

Monte Carlo Lab Submission

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1 Task 1

```
[2]: import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from scipy.integrate import quad as integrate
from math import gamma
```

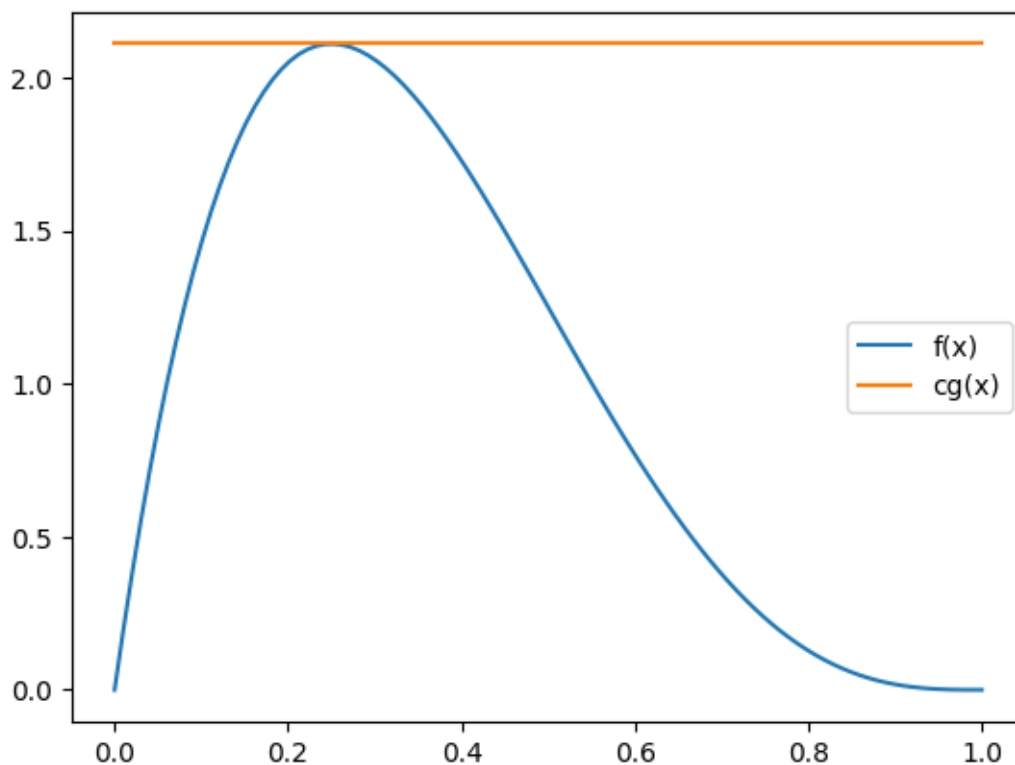
```
[3]: # Backbone: General Linear Congruence Generator
def GLCG(x0):
    a,b,m = 625,6571,31104
    while True:
        x0 = (a*x0+b)%m
        yield x0/m

glcg = GLCG(69)

def U(a,b):
    return a+(b-a)*next(glcg)
```

```
[4]: f = lambda x: 20*x*(1-x)**3
g = lambda x: x**0
c = 135/64

x = np.linspace(0,1,100)
plt.plot(x,f(x),label='f(x)')
plt.plot(x,c*g(x),label='cg(x)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



1.1 1a

The average number of iterations required to generate one valid sample is equal to the expected value of a geometric distribution with a success probability of $1/c$.

Thus, the expected tries are $1/p = 1/(1/c) = c = 135/64 = 2.109375$

1.2 1d

Verifying empirically,

```
[5]: def q1d(c=c):
    N = 10000
    tries = 0
    for i in range(N):
        while True:
            tries += 1
            x = U(0,1)
            y = U(0,1)
            if y <= f(x)/(c*g(x)):
                break
    print(f"Average number of tries taken: {tries/N}")
q1d()
```

Average number of tries taken: 2.1199

1.3 1b

1.3.1 True mean is EX , given by

$$\mu = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx$$

1.3.2

$$= \int_0^1 x \cdot 20x(1-x)^3 dx = 1/3$$

