

Assignment 0

1 Problem on Probability

1.1 (a) assuming X is a continuous random variable with CDF F_X

$$\text{let } Y = F_X(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) \\ &= P(F_X(X) \leq y) \\ &= P(X \leq F_X^{-1}(y)) \\ &= F_X(F_X^{-1}(y)) \end{aligned}$$

since $Y \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Unif}(0,1)$

$$\boxed{\text{hence } X = F_X^{-1}(y)}$$

1.1 (b) X is of exponential distribution

$$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$y = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$x = \frac{-1}{\lambda} \ln(1-y)$$

since y is Unif on $(0,1)$ so is $1-y$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln y}$$

2. Vectorization

$$(a) \quad d(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^d (x_i - y_i)^2$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X - y)^T (X - y) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - y_1 \\ x_2 - y_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d - y_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X - y)^T (X - y) = \begin{bmatrix} (x_1 - y_1)(x_1 - y_1) & (x_1 - y_1)(x_2 - y_2) & \dots & (x_1 - y_1)(x_d - y_d) \\ (x_2 - y_2)(x_1 - y_1) & (x_2 - y_2)(x_2 - y_2) & \dots & (x_2 - y_2)(x_d - y_d) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (x_d - y_d)(x_1 - y_1) & (x_d - y_d)(x_2 - y_2) & \dots & (x_d - y_d)(x_d - y_d) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d (x_i - y_i)^2 = d(x, y)$$

③

3. Probability and simulation

(a) Say x are the min flips required

Case 1 \rightarrow Tail appears on first flip - $(x+1)$ flips

Case 2 \rightarrow Head then tail - $(x+2)$ flips

Case 3 \rightarrow Head then head - 2 flips

$$x = \frac{1}{4} (x+1) + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} (x+2) + \frac{2 \times 3 \times 3}{4 \times 4}$$

$$9x = 28$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{28}{9} \approx 3.1} \quad \text{minimum 3 flips are required}$$

2 (d) after plotting time vs sam points
and time vs dimension,

One of the evident conclusion is the
vectorized functions are highly
optimised compared to simple
for loops

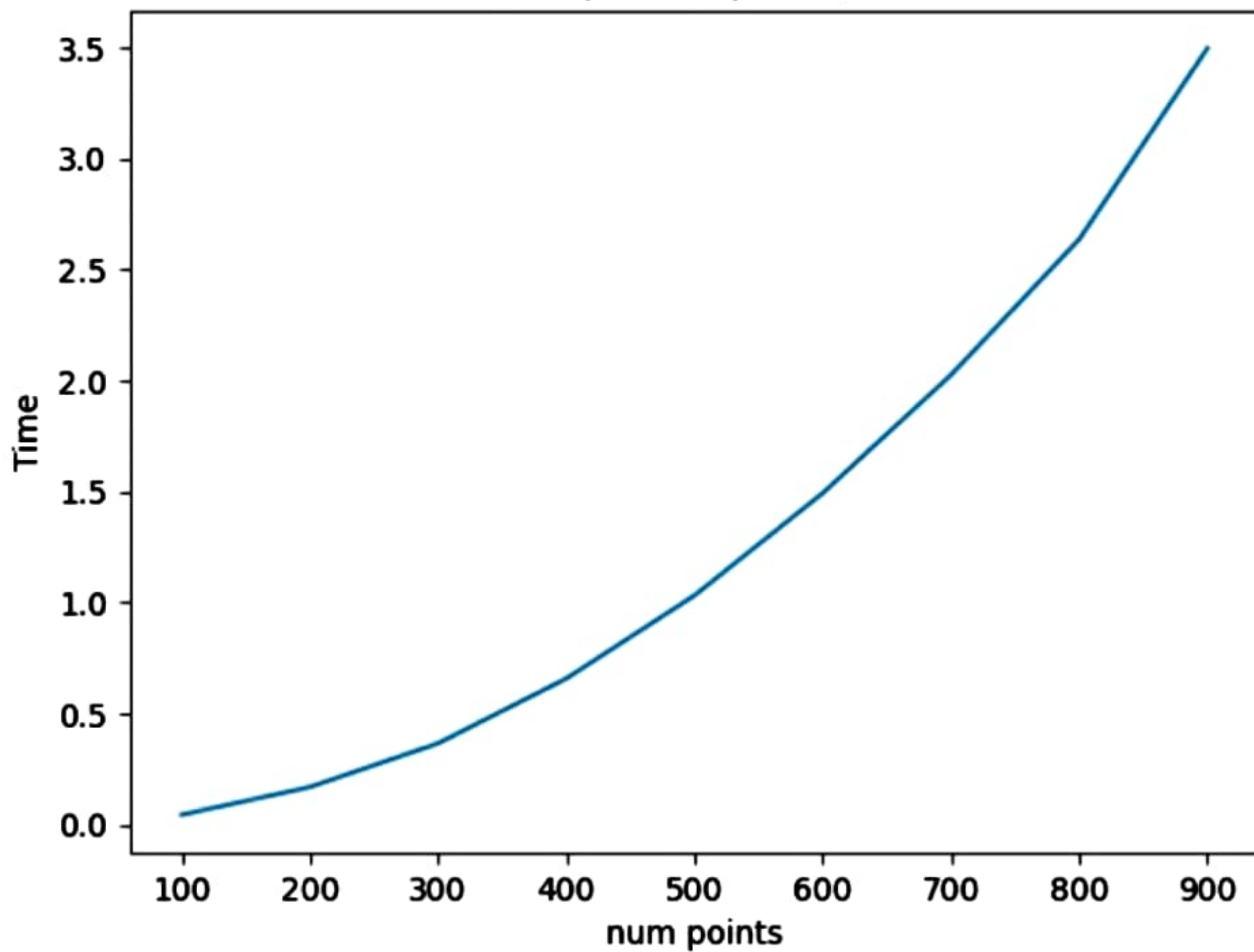
3 (b) for the simulation, I have designed
the program in the following way

