

# Random Numners

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$$E[U] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x dF_U(x) \quad (1.3)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x dx \quad (1.4)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \quad (1.5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad (1.6)$$

## 1 UNIFORM RANDOM NUMBERS

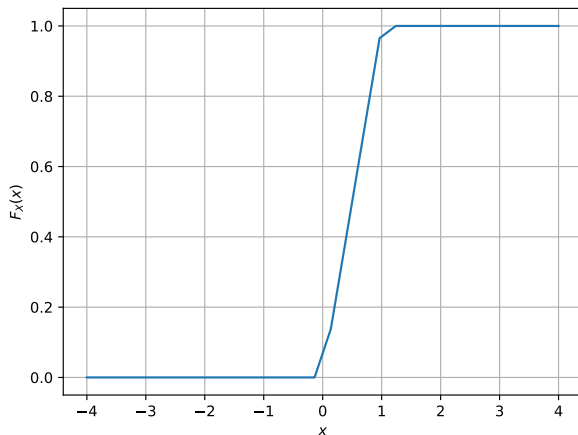


Fig. 1.1. The CDF of  $U$

$$E[U - E[U]]^2 = E[U^2] - E[U]^2 \quad (1.7)$$

$$E[U^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 dF_U(x) \quad (1.8)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^2 dx \quad (1.9)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \quad (1.10)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \quad (1.11)$$

$$E[U - E[U]]^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \quad (1.12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12} \quad (1.13)$$

## 2 CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM

1.1

1.2

1.3 **Solution:** Since  $U$  is a uniform distribution

2.1

2.2

2.3 **Solution:**

- PDF is symmetric about  $x=0$

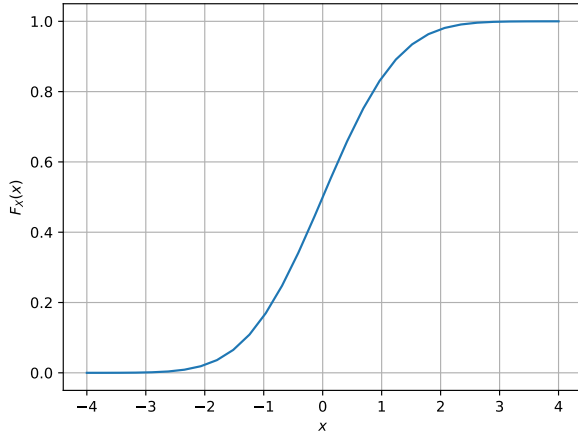
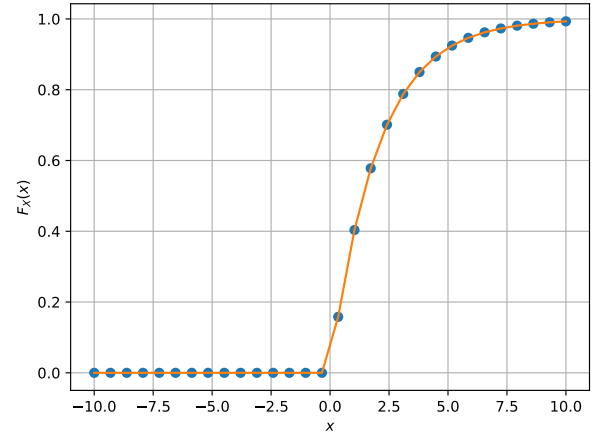
- Graph is bell shaped

- Mean of graph is situated at the apex point of the bell.

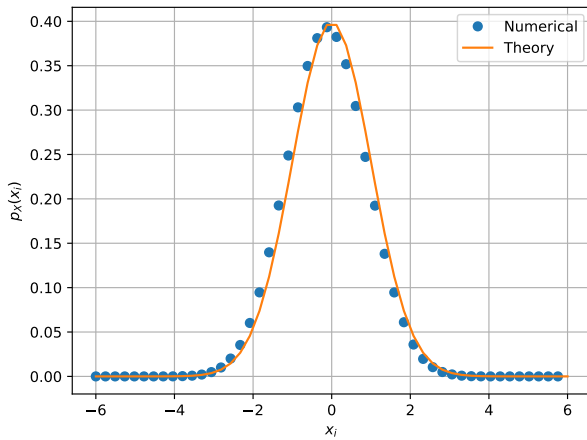
1.4

1.5 Verify your result theoretically given that

$$E[U^k] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^k dF_U(x) \quad (1.2) \quad 2.4$$

Fig. 2.1. The CDF of  $X$ Fig. 3.1. The CDF of  $V$ 

## 2.5

Fig. 2.2. The PDF of  $X$ 

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \quad (2.1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \quad (2.2)$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \quad (2.3)$$

$$\text{Taking } \frac{x^2}{2} = t \implies x dx = dt \quad (2.4)$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \quad (2.6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x (x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}) dx \quad (2.7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ -x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} \quad (2.8)$$

$$= 1 \quad (2.9)$$

$$\text{Variance} = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = 1 - 0 = 1 \quad (2.10)$$

## 3 FROM UNIFORM TO OTHER

### 3.1

3.2

$$F_V(x) = P(V \leq x) \quad (3.1)$$

$$= P(-2 \ln(1 - U) \leq x) \quad (3.2)$$

$$= P(U \leq 1 - e^{\frac{-x}{2}}) \quad (3.3)$$

$$P(U < x) = \int_0^x dx = x \quad (3.4)$$

$$\therefore P(U \leq 1 - e^{\frac{-x}{2}}) = 1 - e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\implies F_V(x) = 1 - e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \quad (3.6)$$