```
[6]: true_mean = integrate(lambda x: x*f(x),0,1)[0]
      print("True mean is", true_mean)
```

True mean is 0.3333333333333337

```
[7]: def q1b(c=c):
      N = 10000
      Xs = []
      for i in range(N):
          while True:
              x = U(0,1)
              y = U(0,1)
              if y <= f(x)/(c*g(x)):
                  Xs += [x]
                  break

      sample_mean = np.mean(Xs)

      print(f'The sample mean is {sample_mean:.4f}')
      print(f'True Mean: {true_mean}')
      q1b()
```

The sample mean is 0.3342

True Mean: 0.3333333333333337

1.4 1c

1.4.1 True $P(0.25 < X < 0.75)$, given by

$$\int_{0.25}^{0.75} f(x)dx$$

1.4.2

$$= \int_{0.25}^{0.75} 20x(1-x)^3 dx = 0.6171875$$

```
[20]: def q1c(c=c):
    N = 10000
    Xs = []
    for i in range(N):
        while True:
            x = U(0,1)
            y = U(0,1)
            if y <= f(x)/(c*g(x)):
                Xs += [int(0.25<x<0.75)]
                break

    sample_P = np.mean(Xs)
    true_P = integrate(lambda x: f(x),0.25,0.75)[0]

    print(f'The sample probability is {sample_P:.4f}')
    print(f'True Probability: {true_P}')
    print(f"Error = {100*abs(sample_P-true_P)/true_P:.4f}%")
q1c()
```

The sample probability is 0.6289
 True Probability: 0.6171875
 Error = 1.8977%

1.5 1d done above

1.6 1e Histogram and PDF Graph

```
[9]: def q1e(c=c):
    N = 10000
    Xs = []

    Xs = []
    for _ in range(N):
        while True:
            x = U(0,1)
            y = U(0,1)
            if y <= f(x)/(c*g(x)):
                Xs += [x]
                break

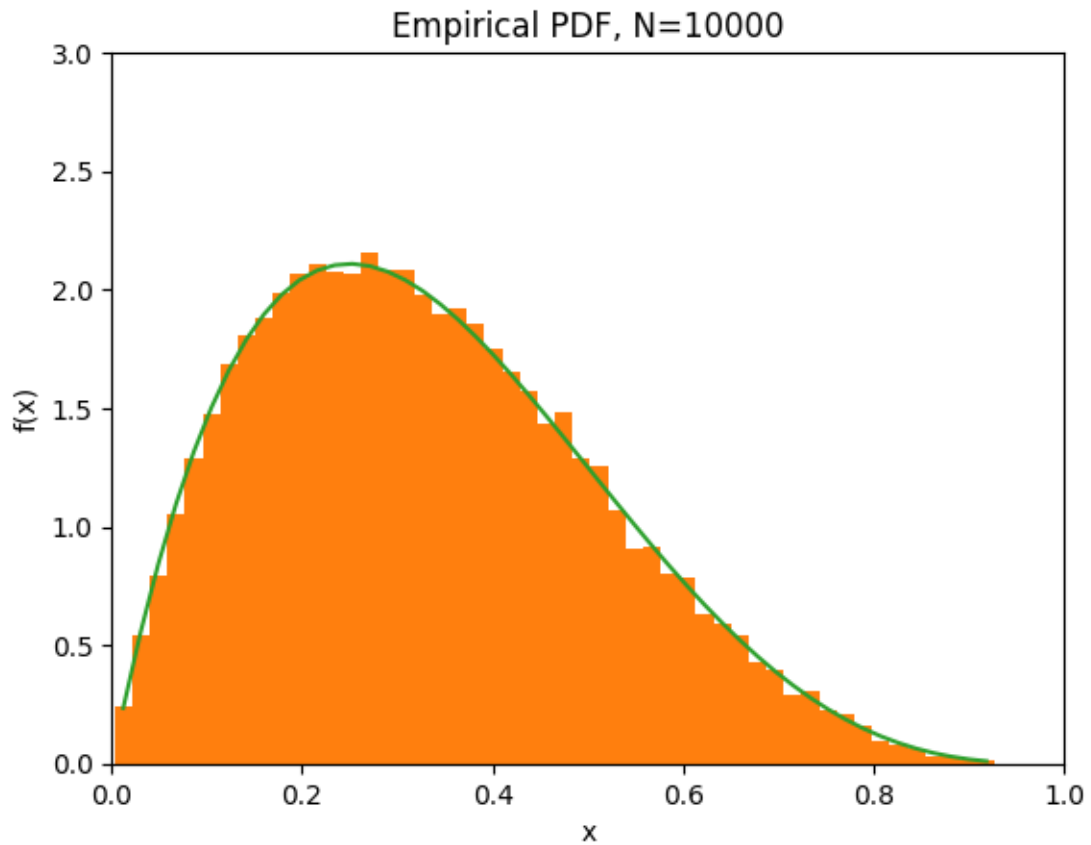
    x = np.linspace(-0.01,5.01,1000)
    plt.hist(Xs,bins=50,density=True)