for each n ~~where $n \in \{10, 100, 1000\}$~~
where $n \in \{10, 100, 1000, 10000\}$

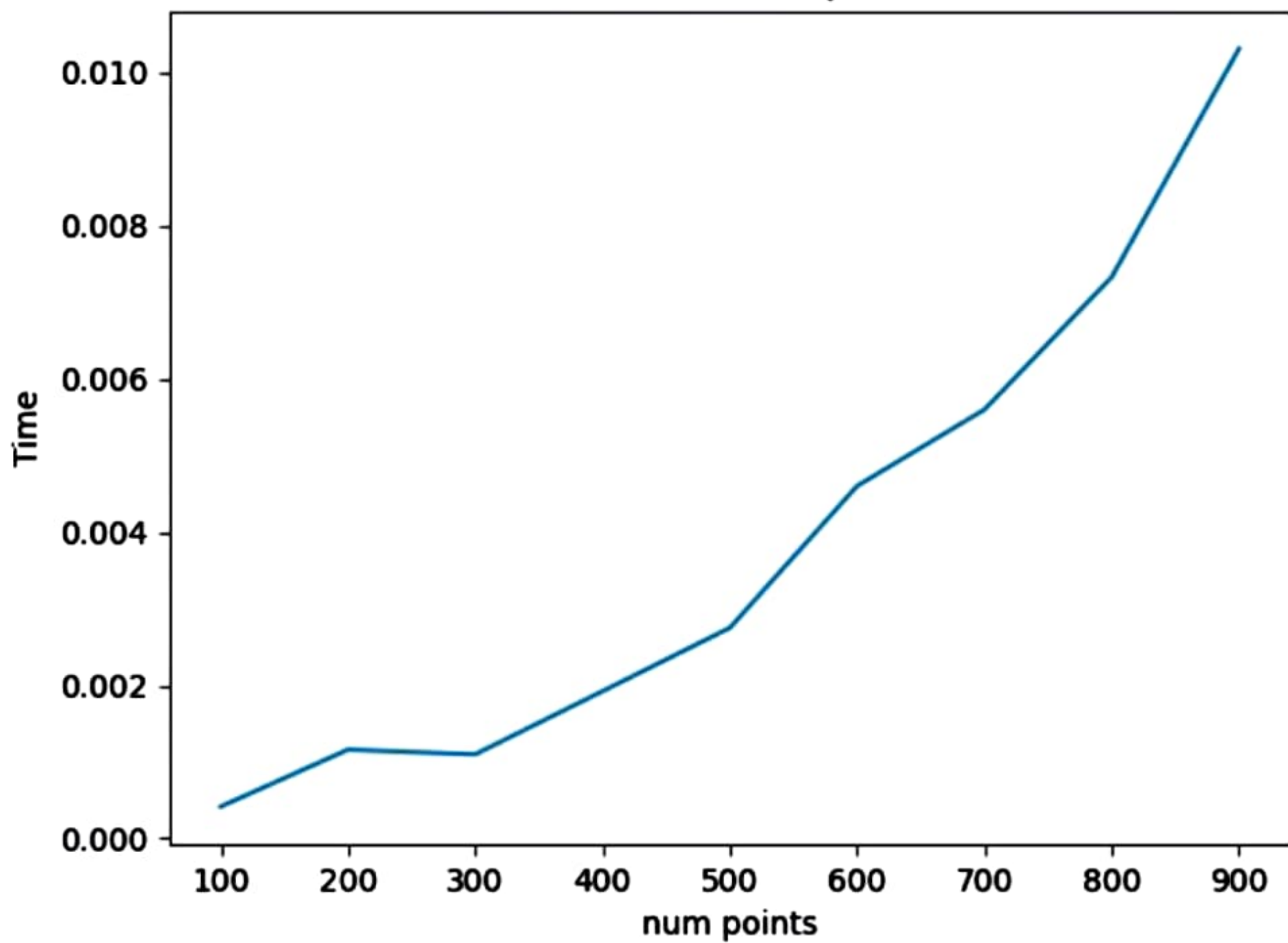
expected value is calculated
10 times. Finally mean
value for each of these is
stored as avg expected value
error is determined using
 $\text{avg expected value} - \text{Theoretical value}$

