```
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import norm
import math
import seaborn
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
sum(np.random.binomial(12,0.2,20000) == 4)/20000
     0.13235
sum(np.random.binomial(12,0.2,20000) <= 4)/20000</pre>
     0.9277
sum(np.random.binomial(9,0.1,20000) == 0)/20000
     0.3841
sum(np.random.poisson(12,10000) >= 17)/10000
```

```
0.1011
```

sum(np.random.uniform(0,20,1000) > 5)/1000

0.757

sum(np.random.uniform(0,20,1000) <10)/ 1000</pre>

0.516

 $sum(np.random.uniform(0,20,1000) \ > \ 5)/1000 \ - \ sum(np.random.uniform(0,20,1000) \ < \ 10)/\ 1000$

0.254

s = np.random.uniform(-1,0,1000)np.all(s >= 0)

False

np.all(s< 20)

True



sum(np.random.exponential(scale=1.4, size=10000) <0.5)/10000</pre>

0.3012

$$x = -(0.5/1.4)$$

1-math.exp(x)

0.30032746262486965

sum(np.random.exponential(scale=12, size=10000) <8)/10000</pre>

0.485

$$x = -(8/12)$$

1-math.exp(x)

0.486582880967408

```
np.random.seed(1234)
samples=np.random.lognormal(mean=1.,sigma=.4,size=10000)

samples
    array([3.28239739, 1.68811027, 4.82148893, ..., 1.78428134, 2.22759552, 2.45370106])

num_bins=50

plt.hist(samples,bins=num_bins,color="g");
```

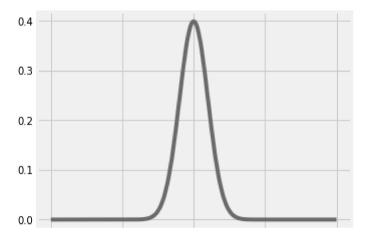


mu =756.7 sigma=49.12 x1=700 x2=3100

z1= (x1 - mu) / sigma z2= (x2 - mu) / sigma

x = np.arange(z1,z2,0.001)
x_all = np.arange(-10,10,0.001)
y=norm.pdf(x,0,1)
y2=norm.pdf(x_all,0,1)

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(5,4))
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
ax.plot(x_all,y2);



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