    y, x, _ = plt.hist(Xs,bins=50,density=True)
    centers = (x[1:] + x[:-1]) / 2
    plt.plot(centers, f(centers))

    plt.title(f"Empirical PDF, N={N}")
    plt.xlabel("x")
    plt.ylabel("f(x)")
```

```
plt.xlim(0,1); plt.ylim(0,3)
plt.show()
```

```
q1e()
```



1.7 If Repeat for $c = 10, 50$

```
[22]: for c_new in (10,50):
        #q1a(c_new): just calculation
        print("Using C =",c_new)
        print("Q1b")
        q1b(c_new)
        print("Q1c")
        q1c(c_new)
        print("Q1d")
        q1d(c_new)
        print("Q1e")
        q1e(c_new)
```

Using C = 10

Q1b

The sample mean is 0.3339

True Mean: 3.7

Q1c

The sample probability is 0.6174

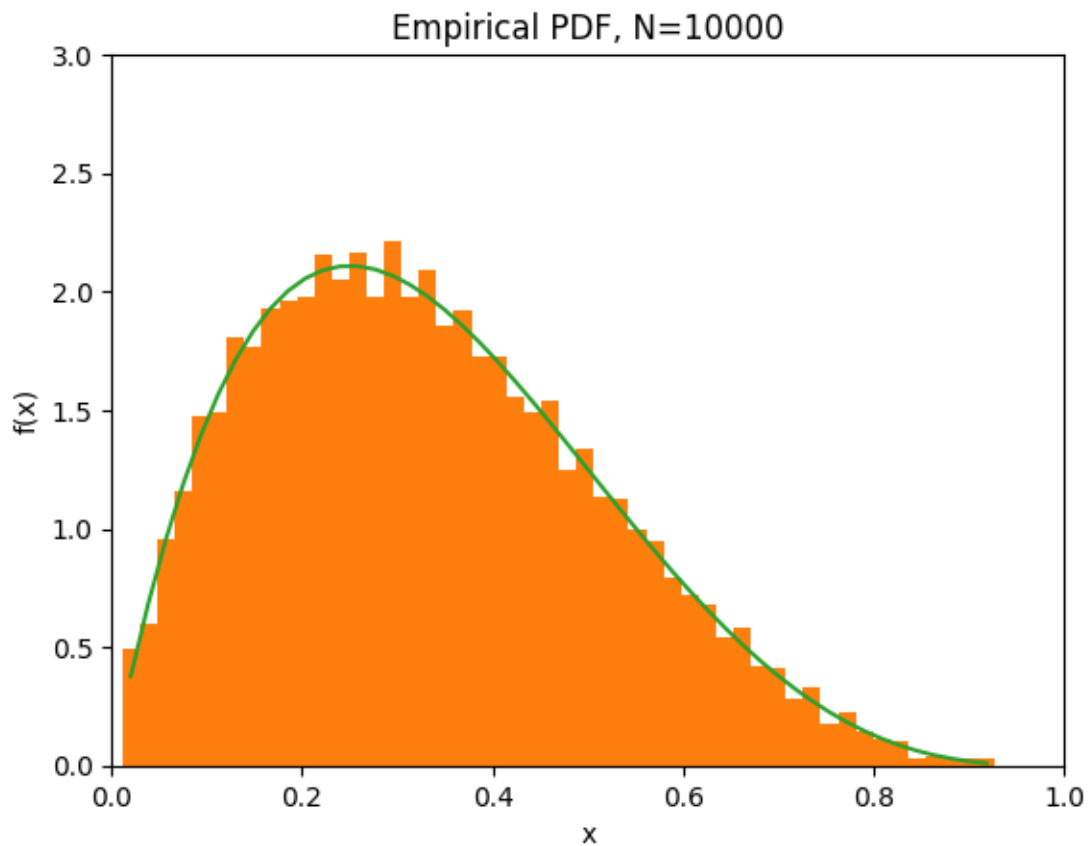
True Probability: 0.6171875

Error = 0.0344%

Q1d

Average number of tries taken: 9.99

Q1e



Using C = 50

Q1b

The sample mean is 0.3316

True Mean: 3.7

Q1c

The sample probability is 0.6105

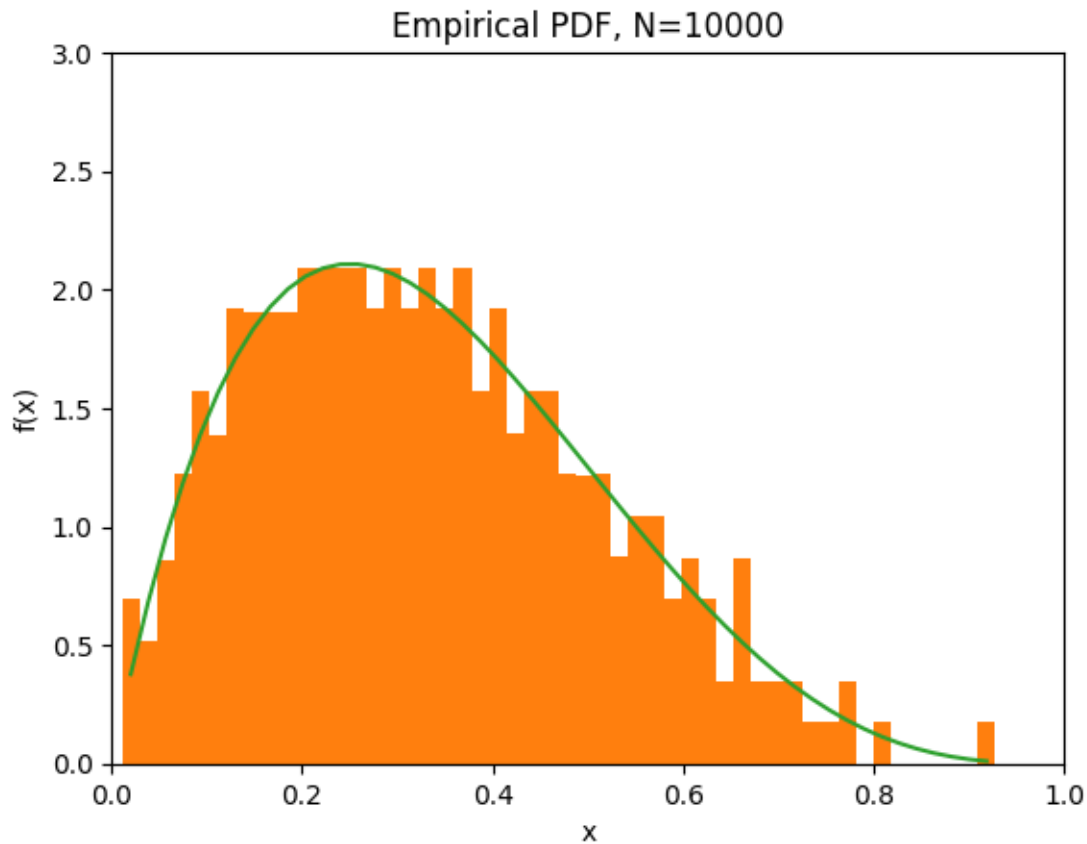
True Probability: 0.6171875

Error = 1.0835%

Q1d

Average number of tries taken: 49.6723

Q1e



2 Task 2

2.0.1 The rejection constant c is easily found in each case by

$$c = \frac{1/\alpha + 1/e}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

2.0.2 Letting $A = 1/\alpha + 1/e$, we have:

2.0.3 The dominating density function is $g(x) = \frac{1}{A}x^{\alpha-1}$ if $x < 1$ else $\frac{1}{A}e^{-x}$