finally the error bars are then
plotted

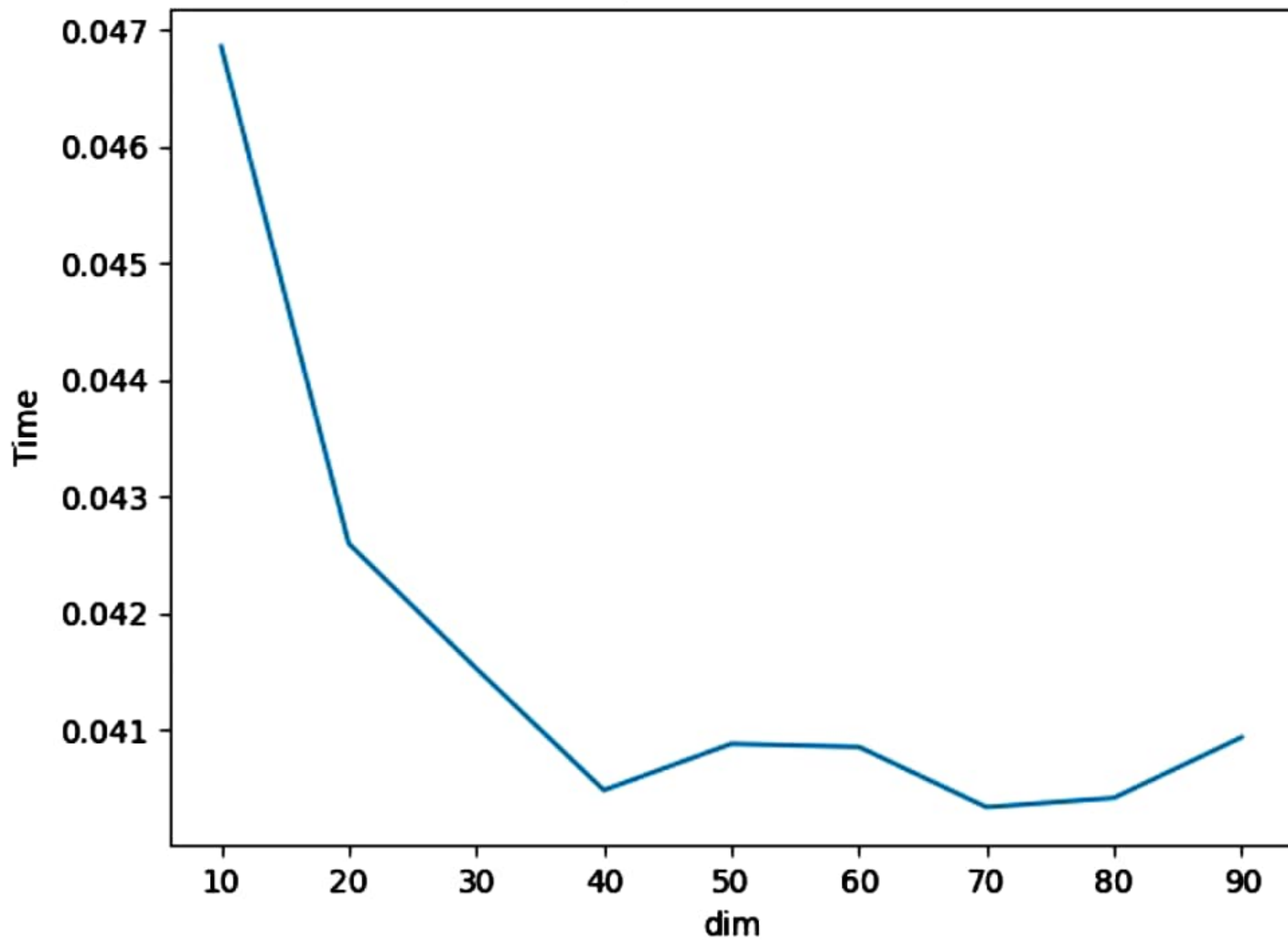
loop (num points)



