

MA226 : Monte-Carlo Simulation
Generating Numbers from Discrete Distributions
and Mixture Distributions
Assignment 7

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1 Problem 1

Here we have to generate numbers from Geometric Distribution.

1.1 Source code of the solution

```
n<-50
p<-0.5
q<-1-p

u<-runif(n)

sample<-as.integer((log(u)/log(q))+1)

cat("Mean: ",mean(sample)," \n")
cat("Variance: ",var(sample)," \n")

png("que1.png")
hist(sample,col="red",plot=TRUE)
```

1.2 Plot

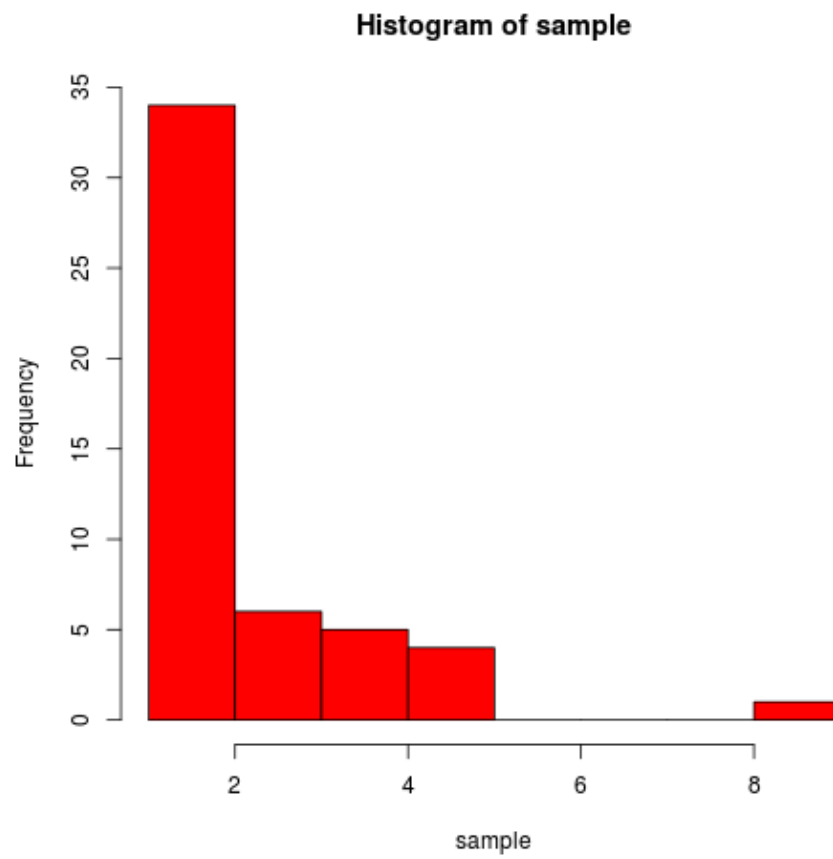


Abbildung 1: Histogram of Generated Geometric Distribution

2 Problem 2

In this problem, we have to generate numbers from Poisson Distribution.

2.1 Source code of the solution

```
n<-50
param<-2

sample<-vector(length=n)
i<-0

while(i<=n){
  i<-i+1
  u<-runif(1)

  p<-exp(-param)
  f<-p

  j<-0
  while(1){
    if(u<f){
      sample[i]<-j
      break
    }
    p<-p*param/(j+1)
    f<-f+p
    j<-j+1
  }
}

cat("Mean: ",mean(sample)," \n")
cat("Variance: ",var(sample)," \n")

png("que2.png")
hist(sample,col="cyan",plot=TRUE)

cdf<-ecdf(sample)
png("que2_cdf.png")
plot(cdf)
```