```
[19]: for Alpha in (0.7, 3, 3.7):
    frac_alpha = Alpha-int(Alpha) + 1e-6
    int_alpha = int(Alpha)

    # Generate for fractional part

    A = 1 / frac_alpha + 1 / np.e
```

```

c = A / gamma(frac_alpha)

# Fudge x by epsilon = 1e-6 to prevent 0^0 or dumb shit like that
f_target= lambda x: ((x+1e-6)**(frac_alpha-1)) * np.exp(-x)/
gamma(frac_alpha)
g_dominating = lambda x: (x<1)*((x+1e-6)**(frac_alpha-1))/A + (x>=1)*np.
exp(-x)/A
G_INV = lambda x: (x<1/frac_alpha/A)*(frac_alpha*A*x)**(1/frac_alpha) +
(x>=1/frac_alpha/A)*(-np.log(1-x)-np.log(A))

N = 10000
Xs = []
for i in range(N):
    while True:
        x = U(0,1)
        x = G_INV(x)
        y = U(0,1)
        if y <= f_target(x)/(c*g_dominating(x)):
            Xs.append(x)
            break

# Generate for integer part
Ys = [sum(-np.log( U(0,1)+1e-6 ) for _ in range(int_alpha)) for i in
range(N)]

true_mean = true_var = Alpha

Xs = np.array(Xs)
Ys = np.array(Ys)

Zs = Xs if not int_alpha else Ys if not frac_alpha else Xs+Ys

print(f"Alpha set to {Alpha}")
print(f"Rejection Constant, c = {c}")
print(f"Mean is {Zs.mean():.4f}, should be {true_mean}")
print(f"Error = {100*abs(Zs.mean()-true_mean)/true_mean:.4f}%")
print(f"Variance is {Zs.var():.4f}, should be {true_var}")
print(f"Error = {100*abs(Zs.var()-true_var)/true_var:.4f}%")
print()

```

```

Alpha set to 0.7
Rejection Constant, c = 1.3839556569395488
Mean is 0.7004, should be 0.7
Error = 0.0598%
Variance is 0.7012, should be 0.7
Error = 0.1722%

```


Alpha set to 3
Rejection Constant, $c = 1.0000009450946625$
Mean is 3.0005, should be 3
Error = 0.0173%
Variance is 3.0058, should be 3
Error = 0.1932%

Alpha set to 3.7
Rejection Constant, $c = 1.383955656939549$
Mean is 3.6989, should be 3.7
Error = 0.0291%
Variance is 3.6887, should be 3.7
Error = 0.3048%