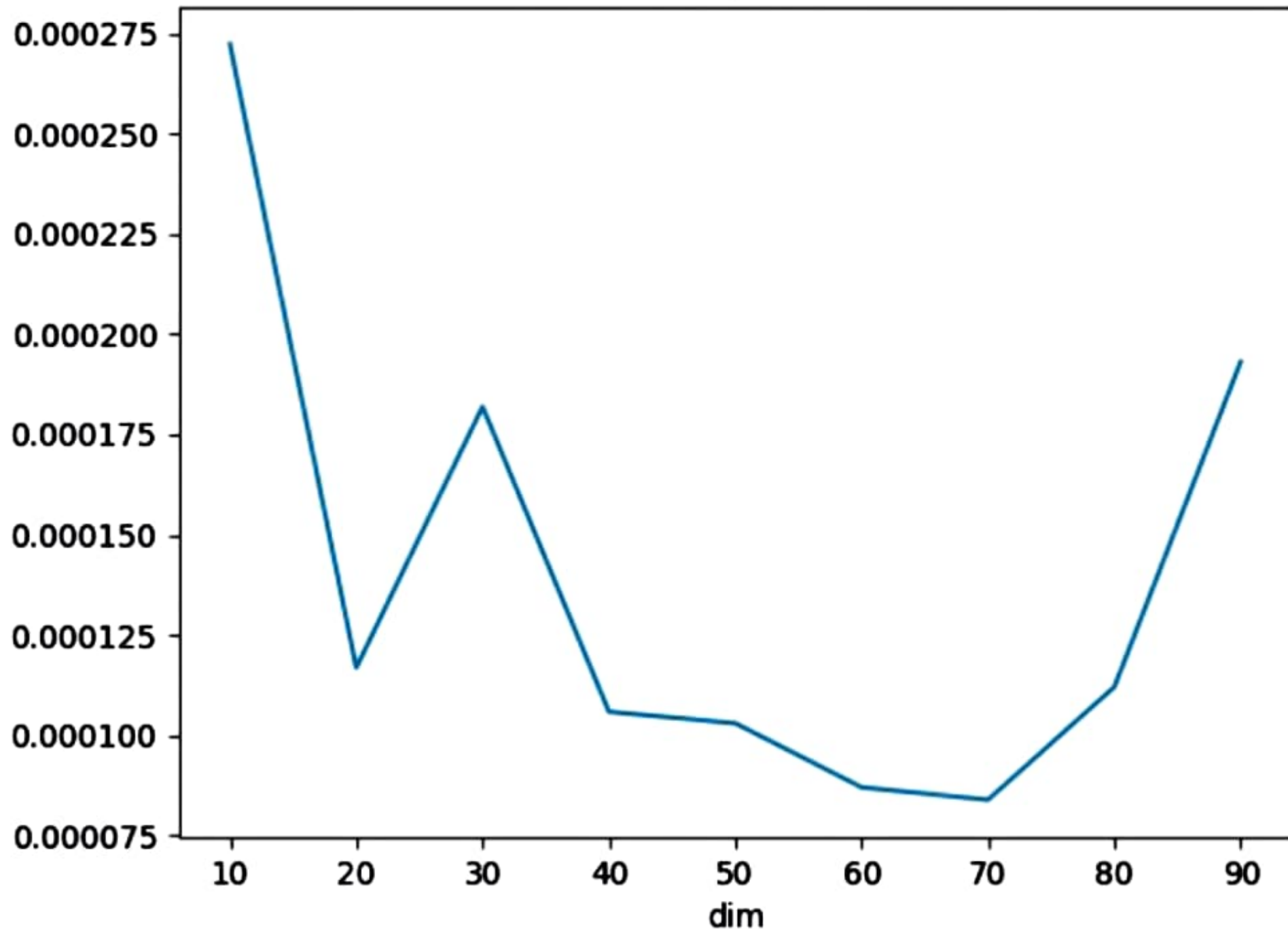
Vectorized (num points)



loop (dimensions)



Vectorized (dimensions)



observed expectations and error bars