2.2 Plot

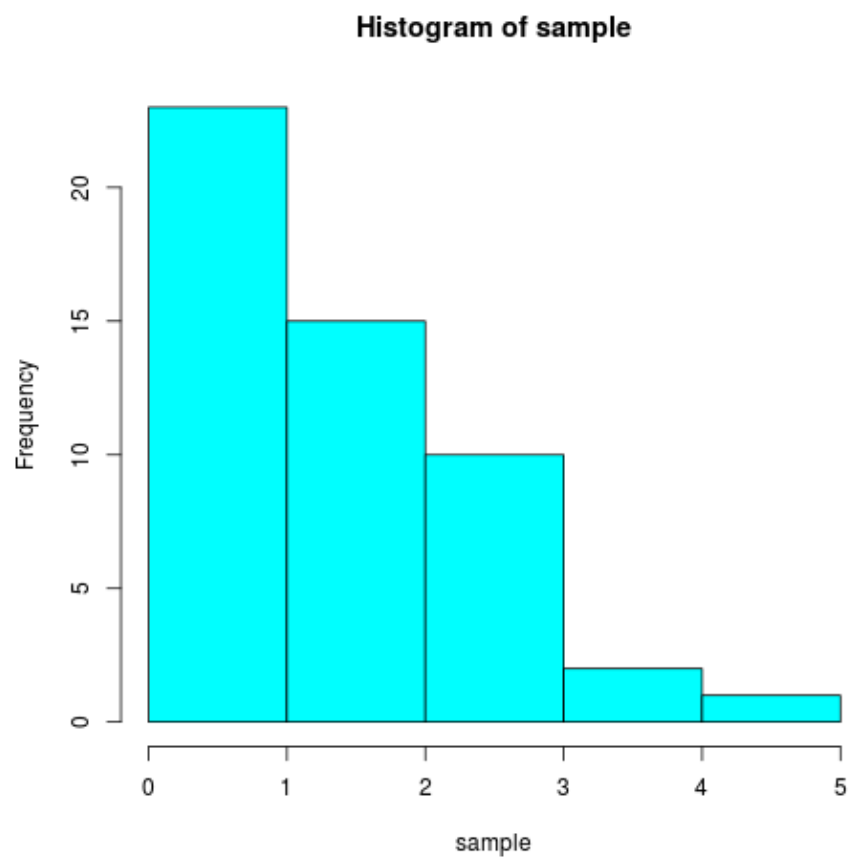


Abbildung 2: PDF of the Generated Poisson Distribution

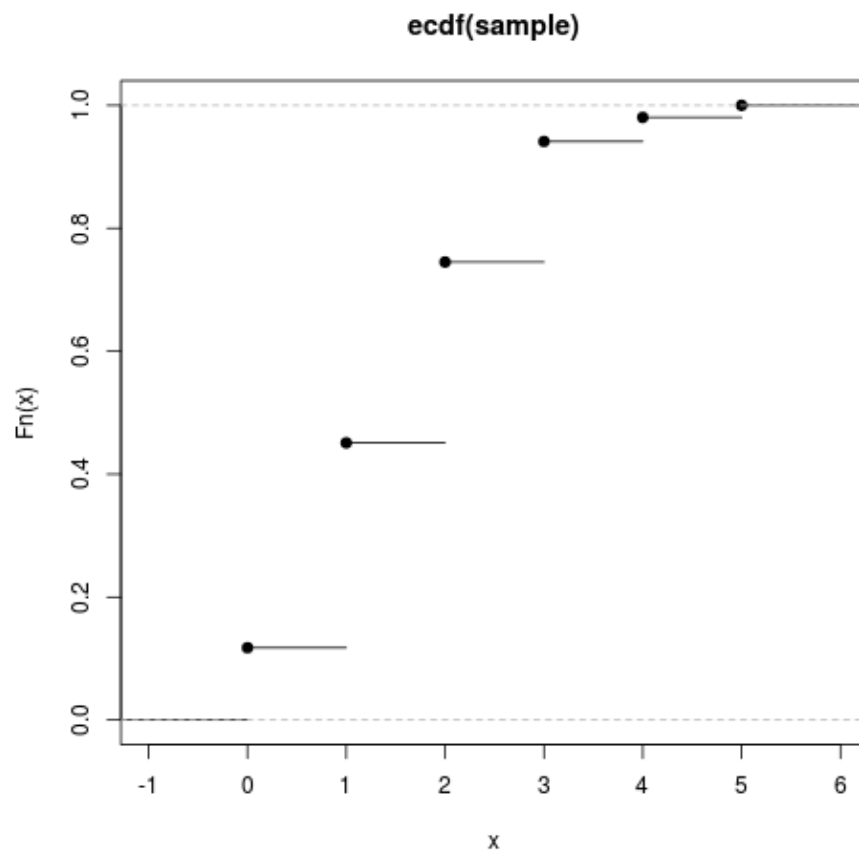


Abbildung 3: CDF of Generated Poisson Distribution

3 Problem 3

In this problem, we have to generate a distribution which is a mixture distribution. The mixture distribution consists of two weibull distribution.

3.1 Source code of the solution

```
n<-50
p<-0.4

invW<-function(u,theta,beta){
  x<-log(1-u)
  y<-x^(1/beta)
