**Solution:**

$$v = f(u) = -2 \ln(1 - U) \quad (18)$$

$$u = f^{-1}(v) = 1 - e^{-\frac{v}{2}} \quad (19)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_V(v) = F_U(1 - e^{-\frac{v}{2}}) \quad (20)$$

$$F_V(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & v < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\frac{v}{2}} & v \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (21)$$