  return(y/theta)
}

sample<-vector(length=n)
i<-0
while(i<=n){
  i<-i+1

  u1<-runif(1)

  if(u1<=p){
    sample[i]<-invW(runif(1),1,2)
  }
  else{
    sample[i]<-invW(runif(1),1,1.5)
  }
}

cat("Mean: ",mean(sample),"\\n")
cat("Variance: ",var(sample),"\\n")

png("que3.png")
hist(sample,col='cyan',breaks=10)
```

3.2 Plot of the points

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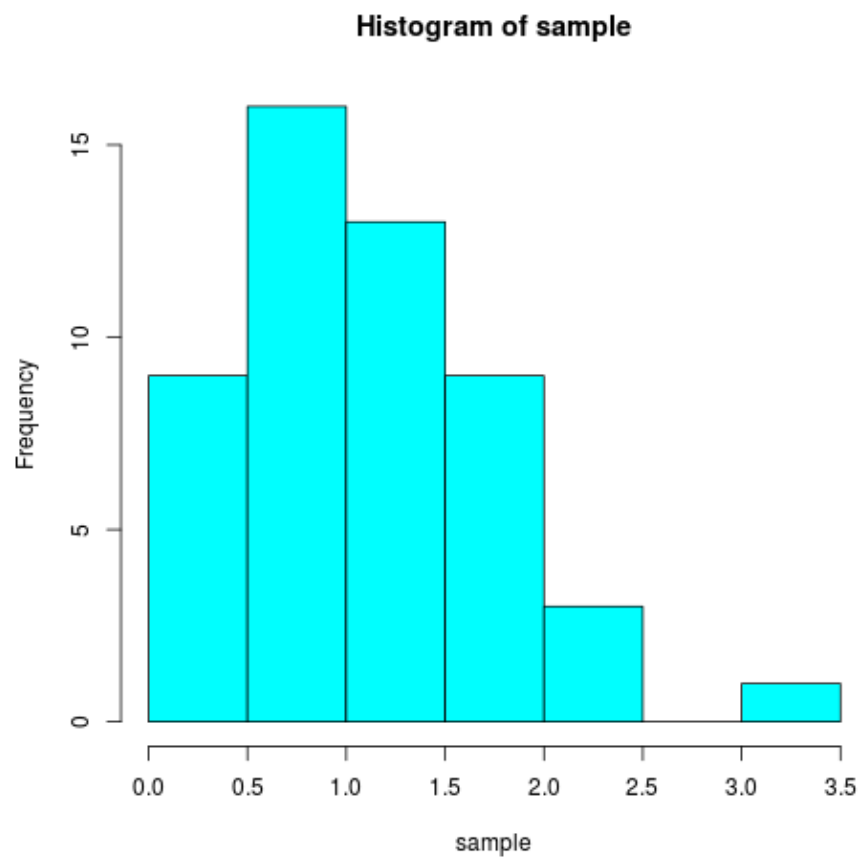


Abbildung 4: 2D plot for (u_{i-1}, u_i) , seed=7